



The Tarborough Press.

BY GEORGE HOWARD.
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post paid, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

American System of Vine Culture.

Mr. Howard: Press of business
has caused me to defer answering
your letter respecting vines.

I have more than twenty kinds
and fifty varieties. But of these
a few kinds only I would recom-
mend as excellent for table use and
wine, or worthy in all respects of
cultivation, viz: the Scuppernong,
a native of this State, you know;
agreed by all acquainted with it
to be of superlative excellence.
The Halifax, a native of this coun-
try; a grape of like worth. Again:
I have the kinds generally known
in the whole of our country as ex-
cellent, viz: the Isabella, Cataw-
ba, and Herbeaut's Madeira—and
some again not so extensively
known; as, Bland's Madeira, York
Madeira, Cunningham, Woodson,
Coles Wine, and Fragrant or
Transparent; the last a grape
that when ripe diffuses a delight-
ful fragrance a considerable dis-
tance around where cultivated.
The foregoing are all native.

Foreign vines are found by all
experimenting to be not worth
cultivating by Americans; unless
the purple English, sometimes
succeeding for a while and some
seasons ripening its fruit. But all
foreign kinds are found liable to
be killed in winter as to the vine,
and to shed their fruit before ma-
turing by rot or otherwise. I have
tried both French and English
vines without any satisfactory re-
sult. I sometimes have had fruit
of the English, but from the
French never.

The foreign system of trim-
ming and managing vines will not
do for this country; or that sys-
tem commonly laid down in treat-
ises on the vine culture. The
uniform testimony of correspon-
dents on this subject, as found in
the columns of the "American
Farmer," and other agricultural
works of our country, is that at-
tempts to keep vines *humble* or
low with us, destroys them or causes
them to dwindle to nothing.
Some have pursued with consid-
erable success a medium plan, viz:

to keep the vines eight or ten feet
high, confined to stakes. This is
the plan, I believe, of Mr. Herndon
of Oxford, of our State. But
what I call the American system
of vine culture is attended I be-
lieve with uniform success. It is
briefly this: to let the vines run
unchecked as to length, and even-
tually to train them over frames or
scaffolding, or on trees. But
while unchecked as to length, they
are to be kept clear of all lateral
branches till six or eight feet from
the ground. This operation is to
be performed in the earliest stages
of their growth, by pinching off,
and separating by trimming, the
lateral buds and branches. Con-
trary to received opinion on this
subject, as well as foreign practice,
I, as well as some other successful
vine culturists of our country,
have found that the season of
growth is decidedly the best time
to trim vines, or to manage them
as above mentioned. I have now
Isabella, Scuppernong, Halifax,
and other kinds, set out last spring

a year, with fifteen, twenty, thirty,
and more fine clusters of ripe
fruit on individual vines respec-
tively. Some of these vines are
twelve, twenty and more feet in
length. Persons, at this period,
visiting my vineyards are ready
to suppose these vines from their
size and abundant fruit, to be four
or five years planted, instead of
fourteen or fifteen months, as is
actually the case. My plan for
sustaining a vine is briefly this:
before partially filling up the hole
with surface earth or manure if
necessary, in preparation for plant-
ing a vine, I set a stake on the
north side; afterwards in place of
this a sappling of sassafras or cedar
with a bushy top left when cut;
and next a forked or straight post
with cleets or shingles nailed on
the sides at top to support the scaff-
olding. I plant Scuppernong
and other far spreading vines
twenty-five feet apart each way—
and plant the New Chinese Mul-
berry, the Locust, or fruit trees,
ten feet distant, or at intermediate
distances, to eventually answer as
a post and other support for the
vines. For garden culture the
Scuppernong should be planted
some feet from the paling to pre-
vent the reflection of the sun from
injuring, and then eventually
trained on scaffolding outside.
The danger of forming a canopy
or arbor over the middle isle of a
garden is, that in the course of
time the whole garden may be-
come covered and shaded. Be-
sides trimming, as aforesaid, sev-
eral times during each season of
growth, each vine should be as
carefully cultivated, by stirring
the ground around and weeding,
as a cotton or corn stock. Noth-
ing should grow within a foot or
so of a vine. But I have as much
cotton a season to the ground, by
a little extra manuring, in my
vineyards for two or three years,
as elsewhere. But cotton shades
too much. I now prefer cabbage,
mangle wurtzel, ruta baga, and
Irish potatoes. The last I culti-
vate in the interval distances of
the same rows as the vines, and
their upper covering of pine straw
or coarse litter greatly facilitates,
when rotting, the growth of the
vines.

But I am becoming tedious and
must not enlarge. Yet before
closing I will answer your inquiry
as to terms of selling vines. My
price for a well rooted single vine
is a quarter of a dollar. But
where a dozen, fifty, one hundred
or more are taken at once, or box-
ed and sent the same direction to
one responsible person, a hand-
some deduction is made. Say 10,
20, 25, or 30 per cent. Or extra
ones thrown in proportionally to
the number taken. Yours, &c.
SIDNEY WELLER.
Brinkleyville, Sept. 13, 1836.

Violence in New Orleans.—On
the 28th Aug. last, A. R. Bruz, a
young man a native of Augusta,
Ga. but for some years a citizen
of New Orleans, where his good
conduct won the favor of every
body, was shot in the streets of
that city by young Giquel, also a
young man of good family and
standing. Giquel was brought
before Judge Preval to know whether
it was legal for him to give
bail, and it was proved to be murder
in the first degree. He was
then put in irons. A few days
afterwards he was brought before
Judge Bernudez, who liberated
him on a bond of \$15,000. Gi-
quel immediately left the city.
The community was so exasperated,
that a mob formed about 11 at
night and attacked Judge B.'s
house. The attack was anticipa-
ted, and preparations were made
to repel it. Judge B. and his
friends were well armed, and men
were stationed in the house. Mr.
John C. Eagan, and John Baily,
Jr., two young gentlemen much

esteemed by all who knew them,
were shot and cut to pieces. Ber-
nudez was saved by the heroic
conduct of his wife; as Eagan
drew a pistol and was in the act of
shooting, she struck up his arm,
and the ball just grazed his head.
She then caught Eagan and held
him till her husband killed him.
Bailey was shot by a young man
the Clerk of Bernudez, named
Bauregard, with a charge of buck-
shot. Public sympathy has never
been so excited. Eagan and Bai-
ley were both buried on the 6th,
by a very numerous procession.
All portions of the community,
exasperated at the circumstances,
have determined to have justice
executed on Giquel and Bernudez.

Merida, who was wounded at
the house of Bernudez, has since
died. Woodlief, who was taken
prisoner, has been liberated on
giving bail.

A Mortal Combat.—The Florence
(Ala.) Gazette of 25th ult.
says: A friend at Waterloo, under
date of the 17th inst. has inform-
ed us of one of the most "glaring
outrages ever witnessed in a civil-
ized community." It happened
on the south side of the river, op-
posite Waterloo, and not far from
a place called Chickasaw. A man
by the name of Garrett, who
lived at the house of Abel Men-
tzer, was much abused, (tongue-
lashed, we suppose,) on the even-
ing of the 17th inst. by two men,
George Nihton and William Far-
ney, when a fight ensued between
Garrett and his two foes, Nihton
and Farney. In the midst of the
conflict, Garrett's wife came to
the relief of her husband with a
gun. As soon as she appeared
with the gun, she was knocked
prostrate by Farney, and on re-
covering from the blow she seized
a large knife, and with it gave
Farney one mortal stab, while he
and Nihton were beating her hus-
band to death. Both Garrett and
Farney died instantly; the one
from the blows inflicted by Nihton
and Farney; and the other left
by the hand of Garrett's wife.
She was much injured in the bat-
tle—our correspondent does not
know whether she will recover or
not. Nihton made his escape—
Garrett and Farney were both
dead before our informant could
cross the river and arrive at the
scene of death.

One cannot help sympathising
with the wife of Garrett; a more
tragic instance of the faithful-
ness of a wife, we do not remem-
ber ever to have heard of known.

Premature Cold.—It was so
cold at Montreal (Canada) on the
morning of Saturday, Sept. 10th,
that the ferry-boats were encrust-
ed with ice. The swallows have
left earlier than usual. Still we
predict a mild autumn for the U-
nited States and Canada, to make
up for the extreme severity and
long duration of last winter's
cold. For on comparing the ag-
gregate amount of caloric in me-
teorological tables for each year,
it is generally found to be the
same on an average, and this is a
wise and necessary provision in
the economy of nature's laws.
N. Y. Star.

Green Corn and Snow Balls.—
The Portsmouth N. H. Journal
says: On Wednesday morning we
noticed in a market wagon, con-
taining corn in the milk, the
strange sight of a snow ball, be-
tween two and three inches in di-
ameter. It was formed from the
frost which on that morning was
visible in every direction around
us—blasting, we fear, the small
hopes many of the farmer had
cherished of their corn crop.

**Shocking effect of a scarcity of
women.**—A western paper states
that a woman whose maiden name

was Sarah Ramsay, was lately
sentenced to the penitentiary at
New Trenton, Indiana, for mar-
rying three husbands! The edi-
tor attributes it to the scarcity of
wives in that part of the Union.
What an inducement for some of
the surplus ladies of the eastern
States who are fading "like the
last rose of summer," to migrate
that way.—ib.

Horrible murder.—One of the
most revolting murders on record,
was committed in the city of New
York, on the 16th ult. on the body
of Mrs. Alice Ackley, by her own
husband, Samuel Ackley! It
seems the monster effected his
fiendish purpose by *impaling his
wife* with a rod of wood or iron,
forcible inserted to the depth of
about sixteen inches, and causing
almost immediate death.

The coroner was summoned to
view the body, which was found
dead in the room of her husband
and entirely without covering; no
marks of violence were percepti-
ble, and as the deceased was
known to be of very intemperate
habits, a verdict of death from in-
temperance was recorded after a
slight examination by a surgeon,
whose opinion was given to that
effect. By mere chance one of
the persons occupying another ap-
artment in the building, found
concealed in the privy common to
all the occupants of the house, a
shirt and chemise both completely
saturated with blood, and on rais-
ing the body of the deceased to
place her in the coffin sent for its
reception by the commissioner of
the almshouse, a large quantity
of blood was found beneath her,
rendering it evident that, either
from some peculiar disease, or
from some serious internal injury,
she had suffered severely from he-
morrhage. This led to the second
examination before the coroner,
above mentioned, when Dr.
David L. Rogers was sent for to
open the body, and the alarming
fact was discovered that the poor
creature had been put to death by
the monstrous and appalling tor-
ture of *impaling*. The coroner's
jury returned a verdict to the ef-
fect that the deceased came to her
death from the injuries inflicted
by the hand of her husband, Sam-
uel Ackley—and the Coroner
made out a warrant for his im-
mediate committal to prison.

**Prices of Produce in Greens-
borough, Alabama.**—Corn, per
bushel, \$2; Fodder, per 100 lbs.
\$2; Flour, per barrel, \$15; Bacon,
per cwt. \$18; Mackerel, No.
1, per bbl. \$18; Pork, mess, \$35;
Sugar, per cwt. 17; Coffee, per
cwt. \$20. We name these as the
leading articles, says the Greens-
boro' Sentinel, but every thing
else, in the provision line, is gener-
ally in the same proportion.

New States.—Two more new
States, making twenty-eight in all,
are already begun to be talked of,
and their names are already given
—Iowa and Wisconsin, at present
comprised within the newly form-
ed Territory of Wisconsin. This
tract by the flood of emigration
which is pouring in there, already
amounts to 50,000, of which the
Iowa country contains 25 to 30,
000. This latter lies west of the
Mississippi river, and is 450 miles
in length, including the head of
the Mississippi, which is techni-
cally called Itasca, ingeniously
and playfully derived by the learned
Editor of the Grand Gulf
(Mississippi) Advertiser, from the
Latin words Ver-Itas (truth) and
Ca-put (head.) The same Edi-
tor adds: "To the west of the fu-
ture State of Iowa, others will
soon be added, and the child lives
who will travel through twenty
States lying north of the mouth of
the Ohio, and west of the Missis-
sippi, and containing twenty mil-

lions of human beings as yet un-
born.—N. Y. Star.

**Amalgamation under a new
form.**—A Methodist paper called
the Olive Branch, mentions that a
proposition has been made for a
Congress or Convention of all
creeds and religion, that they may
amalgamate and consolidate in-
to one.—ib.

Methodist Watchman.—A pa-
per with this title is proposed to
be published in Richmond, Va.
by Etheldred Drake, formerly
Editor of the Christian Sentinel,
so soon as one thousand subscri-
bers are obtained.

Daring Robbery.—A most da-
ring robbery was committed on
board the steamer Rhode Island,
on her trip from New York, on
the 19th ult. A keg containing
\$36,000 in gold, belonging to the
Fulton Bank, was broken open
and the contents abstracted. The
keg was placed in the Captain's
office under the care of one of the
officers of the Bank. It is suppo-
sed the villain put his hand thro'
the blinds of the office and took
out the keg without being observ-
ed. The contents were then stol-
en and the keg returned to its
place bottom upwards with the
head broken out. In this situa-
tion it was found on the arrival
of the boat at Providence. No clue
has yet been discovered which may
lead to the detection of the thief.

**Ludicrous effects of Stramoni-
um.**—A correspondent of the Me-
dical and Surgical Journal, who
was called to visit an Irish family
at New Haven who had been poi-
soned by eating datura stramoni-
um, (thorn apple, or apple Peru—
sometimes also called devil's
apple,) which had been accident-
ally mixed with a mess of greens
and boiled for dinner, thus de-
scribes the appearance of the group:
The countenances had a wild
idiotic expression, the pupils wide-
ly dilated, the sensorial functions
perverted, and the muscular sys-
tem subject to an irregular agita-
tion somewhat resembling that of
the cholera. The appearance of
the family was extremely ludi-
crous. The children were laugh-
ing, crying, singing, dancing, and
playing all imaginable pranks.
They had no correct estimation of
distance, or the size of objects,
were reaching their hands to
catch hold of objects across the
room, and again running against
persons and things which they ap-
peared to view as distant. The
nail heads in the floor were pieces
of money, which they eagerly tri-
ed to pick up. A boy, apparent-
ly fancying himself undressed,
caught a hat belonging to a stu-
dent, thrust his foot into it, pulled
with both hands on the brim,
and began to fret that he could
not "get on his trousers." The
parents frequently called on the
children to behave themselves;
but their own actions being equal-
ly eccentric, they afforded a ri-
diculous exhibition of family gov-
ernment.

**A gentleman was coming to
this city from New York, some
days ago, when he happened to
get a spark from the locomotive
engine into his eyes. He tried
various means to remove it, but
all to no purpose; the spark re-
mained in his eye, and gave him
very great pain. Coming on
board the steamboat at Burling-
ton, such was the pain he suffered,
that he accident became known
to the passengers generally, and
finally reached the ears of the en-
gineer of the boat, who, taking a
horse hair with him, went to the
cabin and sought the sufferer.
"Are you the gentleman," said he,
who has got a spark in your eye?"
Being answered in the affirmative,**

"well, I am the man that can take
it out;" whereupon he simply form-
ed a kind of loop of the horse
hair by bending it round and
bringing the two ends together,
when, raising the eye-lid and in-
serting the loop between it and the
eye-ball, and then letting the lid
fall again, he drew the hair out,
and with it the little cause of the
great pain. The gentleman was
at once relieved.

This is a very simple way of
removing whatever may have got
into the eye, and it will be well
for every body to remember it.
Philadelphia Gaz.

Subterraneous Heat.—It ap-
pears that in searching for water,
the earth has been bored in Paris
to the depth of 100 feet. Water
had not been found, but the experi-
ment has been made subservient
to some investigations on subter-
ranean temperature made by M.
Arago, who by means of a regis-
ter thermometer, has satisfied
himself that temperature regularly
increases from the surface of the
earth towards its centre, so that at
the depth of 400 miles all known
substances must exist in a state of
fusion. According to this view,
water, if found 1000 feet deep,
should be sufficiently heated to
serve for supplying warm baths,
washing, cooking, and various
domestic uses.

The London Herald gives
the following description of an
extraordinary invention and sub-
stitute for steam: We learn from
Genoa that Dr. Giovanni Palmieri
has just invented a new ma-
chine of iron, which, though of the
utmost simplicity, will, by a mo-
tive principle hitherto unknown,
act with all the multiplied theory
of Archimedes, and at the same
time with the regularity of a
steam engine. It is only about 5
yards and a half long, 6 yards
broad, and 3½ feet high, and yet is
of 1,340 horse power.

The London Globe says that
a vessel of extraordinary speed,
propelled by quicksilver, is plying
on the Thames.

Scriptures for the Blind.—The
Bristol Society for the embossing
and circulating the authorized
version of the Bible, have received
£100 from the British and For-
eign Bible Society, towards print-
ing the scriptures for the use of
the blind, i. e. means of the embos-
sed stenography invented by Mr.
Lewis.

A blacksmith of Milan, named
Ponti, has discovered that,
by suspending a length of chain to
one of the corners of the anvil by
means of a ring, the noise of the
hammer may be entirely deadened.
This discovery is of great im-
portance in large towns, where
the noise of the hammer is so seri-
ous a nuisance.

How people live in Town.—A
very honest hearted Dutchman,
who had seen but little of the world,
took it in his head to visit the me-
tropolis, a place he had never be-
fore seen; but, among all the
wonders which perplexed him, he
"couldn't see how de people all
got a liffen upon de town; dey all
stands or walks about, and doesn't
work at all." One of his more
experienced neighbors explained
the mystery thus: "I tells you,
Hans; dey follow sheaten one an-
oder, and dat dey calls piziness,
and dat's de way dey kits dere
liffen!"

A scientific Tailor.—A tailor
lately replied to a gentleman who
complained that his coat fitted
badly, "I beg pardon, Sir, but
the coat must fit, for the measure's
right, and we always cuts on a
jometry principle.