

Freedom of Conscience—Free Press—Free Trade—Freedom for White Men.

VOLUME II.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

NUMBER 19

NORFOLK. AMERICAN Button-hole, Over-seaming AND SEWING MACHINE COMBINED. The FIRST and ONLY BUTTON-HOLE and SEWING MACHINE COMBINED, IN THE WORLD.

It will work beautiful Button-Holes, Eyelet Holes, Embroider over the Edge, do "Over-Seaming" as by hand; also, all kinds of Stitching, Hemming, Cording, Felling, Braiding, Binding, Ruffling, Tucking, Sewing and Gathering on, at the same time.

Mr. D. L. HARRY, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Brick Block, Wilson, is Agent for the above Machine, and will receive orders for the same.

STATION, BENNETT & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. McPhail's Wharf, NORFOLK, VA.

W. R. HUDGINS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., &c.

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J. M. FREEMAN, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Tenth Street, NORFOLK, VA.

HOFHEIMER & KEMPSHALL, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & TRUNKS.

KADER BIGGS & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

JAMES W. DAVIS, WILSON, N. C., WITH J. B. HUNTER & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Liberal advances made on consignments on receipt of Bills of Lading. Banks of Norfolk, Portsmouth and North Carolina. December 23 49-5m

NORFOLK. D. H. Long & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchants, No. 11 Honnake Square, Norfolk, Va.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NORFOLK, IN THE WAY OF CHECKED and STRIPED NAINSOOKS.

20 YARDS EACH. We have also received 100 pieces of RICHARDSON'S FANCY and MEDIUM LINENS.

HEARD, YOUNG & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF Early Vegetables, Fruit, &c., 247 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.

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W. M. G. JORDAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, OFFICE 30 COMMERCE STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

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THE PLAINDEALER. WILSON, JUNE 8, 1869. THE SOUTHERN FARM.

[From the Reconstructed Farmer.] The Reconstructed Piggy. MESSRS. EDITORS:—My plan of raising pigs according to the new or reconstructed plan is to have them in a very convenient place where the eye of the owner can often see them, and instead of feeding once a day as of old, feed and count them three times a day.

To keep the thieves away, you may put them under a lock and key at night without much trouble. My neighbors say it will not do to keep them so nice and tempting, somebody will steal them in the daytime.

Can hogs be raised profitably? To a limited extent they can. By feeding on cooked vegetables, with a small quantity of meal added, they can be raised cheaply, but beyond this they cannot; you can buy mess pork cheaper.

If your pigs are to be fed on unground food, it should be soaked in water, with a little salt added; if it should be ground, cook it with a good supply of salad from the garden.

Your pig-pen should be well littered with swamp muck or woods mould once every two weeks, and as often supplied with a new bed; such treatment will keep them clean and not allow them to become mangy.

If they become lousy, rub them with kerosene oil, and the lice will disappear. Your shoats for your pork next winter should be now put in a lot where they can be well supplied with water and be well fed on cooked vegetables from the garden.

In this way you can raise a limited supply of pork cheap; but according to the old plan of keeping your pigs so poor as not to tempt a hungry thief, you cannot raise pork profitably; you can buy cheaper. Supposing there are a great number of persons who do not wish to part from the old method of keeping frames and shadows of pigs and shoats, I would like to tell them that their pork costs them more than it is worth, and such pigs are always in somebody's field or way—in short, they are a nuisance.

You should now keep the best, and no other; such as will fatten well, whether old or young. Your breeders should not be allowed to grow old, for they become spiteful, and often eat their own pigs, and also others. I think breeding from old hogs has a good deal to do with the diseases of hogs.

on the wind and keep so poor as not to tempt a thief, to apply to M. Goldsboro, of Baltimore, Md. JOHN STATION, Edgecombe Co., N. C., April 1, '69.

Profits of Farming. At a discussion of the New York Farmers' Club, in reference to the cash money profits of farming, it seemed to be generally conceded that the business failed to yield seven per cent. on the capital invested.

The profits of farming, except in rare instances, will be found to diminish as we extend our operations beyond what is requisite for the comfortable support of a family, and this may be done as well on three hundred as on a thousand acres of land; and this is a strong argument for the subdivision of the great landed estates of the South.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Mr. Lawes, writing of English farmers, says he finds the best farming on poor land, and the worst on the fattest lands.

George Waring says the farmer who spends three hundred dollars on an acre in manuring his vegetable garden, is likely to make five hundred dollars an acre.

Every bushel of wood ashes applied to the corn crop is worth one dollar. The truth of this assertion has been readily demonstrated by the result of experiments accurately conducted.

It is a mistaken notion that farmers have got into their heads of applying all the manure close up around the foot of their trees. The roots run off, for a long distance, whence they obtain but slight nourishment.

Poor fences make breechy cattle, the world over. Animals raised upon farms where fences are good, have no inclination to trouble their owners by jumping or looking, while those raised upon farms having low fences early acquire unruly habits that detract from their selling value, as well as add to the perplexity of their owners.

To you who wish to follow the old plan, I advise you to let your hogs run in the woods and feed them as formerly, giving each hog one small ear of corn a day; keep them out of sight as much as possible, and be certain you do not know or care how many you have; when whortleberries come, some of them may possibly be fat enough to tempt a thief, and my word for it, you will never see them again.

CLIPS. A cotton factory is to be established at Selma, Alabama. The wheat harvest is progressing in Georgia, with a good general yield.

It is stated that the New Jersey peach crop will be unusually large. Ole Bull is to play first fiddle at the Peace Jubilee in Boston.

The crops in Ireland are promising well this season. The wheat harvest in Texas is in progress. The area planted was larger than usual, and the yield is good.

The Israelites in New York are raising funds to relieve their brethren in the East. A national convention of the opponents of secret societies is to be held at Chicago during this month.

Illinois has seven hundred Masonic lodges, and about forty thousand members. Mrs. Adkins, wife of the Georgia Senator, lately murdered, has been arrested for complicity in the assassination.

After several months of deliberation, the Czar of Russia has concluded to congratulate Grant on his election to the Presidency. Mr. Grinnell, collector of New York, has on file seventeen thousand applications for positions in the custom house. He has given notice that no more will be received.

A letter from Brazil says that the last colony of Southerners from Alabama and Louisiana is about breaking up, and the members will return to the United States. The magnolia tree, the pride of Southern forests, has at last been put to a practicable use.

A basket-maker has established himself at New Orleans, and is making beautiful baskets from the wood of this tree. An elephant, a foot and one half higher than the highest elephant ever seen in this country, is on its way to this country. It is to form one of the numerous traveling shows with which the country is at present supplied.

It is thought that the production of grapes in the middle States will be very much larger this season than ever before, and that the vines will hardly be able to sustain the weight of the crops.

Yellow fever has appeared at Key West, Florida. The Richmond Patriot, a weekly German paper, has made its appearance in Richmond, Va.

The latest kerosene accident was in Hoboken, when a can of that oil exploded while a reckless woman was filling a lighted lamp. She rushed down stairs and into the street, enveloped in flame, and was burned to death.

Gen. Lee, in a reply to a note accompanying a present of some goods manufactured at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, at Columbus, Ga., says: "The cotton blankets are the best I have ever seen, and I prefer the dresses of Eagle plaid for my wife and daughters to the richest silks of France. Please present my sincere thanks to your company for their valuable presents, which I prize the more highly as products of Southern manufacture."

The Macon Telegraph states, that a Jones county, Georgia, boy last year took some of his father's land—hired two negroes and pitched into hard work himself. He had forty-eight acres in cotton, from which he gathered twenty bales, which sold for an average of upwards of one hundred dollars per bale, besides raising a full supply of corn. This year he is doubling his operations all round, and counts upon proportionable results, which we hope he will realize.

The recent death of a lady in Washington county, New York, in consequence of taking chloroform in order to have her teeth extracted, continues to attract attention and invite discussion. A writer in the Washington County Post, Dr. T. C. Wallace, says that there are now on record, in the annals of medicine, about two hundred cases of death from chloroform.

The first divorce ever granted in the State of South Carolina was decreed at Greenville on the 21st ult., a wife obtaining a decree on the ground of ill-treatment and abandonment. John N. Maffitt, commander of the Confederate privateer Florida, has instituted legal proceedings to recover some \$10,000 worth of property confiscated in the United States District Court at St. Paul, three years ago, and sold by the United States Marshal for about \$3,000.

The Secretary of War informs the President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, of the perfect harmony of the Government with the wishes of the Commercial Convention, in relation to the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. A clean sweep has been made in the Treasury Department of Johnson men and Conservative Democrats.

It is said that the Appointment Clerk will soon issue a circular inquiring into the political faith of the Treasury clerks, with the view of future removals. Suit is again brought in the Second District Court of Louisiana, on behalf of the numerous petitioners, recontesting the validity of the title of Mrs. McRea Clark Gaines to the properties in this city and State held by the petitioners and claimed by Mrs. Gaines. The petitioners ask revocation of the decree of probate of the pretended will of Daniel Clark, of July 13, 1813.

Florida has at length decided to sell West Florida to Alabama, for \$1,000,000 in Alabama bonds. About twenty white persons are reported to have been killed by Indians in Western Kansas, recently. Garibaldi's physical belief that he will never again be able to leave his bed. It is said that the French iron and vessels of warfare of superior speed to the British. Henry Clews, the largest bond dealer in New York, has advanced millions by the late advance. The new issue of paper money of all denominations, will be ready for distribution to the public on the 1st of July. Chicken cholera is prevalent in Anne Arundel county, Md., and some farmers have lost nearly their entire stock of fowls. A London clergyman advertises that he will "lend" his weekly sermons for half a crown apiece, or four for 10s., warranted "original, earnest, and evangelical."

The President has ordered the Confederate arsenal buildings at Macon, Ga., held by the Freedmen's Bureau, to be transferred to the Georgia Agricultural Society. The Supreme Court of Tennessee (Radical judges) have decided that neither the Governor nor the Legislature can set aside the registration under the law of 1865. This gives the Conservatives or Democrats thousands of votes that were struck off the list at the last election by Browlaw. The quarrel between Governor Reid of Florida, and the State Legislature has resulted in a virtual repudiation of the State debt, the Governor having arranged with the State Treasurer to refuse to pay the interest accruing on a large amount of bonds issued by direction of the Legislature for the purpose of carrying on the State business. During his stay in Fredericksburg, Gen. Lee was met one morning, about a hundred yards from the door of the residence of a gentleman with whom he was to take breakfast by fifty beautiful little girls, children of the most prominent citizens of the place, who strewed flowers in his path, and he walked the distance upon a bed of roses, the volunteer offerings of innocence and loveliness to a brave and noble man. A Southern Historical Society has been formed at New Orleans, whose object is to collect reliable data of the workings of the late Confederate Government, and the battles, sieges and exploits of the war. Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, is President of the Society, and General Braxton Bragg, Vice President for Louisiana, General B. E. Lee, for Virginia, General Breckinridge, for Kentucky, Alexander H. Stephens, for Georgia, and General D. H. Hill, for North Carolina. Letters from Cuba state that the force under Gen. Jordan had succeeded in joining the Cuban forces, after several fights, in all of which the Spaniards were repulsed with serious loss. Gen. Jordan's loss was slight—not over forty-five killed and wounded. He saved his artillery, arms and ammunition. He had with him seventeen hundred new rifles, of the most approved pattern. It is also stated as coming from a reliable source, that an expedition left the Southern coast on the 29th ult., numbering 475 men. These men were a part of General Jordan's command. All of them were ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers, and interested parties have information that the men and munitions of war have safely landed and have joined the Cuban forces. The expedition was in charge of Col. DeRussy, of the Confederate army, from Louisiana.