THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

April 10 10-1y

THE GREAT QUESTION, DEATH.

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

38,000 Persons have Insured in the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its favor. Every individual who has a family or ... dependent upon his existence, is in fact, ..., if not violating, one of the most important ... of life, in not guarding them against ... and protecting them from poverty, should ... deprive them of his support and assistance. AN INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small ..., a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through ... Securing such a policy not only makes life ... pleasantly, but will bring to the death-bed the happy consolation that your wife and children will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, HEARTLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are ... to this accomplishment for their family's future protection.

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

... cordially recommended for the carrying ... these desires. The Company has been in ... for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over $6,000,000 00

... is one of the solid monetary institutions of ... and offers positively the best inducements ... LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

... hundred risks have been taken in the ... months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making $23,000 in cash paid promptly to survivors; and but for this foresight and ACTION not one dollar would have ... of their estates for the benefit of their loved ones. After the 2nd year

50 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life.

At death the Policy is paid to survivors.

... ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for ... years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE ... sums from $1,000 to $10,000, and the rates graduated according to age. THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT ... THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS ... THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay ... and much may be lost. Of two courses, ... which may leave your family or dependents ... destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every ... that if the pressure of the times bears ... upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it ... far more severe upon a woman and children ... at such a conjuncture as this without reliance ... protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who ... extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advantages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,
Market Street, between 2d and 3d.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 27 103—2taw—wtf

ADVANCES ON COTTON.

PLANTERS DESIRING TO RAISE MONEY on their Cotton without selling at present low prices, can get an advance on same by shipping it through me to Liverpool, where it can be held at market during the season.

Freight need not be prepaid on Cotton shipped.

WILLIAM LAMB,
Commission Merchant,
Norfolk, Va.

31-eod2w—28-1m

SEINES AND NET TWINES.

SEINE NETS,
ROPE, CORKS, BUOYS,
LEADS AND NET FITTINGS,
of every description, manufactured and for sale by
H. & G. W. LORD,
89 Commercial Street,
Boston, Mass.

... 4 313m-

Special Term of the Superior Court FOR BLADEN.

BY ORDER of His Honor, the Judge presiding at the recent Fall Term of the Superior Court of Bladen county, a *Special Term* for the trial of civil cases, will be held at the Court House at Elizabethtown, on the third Monday in December next. Witnesses and Suitors in civil cases will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN T. MELVIN,
Clerk S. C.

Nov. 1 38—w6w

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE.

WAYNE COUNTY.—The Goldsboro' *News* of ... instant says: The election passed off with us quietly. No demonstration of a riotous character was manifested during the two days' voting. Policemen were stationed at the polls to preserve order, but happily their services were not needed. The majority of the votes polled were for the Radical candidates and in favor of a Convention. After using every exertion in our power to arouse the white men to a sense of the vast importance of voting in this election, hundreds have stayed away from the polls, and allowed the negroes to walk over the course. A full vote of the Conservatives would have changed the result. Remember this, ye who refused to vote, and whatever ill befalls your county must rest upon your own shoulders. Messrs. Hollowell and Grant have been elected by the negroes, and will represent *them* in the Convention.

THESPIAN ASSOCIATION.—A number of the young gentlemen of this city have formed themselves into a Thespian Association, and contemplate giving a series of entertainments in Tucker Hall—the proceeds, after defraying the expenses incurred in "getting under weigh," to be appropriated to charitable uses. The Association embraces considerable amateur dramatic talent. A number of rehearsals have been held, and, we doubt not, the public will be favored with really attractive and excellent representations. We bespeak for the young gentlemen concerned a flattering reception and full houses.

The first representation, we believe, will probably be given next week, when the play of *Rip Van Winkle*, together with a farce, will be rendered. Ample notice and full particulars, however, will be given in due time.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

At Cincinnati the female principal of the Normal school receives $2,000.

From the Metropolitan Record.

GENERAL STERLING PRICE.

Loved chieftain of Missouri's swords,
In Freedom's cause he wore the gray,
When fratricides and hireling hordes
Involved the South in frenzied fray.

In civic scenes, in battle's strife,
His manly worth superior shone;
The annals of his blameless life,
Virtue and valor claim their own.

His peer is known not once an age
In modern times of heroes low;
And spacious history's proudest page
No nobler, dearer name can show.

What though to him no laurelled bust
His war-scarred veterans yet may raise,
Nor sculptured shaft above his dust,
Demanding fame from future days?

Their children lisp in artless love
His glorious deeds and honored name;
Can conqueror's crown so precious prove,
Can cloud-capt column aid such fame?

To the fair fields beyond the shore
That bounds the wasteful waves of Time,
They greet one radiant spirit more
To shine in that celestial clime

M. P. S.

CONFLICT AND CONQUEST.

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though the path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble,—
Trust in God and do the right.

Let the road be rough and dreary,
And its end far out of sight,
Foot it bravely, strong or weary,
Trust in God and do the right.

Perish policy and cunning,
Perish all that fears the light,
Whether losing, whether winning,
Trust in God and do the right.

Trust no party, sect or faction;
Trust no leader in the fight;
But in every word and action,
Trust in God and do the right.

Trust no lovely form of passion;
Friends may look like angels bright;
Trust no custom, school or fashion,
Trust in God and do the right.

Simple rule and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward might,
Star upon our path abiding,
Trust in God and do the right.

Some will hate thee, some will love thee;
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee,
Trust in God and do the right.

STATE NEWS.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR—A FILE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS DEFIED.—On Saturday last the citizens of Washington county were startled by the announcement that their Sheriff, Bateman, in the discharge of his official duty, had been shot down by a negro offender.

The facts as reported to us are as follows: A negro man, by the name of Stephen Gills, had committed considerable thieving operations in Martin county, and to escape detection and punishment, had skedadled for Washington county, his former home.

A due requisition having been made upon Sheriff Bateman, he proceeded with a file of United States soldiers to arrest Gills, and not finding him at home, searched the woods and bushes near his house, where he was found secreted. The demand for surrender was scornfully laughed at, and when Sheriff Bateman advanced in the discharge of his duty, he was met by a load of buckshot from the hands of the negro even in the presence of a squad of United States troops—the effects of which are supposed will result seriously if not fatally to Mr. Bateman.

Owing to the darkness, the rascal escaped, and though we understand the Military turned out in force to capture him, no arrest has yet been made.

Tarboro' *Southerner*, 21st inst.

FRAUD AND OUTRAGE.—At the Nahunta box in this county, we learn from a gentleman who witnessed it, that a white voter presented his ticket, but was turned off because his name did not appear upon the books. A negro next came up, and his name could not be found. The pollholder, says our informant, leant forward, and in a low tone of voice said: "*We can't find your name to-day; come back to-morrow, and we'll find it.*" We had hoped that after consolidating the voting boxes to five in the county, enough men could be found who had some idea of the responsibilities of an oath to conduct the election fairly.

Goldsboro' *News.*

COTTON.—despite the great decline in this staple, it is literally pouring in from the interior. The freight train on the Seaboard and Roanoke road arrived yesterday morning from Weldon, having on board 972 bales. Most of this is destined for shipment North by the Old Dominion steamship line, and is being dispatched in large quantities by every trip. This cotton is principally from the Eastern district of North Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 22d instant says: Harris (negro) and Andrews, Franklin and Williams, white Radicals, are certainly elected by a considerable majority. The white men of the county have no one to blame for this result but themselves. The blacks, it well be observed, have almost uniformly voted up to their registration, while the white vote falls quite one-third behind. In Raleigh, perhaps, there were between forty and fifty of the *white* men who voted the Radical ticket, and in the county 150 or thereabouts. But at least an equal number of colored men either voted the Conservative ticket or refrained from voting. Had not the white men of Wake manifested so much apathy and indifference, they could have easily elected their ticket.

Nat. Jones' is, we believe, the only exception to these remarks. The white men there polled their full strength.

Defeated though they are, our candidates, and especially Judge Fowle, have established a claim upon the gratitude of our people which can never be forgotten or ignored.

ACQUITED.—Gen. Canby has approved the proceedings of a military commission recently convened in Charleston, of which Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler was President, acquiting Mr. Jesse C. Griffith, Sheriff of Caswell county, N. C., of the following charge:

Charge—"Misdemeanor in office."

Specification—"In this that the said Jesse C. Griffith, citizen of the county of Caswell, in the State of North Carolina, while sheriff of said county, and having, under the laws of said State, the custody and control of the jail of said county, and of the prisoners therein incarcerated, did wantonly, unnecessarily, maliciously and cruelly confine one William M. Johnson, a citizen of the county of Rockingham, in the State of North Carolina aforesaid, who was committed to the custody of the said Jesse C. Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, by an order of the Superior Court of said county of Caswell, under conviction of burglary, at the fall term of said Court, in the year 1866, in an apartment other than that provided and designated by law, to wit, in an iron cage, nine feet square by six feet high; and the said Jesse C. Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, did wantonly, unnecessarily, maliciously and cruelly maltreat and cause to be maltreated the said William M. Johnson in the following manner, to wit: by binding and causing to be bound the said Johnson inside of the said cage, with an iron chain of about the length of six feet; and the said Jesse C. Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, did wantonly and unnecessarily fail to provide any means of properly warming the premises in which said Johnson was so confined, keeping said Johnson in said cage without fire or sufficient clothing, or other means of warmth in the winter time; alleging as a reason for such inhuman treatment as aforesaid, that said Johnson had deserted from the army of the so-called Confederate States, and had joined and served in the army of the United States. All this at Yanceyville, in the said county of Caswell, in said State of North Carolina, between the month of September, 1866, and about the 6th day of May, 1867."

COWEE MOUNTAINS—HILL-SIDE FARMING—RICH BOTTOM LAND—NOJOQUE—VALLEY OF THE TENNESSEE—WHEAT.—Toiling up a long, steep ascent, mile after mile, at last the weary traveler and jaded horse are at the top of the Cowee mountains. But he is paid for his labor. It is far, very far, above the level of the sea and is wild and grand. Ravishing scenery meets the eye in every direction. Far in the distance are mountains, hills, specks of farms, and a ceaseless West.

The growth on the Cowee, if marketable, would be valuable. Locust, to my surprise, abounds. Straight, for say thirty feet, without a limb, it yields the best of posts and is used for underpinning for houses. It is exceedingly durable.

Poplar, very large and long, abounds.—Hickory grows to perfection. And the Chestnut appears to be to the mountains what Pine is to the plains.

Poplar is a substitute for Pine in these mountain districts for inside work, floors and ceiling, and is used to great advantage for weather-boarding.

The low countryman who stands off and dreads his hill-side of ten degrees rise would soon learn to look upon his little trouble with indifference if he had to farm up here. There are vast numbers of fields that lie on hills that slope forty-five degrees. They are so steep that wagons can be driven down only by having a small tree tied on behind to keep them from running down too fast.

The ploughing is done, of course, in horizontal lines. I see much very fine corn on very steep hills; but they are admirably suited to grass.

Between all these mountain ranges there are beautiful and extensive valleys, which bear generally the names of the streams which flow through them. These valleys are invariably fertile; but the cotton land possesses quite a singular feature. The lowest land is inferior to a sort of table land that lies, say fifteen feet, above the river lands proper. This upper floor is much above the lower, in point of fertility. It is superior land, and the proof of it is furnished *now*. Although the season has been unusually dry, and crops are comparatively poor, the present standing crop of corn is, to a low countryman, heavy. This section only needs a railroad to secure for it the cognomen of *Egypt*.

Halting at a little mountain stream on the western slope of the Cowee, to water the horse, I met, vis-a-vis, no less a personage than the *Impending Crisis*. He is a very handsome man, a kind of lordly looking figure. His hair is gray—rather iron gray. His coat, vests and pants were gray, intensely gray. But few remarks passed. We passed each other, like the orbits of two wandering stars; he from stage to stage of a wild extinction—I from county to county in a good cause.

Hinton Roman Helper has gone to Asheville, I learn, to try to make arragements for a newspaper, an organ for a sort of "white man's America," or something of a similar nature.

Mrs. Hinton Rowan Helper is a Spaniard, a native of Buenos Ayres; educated in New York; and a boarder, she and Nojoque, in Franklin, Macon county, N. C. They object to boarding with families who employ colored servants.

Descending the western slope of the Cowee Mountains, an enchanting valley spreads itself out before the traveler. As far as the eye can reach, is the same unchanging scene, interminables hills and intermediate valleys, bounded in the distance by the lofty mountains. I don't know why the Ridge was named blue Ridge. All mountains have a bluish cast, attributable to the vapors that lie around them, together with their distance.

The Valley of the Tennessee River is very extensive. But even the North Carolina part of it is one of the largest of the unnumbered Valleys of Western North Carolina. It is exceedingly fertile. This year the corn crop is pronounced rather better than last year—both years excellent. For miles our horse trots down grade until we reach a flat surface, that lies just as the farmer wants it. It is easily ploughed, rich, mellow and suited to almost any product that will flourish in a stiff cool soil.

The best wheat I perhaps ever saw, grew this year in Macon county, raised by C. D. Smith. It yielded twenty-five bushels to the acre, and is the heaviest and plumpest white wheats know of in this State. I was much taken with the Catawba wheat.—More interest is manifested in this grain, by the Catawba people, generally, than any I know of. But Mr. Smith's wheat, I presume, would take the lead at any Fair in North Carolina.

This section produces considerable quantities of Buckwheat.

Correspondence of Ral. *Sentinel.*

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—The following statement exhibits the amount of cotton which has passed this place during the last six days, from points on the Wilmington and Raleigh roads,—not including that which passed over the Seaboard road from the Raleigh road:

From the Wilmington Road:

New York	334 bales.
Petersburg	218 "
Norfolk	71 "
Baltimore	134 "
Portsmouth	71 "

From the Raleigh Road:

Petersburg	164 "
Baltimore	47 "

From Weldon.

Petersburg	44 "
Baltimore	8 "

Weldon *News.*

Mr. W. Harrison is the tenor of the "Grand Duchess" in London.

Lady Don, the lovely widow, is playing in New York.

Judge Depue, of Newark, has ordered the execution of Tourmay to be strictly private.

Facts and Figures for Cotton Planters.

No. 1.

Editor Enquirer: I propose (in a series of communications) to show the cost of raising cotton in America and India, to show the errors planters have been and still are committing, and the remedy. I begin with an estimate of the cost of working a plantation, say one consisting of 1200 acres of land, 500 acres in cotton, 300 acres in corn, &c., and 400 acres in wood and waste lands. The 800 acres to be worked by 50 laborers cultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 acres in corn, &c., to the hand, and using 24 mules, 33⅓ acres to the mule—say

Hire of 50 laborers, at average price of $125 per annum	$6,250
Cost of bacon, 182 pounds to the laborer, 9,100 pounds (for 50) at 16c, about	1,450
Blacksmith's work and iron to keep up plows, wagons, &c., in same good condition as commenced with; also, for hoes, axes, traces, harness, hames, and all plantation tools	1,000
Insurance against death and theft of 24 mules, value $4,800, at 9 per cent	432
Depreciation of mules by age, per annum, value $4,800, at 6 per cent	288
Superintendence of overseer, his board, &c.	1,250
Depreciation of land, houses, gin, screw, &c., annually	500
State and County taxes	100
Rent of land, or interest on land, mules, provisions, &c., valued at $20,000, at 7 per cent	1,400
No estimate for provisions as it is supposed the 360 acres will replace the amount consumed	000
No charge for bagging and rope, as it will about refund cost	000
Cost of operating plantation	$12,670

As the lands will differ in production, I submit the following as the yield per acre, so that it may be seen what it costs under different conditions:

I begin with 300 pounds per acre of seed cotton, and extend it up to 1,500 pounds—say

300 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres, yields 45,000 pounds lint, at $28 15, gives	$12,667
400 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres yields 60,000 pounds lint, at $21 12, gives	12,672
500 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres, yields 75,000 pounds lint, at $16 90, gives	12,675
800 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres, yields 120,000 pounds lint, at $10 56, gives	12,672
1,000 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres yields 150,000 pounds lint, at $8 45, gives	12,675
1,500 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres yields 225,000 pounds lint, at $5 63, gives	12,667

It will thus be seen that the richer the land the less the cost of production, and in an increasing ratio, that is worth the close attention of planters. Land that will not produce over 600 lbs. per acre had better be left uncultivated, as it costs more money to produce it than the present prices, which range (free of tax) from 11c. to 13½ cents, averaging 12½c.; unless the planter can be sure of 800 lbs. or more per acre, he had better let his land lie uncultivated and select land that will produce 800 lbs. or more, or make it rich enough to do it.

I now submit the cost of producing cotton in India. Cost of production of 20 acres (acclimated New Orleans seed) cotton in India:

	s.	d.
Labor of cultivating, including hire of laborers, oxen, feed, &c., 95 rupees—equal each to 2 shillings sterling	£9 10	0
Local tax to government for assessment, &c., 19 rupees	1 18	0
Ginning and packing, 39 rupees	3 00	0
Cost of cultivating 20 acres	£14 8	0

which produces 1,300 lbs. and cost about 2½d. per lb., which reduced to our currency at 40 per cent. for gold, is equal to 7¼ cents, while the average cost in America on lands producing 600 lbs. is $14 08. The cost of labor for able bodied men there, averages 10d. or 28c. per day in our currency, laborer finding himself in every thing, and only employed when required for working and gathering the crop. Our laborer costs for hire and meat alone $154 per annum, full 50c. per day, and is employed all the year round, rain or shine, wanted or not. To such competition we must yield, unless we cultivate alone the richest lands, or make rich all the land we do cultivate. Before the war the East Indies sent annually to England an average of 500,000 bales; during the war they increased it to one million; first year after the war they sent one and a half million, and this year's planting is said to exceed all former plantings by 50 per cent. These rapid strides in increased culture, (as also in Egypt, Brazil, &c.,) will continue so long as they undersell us. Before the war when the labor was owned and formed the great capital of the country, our planting interest prospered from the increase of that capital, (in the increase of the negro and the increase of his value.)—There was then no other profit from planting. Some seasons when good crops brought good prices, a small sum remained after discharging the current expenses of the plantation, but quite as often, in less favorable seasons, or from low prices, the crop failed to discharge the year's expenses. We can all bring to mind the fact that the one who paid up his obligations when the crop was sold, was considered the thrifty planter, while a large majority left a portion of their debts unpaid. It is true his estate increased with the increase of his negroes, but it is clear he made no money from the plantation, or only enough to keep it up. Then we kept back production in the rest of the world, because our profit was in the negroes, now we have no profit in them, and we come in competition with cheap labor, (our own labor being the dearest agricultural labor in the world,) and unless we change our policy, we must yield to other countries, only in so far as we cultivate rich land or land made rich by high manuring. The longer we continue to cultivate cotton on poor land, the poorer we will become.

I will hereafter endeavor to point out our mistakes and the remedy.

W. H. YOUNG.

Columbus, October 5, 1867.

No. 2.

Editor Enquirer:—In my last communication I gave the cost of producing cotton in India and America. I now propose to point out our past and present mistakes, and afterwards the remedy. When the war closed the high prices which cotton brought led us into the hope that one crop made and sold at 35 or 40c. per lb. would make enough money to last us (without another effort) as long as we lived; no thought was given to the future of the country, or to those who would be left behind after we had reaped the greenback harvest, which we intended to convert into gold, hide it and ourselves away out of harm in some better country. Our old men were busy, our young men rented farms, and Yankees came South to partake of the scramble, all bidding high wages for the freedmen, each anxious to procure as many hands as would cultivate every acre of land, rich or poor. Texas planters came to Georgia and other States, still overbidding for the laborer, securing the assistance of the Bureau to further their ends. Those that had secured enough hands pitied the less fortunate, and all went to work. At what? Planting cotton, neglecting corn—some planting no corn at all, expecting (if ever needed) to pay for it out of the cotton to be sold at 35 to 40c. per lb. None seemed to reflect that if success crowned their effort the price might dwindle down to 15c. or less, and that corn might advance to $2 per bushel, and starvation ensue among the poor.

Providence seems to have rebuked their avaricious selfishness. The crop was almost a failure, and at that the price went down, and the cotton made did not suffice to pay the freedmen, and buy the corn and provisions to subsist on. The country was brought to the point of starvation, and but for the charity of kind hearts among our Northern friends (for there are kind hearts there as everywhere) many would have starved. The old men found themselves older, but impoverished. The young men and the enterprising Yankee withdrew, having paid for their folly. The Texas planter does not again come bidding for hands. Providence sent them the overflows and the caterpillar, and they stand convicted of their folly.

To sum it all up, the country is impoverished. The cry is, there is no money! We ask the North to lend us capital—we seek to induce emigration to help us, to do what? To mortgage the lands (which is all we have left) for capital, and to make more cotton, with more labor, to make cotton cheaper; it is now too cheap for us to produce with the labor we have. Was there ever a people so determined on their own bankruptcy and ruin? Wedded to a system we grew up under, we forget that in the changed condition of things we must change from our old ways. Glance your eye over the items in the estimate made in my first communication of the cost of operating the plantation, and you will see that of the whole cost $12,670, the hire paid the freedman and the bacon rations alone, is $7,700, nearly two-thirds of the whole cost. In India the laborer works for half the wages we pay and finds himself (in rice, &c., eating no meat at all.) Our freedman is the best paid and fed agricultural laborer in the world; he can lay up fully half his wages annually, (if he would,) while his employer is sinking money.

It is true but few negroes economise, but spend their money for fine clothes, jewelry, &c., and thus in the end are no better off. They gain nothing by high wages, as they spend it all in useless finery and waste their time at Radical meetings. He must come to lower wages, such as will afford him coarse but comfortable clothing and rations, or his employer, exhausted by his losses, will be unable to pay him any price, certainly not beyond that which will enable him to live at least without loss; and the sooner we come to this understanding the better for freedmen and employer.—This could be easily brought about if the planter will simply pursue a course dictated by common sense. As the planter cannot succeed in working poor lands, he must only cultivate such portions of his best lands (or by highly manuring his poor lands) as can be made profitable; this will enable him to reduce the number of laborers; this policy would cause labor to seek employment. Instead of the labor being in demand, it would be in surplus supply, and then labor will come down to its true value, and thus reduced would enable the planter and laborer both to thrive. As it now stands the planter is losing money, while the laborer is making money, but spending it wastefully in useless articles, and his condition is not improved. If the labor is reduced it will enable the planter to live on less production per acre. Or adopt the plan of interesting the freedman in the results of the farm, and thus opening to him an inducement to bring his labor up to the highest point for the mutual benefit, and the profit or loss be thus divided between the employer and laborer.

Reflect on the probable still lower prices which the competition from India and other countries will bring. If other countries go on increasing their cultivation with us, we must expect the prices to fall to a point in greenbacks as low as cotton sold for in gold before the war. We must shape our course to meet such a state of things, and, unless we at once prepare to do so, we will find our means all exhausted in fruitless efforts under our present system. We have the climate (unfortunately we have but little fresh or strong soil), but we have the remedy in our own hands. I have in this article discussed the labor question; a part of the remedy is in that. I will attempt in future communications to show how we can overcome all the difficulties we are loboring under.

W. H. YOUNG.

No. 3.

Messrs. Editors:—In my first communication I made it clear (at least to my own mind) that to cultivate cotton on land yielding 500 pounds to the acre (which I affirm with confidence is about the average production of our lands one year with another) and on that basis it costs the planter nearly 17 cents per pound to produce it, clear of the iniquitous tax. I also made plain that wages alone of the laborer was full half the whole cost of operating the plantation; that being the case, it becomes the planter to make that labor produce the greatest possible amount. In all business the cost of labor is the great cost. A manufacturer is offered a machine for $500 that will produce a certain amount of work, requiring the personal attention of two men. To the two men he pays $150 each per annum, making $300 cost to run the machine—a new machine is offered him that will produce the same amount of work, but from its improved construction one operative will attend it, this reduces the annual cost $150, and although he has to pay for the improved machine $1,000, he abandons the old one and buys a new one, because the profit is clear for him to do so. Now our labor is costly and if reduced in price, it must still remain the great item of expense in operating the plantation. Let us take a case and work out the result. Suppose a planter has 300 acres of land to cultivate, the land capable of producing 500 pounds of seed cotton and 10 bushels of corn to the acre (which take one year with another is about the average production). It requires 18 hands and 9 mules, say about 16 acres to the hand and 33⅓ acres to the mule, cultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 in corn. The result is that on the

180 acres in cotton he gets 90,000 lbs. seed cotton or 27,000 lbs. lint, if sold at 12½ cents is	$3,375
120 acres in corn he gets 1,200 bushels, if worth $1	1,200
Gross proceeds of the crop	$4,575

Now, by reference to my first communication you will notice the whole cost of operating the plantation was $12,700.—Divide this by fifty laborers, you will see the cost per laborer was $254, and no count was made in that estimate for cost of corn, etc., for feed of hands and mules. I propose to include it now; say—

18 Laborers at $254 each, is $4,572		
Corn for 18 hands 254 bushels		
" 9 mules 540—794 "		
Which at $1 per bushel is	794——	$5,366
Loss on the operation		$791

Now I propose that the planter only plants 100 acres of the land and enriches it to produce 1,500 lbs. seed cotton and 30 bushels corn per acre, and to do so, he expends for guano, &c., $1,900, which will give him 400 lbs. guano to the acre, and if he can produce thereby as much on the 100 acres as he did on the 300, let us see the result:

The cotton and corn (if the same quantity) will bring the same amount		$4,575
Say for hire of 6 hands and all expenses, including $254	1,524	
Corn for 6 hands 85 bushels and 3 mules 180 bushels—265 at $1	265	
Cost of 400 lbs. Guano to the acre (100 acres)—20 tons at $95 ₽ ton	1,900—	3,689
Profit on the operation		$886

The loss in one case is $791, profit in the other, $886; difference is $1,677.

In the foregoing I have said manured with guano. The planter need not use guano at all if he has cotton seed and stable manure to manure his land heavily, or he can use his cotton seed and stable manure as far as it goes, and reduce the purchase of guano. I am only seeking to show the planter that the second great remedy is in *highly* manuring. If a planter has plenty of cotton seed and stable manure, he need have no guano; but if he expects such yields and consequent profit, he must change his system of manuring. In place of a small handful of stable manure or cotton seed under the hill, or lightly sprinkled in the drill, he must double the quantity there, and give it a *heavy* broadcasting of manure, either with cotton seed, stable manure or guano. To half manure land is waste, on corn or cotton. It may improve it a little, but to make it profitable it must be coated heavily, and treble the production. A little manure under the plant will start it well, and give sustenance to the roots under the plant, but all planters know, that as the season approaches for corn and cotton and all plants to fruit, it puts forth latteral roots extending across the rows. these roots seeking sustenance for the plant to fruit, and then and there must be the manure or sustenance it seeks, and on that sustenance the stalk is sustained, or for want of it fails to put forth fruit abundantly. Some will object, and say so much manure will fire the plant; it is time such an absurd idea is abandoned. I will allow that if you put a handful of cotton seed or stable manure under the plant, and in a lump, and suffer the sun to dry it before covered with the plow or hoe, it will do but little if any good—it may never get wet after being covered dry, and in that state may, and no doubt will, injure or fire the plant. All manures should be put in wet or damp and covered at once, then the soluble parts of the manure imparts its richness to the surrounding soil, and is grateful to the roots of the plant. Planters generally feel that they must make their manure go as far as possible, and that broadcasting is waste, both are fatal errors to success. Planters may suggest that the 400 lbs. Guano, or high manuring with cotton seed or stable manure, will not increase the 500 lbs. to 1500 lbs. cotton to the acre, and the 10 bushels to 30 bushels of corn.

To this I can only say, that experience is all we can go by. My own experience has extended back for twelve years in the use of guano. With the use of 100 pounds I am sure I always succeeded, in all seasons, wet or dry, to double the production. This year, from the use of 200 pounds I am confident the crop is increased three times; while in my foregoing calculations I have counted 400 pounds, which is double the amount of any former quantity I used, and I confidently believe it will cause the yield of a bale to the acre on poor lands (if the land is well prepared by subsoiling), no matter if the year is wet or dry. Planters may say, "I can't afford to expend $19 or $20 to the acre for manure;" to which I reply, you have to pay to the laborer a still greater sum. The cost of cultivating you must pay the laborer, and on unmanured lands lose money. If the money paid the extra labor is expended in manure, and you make money, your interest is to choose that course which produces the profitable result. On rich lands the effect of manure is also good. Every farmer of experience knows that a cow-pen lot or land manured gives a great amount of fruit. Land, if ever so rich, inclines to produce stalk. A moderate broadcasting with manure will change that disposition from making stalk to making fruit, and brings it forward early out of harm's way. On the subject of applying manures and planting, &c., I will hereafter speak. I have pointed out the cost of labor as the great difficulty, and suggested the remedy. In this article I have suggested the next great remedy. There is much more to say, many changes in our course to make, many mistakes and errors we must rectify, and which are all important to full success, but must form the subject of another communication.

W. H. YOUNG.

No. 4.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The great mistake at the close of the war our planters made, was the neglect of corn and all breadstuff crops, making cotton the first and corn the last consideration. That great mistake is the cause of our present trouble—I may say our bankruptcy. The next (that is the present crop) was in a degree changed. The planter from necessity was forced to pay attention to his pressing wants, and planted more corn, but he still in fancy saw high prices for cotton and again made cotton the first consideration, and though the seasons were propitious, yet it is doubtful if enough of corn is made to serve the country until another crop. But few have any to spare, and many will not have enough for their own use.

No agricultural people can thrive until they learn the lesson that they cannot do so, and buy the provisions they could make at home. Some of those who read this, may be old enough to carry their recollections back to 1825. That is the year (if I recollect aright) when cotton sold for over 30 cents per pound. The next year it fell in price and sold for 6 and 8 cents, and remained at those prices for five or six years. The prices of 1825 brought the fruits consequent upon high prices, an inflation of values, and the following years of low prices, brought their trials and sufferings. Many planters of wealth were sold out by the sheriff and constable, and those who struggled through and weathered the storm, passed through many years of trouble to overcome the errors committed in that one year of high prices. They did work through by the closest economy and good management. They raised their own mules and horses, their own meat and corn abundantly. The writer well recollects the first drove of mules and hogs that ever came into this section of Middle Georgia. They attracted as much interest as a circus does in our day. They brought their mules and hogs to a poor market as planters raised enough themselves. The mules were finally sold out, three for $100, or $33⅓ each, and the pork at 2½c. per lb.

We must realize the fact that we must pass through the same ordeal. History is repeating itself, and to come through safe we must raise our own corn, hogs, mules and all other things we can, making it our first consideration, thus save the money, and not attempt to make the money by raising cotton to pay for them. We must also realize the fact that we cannot get the profit out of the cotton to pay for these things, for the cost of making the cotton (under our present system and labor) consumes the money obtained for it. When the planter raises enough corn, meat, &c., to supply himself, family and laborers, he has made the first great step to independence and success, and when he does this and raises his own mules and horses, he will find his remaining wants are small, and his smaller cotton crop (which from being smaller) will yield a greater price and will supply all reasonable deficiencies not supplied from the plantation. Dispossess his mind of an idea generally entertained that the lower cotton is the more he must make, and that cotton is the only thing that will bring money. Let him reflect that the more cotton he raises the lower the price, and that the more of the necessaries of life he raises the less money he needs. If a planter could raise all he needs on his farm, money would be of no use to him but to hoard it, it being a surplus over his wants and increases his capital. Let the planter pursue this course (the only one that will bring him out,) no matter what his neighbors do. Let him not indulge the delusion that others may pursue this course, and that he will benefit by their policy, and make cotton for high prices, but let him think how little and insignificant a drop he constitutes in the great cotton planting of the world; he will not gain, but steadily lose by such a policy. Don't be deterred because the remedy may appear slow; recollect slow is usually followed by the word sure. You have committed the error, you must atone for it by getting in the right track. No matter how slow that course may now appear, it will sooner bear its fruits than appears at first view.

Abandon the thought that a large plantation, with many hands, is essential to success, it is more likely to result in failure. It is hard for the planter who has worked before the war one hundred hands, to alter his views of the necessity of keeping up the same scale. To secure success he must limit the laborers to the necessary number to cultivate his best and highly manured lands.

Again, let no planter expect to derive an income from his farm and live away from it. No business will succeed unless the owner (whose interest is involved) is present to supervise, and give it his earnest, intelligent, economical and watchful care. If you want business done employ an agent, if you want it well done do it yourself, is an old and true saying, and to no business does it apply more forcibly than to farming, where the laborer works under the eye of the employer. Direct your attention to improved plows and all labor-saving agricultural implements; learn the character of your soils, and determine its manures and best treatment. Correct the mistakes and adopt the remedies I have pointed in this and previous communications, and you will succeed; you will be prepared for the lower prices we shall have no doubt to submit to in the future—you can, with your superior quality of cotton and cheaper transportation, drive back your India competitors, and again occupy the position of the great cotton producing country.

But reflect that sudden wealth does not flow from agricultural pursuits in any country, but the road to wealth is safe and sure, and it is the pursuit of independence. Husbandry is the appointed occupation of God. "Man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," is His direct commandment.—We cannot so safely secure it in any other way. Leave the busy and stormy life of the cities to the speculator, he who desires "The golden stream to be quick and violent." Let him alone to pursue his restless course; he spreads all sail, risks all storms, moves in channels full of hidden dangers—success may crown his efforts, but the course is full of dangers and few ever go through it safely, and when the storms arise that wreck the speculator, you will feel the wisdom of your course. Health, plenty and independence is the measure of God's appointed occupation.

If in this and the foregoing articles, I have pointed out mistakes and shown the remedy, and thereby been at all instrumental in awakening reflection that may end in good, I have accomplished my object.

W. H. YOUNG.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—On Friday afternoon a party of twenty-seven Scotch immigrants—men, women and children—arrived here on the steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New York, destined for settlement on the farms of several gentlemen in Robeson County. They are just from Scotland, *via* New York. They were secured by Mr. Robert McKenzie, of Red Banks, Robeson County, for several of his friends and neighbors. Messrs. Williams & Murchison, of this city, are charged with their reception, and will on Tuesday forward them to their final destination.

We are pleased that this important question of immigration is inaugurated in earnest in this section, and put in practical operation, and hope to see the example here shown speedily and generally followed. The advantages of immigration we need not dwell upon, as they are too apparent. It is that which is required to build up our suffering and languishing country. We need the presence of the sturdy, industrious immigrants from the old world, to infuse into our working classes some of that life, vigor and untiring industry for which they are so remarkable.

It is said that Weston weighs more than he did when he left Portland. He ought to, he has been on the weigh all the time. It is pretty certain his steps are heavier than they were.—[Lowell Courier.

The Carlinsville, Ill., Spectator selects G. H. Pendleton and J. Q. Adams as its candidates for the Presidential contest.

Ben Wade's last "jump forward" was a jump out of a wagon; about as sensible a movement as he usually makes.

Ben Wade is said to look very down-cast.

The only safety matches—Rich marriages.—[Judy.

Mrs. Lincoln's old clo' are still with Brady.

Ben Wade is in Washington, despite his accident.

Thad. Stevens is known as Superfluous Lags.

Substitute for a card table—A deal board.—Punch.

English Government securities—Handcuffs.—Judy.

Wigsby seems to have taken Dickens under his exclusive protection.

Winter furniture—woollen drawers.—Lowell Courier.

Short-hand writers of perfect proficiency are many; while funny, graphic reporters are few.—[Com. Adv.

Prince Humbert and his father, Victor Emanuel, do not agree on public affairs.

Thad. Stevens drove to the Capitol Tuesday, but it used him up.

Another rich young Englishwoman has run off with her father's groom.

DIED.

In Bladen county, on the 6th instant, Mr. WILLIAM D. SHERMAN, a native of Northamptonshire, Eng., but the last 51 years a resident of Bladen, aged 81 years.