

THE PLAINDEALER.

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.

THE PLAINDEALER.

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

VOLUME II.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869.

NUMBER 31.

THE PLAINDEALER.

Rates of Advertising:

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

NORFOLK.

PREMIUM For the FIRST SALE of NEW COTTON. WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM FOR the First Sale of NEW COTTON sent to us

A SILVER CUP. Now being prepared. KADER BIGGS & CO., Norfolk, Va.

KADER BIGGS & CO., Agents of N. C. KADER BIGGS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

COTTON FACTORS, Bell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

Liberal advances on Consignments. Shipments to Liverpool FREE OF FORWARDING COMMISSIONS, and the usual advances made.

Special attention paid to the sale of COTTON—and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—and prompt returns made.

BAGGING and ROPE and TIES furnished on liberal terms. August 16 29-31

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The Firm of KADER BIGGS & CO. consist of KADER BIGGS and JEROME I. KADER BIGGS is hereby authorized to close the Partnership business.

THE GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS will be continued by KADER BIGGS and ASA BIGGS, late of North Carolina, under the old name of KADER BIGGS & CO.

The customers of the late firm, and the friends of ASA BIGGS, may be assured that business conducted to them will receive prompt and diligent attention.

KADER BIGGS, ASA BIGGS. NORFOLK, August 24, 1869.—1m

JAMES E. CLARK, WITH G. W. McGLAUGHN & CO. Cotton Factors.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Washington and Lee Streets, TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.

Will attend promptly to sales of COTTON, GRAIN, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, FISH, &c., and purchase of supplies.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. August 16 29-31

L. SALUSBURY, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CABINET FURNITURE, SOFAS, DIVANS,

ROCKING, ARM, PARLOR AND PIANO CHAIRS of French, English and Modern Styles.

CARPETS, OIL, CLOTHS, CURTAINS, PIANO FIFTEEN, MATTRESSES, &c.

N. B.—Undertaking promptly attended to in all its branches. The only Agent in the City for FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES.

Mahogany and other Coffins furnished at the shortest notice, as also Carriages, with the best Horses in the City, and the Patent Light Corpses Preserver for this City and surrounding country. March 23 9-12m

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 promptly repaired. Hair Work made up to order. March 23 8-12m

JOHN S. DANCY, F. M. HYMAN, Torsora, N. C. Late of Warrenton, N. C. T. B. HYMAN, Late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 47 Wide Water Street, (Near of Custom House), NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 24 Exchange Place, NEW YORK.

Cotton and other produce sold at owners' options in Norfolk or New York, charging only one commission. February 1 1-1f

PETERSBURG. R. E. RIVER, M. D. W. S. PROCTOR.

RIVES & PROCTOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS IN DRUGS, Medicines, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

Pints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, PERFUMERY,

Imported and Domestic Window GLASS, PUTTY, SPICES, &c.

SOUTHERN DEPOT FOR ROSABALS. Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Physicians, Plasterers and others, to their extensive stock and superior inducements.

109 Mycarnate St., Petersburg, Va. April 27 15-6m

NORFOLK.

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, Peasants, AND ALL KINDS OF GREENPRODUCE.

Refer to Messrs. Barron, Harrison & Co., Norfolk Va.; Wm. W. Lamb, Cashier Trust Co., Norfolk, Va.; Capt. James Cornick, Norfolk, Va.; William Beasley & Son, Petersburg, Va.; H. B. Creedy, 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. GOODENOUGH, Portsmouth.

HEARD, YOUNG & O., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF Early Vegetables, Fruit, &c., 247 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.

their Produce sent forward without commission. We refer by permission to Gov. Z. B. Vance, Col. S. L. Fremont, R. J. Gregory, Esq., 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 29 9-12m

WM. 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.

Orders for GENERAL MERCHANDISE promptly filled. March 30 9-12m

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 23 8-12m

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. March 30 9-12m

A. STAFOR, W. B. BENNETT, T. M. BARNA, Hamilton, N. C. Norfolk.

STATION, 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 8-12m

THE PLAINDEALER.

WILSON, AUGUST 31, 1869. THE SOUTHERN FARM. [From the Farmer's Advocate.] Mineral Manures. LIME.

It is well known that various substances belonging to the mineral kingdom, are capable of promoting the growth of plants. These substances have been termed stimulating manures, in contradistinction to manure derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, which are called nutritive manures. This distinction, however, was applied before it was known that mineral substances are nutritive, and the present theory is, that they act upon the soil by improving its texture, or by rendering soluble the parts of it which are insoluble, or by otherwise fitting it to promote the growth of plants; and, that these act immediately on the plant itself. The process of this action, however, is not fully understood; nevertheless it is well ascertained that certain earths, oxides, and alkalis, combine with acids, pass into the substance of the plant, absorbed it may be, in part, from the atmosphere, but chiefly along with the aqueous portion of the sap from the earth in which the roots are fixed.

Of all mineral substances known to us, lime is that which performs the most important part in improving the soil and promoting the growth of vegetables. It is found in nearly all soils that are capable of sustaining vegetation, and in combination with different acids in nearly all vegetable substances. Lime, in its natural state, is called limestone, and by chemists, the carbonate of lime. As limestone, it is too hard and compact to be diffused in the soil, and even quicklime would be too solid, were it not that through its combination with water and carbonic acid from the atmosphere, it splits and crumbles to powder.

Lime exists in several different states; first, as a carbonate; second, as the hydrate of lime; third as the sulphate of lime, which is the same as the plaster of Paris, or gypsum, and fourth as marl, which is limestone reduced to a powder and mixed with earthy matter. The best earthy materials for mixing with lime, are those which contain a certain proportion of decomposing organic matter; such as the scouring of ditches, the sediments of pools, mud deposited by rivers and tides, and similar substances. If quicklime were applied immediately to plants, it would burn them up; but when spread on the earth, it rapidly attracts water and carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and it is only when thus modified that it promotes vegetation.

To obtain the greatest benefit from lime, it must be kept as near the surface as possible. The reason is this; its weight and minuteness give it a tendency to sink, and after a few years of cultivation a large portion of it will be found to have gone beyond the depth of its most efficient action. Hence it is advisable to spread it on the ground after ploughing, then harrow it well in, and allow it to remain in grass as long as good crops can be had. When the lime is settled down below the reach of a common plough, the subsoil plow will prolong its effect by enabling the atmosphere and the roots of plants to penetrate the subsoil likewise.

The quantity of lime applied to soils is various, and is dependent upon the nature of soils, the climate and other circumstances. In warm countries, a smaller quantity need be used than in those which are cold and humid. The stiff clays, for the most part, require a larger proportion of it than the lighter soils, and in case of such soils as contain much

undecomposed vegetable matter, as peat, a quantity should be applied sufficient to decompose effectually the inert matter.

On common soils, the first dressing is ordinarily in the neighborhood of an hundred bushels per acre, and then in four or five years, half as much more. On some heavy clays abounding in vegetable mould, there have been applied six hundred bushels to the acre, with decided beneficial results to the land; yet it is impossible nor improbable that half that quantity would have answered as well. Lime, as other manures, must be repeated, and the reason may be stated as follows; first, because the crops eat up and carry off a portion of the lime; second, because of its sinking into the subsoil, and thirdly, because the rains are always washing a portion of it out of the land, and carrying it away to brooks and rivers, where it becomes

Every plant that has been analyzed, with one exception, contains a portion of lime in some form or other, which it must have derived from the soil in which it grew. Wheat in flour, when ripe, the straw, the bran, all yield lime when analyzed so likewise do barley, oats, rye, and the leaves, the bark and timber of various trees. Indeed this substance is so universally present in all portions of the vegetable structure, that it may fairly be assumed to be an integral part of all, varying, however, according to the quantity existing in the soil in which plants are cultivated.

Gold for Cotton. The New York Herald of Monday, in its financial article, says: Now that the Southern States are about to commence a new cotton year, they ought to transact the whole of their cotton business on a gold basis; just as the foreign bankers have always done in their dealings in bills of exchange. In this way the whole Southern States might gradually place themselves on a gold currency basis precisely the same as practiced in California, thus ignoring the Legal-Tender Act of Congress, just as the loyal State of California always has done, from the beginning until now. The Southern States, by following the example of California in buying and selling only for gold, would then accumulate a gold and silver currency, which would bring about a practical resumption of specie payments and protect them from danger of loss from any fluctuations that may arise in the market value of the greenback currency. Cotton commands gold in every market, at home and abroad, and it is a better basis for the practical immediate resumption of specie payments in the Southern States than the gold and silver mines of California. Every Southerner is interested in the question, and every journal in the South ought to exert its influence to bring about this result without delay. Let the South sell its products for gold, and gold only, and let them keep their surplus in gold as the only currency to use, just as California always has done. This will be some progress on the road to specie payments, and it will tend to keep gold in the country.

How to Keep Worms from Cotton. The New Iberia Times says: Our attention has recently been called by Mr. Ulger Decuir to a very simple safeguard against cotton worms which he read somewhere, and if true, is a discovery that will save to the South millions of dollars. The field should be surrounded by rows of corn and cow peas planted together, so that the latter will cover the cornstalks with its vine. A planter who had tried the experiment saved his cotton, while all his neighbors had theirs destroyed. As it is so simple every planter should try it.

Best Soil for Wheat. The best soil for wheat is one in which the predominating characteristics are clay and loam, having neither too much of one nor too little of the other. The lighter loam soils and such alluvias as have been brought from clayey localities, will often produce bountiful crops of excellent wheat; and sometimes a sticky soil will yield a fair crop of this kind of grain. But their fertility for wheat will soon be exhausted. Calcareous clays, gravelly clays, aluminous clays, as well as many soils that are a mixture of all these just named, with good management—cultivating, manuring and draining—will almost always yield fair crops of wheat.—Am. Wheat Cultivator.

Fall vs. Spring Planting. A correspondent calls our attention to an address on strawberries, read by Mr. Edwin Satterthwaite, strawberries is condemned, and inquiries made why we so persistently advocate it.

Without raising any questions as to the correctness of Mr. S.'s views, which are doubtless suitable to the latitude in which he resides, we content ourselves with giving the reasons which render Fall planting preferable in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. Our Autumns are late, our Winters short and mild, so that the roots of vines, planted in October and November, take hold of the ground and grow frequently during the greater part of the Winter.—Then again, we are subject to long droughts in Summer and these often occur so early in the season as to destroy vines planted in the Spring, before they get sufficiently well started to enable them to resist the dry weather. Experience is the safest guide. Ours is, that trees, shrubs, vines, roots, &c., but more especially the small fruits, succeed much better when planted in the Fall. We have never lost five per cent. of Fall planting, while frequently fifty per cent. of Spring planting has failed, because of early droughts.

We often see August recommended in Northern journals as a good time to plant strawberries. This will not do here. Our Septembers are too hot and dry, so that November and December are by far the best months for transplanting all kinds of nursery stock. We even plant our seedling stocks for budding in these months.

In this connection another correspondent says: "I am advised to plant all kinds of fruit trees, except peach, in the Fall. The last, I am told, succeed best when planted in the Spring. Is this true?" Our experience does not sustain it, and we can see no reason why it should be so. On the contrary, peaches do as well, if not better, than other trees, when planted in November.—Southern Planter and Farmer.

A San Francisco paper remarks that the wheat crop is exhausting the soil of California; and the yield per acre yearly diminishes. The yield of the grain growing districts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, is also perceptibly less than it was a few years ago. Rotation of crops, and the utilization of present vegetable wastes, will ere long, come to be an absolute necessity.

Work, Boys. Do not be afraid of good hard work. Your hands were not so cunningly contrived to be nursed with cologne and Alexandre kid gloves.—Your muscles were not made for base ball alone. American boys it is said do not learn trades; they expect to get their living by their wits; poor stock in trade. If an honest man's the noblest work of God, he is a working man, with strong muscles and well developed frame. Boys, do not shrink from work.

Oppressive Taxes. The whole trouble lies in the unparalleled taxes we are compelled to pay.

We propose to show by a comparison of the actual figures that our people are taxed higher than the worst taxed people elsewhere on the face of the earth.

We have no means of knowing the exact amount that our people will be taxed the present year, because we have no certain data but the estimates of Federal officers to be guided by, and these have heretofore proved extremely fallacious.

The best estimate perhaps is the daily report of the taxes actually paid into the Treasury; and we find it a matter of boast of all the loyal financial officers that the aggregate amount paid into the Treasury is as large now, if not larger, than ever before. Something like a million a day, more than half of which is gold.

So that when all is converted into the currency of the country the whole income to the Federal Treasury for the entire year cannot be less than \$400,000,000 to \$450,000,000. And this, or more, has been the rate raised for the use of the Federal Government alone, ever since the conclusion of the war.

In 1867 the cost of running the Federal Government was \$560,000,000. In 1868 it was about the same—all in the time of peace.—The Crisis.

The Ohio Democracy and Free Trade. The leading Democratic journal of Ohio, the Cincinnati Commercial, has pronounced decidedly for Free Trade. Without doubt, the putting forward prominently, at this time, of this ancient and important article of faith in the Democratic creed, which has been obscured by later issues, is significant. Doubtless this action of the Commercial indicates the design of the Ohio Democracy to press the doctrine as a leading issue. The Commercial says: "There has been a great change on the subject in a few years; and we have reason to believe that it will not be long before the death-knell of the iniquitous restrictive trade tariff, that now afflicts us, will be sounded, and the so-called 'protection' (swindle) becomes one of the political infamies of the past.

"The Democratic State Convention in Ohio declared for a tariff for revenue based upon the closest possible approximation to absolute free trade. This doctrine is not only endorsed by all the Democracy of the West, but it has the support of a large body of the Western Republicans, although from party fealty it does not find that open and bold expression from them that it does in the Democratic ranks. Too many of their papers and politicians are muzzled, or are held in check by the old New England high tariff adherents, whose doctrines are so violently opposed to the interests of the people of this section. We are pleased to learn of the progress which is being made on this question at the East."

Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, late of the Confederate Cabinet but now of England, has after two years practice at the bar, been made Queen's Counsel, an honor almost without precedent in the promptitude of its bestowal. Aside from making him senior counsel in whatever cases he may be employed, the promotion will considerably add to his emoluments. Being on the Liverpool and Manchester circuit, he will be retained in commercial litigations of importance.

A dispatch from Memphis says that the cotton prospects are less favorable. It is calculated that the yield in this vicinity will not be larger than the crop of last year.

Indian raids, murders, horse-stealing, &c. &c., are reported in Texas.

Seven Pines.

Two hundred years ago, or more, a party of hunters from Jamestown camped among the bushes, about six miles from the present site of Richmond, and during the night they were invited to a "corn-dance," where their Indian neighbors celebrated the return of the harvest. In order to guard against losing their way while returning without their dusky guide, they searched for landmarks. And, among other things, they selected seven pines which grew from the same stump, and chipping these trees with their hatchets, they concluded they could safely retrace their steps by way of the "seven pines." The spot became afterward a camping ground for white hunters; and as they separated in the morning, wherever they might be, they usually arranged to meet at noon under the "seven pines." Thus it was named, which, after the loss of

The Charleston Courier says: The arrivals of the new crop of cotton are growing larger, and some seven bales came to our factories on Tuesday.

The Sumter Watchman says that the cotton crop of that section has now advanced sufficiently to present decided indications in regard to the yield. From these it is already apparent that the crop must fall very far short of the products promised by the prospect one month ago.—The plant has suffered in many respects, and in many places especially from the "rust." Where this prevails, we are told it will be out short one-half.

The corn crop has also been seriously damaged, and we do not believe the average yield will be more than one-half of the amount which was expected.

It is reported that Justice R. C. Ogden, of the United States Supreme Court, will resign early this fall.—He is 75 years of age, and has become physically enfeebled.

The N. Y. Nation says the Republican party is splitting on "the question of the fitness of faithful rascals for important public offices."

Letters from Utah report a "schism" among the Mormons and that the row is progressing. So far Brigham Young has been able to hold his own, in spite of all "schismatics" and all "rows."

Corn and cotton in Tennessee are badly damaged by the unfavorable weather.

It only cost nineteen thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars, per bill rendered, to fit the Tallapoosa out for the little Presidential pleasure-trip to Long Branch.—There were new carpets for the rooms, new dishes, new mirrors, wine, provisions, servants, and their living—repairs, coal, and other incidentals with the cost of running.

The Radical papers continue to assert that the national debt is being paid off at the rate of a hundred millions per annum. This is the sheerest falsehood. The debt was one hundred and fifteen millions larger on the 1st of July last than it was on the 1st of November, 1868. The lie is a little too bald to make good buncombe.—Harrisburgh Patriot.

Ohio voted down negro-suffrage two years ago by fifty thousand majority. Nevertheless, Hayes and his associates on the Republican ticket are now endeavoring to force it upon the State by another constitutional amendment to be adopted without consulting the people.

Over one-half of the two million dollars necessary for a line of iron screw propellers between New Orleans and Liverpool, has been subscribed in England.

There is promise of a very large and fine orange crop in Florida.