# READING GAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF READING, BERKS COUNTY, PA.—TERMS: $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.] SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1863. [VOL. XXIII.—NO. 48.—WHOLE NO. 1990.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

*Office, North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, adjoining the Farmers' Bank of Reading.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1,50 *a year, payable in advance.*
1,00 for six months, in advance.
To CLUBS: Four copies for $5, in advance.
Ten copies for 10, " "
☞ *All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.*

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| | 1t. | 3t. | 1mo. | 3mo. | 6mo. | 1y. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ Square, 5 lines, or less, | 50 | 50 | 75 | 2,00 | 3,00 | 5,00 |
| ½ " 10 " | 50 | 1,00 | 1,25 | 3,00 | 5,00 | 8,00 |
| 1 " 20 " | 1,00 | 2,00 | 2,50 | 5,00 | 8,00 | 15,00 |
| 2 " 30 " | 1,50 | 3,00 | 3,75 | 7,50 | 12,00 | 20,00 |

[Larger Advertisements in proportion.]

Executors' and Administrators' Notices, 3 insertions $2,00
Auditors' Notices and Legal Notices, 3 " 1,50
Special Notices, as reading matter, 10 cts. a line for one insertion.
☞ Marriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be published gratuitously.
☞ All Obituary Notices, Resolutions of Beneficial and other Private Associations, will be charged for, as advertisements, at the above rates.
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Yearly advertisers will be charged the same rates as transient advertisers for all matters *not relating strictly to their business.*

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Executed in a superior manner, at the very *lowest prices.* Our assortment of JOB TYPE is large and fashionable, and our Work speaks for itself.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
Including PARCHMENT and PAPER DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, ARTICLES of AGREEMENT, LEASES, and a variety of JUSTICES' BLANKS, kept constantly for sale, or printed to order.



**JOHN RALSTON,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH Sixth Street, (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
February 21, 1863-1y

**REMOVAL.**
WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to the north side of Court street first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tf

**JESSE G. HAWLEY,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH S. L. YOUNG, ESQ., PENN Street, above Sixth, Reading, Pa.
☞ Will be at Friedensburg, every Thursday.
September 29, 1860-1y*

**Charles Davis,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David F. Gordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court House. [april 14

**Daniel Ermentrout,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH Sixth street, corner of Court alley. [aug 13-1y

**David Neff,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 25 East ean street, Reading, Pa. [March 10, 1860.

**LIVINGOOD'S**
United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office,
*COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH.*
HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTING claims against the Government, I feel confident that all who have heretofore employed me will cheerfully endorse my promptness and fidelity. My charges are moderate and no charge made until obtained.
WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD,
oct 18-tf] Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa.

**ASA M. HART,**
(Late Hart & Mayer,)
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive, No. 14 East Penn Square. [april 17-tf

**P. Bushong & Sons,**
MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID, Absolute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also, Pine Oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale prices, at Reading, Pa.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12

**DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN,**
SURGEON DENTIST.
GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA Dental College. Teeth extracted by Francis' Electro Magnetic process, with Clarke's improvement. With this method teeth are xtracted with much less pain than the usual way. No extra charge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. [april 2-1y

**Dr. G. M. MILLER,**
SURGEON DENTIST, FROM THE College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia. Office: At his residence in Main street, Hamburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted under the influence of Ether, or by the Electro-Magnetic Machine, without extra charge. Scarcy cured.
☞ He has also Patent and other MEDICINES for sale at his office. [may 31

**DR. D. LLEWELLYN BEAVER,**
United States Pension Surgeon.
EXAMINATIONS OF INVALID PENSIONERS and applicants for Pensions, from any State, and of both the Army and Navy, made at the corner of Fifth and Walnut street, Reading. ☞ Office hours—from 12 to 2 P. M. Dec. 20-3mo.]

**CHARLES LANCASTER,**
**MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,**
Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading.
January 24, 1863-tf

**PENSIONS,**
BOUNTIES & BACK PAY.
APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Terms moderate and no charge until obtained.
A. G. GREEN, Attorney at Law,
Jan 31-6mo] Office in Court Street, Reading.

**SOLDIERS'**
BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY
A. K. STAUFFER,
Attorney at Law, Office in Court Street,
Jan 31-tf READING, PA.

**S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,**
No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK, & 6 STATE ST., BOSTON,
Are Agents for the *Reading Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our established rates.

**WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER,**
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
RELIABLE IN QUALITY AND AT LOW Prices. WATCH REPAIRING.—Watches put in perfect order and every one warranted for one year.
JACOB LUDEN.
nov 15-6mo] 21 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

**F. P. HELLER,**
**WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,**
AND DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53½ East Penn Street, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa.
☞ Every article warranted to be what it is sold for Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and guaranteed. [feb 1-tf

**NOTICE.**
A PREMIUM WILL BE PAID ON
GOLD, OLD SILVER,
—AND—
PAR BANK NOTES
AT THE
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE
—OF—
**G. W. GOODRICH,**
READING, Pa.
August 10, 1861-tf]

JUST RECEIVED,
2000 FLOWER POTS, AT THE OLD JAIL.
t 4-tf WM. RHOADS, Jr.

**BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL**
☞ ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.
The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.
DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.
YOUNG MEN
Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates, with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.
MARRIAGE.
Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.
This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.
Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street,
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.
Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.
A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
*No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.*
DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and else where, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.
YOUNG MEN
Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating
MARRIAGE,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.
DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, zodes on the shin-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."
It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.
STRANGERS
Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your own galling disappointment.
Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.
His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.
His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.
INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.
The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.
Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.
☞ No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.
JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
may 10-1y]

**FRENCH'S HOTEL,**
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort St.,
(OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)
MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
☞ Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.
Jan 17-1y] R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**
(LATE WHITE SWAN.)
Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT inducements, not only on account of reduced rates of board, but from its central location to the avenues of trade, as well as the conveniences afforded by the several Passenger Railways running past and contiguous to it, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel, should they be preferred to the regular Omnibus connected with the House. I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.
☞ *Terms, $1 25 per day.*
D. C. SIEGRIST, Proprietor,
Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.
T. V. RHOADS, Clerk. [march 15-tf

**LAUER'S BREWERY**
READING, PA.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to the public that he has recently enlarged his BREWERY to a considerable extent, and introduced steam-power, and is now ready to supply all demands for
SUPERIOR MALT LIQUORS,
For home and distant consumption. His stock of Malt Liquors, warranted to keep in all climates, is as follows:—BROWN STOUT, PORTER, BOTTLING ALE, DRAUGHT ALE AND LAGER BEER.
June 19-tf FREDERICK LAUER.
N.B.—A liberal percentage will be allowed to Agents abroad

**FRESH GROCERIES**
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES,
AT THE
Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets.
March 1 M. KEFFER & SON.


## Poetry.

### THE POOR AND HONEST SODGER.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

When wild war's deadly blast was blawn,
And gentle peace returning,
Wi' mony a sweet babe fatherless,
And mony a widow mourning;
I left the lines and tented field
When lang I'd been a lodger,
My humble knapsack a' my wealth,
A poor but honest sodger.

A leal light heart was in my breast,
My hand unstained wi' plunder,
And for fair Scotia hame again
I cheery on did wander.
I thought upon the banks o' Coil,
I thought upon my Nancy,
I thought upon the witching smile
That caught my youthful fancy.

At length I reached the bonny glen,
Where early life I sported,
I passed the mill and trysting thorn
Where Nancy oft I courted.
Wha spied I but my ain dear maid,
Down by her mother's dwelling;
And turned me round to hide the flood
That in my een was swelling.

Wi' altered voice, quoth I, sweet lass,
Sweet as the hawthorn's blossom,
O! happy, happy may he be
That's dearest to thy bosom.
My purse is light, I've far to gang
And fain would be thy lodger;
I've served my King and country lang,
Take pity on a sodger.

Sae wistfully she gazed on me
And lovelier was than ever;
Quo' she, a sodger once I lo'ed
Forget him shall I never.
Our humble cot and hamely fare
Ye freely shall partake it,
That gallant badge—the dear cockade
Ye're welcome for the sake o't.

She gazed—she redden'd like a rose—
Syne pale like ony lily;
She sank within my arms and cried,
Art thou my ain dear Willie?
By Him who made you sun and sky—
By whom true love's regarded,
I am the man; and thus may still
True lovers be rewarded.

The wars are o'er, and I'm come hame,
And find thee still true-hearted,
Tho' poor in gear, we're rich in love
And mair we'se ne'er be parted,
Quo' she, my gran'sire left me gowd,
A mailin' plenished fairly,
Then come, my faithful sodger lad,
Thou'rt welcome to it dearly.

For gold the merchant ploughs the main,
The farmer ploughs the manor;
But glory is the sodger's prize,
The sodger's wealth is honor.
The brave, poor sodger ne'er despise,
Nor count him as a stranger,
Remember, he's his country's stay,
In day and hour o' danger.

### The Captain of 63' to his Men.

Come to the field, boys, come!
Come at the call of the stirring drum—
Come, boys, come!
Yonder's the foe to our country's fame,
Waiting to blot out her very name—
Where is the man that would see her shame?
Come, boys, come!

Form, my brave men, form!
Stand in order to "meet the storm"—
Form, men, form!
Sacred to us is our native land!
Shrivelled for aye be each traitor hand
Lifted to shatter so bright a band—
Form, men, form!

Charge, my soldiers, charge!
From the steep hill to the river's marge,
Charge! charge! charge!
Think of our wives and mothers dear;
Think of the hopes that have led us here;
Think of the hearts that will give us cheer—
Charge, boys, charge!

Die with me, boys, die!
There's a place for all in yon bannered sky,
If we die, boys, die!
Think of the names that are shining bright,
Written in letters of living light!
Rather than give up the sacred right,
Let's die, boys, die!

## Tales and Sketches.

### PRIZE ESSAY ON THE CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF TOBACCO.

BY W. W. W. BOWIE, ESQ., OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.

[The Publisher of the *American Farmer* having offered a piece of silver plate of the value of $30 for the best Essay on the above subject, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. H. G. S. Key, J. S. Sellman, Geo. W. Hughes, John D. Bowling, and W. C. Calvert, of Maryland, awarded the prize for the following Essay.]

A RICH loam is the soil for tobacco plants. The spot selected for a bed should be the south side of a gentle elevation, as well protected as possible by woods or shrubbery—a warm spot—mellow ground, perfectly pulverized. After a thorough burning of brush and tobacco stalks mixed, dig deep, and continue to dig, rake, and chop, until every clod, root, and stone be removed; then level and pulverize nicely with the rake. Mix one gill of seed for every ten square yards, with a quart or a half gallon of plaster or sifted ashes to every half pint of seed, and sow it regularly, in the same manner that gardeners sow small seeds, only with a heavier hand. Roll with a hand roller or tramp it with the feet. If the bed be sown early, it ought to be covered with brush free from leaves; but it is not necessary to cover them after the middle of March. Tobacco beds may be sown at any time during winter if the ground be not too wet or frozen. The *best* time for sowing is from the 10th to the 20th of March, although it is safest to sow at intervals, whenever the land is in fine order for working. Never sow unless the land be in good order, for the work will be thrown away if the land be too moist, or be not perfectly prepared. The beds must be kept free from grass or weeds, until they are no longer needed, and the grass must be picked out a sprig at a time by the fingers. It is a tedious and troublesome operation, therefore planters should be very careful not to use any manures on their beds which have grass seeds or weeds in them. After the plants are up they should receive a slight top-dressing of manure once a week, sown broadcast by the hand. This manure should be composed of half a bushel of unleached ashes, (or 1 bushel burnt turf,) 1 bushel of fresh virgin woods earth, 1 gallon of plaster, half a gallon of soot, 1 quart of salt dissolved in 2 gallons of liquid from barn-yard, and 4 lbs. of pulverized sulphur, the whole well intermixed. Let a large quantity be got together early in the winter and put away in barrels for use when wanted. This and other such mixtures have been found efficacious in arresting the ravages of the fly,—both from the frequent dusting of the plants and the increased vigor which it imparts to them, thereby enabling the plant the sooner to get out of that tender state in which the fly is most destructive to it. The fly is a small black insect, somewhat like the flea, and delights in cold, dry, harsh weather, but disappearing with the mild showers and hot suns of opening summer. If possible, the plants should stand in the bed from half an inch to an inch apart, and if they are too thick they must be raked when they have generally become as large as a five or ten cent piece. The rake proper for the purpose should be a small common rake with iron teeth, 3 inches long, curved at the points; teeth flat, and three-eighths of an inch wide, and set half an inch apart.

*After culture, &c.*—The soil best adapted to the growth of tobacco is a light friable soil, or what is commonly called a sandy loam, not too flat, but rolling undulating land—not liable to drown in excessive rains. New land is far better than old. Ashes are decidedly superior to any other fertilizer for tobacco. Theory and practice unite in sustaining this assertion. The land intended for tobacco should be well ploughed in April, taking care to turn the turf completely under, and subsoiling any portions that may be very stiff and likely to hold water near the surface, and let the land be well harrowed directly after the breaking it up; it should then be kept clean, light, and well pulverized by occasional working with cultivators and large harrows so as not to disturb the turf beneath the surface. When the plants are of good size for transplanting, and the ground in good order for their reception, the land, or so much as can be planted in a "*season*," should be "*scraped*," which is done by running parallel furrows with a small seeding plough, (the Davis or Woods plough for instance,) two and a half feet apart, and then crossing these again at right angles, preserving the same distance, which leaves the ground divided in checks or squares of two and a half or three feet each. The hoes are then put to work and the hill is formed by drawing the two front angles of the square into the hollow or middle, and then smoothed on top and *patted* by one blow of the hoe. The furrows should be run shallow, for the hills should be low and well levelled off on the top, and, if possible, a slight depression near the centre, so as to collect the water near the plant. The first fine rain thereafter, the plants should be removed from the seed beds, and one carefully planted in each hill. A brisk man can plant 10,000 plants per day. The smaller or weaker hands, with baskets filled with plants, precede the *planters* and *drop* the plants on the hill. In drawing the plants from the bed, and in carrying them to the ground, great care should be taken not to bruise or mash them. They ought to be put in baskets or in barrels, if removed in carts, so that not many will be in a heap together. The plants should never be planted deeper than when they stood in the bed.

Planting is done by seizing the plants dropt on the hill with the left hand, while with one finger of the right hand a hole is made in the centre of the hill, and the root of the plant put in with the left, while the dirt is well closed about the roots by pressing the forefinger and thumb of the right hand on each side of the plant, taking care to close the earth well about the bottom of the root. If sticks are used to plant with, they should be short, and the planter should be particular not to make the holes too deep. The plants should be very carefully planted, for if the roots are put in crooked and bent up, the plant may live, but will never flourish, and perhaps, when too late to *replant*, it will die, and then all the labor will be of no avail. In three or four days it may be weeded out, that is, the hoes are passed near the plants, and the hard crust formed on the hills pulled away, and the edges of the hill pulled down in the furrows; this is easily done if performed soon after planting, but if delayed, and the ground gets grassy, it will then be found a very troublesome operation. After "*weeding*" out, put a tablespoonful, or a gill if it be preferred, of equal parts of plaster and ashes well mixed, upon each plant. In a few days, say a week or less time, run a small plough through it, going twice in a row. This is a delicate operation and requires a steady horse and a skillful ploughman, for without great care the plants will be knocked up or be killed by the working. In a week after the *tobacco cultivator* or *shovel* must be used. These implements are well made by R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., of Baltimore. Either implement is valuable at this stage of the crop. But once in a row is often enough for either cultivator or shovel to pass. The crop can now be made with their use by working the tobacco once a week or ten days, for four or five weeks, going each time across the former working. Any grass growing near the root of the plants should be pulled out by hand. As soon as the tobacco has become too large to work without injuring the leaves by the swingle-tree, the hoes should pass through it, drawing a little earth to the plants when required, and level the furrows caused by the cultivator and shovel. Let this hoeing be well done, and the crop wants no more working. Care should be taken to leave the land as level as possible, for level culture is most generally the best. When it blossoms, the best plants ought to be selected for seed; one hundred plants being enough to save for seed to sow a crop of 40,000 pounds. All the rest should be "*topt*" before they blossom—indeed, as soon as the blossom is fairly formed. It should be *topt* down to the leaves that are six inches long, if early in the season, but if late, top still lower. If the season be favorable, in two weeks after a plant has been "*topt*" it will be fit for "*cutting*," yet it will not suffer by standing longer in the field. From this stage of the crop until it is in the house, it is a source of great solicitude and vexation to the planter. He is fearful of storms, of frost, and *worms*, his worst enemy—they come in crowds—"their name is Legion"—and the "*suckers*" are to be pulled off, and the "*ground leaves*" are to be saved. The "*suckers*" ought to be pulled off when they get three or four inches long; they spring out abundantly from each leaf where it joins the stalk. "*Ground leaves*" are those leaves at the bottom of the plant which become dry on the stalk, and ought to be gathered early in the morning when they will not crumble.

*The worms* ought to be pulled off and killed as fast as they appear, or they will soon destroy the crop. Turkeys are of great assistance in destroying these insects; they eat them and kill thousands which they do not eat, for it seems to be a cherished amusement of the turkey to kill worms on tobacco—they grow passionately fond of it—they kill for the love of killing. There are every year two "*gluts*," as they are called by planters; the first attacking the plants about the time that they are one-third or half grown, the other comes on when the tobacco is ready for cutting. The first can easily be subdued with a good supply of turkeys, and if *then* they are effectually destroyed, the second *glut* will be very easy to manage, for it is the opinion of many intelligent and experienced planters that the greater portion of the first *glut* reappear the same year as *Horn blowers* and breed myriads. When the second army of worms makes its appearance, the tobacco is generally so large that turkeys do but little good. The only method then to destroy them is to begin in time, start when they are being hatched, and keep up a strict watch upon them, going over the whole field, plant by plant, and breaking the eggs—killing such as may be seen, and by constant attention during each morning and evening to this business alone, with the whole force of the farm, they may be prevented from doing much harm. When they disappear the second time, there is no more cause of trouble. For a full entomological description of the tobacco worm, and the easiest and most effectual method of rendering them comparatively harmless, I beg leave to refer the reader to a letter written to J. S. Skinner, Esq., by the author of this essay, and published in the Farmers' Library in 1848. When the plant begins to yellow, it is time to put it away. It is cut off close to the ground by turning up the bottom leaves and striking with a tobacco knife, formed of an old scythe—such knives as often are used for cutting corn. Let it lay on the ground for a short time to "*fall*" or wilt, and then carry it to the tobacco house, when it may be put away in three different modes, by "*pegging*," "*spearing*," and "*spliting*. "*Pegging*" tobacco is the neatest and best mode, yet the slowest. It is done by driving little pegs, about six inches long and half an inch or less square, into the stalk about four inches from the big end of the stalk; and these pegs are driven in with a mallet, in a slanting direction, so as to hook on the sticks in the house. It is then put on a "*horse*," which, by a rope fixed to one corner, is pulled up in the house, and there hung upon the sticks, which are regulated at proper distances. A "tobacco horse" is nothing more than three small sticks nailed together so as to form a triangle, each side being three or four feet long. Spearing is the plan I pursue, because it is neat enough and decidedly the quickest plan. A rough block with a hole morticed in it, and a little fork a few inches from the hole for the tobacco stick to rest upon, one end being in the hole, with a spear on the other end of the stick, is all the apparatus required. The plant is then with both hands run over the spear, and thus strung upon the stick, which when full is taken to the house and hung up at once. There are "*dart spears*," like the Indian dart in form, and "*round spears*;" either, however, will answer.

"*Splitting*" tobacco is admired by many who contend that it cures brighter, certainly quicker, and less likely to *house burn* or injure from too thick hanging. This mode is pursued easily by simply splitting, with a knife made for the purpose, the plant from the top to within a few inches of the bottom, before it is cut down for housing. Care should be taken not to break the leaves while splitting the stalk. The knife for splitting may be fully described by saying it is a miniature spade. It can be easily made out of an old scythe blade, inserted in a cleft white oak handle with its edges bevelled off to the blade, so that it acts as a wedge to the descending knife. After the tobacco is split, cut down, and carried to the house, it is straddled across the sticks and hung up. The sticks are generally supported by forks driven in the ground near the heap of tobacco, for greater convenience to the person putting on the plants.

*Tobacco sticks* are small round sticks, or are split out like laths, and are about one inch square, or one and a half inches square, usually larger at one end than the other, and they should be eight or ten inches longer than the joists of the tobacco house are wide apart. If the tobacco is of good size, six or seven plants are enough on a four-foot stick. When first hung up, the sticks should be a foot or fifteen inches apart. As the tobacco cures they may be pushed up closer. After a house is filled, some planters put large fires under it, as soon as it has turned yellow, and by hot fires it is dried at once and does not change color, unless to increase its brightness; but "*firing*" gives a smoke, smell, and taste that is therefore not much liked by buyers. The cost of labor and loss of wood and the risk of losing tobacco, and the house too, are great objections well urged against *firing*. The better plan is to have sufficient house room and hang it thin in houses not too large, which have windows and doors so as to admit light and dry air, and by closing them in bad weather, exclude the rain and dampness, which materially damage the tobacco, besides injuring the color of it. After becoming dry and well cured, the stem of the leaf being free from sap, the first mild damp spell of weather it will become soft and pliant, and then be strip off the stalk. It is first pulled or taken off the sticks and put in piles, then the leaves are strip off and tied in bundles of about one-fifth or sixth of a lb. in each. The bundle is formed by wrapping a leaf around the upper part of the handful of leaves, for about four inches, and tucking the end in the middle of the bundle, by way of confining it.

There ought, if the quality of the crop will permit, to be four sorts of tobacco, "*Yellow*," "*Bright*," "*Dull*," and "*Second*." When the tobacco is taken down, the "*cullers*" take each plant and pull off the defective and trashy ground and worm-eaten leaves that are next to the big end of the stalk, and then throw the plant to the next person, who strips off all the *bright* leaves, (and if there be any yellow leaves, he lays *them* on one side until he has got enough to make a bundle,) and throws the plant to the next, who takes off all the rest, being the "*dull*;" and the respective strippers, as they get enough leaves in hand, tie up the bundles and throw them separate for convenience in bulking. Stripping should never be done in drying, or harsh weather, unless the tobacco is bulked up almost as fast as it is strip. The best plan is not to take down more than you can conveniently tie up in a few hours; but if the planter chooses he may take down a large quantity and put it in bulk, stalks and all, cover it with tobacco sticks, and it will keep many days, so that, no matter how the weather be, he can strip out of the bulk. However, this is a very bad, wasteful way. Tobacco should not be too moist, or "*high*" as it is termed, when put in the stalk bulks, or it will get warm, the leaves stick to the stalk, get a bad smell, and change color; besides, if left too long it will rot. To "*bulk*" tobacco requires judgment and neatness. Two logs should be laid parallel to each other about thirty inches apart, and the space between them filled with sticks, for the purpose of keeping the tobacco from the dampness of the ground. The bundles are then taken one at a time, spread out and smoothed down, which is most conveniently done by putting it against the breast and stroking the leaves downward smooth and straight with the right hand. It is then passed two bundles at a time to the man bulking. He takes them, lays them down and presses them with his hands; they are laid two at a time in a straight line—the broad part of the bundles slightly projecting over the next two, and two rows of bundles are put in a bulk, both rows carried on together, the heads being on the outside and the tails just lapping one over the other in regular succession. The *bulk*, when carried up to a convenient height, should have a few sticks laid on the top to keep it in place. It must often be examined, and if getting warm, it ought to be immediately changed and laid down in another bulk, of less height, and not pressed as it is laid down; this is called "*wind-rowing*;" being loose and open, it admits the air between the rows of bundles, hence the term. The next process in this troublesome but beautiful crop is to "*condition*" it for "*packing*." The *bright, yellow, and second*, tobacco will condition best most generally in such bulks as I have just described, but it is best to hang up the *dull* as soon almost as stript. If the bright or seconds do not dry thoroughly in the bulks, that should also be hung up in the house to become well dried. To properly hang up tobacco to condition, small sized sticks should be procured, and each one nicely smoothed with the drawing-knife and kept for that purpose. After it has once been perfectly dry either hanging up or in bulks—so dry that the heads are easily knocked off and the *shoulders* of the bundles crack upon pressure like pipe-stems—it should be taken down, or, if in bulks, removed the first soft giving spell of weather, as soon as it is soft and yielding enough, as it will become, to handle without crumbling or breaking, and it must be put in four, six, or eight row bulks of any convenient length and height, the higher the better—laid down close so that as little of the leaves or shoulders as possible shall be exposed on the outside of the bulks. When completed, put sticks and logs of wood, &c. &c. on the top, so as to weigh it down. Here it will keep sweet and in nice order for packing at any time, no matter what the weather may be; if it was conditioned properly, it will not change a particle while in the *condition bulk*. Mild, soft, pleasant weather is the best to pack tobacco in. The best tobacco prize is one known as "Page's Prize," but was first invented by the Rev. Mr. Aisquith, and improved afterwards by Page, at the suggestions of practical planters. It is very cheap, expeditious in its working, and being easily taken down and put up, may with convenience be moved from house to house.

As to the size of the hogsheads, the best size is the ultimatum of the law, forty inches in the head and fifty two in the length. Almost any wood will answer to saw into hogshead stuff, the best, of course, is that which is strong but weighs light, such as gum or beach, or birch or poplar. No hogshead ought to weigh over 100 lbs. and staves drawn out of red oak, or other oaks, which make the best hogsheads, but are too costly, ought not to weigh over 90 lbs.

Having now got our tobacco in good order, our prize and hogsheads ready, the first mild day that we can spare, we proceed to *packing*. Let me here observe that while putting the tobacco in condition bulk, all the bundles that were *soft*, or had an ill smell, ought to have been laid aside to be made sweet and dry, by a few hours' exposure to the sun. The same precaution *must* be observed while packing. In putting the tobacco in the hogshead for packing, a man gets inside, *shoes off*, and lays one bundle at a time in a circle, beginning in the middle, and each circle is extended until the outer circle touches the staves of the hogshead; a single row of bundles is then laid all round the edge on the heads of the last circle, then across the hogshead in parallel rows, the middle being always raised a little higher than the outer edge. This is called a *course*, and these *courses* are continued until the hogshead be filled. The man who is packing presses with his knees each bundle, in each course, as he lays it, and often stands upon his feet and tramps heavily but cautiously, all round and across, so as to get in as much as possible. One receiving hogshead and two false hogsheads five feet long, making fourteen feet four inches of tobacco, will weigh from nine hundred to one thousand pounds if well hand packed, and in fine order. This concludes the almost ceaseless round of labor that is necessary to prepare for market this important staple of our country. It will be seen that I have endeavored to be as explicit and plain as possible, and have studied the greatest simplicity of style, supposing that to be the most suitable to the subject under consideration.

Planters in Maryland should grow less tobacco, and thereby improve its condition and quality. By that means they would require less house-room, fewer hands, less land, and receive more money for what was made. It is no uncommon occurrence for planters to fall short say 15 or 20,000 pounds in a large crop, yet receive more money for the residue than they got for the additional 20,000 lbs. the year before. The reason is, that *not being* pressed for room, it cured better, and they managed it better throughout its various stages, and consequently got a greatly increased price for it. That too is one reason why small crops invariably out-sell large crops, by several dollars per 100 lbs.; the other reason is, that small crops are rarely subject to drafts that must be met even if it be by forced sales. As a striking instance of the uselessness of pursuing a practice of *overcropping*, which too many of the largest planters are constantly following to their great loss from year to year, and to the detriment of their neighbors by glutting the market with *trash*, I will mention a circumstance which made an impression on me the past year. Two gentlemen had each very fine crops of tobacco, so equal in appearance that there might be said to have been no difference in the product per acre as it stood, just when fit to top; but one had 220,000 hills, a small force in proportion to his crop and scarce of room, having to haul some of it two miles to a neighbor's house. The other had only 160,000, plenty of room convenient to the tobacco ground, and a large number of hands to manage it. The latter gentleman made several thousand pounds more than the first, and it will average a larger sum per 100 lbs. taking the crop through. The reason is obvious, for in this crop every leaf was saved, none lost by worms, nor by "*house burning*," (that is suffering, or even *rotting* from being hung too thick