

Standard

PLAINDEALER

INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, Published Weekly, at WILSON, N. C.

THE PLAINDEALER

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

VOLUME II: WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869. NUMBER 25

PLAINDEALER

Rates of Advertising: Transient... Rates of Advertising...

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 Sewing, Hemming, Cording, Felling, Braiding, Binding, Tucking, Sewing and Gathering on, at the same time.

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

STATON, BENNETT & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

A. MYERS, FORMERLY OF SALISBURY, N. C., WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS

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

KADER BGGS & 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.

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

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.

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

HOFMEIER & 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, WHITE GOODS, Alexander's best Kid Gloves, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND CORSETS.

M. 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.

A. J. MORRISON'S Brand Superior WHISKIES.

We are agents for the above celebrated Brand of Whiskey, and solicit orders for same.

THE PLAINDEALER. WILSON, JULY 20, 1869. COMMUNICATIONS. NASHVILLE, TENN., July 6th, 1869.

EDITOR PLAINDEALER—Dear Sir—In your issue of June the 22d, I find an article from the "Reconstructed Farmer," to parents, that strikes me with some force.

The young—As such, the old must be held responsible to a very great extent for the state of the young. Man is evidently a creature of self culture.

In conclusion, I will say I hope parents everywhere, but especially of the South, will see that the next generation are properly trained and educated, not only in scholarship, but in industry and plainness of heart.

Respectfully, B. J. COBB. RINGWOOD, HALIFAX CO., N. C., July 16th, 1869.

THE SOUTHERN FARM [From the Reconstructed Farmer] Farmers South, view your situation.

While you are in possession of as fine soil and climate, and, perhaps, perform as much labor as any people upon the face of the globe, still, when you come to foot up the bill of expenses, you find there is very little income, except under the most favorable circumstances of a heavy crop and price.

Suppose a bad crop of cotton fall to your lot, and the price comes down, as in 1867, what then, will be your condition? Pay your bills for pork, hay, &c., &c., to the Northern planters, and you will have the answer.

We are aware that a majority of cotton planters hold to the idea that they can make a larger profit by purchasing their supplies to produce cotton, than to raise them.

The farmers that adopt the rule to produce their own supplies at home, and the remainder in cotton, are the planters that have the largest income.

life, while you are discontented, from the fact your business is such that you are always more or less on the stretch to keep your farms in running order.

To be concise, we do contend that you must change this system of extravagance, whether you wish to or not, for it is preposterous to hold to the idea that any people, living on a soil and in a climate unsurpassed as you do, can purchase the hundred of millions of dollars from abroad cheaper than you can raise them at home.

Suppose you were to plant one-half the land in cotton you now do, and prepare seed and cultivate it better, don't you believe you would make two-thirds or nearly as much as you do on all?

Could you not then turn your attention to manufacturing the thousands of articles of domestic use?

Just think, that while we live in a country that abounds in all the natural advantages that man can reasonably desire we stray so far as to even send abroad for iron, buckets, hubs, felloes and spokes for wheels, &c., &c.

But you should change, that your children may have the benefit of that instruction which is so much needed to develop the hidden resources of a bountiful nature.

We trust that we shall be pardoned for again alluding to broad casting peas as a sure, rapid, and in our judgment, the most effective way of bringing up the lands in this region of country. It is the season of the year for making the experiment, and we wish to urge upon the farming community to try it.

In the next place, go upon these cotton farms, and notice their stock; for instance, their mules (to say nothing of their cattle and hogs, if they have any), and you will see that they are in such a condition, that it will take, as a general rule, three mules to do the work two ought to perform.

Here is an item of loss, the feed of one mule and the hire and rations for a hand, which is not added to the account. Besides this, these mules will not last half as long as if they were well fed and cared for, and consequently here is another item of no small amount to be placed to the account.

In addition to this, your business is of times disjoined to haul supplies in a busy season, which is a source of as much annoyance as expense.

From the Carolina Farmer: Industrious Young Men, Scotland Neck, N. C., May 27th, 1869.

Messrs. Editors:—I see it stated in the May number of the Carolina Farmer, under the title of "Industrious young men the hope of the South," that Amos Norris, of Warren Co., Georgia, had with his own hands alone cultivated eleven (11) acres of land in cotton and eighteen (18) acres in corn.

Let me give you the results of what white labor can do in Halifax county. Mr. H. M. Mitchell cultivated fourteen (14) acres of land in cotton and sixteen (16) acres in corn and made eleven (11) bales of cotton and three hundred and thirty-five (335) bushels of corn; he planted, cultivated and gathered the crop having expended only \$50 for extra labor in chopping out and picking the cotton. Can any county in the State best that? Can any one of the Southern States boast of such cropping? Yours &c., ROANOK.

The largest crop of cotton marketed in this county was in 1868-69, and was 4,777 bales, averaging 450 pounds each.

The yield of the Texas corn crop pronounced unbounded.