## Eninht's Tanding Slews.

VOL. II. KNIGHT'S LANDING, YOLO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.~NO. 34.


| BUSINESS CARDS. |
| :---: |
| 0. V. CHAPMAN'S |
| Wholesale and Retail |
| CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S |
| Furmishing Store, |
| Always on hand a large supply of |
| Boots and shows. |
| 39 Front street, between J \& K streets, |

39 Front street, between J Sacramento.

## STANFORD BROTHERS,

Groceries, Provisions, Coal Oil Lamps, Camphene, Oils, \&c. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Warehouse, corner Front and } L \text { stree } \\ & \text { my19-3m }\end{aligned} \quad$ Sacramento. my19-3m
J. B. PAINTER,
$\qquad$
Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards, And PRINTER'S STOCK generally 132 Clay street, near Sansome;
San Francisco.
dec17-ly

## W. G. ENGLISH,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent Corner Third and $\mathbf{J}$ street BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS for sale, and
obtained for discharged Seaman and Soldiers, ho have served in any of the Wars sinc
W. G. ENGLISH,

12. | my26-3m cor. 3rd and Jsts. |
| :--- |
| v. w. Hert, | wx. w. LIART, COOTM

SUROICAL \& MECHANICAL DENTISTS, 113 J street, between Fourth and Fifth
BUSINESS CARDS
D. LAFAYETTE PICKETT,

Physiclan and Surgeon. Knight's Landing, Yolo County, Cal FRED. MORSE,
Physictan and Surgeon
Fremont, Yolo Co., Cal
I. R. HOPKINS,
Attorneyand Counselor a Attorneyand Counselor at Law Cacheville, Yolo Co.; Cal. febt-tf 0 fice in Baskett's Building. BOWIE \& GRIFFITH, ATTORNEYS Apr, LAW,
Nos. 5 and 6 Readis Bhock, dec-3tf
 Will attend to business in the Supreme
Court. Also, the District Gourts of Sacra-
mento, Yolo and adjoining Counties. apl7--tf
H. H. HARTLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law North-west corner 2nd
Sacramento.

New Corner Cigar Store: GREENHOOD \& NEWBAUER, CIGARSAND TOBACCO,
HuRTON \& McCARTY,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Flour, Grain, Californ
Produces, and General Merchandise, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brick store, } 125 \mathrm{~J} \text { street, one door west of } 5 \mathrm{t} \\ & \text { apl7 } \mathrm{tf} \\ & \text { Sacramento. }\end{aligned}$ Butcher Shop,

## KNIGHT'S LANDING.

 HavING established ourselves in thethe patronage of the at at this plans of thise sicicic the patronage of the citizens of this vicinity,
sad all others who may deem it proper to
patronize us. Those living at a distance
and immediately upon the stage rosad, will patronize us. Those living at a distance
and immediately upon the stage road, will
fnd it to their advangtage to send in their
fnd the hers to be firlled by us us, as we we will send Bee
dree of charge by the stage. Our wagon run
free regularly through the various
county with Beef, Mutton $\&$ c.
All orders prompty attended to
GLAACOCK, HERSHEY \& GLASCOOK
Knight's Landing, Dec, 31,1859 SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER P. L. DUSTON, Cacheville,

will always be ready to do any work in his
line of business.
His pries will be as low as those of any
shop in Sacramento City.
Fivarrarent ond others will find it to their
mars
adr

Deep Plowing.
For the last ten years, nearly every on
of our Atlantica agricultural journals ha
strenously advocated the practice of dee of our Atlantic agricultural journals ha
strenously advocated the practice of deep
plowing as essential successful farming plowing as essential successful farming
with undiminished fertility of soil. I
there is not there is not quite a difference of opinion
among practical agriculturists, in relation
to the advantages to the advantages of deep plowing over
the skimming system, why the neceesity of continually bringing the subject to their attention? The fact is, with all the ar-
guments that have been brought to bear guments that have been brought to bear,
corroborative of the advantages of deep plowing, the masses of the farmers of every state in the Union plow shallow.
Is this because they lack intelligence, Is this because they lack intelligence,
keeping always behind the inprovements
of the seeping always behind the improvement
of the age? or is it because they really
believe there is more talk about, than real benefit derivable from deep plowing?
If we were to scan carefully the reasons If we were to scan carefully the reasons
that continue so many of our farmers unthat continue so many of our farmers un-
changeably wed to the practice of shallow tilage, we should find that there are other
motives governing their practice, besides
just those of improvement or impoverjust those of improvement or impover-
ishment of the soil. ishment of the soil.
The mere difference
quired between plowing four inches deep and eight inches, is of itself an item that,
in many cases, would determine the depth of the furrow, irrespective of any consequences that might result to the soil. Instead of requiring just double the pow-
er to plow eight inches dep that it does
four, it requireser to plow eight inches deep that it does
four, it requires-as proved by careful
test-a great deal more than double pow-test-a great deal more than double pow-
er. It is this extra expenditure of pow-
er or that tells heavily upon the farmer's
stock, and deters many from plowing stock, and deters many from plowing
deeply that otherwise would ; for it is a
matter of serious moment to the cult matter of serious moment to the cultu-
turist of the cereals, whether heis enabled,
with animal power he with animal power he can control, put in two hundred acres of wheat, or
only one hundred. Where it requires
two yoke of oxen to plow eight inches deep, one yoke will easiliow turn a furhow
five inches in depth. Undoubtedly, then, it is the saving of labor that determines many in adopting the five inch system.
There is not a doubt but that shallow plowing effects a more perfect pulveriza-
tion of that portion of the soil plowed,
than if the than if the plow run deeper. First, be-
cause the furrow slice is more effectually
turned bottom turned bottom up, and secondly because
no harrow runs to the depth of eight
inch
inches. In the one case, all the soin
plowed feels the effeet of the harrow ; in
the other case, not. It becomes a quest-
the other case, not. It becomes a quest-
tion, then, whether plowing deeper than can
tion, then, whether plowing deeper than can
be completely pulverized, has any advan-
tage over a depth of furrow that can be
tage over a depth of furrow that can be
all brought to a proper condition for the
all brought to a proper condition for the
reception of the seed and its subsequent
growth
growth. Doubtless much depends upon
the kind of crop to be produced. Fruit
then
the kind of crop to be produced. Fruit
trees and deeply rooted vegetables of
every description would doubtless be bene
every description would doubtless be bene-
fitted by deep plowing - deep, almost
without limit, so that the soil and subsoil
without limit, so that the - deep, and sumsosil
are allowed to maintain their relative
positions. But with the cereals, and
particularly wheat itisproved by
positions. But with the cereals, and
particularly wheat, it is proved by repeated
experiments that the subsoil can be
experiments that the subsoil can b
made too, open and porous for its growth
Four or five inches of the surface soil per
Four or five inches of the surface soil per
fectly pulverized, in which to start the
seed resting upon a seed, resting upon a substratum of a fir-
mer texture, but allowing the roots easily
to permeate their hair-like interstices is mer texture, but allowing the roots easily
to permeate their hair-like interstices is
a better preparation upon many soils
than a furrow of cight or ten inehes in than a furrow of cight or ten inehes i
depth; and particularly is this an estab depth; and particularly is this an estab-
lised foct in regard to the abode lands of
California. This is probably another reason why
so many of our iotelligent farmers will
persist in the practice of shallow plowing persist in the practice of shallow plowing
for the cereals; nor can we see any par-
ticular reason why the practice should be for the cereals; nor can we see any par-
ticular reason why the practice should be
greatly depreciated. Five inches deep greatly depreciated. Five inches deep,
with an otherwise perfect preparation,
will grow less straw, in proportion to the will grow less straw, in proportion to the
graian produced, thandeeper plowing. Begrain produced, thandeeper plowing. Be-
cause deeper plowing than has been uni-
formly practiced upon our old eastern farms, with the aid of manures, are the means now restored to for the improve--
ment of the soil, worn out, to some ex-
tent, by constant cropping, does it follow tent, by constant cropping, does it follow
that our new and unexhausted soils, require already a greatly increased depth
of furrow for the production of the cereals, When fifty, seventy or an hundred years
of constant cropping has only now of constant cropping, has only now
brought Atlantio states' lands to their
present condition of unproductiveness? present condition of unproductiveness
Is there any very good reason why our
tils should become exhausted under th soils should become exhausted under the
same system of cultivation that is else-
Where adopted.
The present fertility of our lands can be continued unimpaired, whether a sys-
tem of shallow or deep plowing be adopted, only by making the proper return of
of plant food to the soil. Manures of
some kind must be applied, even with
deep plowing, to keep any soil in a state
of perpetual fertility under constant
or perpetual ervinty uader constant
cropping. It is a fallacy, then, to be
harping oonstantly upon the one string
"deep plowing." as the only neeessity ex-
cropping.
harping constantly upon the one string
"deep plowing," as the only neeessity ex-
isting for maintaining a perpetual fer


Woman's View or the Interrational Fisticufe.-Has not the fisti-
cuff between Heenan and Sayers caused the greatest excitement of the carrent year? They were looked upon as the
representatives of the two mercial and industrial nations of the world. Their fight was by common con-
sent styled "international." On their sent styled "international." On their
fists depended the crefit of their respective countries, in the minds of man
vulgar men. The newspapers of all th Anglo Saxon cities in the three conti-
nents, discussed the question in nents,
leaders. Iiscussed the quatrated journals throughout the world published their portriats.
Everybody that reads had to read thei berybody that reads had to read thei-
biographies, learn their modes of life, be
come familiar with the come familiar with their system of train-
ing, and study their points as boxers. No woman could avoid knowing some thing of these modern gladiators. Lady
like delicacy of feeling, and refinemen of nature, could not protect us from the topie which excited everybody about us, The wate of fremmon topic of conversation The fate of freedom in Italy, and democ-
racy in America, interesting topes racy in America, interesting, topics as
they might be at other times, were overwhelmed by the contagious enthusiasm of the "roughs" about two human bull-
dogs who were dogs who were to be beat and bruised each other according to the rules of a
certain code honored among boxers. No certain code honored among boxers. N
gladiatorial show in ancient Rome, n bull-fight in Spain, no cock-fight in Mex ico ever attained such a notoriety, or was made intelligable in detail, to so many peo
ple, or interested so many partizans. In ple, or interested so many partizaus. In
deed, we doubt whether all the fights of gladiators, bulls and cocks in the world
put together, put together, could claim to have had so many spectators as this fisticuff ; the minutest details of which have been laic
before more readers than ther before more readers than there wer
people in ancient Italy, added to those of modern Spain, and it is to be remarked that the bull fights and gladiatorial shows were seen only by those who went ex
pressly to see them ; but this bozing pressly to see them; but this boxing
match is brought, by engraving and type, match is brought, by engraving and type,
before every enlightened reader, from
one end of the world to the one end of the world to the other, with such particularity of description, that the
reading probably conveys a better idea of reading probably conveys a better idea of
the fight, than the seeing would to most persons. When we consider these facts, and Christianity are only superficial, and that a large portion of our people are
barbarous at heart. Their refinement is only skin deep. You show them blood
and they become brutes. Women necessary in this world. They are needed to prevent civilized men from going
back to barbarism ; to protect them from back to barbarism ; to protect them from
the coarser parts of their own natures. The poett says, we are "half dust and half woman to assist the divine influence to conquer the earthly in human nature
and social life. It is not to be doubted that one great cause of the superiority of modern society, and the greater part
of modern morals, and the greater elevation of modern character as compared with ancient times, is owing to the greater
influences of woman. As we have done mighty works in the past, so we may hope to do mighty works in the future,ause wrought in comparative silence, and almost as if unintentionally and even un-
consciously.- Hesperian. AN ancient philosopher, famed for his
wisdom, onee said that, 'The end of abor is to gain Leisure. Ir is a tru saying, and worthy of all aceeption. gloomy the prospect, to the time when
the results of their life's work will enabl them to enjoy that repose which seems
neecessary for the evening of the day of
lif.
"PA, didn't you whip me for bitting
Tommy ?" "Yes, my ehild, for you Tommy?" "Yes, my child, for you
hurt him very much." "Well, then hurt him very much." "Well, then,
pa, you ought to whip mammas music
teacher too for he bit teacher, too, for he bit her yesterday righ
in the mouth ; and I know it hurt her, be cause she put her arms around his neek and tried to choke him!
ONE of the last stories told about a said that in stangering around he met
with a lorge globe lamp with lottrent with a large globe lamp with letters upon
it. Mistaking it for the moon, he gaid:
"W "Well, I'm stumped if somebody hain
stuck an advertisement on the mon
"Bov," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin'
for whe I go y" ",Hump,", returued I am hollering ?"
"Pat, if Mr. Jones comes before my
eturn, tell him that I will meet himat two clock" "Aye, sir, but what shall I "Gor any ice at your end or the table.
3ill?", "No, but I've got tho natthing
o it." What's that"", "A severe




