

North-Carolina Free Press.

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The "North-Carolina Free Press,"
BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars, at the expiration of the year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements, not exceeding 15 lines, will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Long-ones at that rate for every 15 lines. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

HERRINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, 300 barrels very superior

Cut Herrings.

Also, 20,000 wt. of BACON.

EVANS & ANDREWS.

Sparta, 13 Mar. 1830. 37

VALUABLE

Land for Sale.

THE PLANTATION owned by the late M. N. BELL, on the north side of Tar river, in Edgecombe county is now for sale—it adjoins the lands of Jas. S. Battle and the late Sherwood Haywood, and lies in one of the most elegant farming sections of country in North-Carolina. It is improved by buildings and orchards, and contains

About 750 Acres.

Its soil is well adapted to all the ordinary products of this part of the State, and particularly to the cultivation of Cotton. It is now under crop, and persons desirous of purchasing are better enabled to judge of its quality. The land will not be offered at public sale. Purchasers can be accommodated in their payments and possession given on the first of January, 1831. It will be sold low. Apply to JAMES S. BATTLE, or B. F. MOORE.

Nashville, N.C. June, 1830. 45

Male & Female Academy.

WM. A. WALKER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Edgecombe and adjacent counties, that his second session commenced on the 4th inst. at his residence seven miles from Tarborough, in the immediate neighborhood of Sparta.

Terms, per Session of 5 months.

Greek, Latin, and the subordinate branches. } \$14 00
Geography, English Grammar, History, Composition, &c. &c. } 8 00
Spelling, Reading, and Writing. } 6 00
Boarding, Washing, and Mending. } 25 00

Boarding may be had in many private families in the neighborhood, if preferred.

Under an arrangement with his present patrons, the vacation will commence 1st day of August and terminate 30th of September.

Such as did not enter at the commencement of the session, will only be chargeable from the time of their entrance up to the completion of their respective sessions. June 23, 1830.

\$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about the 5th inst. negro man HARRY—Harry is a bright mulatto, (half white,) with large freckles, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, near six feet high, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds; he is a good ditcher and well acquainted with all kinds of work usually done on a farm; he is a very intelligent ingenious fellow, well calculated to pass himself for a free man, which no doubt he will attempt to do; he is well known in this county, particularly in this and the neighborhood of the late Lemmon Ruffin, Esq. where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said Harry to me near Sparta, Edgecombe county, No. Ca. if taken within this State, or Fifty Dollars if taken without this State—and Fifty Dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro on conviction.

RICHD. HINES.

16th Nov. 1829. 13

Look at This.

THE Wardens of Edgecombe county, finding it indispensable for the accommodation of the poor of said county, to add to their building, and also finding a division among the people respecting the plan, and feeling a desire to act according to their views, they have postponed any further building until November Court next; and recommend to the captains commanding each district in said county, at their next muster, if to take place before Court, and if not to appoint one, and open a poll of election under their inspection, together with any other person they may call on to aid them;—and take the votes of every taxable person that lives in the district who comes forward to vote; the votes to be taken for or against the poor house and the votes to be returned from under their hands to some one of the Wardens or to the Board of Wardens on Wednesday in Court week, in Tarboro'. If a majority of the votes should be found in favor of the present plan, they will immediately proceed to let out the buildings before the Court-house door to the lowest undertaker, and if a majority should be against the present plan, the house and land can be sold for the support of the poor of said county.

By order of the Wardens.
Sept. 19 1830. 5



ATTENTION.

THE COMMANDANTS of the different companies in the 1st Regiment Edgecombe Militia, will parade their companies at the usual parade ground, (James Bridges's,) on Thursday, the 28th of October next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of

A GENERAL REVIEW.

The day previous, the Officers and non-commissioned Officers will attend the officer muster, equipped agreeably to law.

D. WILLIAMS, Col. Com.

Sept. 15, 1830. 5 3

ATTENTION.

THE COMMANDANTS of the different companies in the 2d Regiment Edgecombe Militia, will parade their companies at the usual parade ground, (in Tarborough,) on Saturday, the 30th of October next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of

A GENERAL REVIEW.

The day previous, the Officers and non-commissioned Officers will attend the officer muster, equipped agreeably to law.

B. H. BELL, Col. Com.

Sept. 15, 1830. 5 3

Cotton Gins,

Packing Screws, Horse Mills, Chain Bands, and Still Repairing.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is now building between 15 and 20 COTTON GINS, of good materials, part of which will be steel saws and the ribs or bars faced with steel.

PACKING SCREWS, of the usual size, and larger than any now in use in the State, and no doubt superior—they will be made in an engine erected for that purpose.

HORSE MILLS will be built at a short notice, on the improved perpendicular plan, or any other.

CHAIN BANDS & WHEELS, of a superior quality, which are extremely well calculated for the propelling of both Gins and Mills.

Persons desiring any of the above articles, will please apply to

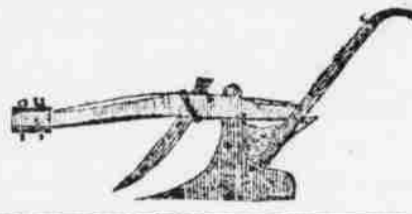
JOHN WILSON.

Tarboro', Sept. 1830.

For Rent,

THE building on Main-street nearly opposite the Court-house, formerly occupied as a Store by Mr. Joseph Lackey, and recently by the Printing-office. Apply at this office.

AGRICULTURAL.



FARMING.

One of the leading causes of the excessive emigration from the Southern States may be traced to the bad system pursued in the cultivation of the soil. Our farmers still continue the course of their fathers—they fell the forests and wear out the soil, until we meet with an immense quantity of barren land, which under proper management might have been not only preserved in its primitive state, but even rendered more fruitful and productive. We do not reflect that the first settlers were forced into the system from the circumstance that there was not sufficient open land for cultivation. This cause has long since disappeared, and yet, instead of improving and cultivating advantageously what lands are already open, we continue to cut down and wear out. It was wise in the first settlers to proceed thus, and he who conquered the wilderness was undoubtedly the best farmer. But the case is widely different now, and he who reclaims most barren land, and preserves his timber is the best manager. Under the present system, the whole country must inevitably become worthless, and we shall be compelled to abandon it *en masse* for the purpose of seeking a subsistence, unless a different course should be pursued. However against our prejudices, it is absolutely necessary that this system should be abandoned, and the attention of our farmers be turned to a more wise and judicious management of their concerns.

By reference to the agricultural history of Europe, and particularly England, it will be seen to what a state of improvement the culture of the soil can be carried—and there may be learned the art of producing much upon a small quantity of land. It may be urged that this is the result of necessity, and that our country is sufficiently extensive to afford an abundance of land without the labor of enriching poor land. True, the necessities of Europe compel the people to cultivate in a manner which we deem too close—it is necessary, because otherwise the dense population could not subsist upon the produce of the country. Suppose they were to pursue our system—why the soil would not bring forth a sufficiency to feed one half the inhabitants. But notwithstanding this may be a necessary resort, it clearly proves many advantages which result from such a system. It is true our territory is almost boundless; yet there is an end. But that is not the question with North-Carolina. She is not benefited any by the extent of the national domain; but it rather has a contrary effect. Her citizens desert her exhausted fields and seek an asylum in

the West. Her population is diminished, her wealth decreased, and she loses her political weight and importance. The Northern States manage better. Pennsylvania, New York, and most of the New-England States are pursuing a system calculated to induce the people to remain at home instead of emigrating. Notwithstanding their population is already more dense than ours, their increase is considerable, while most of the Southern States are on the decline. These facts should operate as a warning to the South, and introduce a different course of policy from that heretofore acted upon. Internal improvement, and particularly in the system of farming, would effect much in restoring the South to its former situation. Though the "sceptre has departed from Israel," her citizens should not yield to despondency, but exert themselves to regain the power they have lost. The Vine and Silk culture should be attended to—our products should be more varied; and by that means our fields would be preserved in their fruitfulness, and at the same time the farmer would reap a greater profit from his labor.

The present career of over cultivating should be changed for one more judicious. We should not aim at large crops of Tobacco and Cotton, and neglect every thing else. The Vine would perhaps prove more profitable than either. It would not exhaust the land so much, and is without doubt, a much more agreeable and pleasant employment. The raising of Silk Worms would render such fields as will not produce the present staples, as productive in profit to the farmer, as the best Roanoke land cultivated in tobacco; and by the introduction of these two articles amongst our staple products, the blunder of our farmers would be in a great measure remedied, and perhaps the rage for emigration effectually checked.

It is an evident fact that North-Carolina must ever depend upon her agriculture for prosperity—she is so situated, from the nature of her location, climate, soil, and the habits of her people, that agriculture is pointed to us as the natural means of acquiring wealth and greatness. It would require much time, and great force of moral agency to change the habits of the people and introduce a different course of proceeding. She is measureably cut off from commercial advantages, she can never hope for eminence or wealth as a commercial community.—She looks to her farmers to uphold her, and we hope she will not look in vain.

We do not profess to be sufficiently skilled in the management of farms, to offer suggestions as to the means of improving our system of farming, but we shall be happy to afford a medium of communicating to the people the experience and reflection of any or all who may be so disposed, and we beg leave to remark that we believe there is no field in which talents could be employed more to the advantage of the people

than this, and in which a more solid fame might be acquired by those who would prefer the name of philanthropist, to the laurels of the hero, or the wreath of the civilian.

There are few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity in the human figure and countenance. There are at this moment, 800,000,000 of human beings in existence, and no two alike, and yet substantially the same. An extended view of this astonishing variety, is obtained from the consideration, that since the creation of the world there has passed away more than a million times the number now in being, and that no two of them, or of any now in life, were alike. And we have reason to believe, that of the endless myriad, of those who have preceded us, or those who now exist, and who will follow us, each and every one had a distinguishing mark, either, in voice, feature, figure, or a certain something not to be gauged or measured, and perhaps scarcely to be described.

Recovery from Death.—It has been stated to us as a fact, that a laboring man living in the northern part of this city whose name we do not recollect, on his return from the funeral of one of his children, found another one, which had been dangerously ill, dead. Another coffin was obtained by the unhappy parents, into which the body of the little girl was deposited. The doctor and many other persons had examined her; all pulsation had ceased, the cheeks were cold and livid, and in fact, every sign of life had departed; but to their astonishment, as they were watching beside the coffin, the body was seen to move, and the child arose, and called for the mother! The doctor was again called for, who by giving her an emetic, caused her to throw up a great quantity of phlegm. She is now alive and well.

Baltimore Minerva.

Stealing Fruit.—A man named Beckwith Baker, a stone mason, says the Lexington Reporter, was lately shot dead in a watermelon patch near Frankfort. The stealing of fruit is a most provoking sort of petit larceny. But the punishment may be too severe. It is lawful to protect one's property; and there are but few persons who would not for that purpose use firearms, if absolutely necessary, against a midnight thief. But there is a degree of cruelty in deliberately loading a gun with a deadly charge, and lying in wait, as in this case, to take the life of an erring fellow being. Humanity revolts at the deed.

The difference between a good physician and a bad one, is certainly very great, but the difference between a good physician and no physician at all, is in many cases, very little indeed.