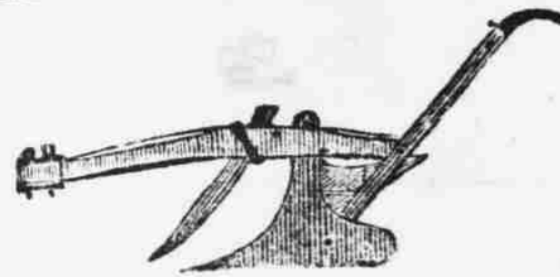


The Tarboro' Press,
BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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AGRICULTURAL.



From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

MANAGEMENT OF MANURE OR COMPOST HEAPS.

As the collection of manure is admitted on all hands to be the prime source of agricultural prosperity, I submit the following, on the management of certain matters, with a view to that subject:—

The first thing to be attended to is, the selection of a suitable spot for a manure heap—this should be on the top of some rising ground, or on a ground at least so level that there can be no run of water to and from it in case of violent rains. A true regard to economy, will also suggest that it should be placed on some field for which benefit it is mainly intended.

Having marked out the ground six or eight feet by 16, or any other dimensions suitable to your means, sink stakes three or four inches in diameter, two feet below the surface of the ground, and rising to any convenient height above, at each corner, and at proper distances along the side and ends. Now collect from the wood, sufficient leaf mould or rich virgin soil to cover the whole space inclosed, one foot deep, laying old rails, or any other material at hand fit for the purpose, along the inside of the stakes, as the mould rises, to confine it within its place. Next, take from the stalls of your animals, (the way of managing which, will presently be given,) as much manure as will cover this mound, all over equally, to the depth of one foot, except the sides and ends which should invariably be mould only for at least six inches from the rails, by which means it will be perceived that the rich and enriching material will be so cased up as to prevent the escape of the gases.

Then cover this layer of manure, as soon as may be, in order to prevent loss by evaporation, with mould from the woods, to the depth of six inches, and cover the whole with any kind of straw, as wheat, oat, barley, rye, or buckwheat, one foot deep. This will do much to enrich the surface, at the same time it prevents injury from the sun and wind. Leaves will do, but straw is much better. Let it stand in this state until your stalls again require cleaning. You will then remove the straw, and spread another layer of manure, except the sides and ends, to the depth of one foot, and over that, a new layer of mould six inches deep, as before, finally replacing the straw as in the first instance. Go on repeating the process till you have got the heap to the top of the stakes; then replace the straw and let the whole stand till required for use, commencing a new heap any where else most convenient.

As it may be thought the layers of manure would be too thick, I will now give some directions for the management of the horse stable, cattle stalls, hog pens, &c., from which it is to be taken. Before entering upon this, however, I would pause one moment to remind the reader of what he has been again and again told in this valuable journal, namely, that any animal that is worth keeping at all, is, on all accounts, worth keeping well. Probably there is nothing in which the farmer errs so fatally to himself, as in the system of starvation so often pursued with regard to his poor, suffering brutes. One animal well fed is of more profit in the end, than three half fed; and for the same reasons, the manure from one well fed, is worth all the poverty-stricken droppings of three times its number, half-starved. Few things are more evident than these; and yet, there are very few things which some men of intelligence are so slow to receive

and act upon. It is with us, respecting animals, very much as with regard to acres; every one is crying "more, more;" when in nine cases out of ten, every individual acquisition is a positive and material loss. It would be difficult to lay down a rule on this subject, of universal applicability. This much, however, may safely be said; if you want good animals, and good rich manure, (which if properly managed, will always be a fair compensation for the food consumed in making it.) you must not stint your animals; you must feed as nearly to the full, in quantity and quality, as you can without waste.

Another rule highly necessary to success in manufacturing manure is, that every animal on a plantation should be housed at night, the year round; and in winter, by day, except so much time as is necessary for them to get water, and take sufficient exercise. In very cold weather, they should be let out only to get water, and then immediately put up again. This is the writer's own rule, and he finds it works well in every case, except in regard to hogs, which, for some reason, do not appear to bear confinement in the day time, in this climate. This practice is rare at the south. If there is another instance of it in North Carolina, he is not aware of it.—The advantages of it, however, are obvious, and sooner or later it will be adopted by all.

Into the stalls of these animals, before they are allowed to enter, mould should be thrown to the depth of one foot. As soon as this has become saturated, a mixture of virgin soil, leaves and old logs, sufficiently decayed to break up finely, together with the scrapings from beneath and around them, should from time to time be added in sufficient quantities to keep all dry and comfortable. A little shelled corn thrown into the stalls and pens, will induce the hogs to root, and mix up the whole together, in the best manner, at no cost. When the accumulation has become too great for convenience, let it be taken out and put upon the pile, as above directed. Before the animals are again put in, throw mould, as at first, or any material fitted to absorb and retain the urine and juices, to the depth of one foot. From this it will be seen that no manure goes into the pile in a state tending to waste. When required for use, the pile is cut down perpendicular, as evenly as possible, in order to pulverise it well, and make the whole mixture equal.

The writer has now pursued the plan to a greater or less extent for several years. Its advantages are, that it saves the expense of all tedious preparations to prevent the escape or fertilising matter. It is adapted to every man's capacity, and every man's means. Nothing is ever seen escaping from one of these piles—no ammonia on a damp of frosty morning ascending like smoke from a furnace—a case so common where the contents of stables are thrown out without any admixture to absorb it. The rain never falls in more than sufficient quantities to afford the necessary moisture, while the straw always to be kept on top, is an effectual protection from sun and wind. Its tendency to promote the health and thriftiness of the animals must be obvious. Their stalls are always sweet and comfortable. Of course, this plan also saves the expense of building manure houses. Its superiority to the mode of managing these matters commonly recommended, that is, hollowing out the barn yard into the form of a ditch, and throwing the manure into it to be washed away and wasted by rain, wind, and sun, will readily appear. Animals should not be permitted to run in a barn yard except in going to and from their places of confinement; and to prevent any loss from this, it should be kept constantly covered with mould, leaves, straw, &c., which, once or twice a year, may be scraped up to put on the heap between the layers of manure.

There are numerous other sources from which materials may be drawn to augment and enrich these heaps, such as weeds, the scraping of garden walks, the contents of privies, fowl and pigeon houses, rotten chips, saw-dust—a capital thing to throw into pigsties and cow stables—old rags, hog's hair, coal ashes, soap suds, dish water, urine from the chambers, which may be poured upon them daily, and last, though not least, corn cobs. These

are sadly wasted at the south. Give a really good manager 10 acres of land, and the corn cobs that are burned, or thrown away upon some of our large southern plantations, and I very believe, though as poor as poverty at the outset, he would in a few years become a very comfortable liver. By this plan, these will of course be preserved. Where corn is fed to hogs and horses in the ear, the cobs will be mixed up with the materials under foot where they are finally thrown; when shelled for family use, or other purposes, they should be carefully gathered up and thrown upon the barn yard or into the hog pens.

A person who has not tried this plan, could hardly conceive how large a mass of rich fertilizing matter may thus be collected in the course of a year from a very few animals, and how greatly, if well followed up, it will add to the value of landed property. It is well known that the whole mass by lying a sufficient time, and at last thoroughly mixed together, will become nearly as valuable as so much raw stable manure. While a place along side of it of equal, perhaps far greater original value, is going perceptibly and rapidly to ruin, the one on which this, or some better system is pursued, will be quite as rapidly improving in beauty, fertility, and the various means of comfortable living. The garden, which at first produced scarcely anything eatable, begins to send forth daily its stores of the finest vegetables; the fields, which produced only sedge grass, and that with much ado, become loaded with yearly increasing crops of grain; bare unsightly patches are clothed in rich verdure; the orchard, renewed and invigorated, teams with fruit sweet to the taste, healthful to the body, and delightful to the eye; everything looks cheerful, smiling, and happy. The very animals participate in the general blessing. Their glossy hides, their sportive motions, their indolence and their ease testify their comfort, and the enjoyment they find in the abundance they have thus been instrumental in creating around them. T. S. W. MOTT.
Belvoir, N. C., Feb. 18, 1851.

Although the above admirable article was written for the latitude of North Carolina, it will suit, with slight modification, that of every State in the Union. The method of managing manure and muck heaps is one of the best we have ever seen; and what most highly recommends it, is, that it can be practised by the poorest, as well as the richest, and equally suit the man of a few acres or many. Those who have not plenty of straw or leaves from the woods to mix with their compost heaps, will do well to use plaster, charcoal dust, or sawdust. Plaster can always be had; and a peck of it to a cubic yard of compost, is quite sufficient to fix the ammonia and retain all the fertilising gases in the manure heap.

American Agriculturist.

New York Legislature.—This body adjourned on the 17th instant, without passing the appropriation bills. Twelve of the Democratic Senators resigned their seats, to destroy a quorum in that body and prevent the passage of the Erie Enlargement bill, which provided for increasing the debt of the State \$9,000,000. They took the ground that the bill was unconstitutional, and determined to kill it. An extra session is to be called at an early day. The resigning Senators have presented a protest giving the reasons for their course. One hundred guns were fired by the Democrats of Albany over the defeat of the bill.—*Goldboro' Rep.*

Violent Storm at Boston.—On Monday week last, a most violent storm visited Boston, lasting for two or three days. All the wharves were covered with water, and the estimated damage is immense. The Minot Light House was blown down, and two persons in it supposed to be drowned. The steeple of the Bunker Hill Baptist Church was blown down and the Episcopal Church in E Boston entirely blown to the ground. The Railroads in all directions were covered with water, and several of them washed up. The tide at Boston was higher than it was ever known to have been before.—*ib.*



Bacon and Lard
FOR SALE at the store of
J. J. Phippen & Son.
Tarboro' June 13.

To Printers.

PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Printing Ink of every color and quality, which they know to be equal, to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash; as they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured.—Circulars containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.

Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of \$2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting \$5, will receive a 30 lb keg of extra News Ink.

T. F. ADAMS & Co.
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia.
Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing materials.

Post Office Stamps.

To Post Masters.

THE advertiser, Post Master at Pleasant Grove, Alleghany county, Maryland, is the first person in the United States who conceived and undertook extensively to publish the idea of furnishing all post offices in the country with cheap stamps. All stamps made by him are warranted equal or superior to any other that can be procured for the same price, and whenever any are sent out in any manner defective or unsatisfactory, duplicates will be forwarded, on notice, without extra charge.—All who order a set of stamps, with a full set of *Changes* for dates, at only \$2, (for thirty pieces,) shall be kept in stamps *ad libitum*. Full sets with one change \$1.

These stamps are neatly made with turned handle and screw—same style as the regular government P. O. stamps—durable, efficient and warranted.—Price one to two dollars only, and special authority to send by mail free.

Address, "Post Master, Pleasant Grove, Alleghany county, Maryland."

Any editor publishing the above (with this note) three times, and sending a copy of the paper, shall receive a credit of five dollars on wood letter, or ten dollar proof press—or if preferred, a wood engraving or an engraved newspaper head, of the above value will be forwarded. March 5, 1851.

Just received,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Balm of Columbia, for preserving and restoring the hair.
Kolonstock's Vermifuge, for destroying worms.
Bartholomew's Pink Syrup, for coughs, colds, &c.
Lin's Balm of China, for diseases that require external application.
Spohn's headache remedy, for sick headache and disordered stomach.
Lin's patent strengthening Plasters, for weakness and lameness.
Connell's and Dalley's magical pain extractor.
Mrs. Brown's Pain killer, to be used externally and internally.
Longley's great Western panacea Hewes' nerve and bone Liniment, for the cure of chronic rheumatism &c.
Hay's Liniment for the Piles.
Comstock's Sarsaparilla.
Oil of Tannin—stove varnish, &c.
For sale by *Geo. Howard.*

Infallible Yeast Power.
Genuine *Homsonian Medicines*
Jayne's Pills &c
For sale by *Geo Howard, Tarboro'.*

late of North Carolina
R. H. Austin & Co., vs. Cadar Parker, In Edgecombe County Court, February term, 1851.
Justices' execution for \$25.13, levied on defendant's land.

R. H. Austin & Co., vs. Cadar Parker, In Edgecombe County Court, February term, 1851

Justice's execution for \$32.67, levied on defendant's land.

THE defendant, Cadar Parker, is hereby notified that the above mentioned Justices' executions were duly returned to February term, 1851, of Edgecombe County Court, with the following return of Constable endorsed thereon, to wit:

"Levied the 20 day of January, 1851, on Cadar Parker's undivided interest in two tracts of land in the county of Edgecombe, adjoining the lands of Bythal Howell, Arthur Parker, and others—no personal property to be found.

Andrew J. Knight, Constable.
And that unless he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be holden on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Court House in Tarboro', and then and there show cause to the contrary, the judgments of the Justice will be affirmed, and the land levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the said judgments, and the costs in this Court.

Done by order of said Court, February term 1851.

JNO NORFLEET, Clerk.
Tarboro', March 25th, 1851.

late of North Carolina
William S. Battle, Adm'r of James M. Battle dec'd vs. Jethro Fort, and others—Heirs at Law of James M. Battle dec'd

In Edgecombe County Court.
Petition for sale of real estate, to pay debts of plaintiff's intestate, filed at February term, 1851.

THE defendant Jethro Fort, is hereby notified, that said petition was duly filed at the time above stated, and that unless he be and appear before the Court aforesaid, at its next term, to be held at the Court House in Tarboro', on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the cause heard *ex parte* so far as he is concerned.

Done by order of said Court, at February term, A. D. 1851

JNO NORFLEET, Clerk.
Tarboro', March 25th, 1851.

late of North Carolina.
EDGECOMBE COUNTY,
William F. Mercer, Adm'r. of James B. Wilkins dec'd

vs.
Amos Wilkins and others, Heirs at Law of the said James B. Wilkins
Petition for sale of real estate to pay debts of plaintiff's intestate, filed in the Clerk's office the 31st day of March, 1851

THE defendant Amos Wilkins, who is believed to be a resident of the State of Texas, is hereby notified that the above mentioned petition was duly filed in my office on the 31st day of March, 1851, and that unless he be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the County of Edgecombe, at the Court House in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the cause heard *ex parte* so far as he is concerned.

JNO NORFLEET, Clerk
of said Court.
Tarboro', April 1st, 1851.

Pepsin.
The true digestive fluid, or Gastric Juice.
FOR the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia jaundice, liver complaint, constipation and nervous decline—prepared from remnet, or the fourth stomach of the ox, after directions of Baron Leibig, the great physiological chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by *Geo. Howard.*