

PLAINDEALER.
INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.
WILSON, N. C.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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February 1 1-1f

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April 27 13-6a

THE PLAINDEALER.

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

VOLUME II.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

NUMBER 32.

THE PLAINDEALER.

WILSON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

THE SOUTHERN FARM.

Whoever has or can conveniently obtain wood ashes let him be sure and sow broadcast by hand ten bushels per acre on his wheat field at the time of sowing the seed.
The effect of manuring with green crops, or vegetable manure, is to render the soil loose and mellow. Heavy, sticky clay soils are changed by its process.

Dr. McClure, of Philadelphia, a veterinary surgeon who has the care of several hundred horses, informs the Practical Farmer that he has never known the following prescription fail of curing colic in horses: Aromatic spirits of ammonia, half an ounce; laudanum, one and a half ounces; mix with one pint of water and administer. If not relieved, repeat the dose.

An Ohio correspondent of the Rural New Yorker has come to the conclusion that a cross between the Chester and Essex make the best hogs. He thinks the Chester are a little light in the hams, while the Essex are very long and square in the hams.

In answer to an inquiry as to the cause and cure of worms in pigs, a correspondent of the Maine Farmer says: "If the writer will take the pains to give his pigs a handful of good rock salt at least three times a week, in their food, until killing time, I think his pigs will thrive, provided he gives them enough to eat. The cause of pigs having worms is, I think, the want of the preventive-salt. Pigs hardly ever get any salt, except what they can get from the slops of the kitchen.

Place a bone in the earth near the root of a grape, and the vine will send out a leading root directly to the bone. In its passage it throws out no fibres—but when it reaches the bone, the root will entirely cover it with the most delicate fibres, like lace, each one seeking a pore of the bone. On this bone the vine will continue to feed as long as nutriment remains to be extracted.

For general use a hen should be a good layer, sifter and mother. She must be a good feeder, bright, clear eyed, quick in her motions, but not scary, and with these points she will pay to keep. Besides, she should be large, well feathered, with small short legs, with a small head, broad shoulders, and a deep body. The cock should be thicker in the leg, broader across the shoulders, fully a third heavier. He should have a gallant strut, be first out in the morning, first to go to roost, inclined to take on flesh easily, generous in picking out tit-bits for the hens, and not quarrelsome.

Grass for Breeding Hogs.
A correspondent says: "A good supply of grass for breeders is of untold value. They should be put on pasture two or three weeks before breeding time, as it increases the milk greatly. Breeders, on a good supply of grass, with some corn, will not only retain their flesh but grow continually, and be easily fattened in the Fall or Winter, while the pigs will be large and healthy, and their growth will not be checked during the Winter. If breeders, with their pigs, are confined in small yards during the Summer, and fed on grass alone, it will take two of the former to make a shadow in the Fall, while the latter will be small and poor and go into winter quarters fit subjects for disease."

Successful farming is made up by attention to the little things. The farmer who does his best, earns his money with best appreciation, and uses it with best results. Such men are the "salt of the earth."

Economise Home Manure.

We have always been warm advocates of economy in what are known as home manures, by which we, of course, mean those which are produced on the farm, but which in too many cases are either sadly neglected or thoughtlessly wasted. Time and again we have directed special attention to this subject, and our previous articles should have failed to convince, we again counsel care and economy in this important matter. It is no part of our intention to try to persuade people that home manures are not valuable. They are; and they should be husbanded with the most jealous care by every farmer. The fact, is no man who pretends to a knowledge of farming, should be ignorant of the fact, that whatever merit concentrated manures may possess they do not exceed in value the products of the barn-yard, when those products are properly cared for. It is not our purpose in this, to enter into an elaborate disquisition in regard to the management of stable manures, as the subject is too extensive for a single essay. All we propose to do is to urge upon farmers generally, the vast importance of avoiding all leaks and wastes from their manure heaps. Where it is possible, those heaps should be under roof. Where this is impracticable, the next best thing is to see that such arrangements are made as well as will secure every drop of the urine from the cow and other stables, and to prevent the overflows from heavy rain, which always carry off so large a proportion of the most valuable ingredients.

These suggestions, we are aware are only general, but their common sense character will commend them to the careful consideration of every farmer who desires to make his calling profitable. Farmers, economize your manures. When you have saved and applied every particle of them, there will still be demand for all the concentrated fertilizers manufacturers are capable of furnishing.—*Journal of the Farm.*

Cultivation of Strawberry Plants.

The Fruit Recorder says: "We have found the practice of running close to each row with a subsoil plow, immediately after bearing season, to work like a charm on the strawberry plants. By doing this the ground is loosened to a good depth, so that the new, tender fibres and rootlets find easy access through the soil to a great depth, and are better prepared to yield a full crop the ensuing season. Work the soil as deep as possible after the crop is gathered, and follow it with a thorough system of culture. Scatter well rotted compost among the vines and hoe them out occasionally with a fork hoe; and our word for it you will get as fine a crop of fruit the second and third years as the first.

A cow gives richer milk when fat than when poor. Where are fat cows which are poor milkers, but it is not the fatness which makes them so. They are cut out for the shambles rather than for the dairy.

A small or moderate sized tree at the transplanting will usually be a large bearing tree sooner than a larger tree set out at the same time, and which is necessarily checked in growth by removal.

If those who grow poor crops would blame the weather and the seasons less—would drain more, plow deeper, and enrich the soil by grasses and manures—they would find that the weather and the seasons are not so much to be blamed for the failures, after all.

What Has the War Settled?

We would like to know. All the disputed questions which have been discussed since 1800 have been decided by arms, say the Radical press. In the report on the condition of the South by General Grant, he says: "The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State-rights—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to." Arms the highest tribunal! That will do for one at the head of the army. But did arms ever settle a question in law, in morals, in political economy, or in science? Have all the wars in behalf of the Cross ever settled one dogma of the Christian creed? The followers of the Prophet of Mecca captured the birthplace of the Gospel, and still hold it; and we are gravely told that had not Charles Martel defeated at Tours the hosts of Abderrahman, perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pulpits might demonstrate to a circumcised people the sanctity and truth of the revelation of Mahomet. Because the followers of the Crescent outnumber the followers of the Cross, are we to believe that Christianity is false and Moslemism is true? What nonsense! What absurdity! War never settled a great principle. Great truths never die; they descend through time; are transmitted from State to State, and their light is never extinguished. Slavery is abolished by force of arms. Is that proof that slavery was wrong? Its abolition will result in ultimate good to the South, and the ultimate extinction of the negro in this country. For the benefit we may derive from its suppression, Co arms prove the right to exterminate the black race? Has force settled the question of the right to deprive citizens of \$4,000,000,000 of property without compensation? Is the doctrine of State rights finally settled? If true arms cannot overturn it—if false it will perish from its inherent weakness. But General Grant declares that the question of State rights has forever been settled by arms, the highest tribunal. Are we to believe that States have no rights, and that the General Government has every right? The doctrine of State-rights is now in the same situation as it was before a gun was fired, and it will not be long before the people of the several States, to protect themselves from the encroachments of the Federal Government, will assert the truth and enforce the doctrine of State-rights. Grant, in all his battles, has simply proved the correctness of the mathematical proposition that twenty are more than eight; and if the ports of the world had been open to the South as they were to the North, and with a plentiful supply of arms and ammunition, and of commissary and quartermaster stores, it is, to say the least, doubtful if Grant could have solved the correctness of that proposition. That is the only question which the highest tribunal has settled. Wars may change dynasties, but blood and carnage never have settled a principle. But the war has left results, and we point our some. It has entailed a huge debt called by the Radicals a national blessing; it has burdened the people with an onerous tax; it has violated the Constitution; it has demoralized the country; it has brought to the surface carpetbaggers, scoundrels, and plunderers, and has placed at the head of a great nation a dummy, to use the expression of Phillips. It has rendered the present Administration powerless for good, for it has placed in office those who know not how to deal with the great questions of the day. Its spies, its slanderers, its sneers at the mention of the names of Lee and Jackson; its hyenas who rejoice at the desecration of the graves of the Confederate dead, have

tended to retard union and to beget animosity, which will intensify in time. The Radical party, with its leaders, have attempted to disgrace and degrade the South, and rub in deep indignities of all kinds. The party bustered and tried to bully England in the matter of the Alabama claims; and to conciliate the South, call the Alabama a piratical craft and its crew a piratical crew, as if such language could stir up the South to fight England for the benefit of a few New England shipowners. The party in power dare not go to war with England. Its calumnies against a great people and its oppressive and arbitrary acts have driven from it the main support in case of war. These are some of the results of the war. Other men must come in power before any good can be derived from the last conflict of arms. A generous course, dictated by noble sentiments, would have, ere this, brought about harmony. The reverse has been the case. But we are, notwithstanding all the indignities heaped upon us, getting along pretty well. A few more good crops will put us in a tolerably independent condition, and, with the addition of a large population, will give us the power to assert our rights. There never has been since the surrender of our arms any disposition to continue or to keep alive any of the feelings engendered by the war. But the party in power strives to intensify them for its own special purposes. Human nature is the same in all places and in all times; and if the oppression of the Radical party continues, and other and farther indignities and insults are to be put on us, let the party bear in mind this:

"For time, at last, sets all things even;
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unopposed,
The patient search and vigilance
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

The Light of Secession.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has published a letter in the Augusta Constitutionalist, in which he replies to an editorial in the New York Tribune, criticising his work upon "The War Between the States," and advocates his doctrines of equality of power between the several States of the Union. In relation to the secession movement, he says:

What he, Mr. Greeley, says about secession having been carried in the Southern States, by a violent, subversive, bullying, terrorizing minority, overruling and stifling the majority of the people of these States, is nothing but bald and naked assertion, which cannot be maintained against the facts of history. The question was as thoroughly discussed as any ever was before the people. Conventions were regularly called by the duly constituted authorities of the States, and members duly elected thereto, according to law in all the States, which succeeded before Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of war. These elections were as orderly as elections usually are in any of the States on great occasions. In these conventions Ordinances of Secession were passed by decided majorities! It is true that a large minority in all these conventions, save one, and in all these States, were opposed to secession as a question of policy; very few in any of them questioned the right or doubted their duty to go with the majority. But after Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of war—after his illegal and unconstitutional call for troops—after his suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, no people on earth were ever more unanimous in any cause than were the people of the Southern States, in defence of what they deemed the great essential principles of American free institutions! There was not one in ten thousand of the people, in at least ten of the Southern States, whose heart and soul were not thoroughly enlisted in the cause! Nor did any people on earth ever

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