"Standard"

THE PLAINDEALER.

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

VOLUME H. WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869. NUMBER 23

THE
PLAINDEALER.
—AN—
INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
Published Weekly, at
WILSON, N. C.

TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for Six Months—IN ADVANCE.

No name will be entered on the subscription books until the money is received, and the paper will be stopped at the expiration of the time paid for.

Specimen copies will be sent to any address on application.

NORFOLK.

AMERICAN
Button-hole, Over-seaming
AND
SEWING MACHINE
COMBINE

The FIRST and ONLY BUTTON HOLE and SEWNG MACHINE COMBINED, IN THE WORLD,
That can do ALL KNDS of SEWNG needed in the FAMLY,

FROM THE COARSEST CLOTH TO THE FINEST FABRIC.

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.

This GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE, is now on exhibition and for sale at

No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

MILES & CREEKMUR,
Dealers in Clothing and Fine Furnishing Goods, &c.

N. B. Send for Circular with price, and Samples of Work.

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, FREE OF CHARGE. *If, after a fair trial, the Machines do not give entire satisfaction, they will be taken back WITHOUT COST to those ordering.*

May 4 8—3m.

A. STATON, Hamilton, N. C. W. H. BENNETT, Norfolk. T. M. SARNA, Norfolk.

STATON, BENNETT & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
McPHAIL'S WHARF,
NORFOLK, VA.

This House does strictly a Commission business, and will, under no circumstances, depart from the principle.

April 6 10—1y

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

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

March 23 8—3m

A. MYERS,
(FORMERLY OF SALISBURY, N. C.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
LIQUORS,
No. 6 COMMERCIAL ROW, FERRY WHARF
NORFOLK, VA.

Always on hand a full assortment of select WINES and LIQUORS, both Foreign and Domestic, which will be sold to the trade on as accommodating terms as can be had here or elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and filled with promptness and despatch.

Great advantages offered to the trade in DOMESTIC LIQUORS, to which I call ESPECIAL ATTENTION.

March 23 8—3m

ESTABLISHED 1831.
J. M. FREEMAN,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Talbot Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

Watches and Jewelry carefully and properly Repaired.

Hair Work made up to order.

March 23 8—12m

KADER BIGGS. JOSEPH J. BIGGS
ESTABLISHED 1851.
KADER BGGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Special and entire attention to sales of COTTON and other Produce, and prompt returns made. Liberal advances on Produce in hand. Our long experience in business qualifies us to obtain the highest prices.

BAGGING and ROPE furnished at lowest market rates, payable in Cotton.

sept 29 53 6m

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.

REFER TO
Banks of Norfolk, Portsmouth and North Carolina.

December 22 48 6m

NORFOLK.

D. H. LONG. A. C. ROWLAND
D. H. Long & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
No. 11 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

Will sell in this, or Forward to Northern Markets,
Cotton, Grain, Peanuts, AND ALL Kinds Of GREEN PRODUCE.

REFER TO Messrs. Burgess, Harrison & Co., Norfolk, Va.; Wm. W. Lamb, Cashier Trust Co., Norfolk, Va.; Capt. James Cornick, Norfolk, Va.; William Beasley & Son, Petersburg, Va.; R. B. Creecy, Elizabeth City, N. C.

April 27, 1869. 13—1y

J. B. HEARD, New York. W. J. HEARD, Norfolk.
C. W. YOUNG, New York. F. E. GOODRIDGE, Portsmouth.

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

Having Houses in NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, Va., shippers may rely upon having their Produce sent forward without detention.

We refer by permission to
Gov. Z. B. Vance, R. J. Gregory, Esq., Col. S. L. Fremont, Messrs. Gay & Tyson, and the Banks and Merchants generally in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

March 16 6—1m

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

Invite the attention of the Merchants of North Carolina to their large and varied assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Notions and Fancy Goods,

Including a full line of HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOOP SKIRTS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS JEWELRY, SHIRTS and DRAWERS, and SMALL WARES generally.

Having had much experience in this business in another city and ample facilities, we are prepared to offer the strongest inducements to the trade.

YANCEY, BROTHERS & CO.
March 30 9—3m

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

Special attention paid to SALES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE of all descriptions, on which liberal CASH ADVANCES made when required.

Orders for GENERAL MERCHANDISE promptly filled.

March 30 9—6m

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

We intend to be the LEADERS OF LOW PRICES in Norfolk, and at the same time furnish our customers with such Goods as cannot fail to give satisfaction, notwithstanding the low figures we place them at.

Orders from the country trade solicited, and prompt attention given to same.

March 30 8—3m

FIRST IN FASHION AND LOWEST IN PRICE.
B. NUSBAUM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
SILKS, VELVETS,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
Alexander's best Kid Gloves,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND CORSETS,
HOSIERY and BUTTONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

All I ask, is for persons visiting Norfolk, to call at,

No. 60 Church Street,

Next door to the Opera House, and look at the LARGE STOCK.

Orders promptly filled.

B. NUSBAUM,
60 Church Street,
Norfolk, Va.

March 30 9—3m

H. ROUNTREE & Co.
TARBORO STREET,

Have now in store, and are daily receiving, a splendid stock of

STAPLE, FANCY AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, IRON, &c.
ALL SUITED TO THE SEASON AND THE TRADE.

Wilson, N. C., April 6, 1869. 10—tf

A. J. Morrisson's Brand
Superior WHISKIES.

We are agents for the above celebrated Brand of Whiskey, and solicit orders for same.
Crafton's Old Stand.
S. B. WATERS & CO., Agents.
June 8, 1869.

THE PLAINDEALER.

WILSON, JULY 6, 1869.

THE SOUTHERN FARM

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

Truck Farming.

KENANSVILLE, June 27, 1869.

Dear Journal:

Knowing the interest you take in all agricultural matters, I have taken the liberty to address you in regard to affairs in Duplin county, especially in regard to truck and fruit raising. The people of this county have gone into truck farming quite extensively this year, but with poor success, and I am sorry to believe that many have become disheartened by their failure, and will not try again. But I shall make another effort in this new enterprise.

I will give you a few of the principal reasons, which, in my opinion, caused the failure of the present year. First, the very late and cold Spring, unprecedented in my experience for the last ten years, was the chief reason for this failure. In the second place, our people have much to learn to adapt truck farming and fruit raising to our soil and climate. We have begun this work almost entirely from information derived from works written for more northern latitudes, and for a different character of soil from ours. We have to experiment for ourselves, and exchange the results of these experiments through Agricultural Associations and publications.

And again, we do not have the right kind of commission merchants who understand the selling of our produce. This has already been suggested in a letter published in your valuable paper. It is a matter of greatest importance to the truck farmers of the Cape Fear section to be united and act together for their own welfare.

In the next place, the subject of manuring is not well understood with us. We should by experiment find out the soil best adapted for each kind of vegetable, and then the quality and quantity of manure required for it. Mistakes are more frequently made by manuring too highly than the reverse, just as man suffers more from eating too much than too little.

My observations lead me to state that home-raised seeds are much better than those purchased from northern seed houses. Myself and several neighbors tried experiments this year especially in garden peas snap beans and raspberry plants.—Those raised from our own seed matured from eight to fourteen days earlier than the others, and were more productive.

I am making this year a series of experiments with home-made manures, compost and the leading manufactured fertilizers on different soils, which I think will be important. I am under obligations to the different dealers in fertilizers in Wilmington and several manufacturers at the North, for a liberal donation of their articles to enable me to try these experiments. The result of my trials will be made known to the public at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association next Fall.

I found the most profit from raising the right kind of radishes from our native seed, the Wilson Albany strawberry, early apples and pears, and the early, rose potatoes, the Clinton, Concord, Delaware, Norton, Virginia, and especially our great Scuppernong grapes. These latter will never fail, and require the least work and care. I find much uncertainty in cultivating other vegetables and fruit than the above mentioned.

I am glad to mention the great improvement over last year in the transportation of truck. It gives me pleasure to say that Col. Fremont, the able and energetic Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, has come up to all his promises in this matter. With us there has been no delay in the prompt shipment of our produce and no damage has resulted from delays or rough handling.

Very truly,
LOUIS FROELICH.

Best Hogs for the South.

Among the difficulties the planters of the South have to contend with, is a meagre supply of meat. With the negro there can be no substitute for hog meat. A full stomach of it will only make him dream more of his next meal. How important it is then, for us to fall upon some plan to obtain a full supply of this desirable article.—The bulk of the labor must and will be done by the negro, and we must feed him to make him valuable. Steps are being taken to import the best hogs, as many conceive. At present a perfect mania prevails for the Chester whites, and every other variety of the white hog, when every man who has tried the white hog, knows it is least desirable of any variety ever produced in the South; not that it lacks size or possesses objectionable qualities, but that all white hogs in this climate become worthless from diseased skin and die up. The Berkshire and Woburn crossed properly, surpasses every other breed. The Berkshire is a compact hog, can be fatted at any age, whilst the Woburn is a hog of immense size and cannot be fattened under two years, but by blending the two breeds, that difficulty is obviated. At fifteen months your hogs, with ordinary treatment, will weigh from two hundred to four hundred pounds. In Kentucky, within the last four years, the hog raisers have imported the large bald face Berkshire, black body, tips of tail and feet white, and these are now being crossed by the Woburn to give additional size. The Chester white will do on mush for a silver cup at an agricultural fair, but will not do to fill the smoke house. You who want a hog that yields the most meat, apply for information to some of the Kentucky mule drovers, and my word for it, ten dollars will bring you a pig that will do to breed from.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Buckwheat.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says:

This cereal is an important and valuable crop to cultivate. Its habits and chemical constituents are such that a good remunerative crop is produced upon land that would not produce a good crop of wheat or barley.

The time of sowing varies with the season and locality. Buckwheat is generally sown from the 22d of June to the 6th of July; nevertheless if sown late a good crop will oftentimes be produced.

The uninitiated should remember that if sown too early the drouth and scorching sun blasts the flower, rendering it unfruitful; and if too late, it is apt to be injured by frost before maturity. It will grow upon any tilled soil; a light loam is best adapted to this crop. I am unacquainted with a crop that is so perfectly adapted to be sown on newly cleared land as this one.

Its rapid and dense growth completely hides other slow growing plants and obnoxious weeds from the genial influence of the sun's rays; in fact, I have known a spot of ground completely covered with the Canada thistle—*Cirsium arvense*—entirely rid of this pest by two crops of buckwheat.

It has a spreading habit; therefore, only such quantity of seed should be sown as will cause the plants to cover the whole surface sown when in blossom. Those farmers who have made the culture of buckwheat a speciality inform me that one-half bushel per acre is a sufficient quantity if sown evenly over the whole surface.

The average yield of this crop is from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, yet on good soil, and a favorable season, double this amount is often produced. Not only should it be sown for food for the human family, but in sections where bees are kept the flowers are their favorite resort. It is a most valuable plant for plowing in as a fertilizer.

Too Much Land.

We know a farmer who, ten years ago, owned 150 acres, and was doing well; he now owns five hundred, and is worse off than before. And why? Because this large farm is a great bill of expense to him; he cannot afford to keep it up in good condition, and it hangs a millstone of care about his neck. His wife and children, both sons and daughters, are obliged to work hard to keep the great machine a running. We presume his boys declare they will leave home as soon as they are old enough; and the girls say they will die before they will marry farmers. Neither sons nor daughters are educated as they deserve to be; they cannot be spared for this from work on the big farm.

Now we declare that such a farm is a curse to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole agricultural interest. If that man wants to save himself and household, he should sell at least one-half of his land, improve the remainder to make it more productive, release his children from bondage, and try to make his home a comfort. He will live longer, lay up as good a property, and will train up a more intelligent and a happier family.—*American Agriculturist.*

In connection with Southern reconstruction, the Philadelphia American and Gazette says:

"A Frenchman at Natchitoches, La., intends to raise poppies this year on several acres of ground and to make opium. He says that an acre of poppies will make fifty pounds of opium, worth fifteen to twenty dollars a pound, and that the cost of manufacturing is less than four dollars a pound. His crop would amount to six hundred and ninety dollars an acre by this estimate from which the cost of cultivation is to be subtracted. Ten acres would accordingly crop about seven thousand dollars gross.

"The Knoxville (East Tennessee) Press is our authority for saying that a farmer there has for some time grown his own tea, and that he is preparing and his neighbors are engaged to make serious matter of the culture of tea the current year. Good tea has been perfected in New York and Pennsylvania, and for a long time in South Carolina. The climate of our Middle and Southern States is analogous to that of China and Japan, with long summers and temperate winters."

Ploughing under green crops for manure has been found very profitable with soils poor in organic matter. The philosophy of its fertilizing action may be thus explained: The green plants decay and evolve carbonic acid, which is absorbed by water, and the solution of carbonic acid dissolves minute mineral matter, which are insoluble in water alone and thus makes such mineral matter capable of assimilation by plants.—When deep rooted plants like clover are used, considerable proportions of plant food are brought up from great depths, and thus add to the richness of the surface soil. Many plants have been used in different countries for this purpose, among which may be named quarry, white mustard, turnips, white lupine, and rape, in addition to the well known use of clover, rye and buckwheat.

Prof. Gamgee says regularity in feeding, and the use of sound corn, oats, and well cured hay, are the best preventives of colic in horses. As a cure he recommends injections of tepid water in the intestine, and a ball of five or six drachms of aloes. He says, above all things, do not bleed a horse when attacked by colic.

CLIPS.

Crops are reported good in all sections of South Carolina.

The rice crops in the Southern States will exceed that of any season since the year 1860.

Bismarck says that he always intrusts difficult commissions to men with spirited and ambitious wives.

German immigrants are arriving in Middle Tennessee in large numbers, and are said to be working energetically.

The Boston Peace Jubilee made $110,700 profit, and Gilmore got out of it a house and lot, worth $25,000 and a "testimonial benefit."

A California paper says of Chinamen as railroad builders, that his labor is cheap, his temper is good, his disposition is docile, his industry is unflagging, his strength and endurance are wonderful, and his mechanical skill is remarkable.

A man, now temporarily in Nova Scotia, does not know to what country he belongs. His father was Irish and his mother German. He was born in Canada, was naturalized in the United States, became a confederate by "rebellion" and is by residence and attachment a Mexican.

A printing telegragph machine has been recently invented in Troy, N. Y., which any one of average capacity can learn to operate in a few minutes. The receiving instrument is put in motion and entirely controlled by the sender, recording the message sent, in plain type upon a strip of paper, as well during the absence of the receiving operator as if he were present.

The Columbia (Pa.) Spy says that on the farm of Isaac Stedman, one-half mile east of Mount Joy, there is to be seen the largest bullock in the country. Dan is his name; he weighs nearly 4,000 pounds, is six feet four inches in height, and measures over ten feet in circumference. He moves about quite briskly, and in some respects resembles a huge elephant, being of nearly the same color.

It has now transpired that General Roberson, the new Secretary of the Navy, subscribed five hundred dollars towards purchasing a house for Grant. This was his interest in the Grant gift-enterprise, and he has now drawn his prize. The large subscribers having been all di posed of, Grant is now coming down to the smaller holders of stock. The one hundred dollar subscribers will be considered in the next reconstruction of the Cabinet. Keep up courage, gentlemen, all who took stock will have a chance yet. No blanks.—*N. Y. World.*

The National debt statement shows a decrease of $16,500,000. The following is a statement of the public debt as it now stands: Debt bearing coin interest, is two thousand two hundred millions; debt bearing currency interest is sixty-six millions; debt bearing no interest, four hundred and eighteen and a half millions; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, five millions. Amount of coin in the Treasury is seventy-nine and three quarter millions. Coin certificates thirty and a half millions. Currency thirty-seven millions.

The Washington Express of Thursday has the following: "It has leaked out to-day that about five millions of greenbacks have been locked up by parties manipulating the money market to effect prices generally.—The present distress in the money market could never have been reached at this season, but for the remarkable assistance from the Treasury department. Wall street has locked up five million dollars, and Secretary Boutwell has locked up nearly thirty million dollars.

THE PLAINDEALER.

Rates of Advertising:

Transient matter is charged One Dollar for the first, and Seventy-Five cents for each subsequent insertion.

One Square, One Year,	$12 00
Two Squares, "	20 00
Three Squares, "	30 00
Four Squares, "	40 00
Half Column, "	80 00
One Column, "	125 00

Ten lines, one inch space, or less, constitutes a square.

Transient advertisements payable cash in advance. Contract advertisements payable quarterly in advance. These terms must be complied with in every instance.

Gen. Frank Blair is in the life insurance business in California.

A Washington despatch of the 2d, says: Cubans here have the following advices:—After the Spaniards were repulsed in Cinco Villas District, they were reinforced by two thousand troops, making the Spanish forces double that of the Cubans, and compelling the Cubans to retreat. Eighty-five Cubans, including several Americans, were captured, who were shot by the order of Lisca. Nearly all the large plantations in Cinco Villas were destroyed. A stand of Cubans are concentrating to fight Lisca, and news of a decisive battle is daily expected. The Cubans are uneasy not having heard from Jordan.

A New York despatch of the same date says: Puerto Principe advices to the 22d ult., represent the condition of the Spanish troops as dreadful. The hospitals are full, and there are ten deaths daily. Forejuy with a party of one hundred and fifty strong were driven into the city, forty of whom went to the hospital.—The Cubans captured one hundred regulars at the first station from Principe. One regiment of volunteers has two hundred sick.

A Havana despatch of the 2d says: The Catalan volunteers guarding the Neuvitas railroad have mutinied. Their Colonel was arrested by Letona, commanding at Puerto Principe. The volunteers marched on Puerto Principe, and relieved their Colonel and imprisoned Letona, whom they will probably shoot. Rodas in a public speech to-day, advised the journalists to show more moderation, and endeavor to conciliate all classes, and cease the publication of irritating articles, especially regarding ladies.

A Richmond despatch of the 2d says: The Colored Conservative Barbecue which was ended by the accident, was attended by about three hundred colored men and a large number of whites. A large crowd had congregated at the gate of the bridge leading to the island, being kept off the bridge by the police. Col. Branch, managing the affair, while standing on the bridge, directed the police to admit the crowd, which being done, the weight broke the structure, precipitating a number into the water, where Col. Branch, Policeman Kirkham and Robt. Ashby were caught in the falling timbers and killed. Seven more were wounded, two of whom will die.

Branch's body was followed to his residence by a procession of prominent citizens, and a police force in a body escorted Kirkham's remains home. Branch was one of the first business men of the city. There is a general gloom here in consequence of this calamity.

A barbecue, given to the Walker colored men, took place to-day near this city. About 3 o'clock the chain bridge leading to the island where the barbecue was being given was so crowded that it broke, carrying down about sixty persons. Col. James R. Branch, a prominent broker, and Conservative candidate for the Senate was instantly killed, as also was policeman Kirkham, who was striving to prevent the crowd from rushing on the bridge. Seven colored men were fatally injured.

We learn that the meeting to revive the National Intelligencer failed to achieve its purpose. The plan of placing Colonel Berret at its head as manager, with a capital of $100,000, which was discussed at the preceding meeting, was not adopted.—After some debate, it was decided not to take any action until after the commencement of Georgetown College, so that the advice of ex-President Johnson might be obtained.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The New York Telegraph says: "Prince Henri de Bourbon has taken the oath to the Spanish constitution. The family are notorious for swearing to anything and forgetting all about it the next day."