

PLAINDEALER. AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, Published Weekly, at WILSON, N. C. TERMS: Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for Six Months—IN ADVANCE.

THE PLAINDEALER.

PLAINDEALER. Rates of Advertising: Transient matter is charged One Dollar for the first, and Seventy-Five cents for each subsequent insertion.

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

VOLUME II, WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869. NUMBER 20

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-Stitching" as by hand; also, all kinds of Stitching, Hemming, Cording, Felling, Braiding, Binding, Ruffling, Tucking, Sewing and Gathering on, at the same time. This GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE, is now on exhibition and for sale at No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Mr D. L. HARDY, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Brick Block, Wilson, is Agent for the above Machine, and will receive orders for the same. If orders for three or more machines are received, they will be brought out, and a lady will accompany them to give all necessary instruction to the purchasers.

STATON, BENNETT & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. This House does strictly a Commission business, and will, under no circumstances, depart from the principle.

W. R. HUDGINS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., &c. No. 11 Market Square, NORFOLK, VA. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

A. MYERS, FORMERLY OF BALTIMORE, N. C. WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS. Having had much experience in this business in a other city and ample facilities, we are prepared to offer the strongest inducements to the trade.

J. M. FREEMAN, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER. No. 20 Main Street, Corner of Tolt Street, NORFOLK, VA. Constantly on hand a full assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

KADER BGGS & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Special and entire attention to sales of COTTON and other Produce, and prompt returns made. Liberal advances on Produce in hand.

NORFOLK. D. H. LONG, A. C. ROWLAND. D. H. Long & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING Merchants. No. 11 Bonnoke Square, Norfolk, Va. Will sell in this, or Forward to Northern Markets, Cotton, Grain, Peas, and ALL kinds of GREEN PRODUCE.

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

20 YARDS EACH. We have at o received 100 pieces of RICHARDSON'S FANCY and MEDIUM LINENS, which we are also selling BARGAIN.

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

YANCEY, BROTHERS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Notions & Fancy Goods, Atlantic Block, Main Street, NORFOLK, VA.

W. M. G. JORDAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, OFFICE 30 COMMERCIAL STREET, NORFOLK, VA. Special attention paid to SALES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE of all descriptions, on which liberal CASH ADVANCES made when required.

HOFHEIMER & KEMPSHALL, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & TRUNKS. No. 9 MARKET SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

B. NUSBAUM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, and THE GOODS, Alexander's best Kid Gloves, DRESS TRIMMINGS and CORSETS.

JAMES W. DAVIS, WILSON, N. C. WITH J. B. HUNTER & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Corner of High and Water Streets, PORTSMOUTH, VA. Liberal advances made on consignments on receipt of Bills of Lading.

THE PLAINDEALER. WILSON, JUNE 15, 1869. THE SOUTHERN FARM. Manuring Market Gardens.

All successful market gardeners agree that it is hopeless to grow good crops, without a yearly application of manure in large quantities. Henderson's Gardening says: "It is a grave blunder to attempt to grow vegetable crops without the use of manures of the various kinds."

What is book-farming? It does not mean to take a book in your hand and go to the field, but it means you should read and study everything that you can possibly bring to bear on farming, and store it away into your head. But be sure to master the subject and learn the true plan.

Horses for Farm Work. Among the different breeds of horses now propagated in this country every class of business can select that which is best calculated to perform the services required by its owner.

At heavy draft, weight adds strength without an extra effort of the muscles—so that the heavy horse before a plough moves on with ease by virtue of his own weight against the collar; while the lighter horse must strain every nerve and muscle to do the same work.

but is very deficient in action—sluggish in his movements, and not celebrated for bottom or endurance. This breed of horses is principally confined to one locality, (Lancaster Co., Pa.)

At the prices for which good horses sell, a fine opportunity is offered to large farmers to raise horses of popular breeds for sale. Even small farmers raise one or two a year with good profit.—Stock Journal.

[From the Southern Cultivator.] Book Farming. SPARTA, GA., Feb. 24th, 1869. Editors Southern Cultivator:—Some men are born generals, some mechanics some orators, some farmers—some adapted to one profession and some to another; but the great mass of men have to read, study and practice, to become efficient in any calling they may select, and if they apply themselves faithfully, and do not rise above the mediocrity, they should quit that business, and try some other.

Book-farming means for the farmer, just what book-keeping does for the physician. The medical student must read all the books, attend all the lectures, and the dissecting room, until he can pass, then take his medicine and instruments, go out to practice, and test his knowledge. So with book-farming. You must read and study, not only agricultural books, but all books that will apply in any way to that profession.

You need the knowledge of a general, to enable you to discipline your laborers to come to time—to move all at once—to know when to charge and when to retreat. You need the knowledge of a banker, when your money is made, to know how to invest it, (and this is a very important point.) You want the knowledge of a book-keeper, that you may keep your accounts correctly. In this many farmers fail—they fool themselves, not knowing how to keep debtor and creditor accounts—get in debt and become bankrupts before they are aware of it.

How is all this to be acquired? By reading and hard study, and making an application of the knowledge acquired. Knowledge is power, in agriculture as well as other things; and how are you to get knowledge? Only by reading, study and application. With knowledge you can use the hand as well as the tongue, more effectively.

agriculture as well as other things; and how are you to get knowledge? Only by reading, study and application. With knowledge you can use the hand as well as the tongue, more effectively.

You must learn the use of tools. A man that has a perfect use of tools, can do double the work one can, who knows nothing about their use. Railroads and steamboats have brought men together, and have furnished a partial remedy for want of books.

No man has a right to put his light under a bushel. Farmers, come out and let your lights shine! If you cannot afford to give it away, by contributing to the Southern Cultivator, put it in book-form and sell it. If you have improved tools, take out patents for them and sell the rights, or give them to the public.

Young men, read, practice and qualify yourselves for one of the noblest of callings. Do not commence where your fathers did, but where they are now, and where the best farmers in the State are, and being young, active and vigorous, make every effort to surpass the best. Be assured there is much to learn yet.

The three great essentials are: First, the theory (true plan) of farming; second, the art of controlling labor, and executing all work to the best advantage with least labor; third, (last and best,) success depends on a quick perception, wise judgment, that seldom or never errs. How is this to be acquired, except by the use of books, in conjunction with practice?

In conclusion, I will say, to succeed you not only must be superior to your laborers, but you must be so far ahead of them, that they shall know your plans are wise, easy to put in practice, and certain of success. Then they will follow you in a charge as good soldiers will the best of generals. The laborer must have confidence in the man who directs. How are all these qualifications secured? I repeat through books, hard study, observation and practice.

Very truly yours, DAVID DICKSON. The best planter in Georgia, plows deep, plants deep, cultivates deep at first, but after the roots of his corn or cotton are developed, he merely scratches the top of the ground—but this he does very often. So says an exchange.

REVENUE. The following letters from the Public Treasurer, explanatory of the Revenue law, will be found of interest at this time:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Raleigh, May 12th, 1869. B. F. BRIGGS, Esq. Sheriff, Wilson, N. C.

DEAR SIR: I answer your questions as I understand them. The present Revenue Law does not repeal the former so as to prevent your collecting back taxes. See the proviso to Section 6, Schedule C, page 15 of Revenue Act. Hence you should collect of merchants the taxes due on their purchases up to April 1st, 1869, before granting a new license.

2d. The present Revenue Law went into operation April 1st, 1869 as you will see on page 15, Section 7, Schedule C. Hence merchants should list the estimated amount of purchases from April 1st, 1869 to April 1st, 1870, if they expect to do business up to that time. They should pay one fifth of one per cent on such estimates in advance, as State taxes.

4th. If on making their quarterly statement merchants find they have purchased less than they estimated, the Sheriff cannot refund. Application must be made to the County Commissioners, who will, no doubt, make proper order, unless the amount improperly paid to be refunded.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, May 14th, 1869. JOHN M. BATEMAN, Esq., Sheriff, Plymouth, N. C. DEAR SIR: Yours of 7th inst. received. I am not surprised at your difficulties in construing the present Revenue Law.

The present is the resultant of that originally recommended by me, after being materially modified by the Code Commissioners, two Finance committees, and the impromptu suggestions of members of both Houses of the General Assembly. This law, however, is on a par with all others since the foundation of the State Government.

You will notice, therefore, that schedule B has some provisions of a novel character and others not different from former laws. With this explanation you will be able to see clearly your duties under this schedule list, Merchants and other dealers not specially taxed elsewhere must under section 15 list in a new manner, i. e.—on the estimated amount of their purchases from April 1st, 1869, to April 1st, 1870, unless the license shall sooner expire. Those taxed under section 15 pay to the State one fifth of one per cent (not to be less than \$10) on the amount estimated for the coming year.

If it shall be ascertained on the 1st April 1870 (or sooner) that the tax payer has underestimated, he must pay the per centage on the excess. If he has over estimated, he can be relieved by application to the county commissioners. 2d. The General Assembly has adopted a new plan of taxing merchants and other dealers, not specially taxed a higher per centage, viz.: by requiring them to estimate their future purchases and pay on such estimate. There is no machinery provided for taxing past purchases for the year preceding April 1st, 1869. By the last Revenue law mer-

chants listed to the list-takers. Now they must list to the Sheriff, and pay on their expected purchases estimated for the coming year. Paying therefore an ad valorem tax on their capital invested and a specific license tax on their future purchases, they pay no tax on income derived from their capital so taxed.

3d. The persons taxed in sections 11 and 12 schedule B, (and other sections likewise) must pay according to the machinery provided therein due by them on their purchases, &c., up to April 1st, 1869, the per centage laid down in the former law, they will be allowed license to April 1st, 1870, at which time they must apply for a new license.

It must be remembered that the act for collecting Revenue, ratified March 12th, 1868, has not been repealed except so far as enactments subsequently passed are inconsistent therewith. Hence you have abundant powers for enforcing the payment of such license taxes. Where the provisions of the late acts are not sufficient you will fall back on those of the acts of 1866.

Very respectfully, D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 1st, 1869. B. F. BRIGGS, Wilson, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 26th ultimo received. I am pleased to answer any questions you may desire to ask me, to the best of my ability.

1st. Boarding houses. The one per cent tax applies to all receipts from April 1st, 1868, to April 1st, 1869. Sec. 15 only applies to merchants and other dealers not specially taxed at a higher rate than one fifth of one per cent. I enclose you letters which will explain this.

2d. Distillers must pay for twelve months prior to April 1st, 1869, unless they have already paid for part of the past twelve months. The old law required distillers to list and pay quarterly. (See Sec. 14, Schedule B, of Act of 1867.) If this has been done, you need not now require it to be done over again. If it has not been done, make the distiller go back as far as his neglect or omission runs.

The form of license is on page 11, sec. 37. 3d. Resident physicians are not taxable under sec. 25; only itinerants, i. e., those who go from county to county.

Very respectfully, D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer. Turkey has contracted for a railway 1,600 miles long, connecting the Black with the Adriatic sea.

The guano on the Chincha Islands is nearly exhausted. In a few months these islands will be deserted, and then all the ships now engaged in the trade will make for the Guanape Islands, five degrees south of the equator. There is a supply of guano at Baker's Island, in the Hawaiian group, estimated at from 250,000 to 2,000,000 tons. The Universalist denomination of this country will be one hundred years old in 1870. They propose celebrating the event by a general convention in September of that year, to convene at Gloucester, Mass., where Rev. John Murray established the first Universalist society in America. Two insurance companies, the Protection and the Kensington, have failed in Philadelphia. The Protection had represented its assets at \$200,000, but it is found some showy office furniture is about all. The liabilities of the Kensington are heavy; policy holders more numerous than those of the Protection, but assets small.