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[From the Florence Gazette. Munfacturing.

The manufacture of cotton in the South, we segratified to notice, is being earnestly advo-ted by many of our exchanges. It is a subet of deeper import than many of us think, and we hope that our people may give that mature con-idention of which it is worthy. The throught has often flashed upon our minds that the manufac of its growth 'o their distant looms, and, thence

this connection we would recommend to our readers the following practical suggestions from Prof. Jackson's Agriculture and Diary of Hus-

bandry : By repeated cropping, the best soils become exhausted of their fertile properties, while nata-rally indifferent soils require the administration

years in growing successive grain crops, they show no indication of impoverishment; yet ever these must in time be exhausted, and therefore, in all circumstances, manures or artificial fertilizers, require the consideration of the husbandman. In our own country shey are of the first importance.

Manures are of two classes, both of which have distinctive characters, and perform different offices in the economy of vegetation. - The first of these, to which we now propose to call the reader's at-tention, comprehends all animal and vegetable decomposing matter, and is principally employed in feeding the plant, augmenting its size, and

putrescent in their nature, are foremost in im- trouble is requisite, and the work is complete ; we hope that our people may give that mature con-sideration of which it is worthy. The theorem that often fisched upon our minds that the manufac-ture of contou goods must yield large canoners, the control goods must yield large canoners, in the course of the decomposition or decay of factories could not grow so supendomly opulent, notwit lacading the apparently leavy cost of the transportion of the ray, restarial from the place of its growth to their distant looms, and, thence artica of the ray massial from the place growth to their distant looms, and, thenes heavier expense, the mainfastured fibric to us, whe grew the staple. It looks strange method, uncquascied with all the from this animal and vegetable substances, and ophic mind, uncquascied with all the from the stand and vegetable substances, and to very core infact that manufacturing cottoo of its growth to their distant homes, and, thenese with heavier expanse, the mainfastured fobrie, back to us, who grew the staple. It icokestrance ind incredible, "mad in the obstrar, the math From this naiversal decay of organized matter, ways be laid events over the atfree. In Fronment by the roots of plants, and so form the connot all. It costs something to get the cotton ties of one kind of principles, their actual shape to Massachusetts and the calico and homespun and appearance being of much less consequence

rementitions matter) tro resolvable into each | stock of eattle is allowed to go at large upon the other, and are only different parts of the same | whole; the animals being at the same time fed on original principles. The essential elements of a proper allowance of straw. Caro is also taken But it becomes us to enquire whether this be no. Can cotton goods be manufactured here ? Will machinery work as well here as in the North? Conveyed by liquids of most substances into the If so, why should not our capitalists make and ground, these elements are sought far as nourish- porated with that of a poor de cription from othand retain at home, what is made by others upon the manufacture of our own products. Calicoes and honespuns are indispensible to every family in the South, white and black, rich and poor. Then all are interested in having these articles thrown upon the market at the very cheapest fig-ment by the roots of plants, and so form the con-tine advisable to frequently, and so form the con-much as flesh consists of a great concentration of these original elements than regetables, the manure produced by carniver us animals (man included) is always more strong in proportion to is balk than that discharged by animals who live only on herbage. Experience fully proves that all animal and vegetable manures are but varie.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THERSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

of certain qualities, before they will yield a due return to the labors of the husbandman. There are, no doubt, soils to naturally rich in some parts of the world, that though used for twenty or more of this pit on the best principles is well worthy our consideration.

FARM YARD LANURE.

The situation of the dire pit should be near the stables and cow houses, and placed so low that all streams of urine from them should flow at once into it, so that nothing be lost. It may be three or four feet deep, and of size propor-tionate to the stock of cattle usually kept by the farmer. It is not necessary that it should be built round with a wall, or have a perpendicular descent, as it may slope gent a inwards and deepen gradually towards the course. It should, if pos-sible, be sourced by a roof to prevent the action enstaining the vital energy. The animal and vegetable manures, which are and capable of containing the prices, no further of the sun. If the bottom he firm, impervious,

Manares. The improvement of our system of agriculture, and the surinduced of our solid is one of the most important subjects that can engage the at tention of our people. Hereidore our farme, from the size induces of arguing that the out of the state of our people. Hereidore our farme, the state of the state of the state of the state of the state and the surinduced with the state of the state of the state and the surinduced with the state of the state and the surinduced with the state of the state of our people. Hereidore our farme, the state of the state on the state of the state and the state on the state of the state and the state on the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state o

cart lands of dung; ten cart loads, however, any margin provided for. may be taken as a large average for these crops. Thus it may be presamed that two acres will inanuro one, and the land, without assuming any very great degree of fartility, should yield at least. The dry goods market in England is ererstocked, four tons of manure per acre. If due care be and the factories are working on short time. They taken to add to this gatherings from the roads, and from refuse of every kind, the amount should be nearly sufficient for a full supply of manure once during every course of the four years' system of agriculture.

In applying the manure, particular attention should be paid to free the land from weede and stones, and properly to pulverize it : for it is only when in this state that manure will mix well with the earth. The time for manuring most common is at the conclusion of fallowing, or be fore the sowing of the following crops. If the land is manured alove frem the produce of the Government and State bonds have declined farm, ten or twelve tons por acre will be the most but will ne doubt soon rally .- New York poper. that can be allowed, if the management be a reg-ular course of white and green crops. It will be found more advantageous to apply manute in smaller quantities at short intervals. At what ever time the dung is applied, it should in the first place be scattered evenly over the land, and ploughed in as speedily as possible. Every in-want in which it lies exposed to the nir, it is losing its value.

ever cross the mind of those who having the the

Ing virtues. A knowledge of this is portant truth has led to the practice of making composed dungheaps, in which the valuable liquids and gases of different kinds of manutes are about if by earth, or some other substance, and the wisk he brought into the condition of an active manufe for the fields. Hitherto, if has been customing to speak of dung-hills, has there ought to be no such objects. The

As to the foreign and domestic goods market, we have here tofere mentioned the causes for a great decline of price and a serilous loss upon them. and the factories are working on short time. They have sent over to this country for forced sale an immense supply of goods.

These goods are sold on hereige account. Dry goods lately imported have been soldat a considerable loss on their first cost. This has, of course, brought down the price of domestic coods; and particularly of woolens.

We have heard of one firm in New York-a large commission house-that lately sold goods which actually cost \$3,000,000 in gold for the same sum in currency-a loss of nearly fifty per oě I.

It is cortain that they cannot stand the pressure much longer: Already we hear that a few weak concerns have toppled over, and a number of others ore almost upon the verge of failure. This state

would at once infer that manufacturing colle goods was either impracticable or impossible in the land of the growth of the cotton staple.

back. Who pays this, but the consumer? In that the degree of strength in which these prinaddition to this, according to all rules of trade, ciples reside in them. interest must be charged for money laid out, and ery hundred, millions they have invested ; thus faction by water, and certain antiseptic qualities when it was in our power to have manufactured | may possibly be a nutrious manure. them ourselves and saved this immense outlay for land and water transportation ?

surmountable obstacles were presented in the fact, that, being singularly an agricultural people, piled into a heap, and freely exposed to all variewe had no paval vessels to keep open our portsno white-winged birds of commerce to bring us men and supplies from the ports of Europeand no manufactories to supply the acts of our forth, are gases escaping, and the heap is conhemmed-in people. Will we not profit by the experience of our late struggle? Where will the end of six months, if there have been alterbe any practical fruits of advantage to us from our late bardships, fif we do not lend a listening the original essential material remains to be spread ence furnishes?

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT IN MARYLAND. Some weeks since, in a case before the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, Md., Judge Magruder refused to allow the evidence of a colored woman to be received, stating that, according to or thought of, as that which has been now menthe laws of Maryland, no negto could testify in tioned. We therefore erave the most earnest at Rights Bill was unconstitutional. On Saturday, and the case be taken to the Supreme matter, that it may impart its nutritive qualities. of earth, or more generally moss, in the bottom; out. 4.75

Whatever be the value of the elementary printhe freight a merchant pays for getting his goods ciples of manures, practically they are of no use as from New York is of course added to the prime. | a manure till they are disengaged by patrefaction cost as part of the cost of his stock, and he must or decomposition, which is a beneficient and neceshave a per centum on his money paid out in this sary principle in nature. If the animal of yeget-way as well as for the goods. Who pays this, able substance do not putterfy or decay, it is of no but the consumer ? Now sum this up, and does more use in the ground than a stone. For the it not appear most incredible that we should pay sake of illustration, take a piece of peat. It is our Northern factory owning friends, one hundred an inert vegetable mass, composed of successive and thirty-three millions of dollars, yearly, for ev- layers of vegetation, and preserved from putregiving theta millions of dollars, annually, which in its substance. As it exists in this preserved we might keep at home to build up our own coudition, it is valueless as a manure ; it can form wealth I Does it not seem stranger that we sheuld only an unfermented and living dung hill. But pay millions more every year to get our cotton up to when we remove it from its native bog, expose it factories, pay them so enormously to convert to the atmosphere, and artificially bring on deit into milico and homesput, and then pay millions composition, or destruction of the living fibre, its more to get these fabrics back to our families, character is at once changed, and we realize what lasd, in the latter county, as that of giving straw

It may be further observed, that putrefaction is in every instance produced by the elementary In the late struggle of the South our most in- principles being set at liberty either in a fluid or Cattle getting straw for both food and litter, will volatile state. If a quantity of stable dung be ties of weather, it soon heaps and emits a stream of vapor, which is often visible as a cloud over it. These vapors, and also the odors which it sends stantly diminishing in weight and volume; at nate moisture and warmth, not above a fourth of as much substance, but it is comparatively of little value-the real manure is gone, and what remains is but little better than a mass of unputrefied rubbish.

It may be safely averred, that no principle connected with agriculture is so little understood

ers. It is likewise of the atmost importance,

height. It may, however, be stated, that for want of attention to principles already explained. such dung hosps, by exposure for months to the weather, must lose score of their valuable properties. In every instance, the dung heap in the field should be placed in a hollow situation, with a substration of earth, and should have a scattering of a few jaches of earth over it and around the sides, to keep in the volutile gases.

"When the dung-pit has been thus emptied, it may again bo progressively filled as before, and when it is carted out in any of the spring months, it will be found necessary to turn it once, or oftener, for the purpose of accelerating, the decomposition of the strawy part of the mass. In some parts of Yorkshire the farmers make

their cattle eat a great part of the straw, and in Norfolk they convert nearly the whole of the straw into manure, by treading and laying it out to rot. No system is considered so impoverishing to the facdiam course is doubtless the most approved. when it can be conveniently carried into effect. for manure; but if fed wholly on straw, although a large dung hill may be produced, it will be found of less value. "

eat half of the straw, leaving the other half as Forns, thistles, ingweeds and other rank grown to it

We have been led to recommend the formation of dug-pits on the plan stated, both from a general conviction of their adaptation to the requirany case where one of the parties to the suit was tention to it by every reader of these pages, ed purpose, and examination of one constructed a white person. He also declared that the Civil Generally speaking, the excrementitious matters on the premises of an eminent agriculturalist, ed purpose, and examination of one constructed thrown to the dung-bill are treated with perfect the late Mr. Johnstone, of Hillhouse, a few miles the 24th ult, he was taken before United States Commissioner Brooks on the charge of vio-Inting the provisions of the act. He declined an examination and gave a bond to await the action of the United States Grand Jury in December. All the putrescent steam contains the very es-died. The putrescent steam contains the very es-die It is intended to make this case a test ques- sence of the manure, and should either be soru- dung pit at a much lower level than the cow stated at ninety. tion as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill, as Judge Giles' decision will be appealed hill, or conveyed to fresh vegetable or earthy stones. The plan pursued is to lay a good depth

lake, for it would be simply impossible for them to sink if thrown overband, With my hands elasped together under my head, and my feet crossed, I floated in the very surface of the lake with at least one-third of my body above water. Upon a warm summer's day there would not be the slightest difficulty of going to sleep upon the lake, and allowing yourself to be blown about as the wind permitted; only one would need an unbrilla to keep off the rays of the sun. It has been stated that three buckets of this water will yield one bucket of solid salt, but inasmuch as water will not hold above twenty ave per cent. of saline matter in solution, and if more be added it is instantly deposited upon the bottom, his estimate is, of course, too large. On enquiring of the Mormans engaged in procuring salt, they unanimously stated that for every five buckets of water they obtained one bucket of salt, which gives the proportion as no less than twenty per cent. No visitor to the lake should omit the bath ; the sensation in the water is most luxurious, and leads one to think himself floating in the air. On the way back to the city it will be as well for the, bather to stop at the superb sulphur baths just outside the town, and remore the saline incrugitations which will have formed apon him, by a plugase into the fine swimming bath, whose only objection is its peculiaredee and its great heat, which requires a large admixture of cold water-

THE HONEY ANT OF TEXAS.

A Texas paper of a late date, speaking of the honey aut, says : We have often heard of the honey ant of Texas, but the account seeming so romantic, we have beretofore been hardly able to credit it, but as we now have a specimen before us; furnished by our friend Leo Smith, of this city, we can no longer have any doubts on the subject These ants are a medium size between consume , nearly three fifths of it as food, and the large and small red ants, and are of a redtlish there will still remain a sufficient quantity to mix and brown color. Appended to the rear of each one is a transparent sack or globe filled with clear honey, of a most deficious flavor? These

sneks vary in size on different ants-ranging be When cattle got a proportion of turnings, and tween the size of a buckshot and a many pier Lail. On this sack, at short intervals, are at litter, the manure will be pretty good. If they | tached thin layers about the length and width are in the course of being fattened upon turnips, of half a grain of rice, and of a dark color, evior other food producing lax dung and much urine dently to strengthen it and keep it in shape. our inte bardsbips, it we do bot lend a liste ing on the field; there may be in appearance nearly they will require three fifths of straw for litter, These interesting animals, when they erawl, draw their delicions loads after them, and if the sack is empty, they set themselves to work to replanish plants, before coming into seed, by being mixed it again. Whether they deposit this honey in in the daug-hill will make a good augmentation their great general reservoir among the rocks, to draw from it as occasion may require, or hold and use it as individual property, we are not informed. Here is a curiosity that we believe has heretofore escaped the eyes and pens of our celebrated naturalists.

> 15 It is announced from the Chines Islands the aquatic birds of the Pacific. The average showing a decrease of 120,000 bales.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson has resigned

but the speculators who bought large stocks in the expectation of advancing prices when winter should set in are almost in a penic. How long will it last ? The general impression among the merchants is that the decline will only be temporary and that is all be followed by a sharp race action. There is no. certainty, however, of the correctness of that conclusion. The salesmen who have just been out through the country report that the trade in the rural districts is us dull as in the city, and that the merchants there have ample stocks of goods. If this be so, what is there to enliven trade in the city? We can hardly think that the long impending financial crash is at hand but it is useless to deny that there are many signs pointing strongly in that direction .--New York Sun.

THE COMING DOWN IN PRICES -- It is a great source of antisfaction to the masses to see the prices of all the necessaries of life coming down at such a rapid rate. The speculators have epjoyed a long term of profitable operations, and it is time now that the people, especially those of small means, should be coabled to live without exhausting every dollar of their earnings in procuring a bare support for their families. The Western speculators in provisions and esttle are now compelled to throw their produce on the market, for is has some plated castly on their hunds, and their business must still go on, Honey the ample supply which has reduced prices so suddenly, and so opportunely for the poor, just on the advent of winter. But while the holesale quotations show an immense decline, it will not do for the retail dealers to maintain dis. proportionate prices. They must come down in he same ratio as the markets.

New York Herald 25th ult.

DIFFUSION OF THE FREEDMEN. Governor Worth, of North Carolina, in bis message to the Logislature, makes a good ergges. tion in regard to the freedman, for whos the Northern Radicala profess great concern. Being apoqually distributed between the secties, ba thinks the negroes ought to be encouraged i em. igrate from the poor States, where money is scree, to the dominant States, where capital is abuncht: . and the difficulty of their diffusion mightbe overcome by diverting the appropriation mades ustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying ... traveling expenses of those who may choose, move, allowing each one to choose the State . Territory to which he would go. This wood leave no grounds for future strife between the sections.

The Governor has not probably heard of the wanner in which Freedmen are treated at the North. The Louisville Journal brings to mind the fact that New Hampshire has condemned five negroes to the penitentiary, and Massachusetta two to the Legislature .- Wash. Sunday Lierald

ern tor The receipts of cotton at P. the gainet in 1865,

Raphael Sommes, late of the Federal navy, has accepted the Chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the