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AGRICULTURAL.



From the Raleigh Star.

Professor Johnson on Animal Food.

The eminent author has been giving several interesting and valuable lectures in Boston the past season on the subject of Agriculture. The following extracts are taken from the last of the series, and contain many valuable hints and suggestions which it would be well for all readers engaged in keeping and raising stock, to ponder upon:—

"Man, more than other animals, lives upon the seed of plants; for this contains more starch, gluten and oil than other parts, but less mineral matter. The former exist in different proportions in various kinds of plants, a fact which should be kept in mind in determining the kind of food to be given to different animals. (Here a table of the ingredients of different grains and vegetable productions were exhibited.)

"Hay and grain contain fifteen parts of water; and vegetables a greater amount. Starch is found principally in the seeds of plants.—Gluten is commonly found in one hundred parts of the various vegetable productions in the following proportions; in wheat from ten to nineteen, in Indian corn twelve, in buckwheat ten, in rice seven, in beans and peas twenty-four, in peas straw twelve.

"But to decide with any degree of accuracy on what an animal should feed, it is as necessary to analyze the flesh of the animal as the vegetable products on which it is to feed. An animal consists of fat, lean and bone. Wash the blood out of a piece of meat and a substance, like gluten, remains called fibrine. Oil in plants makes fat in animals and lubricates the parts of their bodies; mineral substances, as phosphate of lime, form the bones; so that in the animal are found substances on which it feeds.

"There is but one apparent, though not real exception to this remark. Starch which exists in the food of animals, is not found in their flesh and bones. Now if we burn the starch which exists in the food of animals, it resolves itself into water and carbonic acid gas. When their food is received into the stomach the starch passes into the system of the lungs, where by respiration, it is resolved into carbonic acid gas and water, ejected by the breath; but in the process of its reduction to these ingredients, heat, vital heat is evolved.

"If we desire to increase the growth of muscle in an animal, we must feed him with peas, beans, &c., which contain a large quantity of gluten, that forms muscle; if we must feed him with corn, oats, barley, &c., which contain a large quantity of oil, that makes fat; but if we would promote the growth of both fat and muscle, we must feed him with oil cake, which, in one hundred parts contains from twenty to thirty of oil, and twenty five of gluten. Hence a skillful care of cattle requires a knowledge not only of their ingredients, but also of their various kind of food. Such knowledge will enable the farmer to adapt his care of his cattle to the particular use which he designs to make of them.

"Other circumstances also effect their food and productiveness. Young cattle require more food than those which are full grown, because they have to supply not only the natural waste, but also the substance which promotes their growth. Animals that are shivering with cold require more food than those which are kept comfortably warm; those that work more

than those that remain quiet; and those that are kept in a strong light, more than such as have but little light.

If we would feed cows to obtain from them large quantities of milk, we must give them food that contains, much water, as pumpkins, potatoes, and esculent roots; if so as to obtain the least quantity of milk, an article almost equal to cream, we must feed them with oily substances, as oats, barley, corn meal, &c., or if so as to make them produce rich curd for cheese, we must give them peas, beans, &c., which contain much gluten, or still better, cabbage, which contains 35 pounds in one hundred of gluten. Hence the cow cabbage is a valuable fodder in cheese making districts.

Farm Experience.

Mr. Editor:—Twenty years' experience upon a farm has taught me that one acre of land well manured and tilled, will produce more than two acres which receives the same amount of labor and manure.

That one cow, well fed, will be of more profit than two kept on the same fodder.—This will also apply to all other stock.

That one ton of hay cut when the grass begins to blossom, will produce as much milk as two tons cut when the seed is ripe.

That herds-grass and clover will run out on good land in a few years, if cut early.

That the farmer needs patience, perseverance, good judgment, and experience.

"That, 'if the plough man would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.' But good economy is of more importance to the farmer than hard labor.

That cold water is the best drink, unbolted meal makes the best bread.

That a well conducted Agricultural paper is worth four times its cost to the farmer.

If this is worth publishing, some other things I have learned may be forthcoming. Unity, July, 1850. JOB.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Boundary of Texas.—The late Message of President Fillmore is an admirable document in one respect, as it tends to elucidate the kind of government under which the Southern States now live. In order that the reader may be able to appreciate its positions we will endeavor, in few words, to set forth those facts which embody the merits of the Texas boundary question.

In 1836, after having declared her independence, Texas, by an act of her Legislature, defined the boundaries to which her revolution extended. On the West this boundary was the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source. In the treaty made with President Santa Anna, after the battle of San Jacinto, the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, is acknowledged to be the Western boundary of Texas.

This treaty was repudiated by Mexico, but it shows the uniform pretension of Texas. When the latter applied to be admitted as a State in the Union, she applied with this boundary, and at the call of Congress a map was prepared and laid before them describing the Rio Grande as her only Western boundary. Upon the supposition that this was her rightful boundary, Congress stipulated in the Resolutions of Annexation, that from all the territory lying North of 36 degrees 30 minutes latitude, slavery would be excluded, but that South of that line, slavery should or should not exist, as the people of the State to be organized should determine. This line cuts what is called New Mexico now claimed as belonging to the United States, near the middle, leaving Santa Fe on the Southern side. Here in the very legislative act, annexing Texas to the Union was distinct acknowledgment by Congress that this whole region belonged to Texas, and legislation with respect to slavery is painfully exercised. President Polk from these acts of Congress and of Texas, thought that he could not do otherwise than assert the Rio Grande as the boundary of the latter, although Texas was not at that time in full possession of any part of the country bordering on the River. Hence, when he ordered Gen. Taylor to march and take

position on the Rio Grande, his political opponents in Congress assailed the measure as one of hostility to Mexico, denying that this region rightfully belonged to Texas. President Polk and the majority in Congress thought differently—and when a scouting party of Gen. Taylor's army was attacked and some of them killed by the Mexican forces, the President in a special message announces that "American blood has been shed on American soil," and Congress supported this declaration by voting that "war exists by the act of Mexico." The Mexican war thus begun to vindicate the right of Texas to the boundary of the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source. For it all rested upon the same foundation. So far as possession was concerned she had no more possession of the scene of Capt. Thornton's unfortunate skirmish, than of the city of Santa Fe, at the time of annexation. The United States army, representing Texas as the other States, conquered and took possession of the country lying along the whole course of the Rio Grande.

When the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo was negotiated, establishing peace between Mexico and the United States, a map was attached to the treaty to show precisely what Mexico yielded and what Texas (the vindication of whose boundary was the professed object of the war,) and the United States gained. On this map the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, is marked in colors as the boundary of Texas.

Here the object of the war, so far as Texas was interested, was fully accomplished. Her boundary was enforced by the general Government, and acknowledged by Mexico. On this map, the territory lying West of the Rio Grande is designated as New Mexico, thus showing most clearly what the treaty meant when speaking of New Mexico, and what was understood to be conveyed and received as belonging to the United States.

It might be supposed that this would have precluded all dispute as the boundaries of Texas, both with Mexico and the United States. And so it did, according to the construction of those who entered into the war to vindicate and settle the boundary of Texas, and of those who made the treaty. President Polk, at the request of Texas, withdrew the United States troops from the lower Rio Grande, and, when requested to do the same on the upper, he gave instructions to the officers in command at Santa Fe, to aid Texas in extending her laws and jurisdiction over that district. Shortly after President Taylor's Administration came in, the Secretary of War, Mr. Crawford, extended orders to the same effect.

It was not until a fortnight before the present Congress met, that orders of a contrary purport were issued to Col. McCall. Here for the first time the Government of the United States avowed the policy which it has since pursued. The scheme to wrest this region from Texas and the South, and appropriate it to the North, was now first disclosed: It was not enough to seize upon the whole of California and the Territories lying beyond the Rio Grande. The appropriation of these, by means alike unjust and unlawful, seems only to have sharpened the appetite for plunder. They cross the Rio Grande and lay claim to an immense region belonging to one of the States of the Union, and by means of this ruthless spoliation they propose to belt the South all round by a cordon of Abolition States.

As part of the scheme of robbery, a Colonel in the army is ordered to investigate and aid the inhabitants of this part of Texas to organize themselves into a State. President Fillmore approves all these monstrous doings, and threatens Texas with the navy and army and militia of the Union, should she dare to resist. It is a contest between consolidation and freedom—between the North and the South, in which the safety of the latter is staked against the domination of the former.

Thompson's New York Com. Rep.

Counterfeit Land Warrants.—Some twenty to thirty counterfeit warrants have been sold in Wall street. They are intimations of the red check letter sheet, and purport to be issued recently. Most that we have seen are to the care of B. F. James, of Shelbyville, and the assignments

purport to be made and acknowledged in Indiana.

The preparations for this swindle has been cautiously executed, and as the filling up and assignments are easily varied, it is to be presumed that the counterfeiters are trying their hands in other places with varied emissions of the same kind. We have seen no fraud so dangerous for a long time.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

New State.—It is proposed to form a new State out of the upper peninsula of Michigan, to be called "Superior;" a resolution to that effect having been introduced into the Michigan Constitutional Convention. The portion out of which it is proposed to form the new State, or Territory, is that part of the State of Michigan lying north of Wisconsin, and between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

Amalgamation.—A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature, providing for the fine and imprisonment of clergymen and magistrates who shall unite white and colored persons in matrimony.

Terrible.—The cars on the New York and Erie railroad, (a train of 22) heavily laden with live stock, was crossing an iron bridge over a deep chasm; the bridge gave way, and 16 of the cars were precipitated into the chasm 25 feet deep, containing 100 cattle, 250 hogs, and 750 sheep. This mass of ruins, broken cars, killed and wounded cattle, and two or three persons, was dreadful to behold. One man was got out alive. Two or three others could be seen, and heard begging for assistance. One was gored to death by an ox, and another appeared to be dead. Some of the animals were got out alive, but many were killed and many badly wounded.

From the Wilmington Aurora.

Travelling.—Our Railroad line from Charleston to Weldon, has been doing business the month of July, averaging about 70 passengers a day, going north.

Serious Accident.—We regret to mention a serious accident which happened to an old and respected citizen, Gen. Montague Campbell, on Thursday morning last. Gen. C., arrived in the mail boat on that morning, and went to the Drug store of Mr. W. H. Lippitt, for the purpose of purchasing some articles. He went up stairs and in walking about accidentally fell through the scuttle. Although much injured, we are pleased to state that no bones were broken.

Since the above was in type, we regret to state that General Campbell, has died of the injuries above stated.—*ib.*

"The Devil among the Tailors."—We learn from the New York Herald, that the tailors of that City have been on a strike for higher wages for some time past; and that a most tremendous riot took place on the 6th inst., between them and the Police, which resulted in the death of 2, and wounding of between 30 and 40 of both parties;—some 40 arrests were made. *ib.*

From the Southern Press.

Slave Property.—The following statement made by a Baltimore correspondent of the Tribune, illustrates an influence at work in the middle slave States, more potent than abolition lectures or incendiary pamphleteering, to effect the rapid extinction of slavery within their borders. Slave holders cannot afford to hold property long which has to be insured at such premiums:

"The papers from Western Virginia, Western Maryland, and the eastern shore counties, teem with advertisements of rewards for runaway slaves. The difficulty of recapturing runaways has increased the amount generally offered very much. \$300 and \$350 each being very common. I am informed by a slave catcher and dealer that the loss of slave property this spring and summer, from Maryland and Virginia, is larger than at any former period. He showed me a list of advertise-

ments he had arranged in his notebook for references, offering rewards for eighty-one, amounting to about \$12,000. The total value of this number would be fully \$50,000. A snug item for slave owners to post to 'profit and loss account'—a great majority of them never being recovered."

The Riot in Scottsville.—We understand that the rowdies who were engaged in the mob at Scottsville on Monday night, and who had the pleasure and satisfaction of beating and half drowning a negro, continued their "sport" on Wednesday, and added greatly to the intense enjoyment of it by maltreating in the most brutal manner a colored woman, the wife of the object of their refined amusement on Monday night. On the afternoon of Wednesday, in open day, a crowd of brutes, led on by a man of property in the village, the same who led the previous mob, went to the house of the colored man when he was absent at work, seized his wife, dragged her from her house, showered her with pails of cold water, threatened her with a coat of tar and feathers if she did not leave town immediately, and bestowed upon her all the abuse their brutal instincts could suggest. This was done in the presence of 75 or 100 men and boys. The officers of justice did not, and probably dared not interfere, and the mob exulted in their triumph. They justify themselves by asserting that the woman is intemperate! The leader of the mob is himself intemperate.

Rochester American.

From the Portsmouth Pilot.

Beauties of Emancipation.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Point a Petre, under date of May 25th, has the following:

Allow a brother of the press, who has been always received by your kindness, to give you an account of the miseries of this poor colony.

Since the events which took place in France, the French colonies have become the prey of the most ardent socialism. The negroes taught by this infernal school, have refused to work on the plantations, and have invaded the cities, where, in the most abject misery, they lead a disorderly life. Our government, fearing the reign of socialism in France, could not show firmness enough to struggle against this state of things; consequently there is no more production on the island. Twenty-three thousand casks of sugar will be the crop of this year, while in 1847 the island produced seventy thousand; there is therefore no more commerce. Bankruptcies have succeeded the withdrawal of the funds by the capitalists. Ships come in ballast, and are unhappily, compelled to go back in ballast. Such a state of things cannot continue; the misery is extreme, the despair is profound, and the emigration of several rich families has crowned our troubles.

Attempted Abduction.—We understand that an attempt was made by some of the company of Robinson & Eldred's Circus, during their late visit to our village, to entice away a couple of young girls—aged 12 and 13—daughters of a widow Clark, living on Beebe's Island. The attempt was a bold one, and the rascals engaged in it deserve to be "posted up." The girls, as we understand, were around the tent during the afternoon's performance, and attracted the attention of the door-keeper, who, after inquiring their names and something of their history, invited them in. Every effort was then made to win their confidence, and through the influence of numerous presents, and a promise of \$200 on their reaching New York City, the girls consented to go with them. Arrangements were accordingly made to convey them to Sackets Harbor immediately on the close of the evening's performance. Their mother, till then unconscious of what was going on, employed constable Keon to assist her in obtaining their release. The company stoutly refused to give them up but finding that legal action was about to be taken, let them go. We advise parents, where this company may visit, to look well to their children.—*Watertown Union.*