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Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, June 7, 1851.

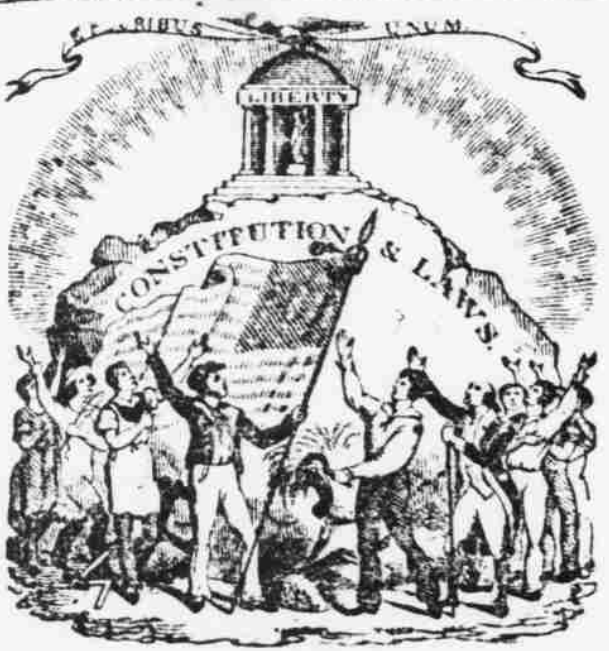
Vol. XXVII. No. 23.

The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year, in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every succeeding one. Longer ones at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.

POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

Democratic meeting in Wake.—In accordance with previous notice a portion of the Democrats of Wake County assembled in the City Hall of Raleigh on Monday of Court week, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a District Convention to be held at Nashville, to nominate a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Samuel Whitaker, Esq., Chairman, and William A. Allen, Esq., as requested to act as Secretary. The organization being thus effected, O. L. Burch, Esq. moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to report Resolutions for the action of the Meeting. The Chairman thereupon appointed O. L. Burch, Dr. W. R. Scott, Michael Thompson, James A. Hicks and Gaston Utley, Esqrs. After retiring a short time the committee returned and reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Your committee having seen the proceedings of a Convention in the County of Johnston, heartily approve of the same. They deem it most proper to hold a District Convention in Nashville on the 5th of June next to nominate a candidate for Congress, and recommend that this Convention adopt the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Democratic party on the slavery question—the great and paramount question of the day—and one on which depends the perpetuity of the Union, the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and the continuance of that happiness which we have heretofore enjoyed as a nation.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 40 delegates to represent this County in the said Convention.

Resolved, That the delegates under the foregoing Resolution be authorized to use all honorable efforts to procure the nomination of a gentleman that will unite the party, and we pledge ourselves to his support.

After the adoption of the foregoing Resolutions, Mr. Adolphus Jones moved that the meeting express their approbation of the course of the late Representative, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, which motion on consultation, and in consideration that the committee had refused to endorse any particular individual, was withdrawn.

M. Thompson moved that the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be added to the list of delegates.

Ordered that the proceedings be published in the North Carolina Standard.

There being no farther business before the meeting, on motion it adjourned.

Samuel Whitaker, Ch'n.
Wm. A. Allen, Sec'y.

The Chairman of the above Meeting has appointed the following Delegates to the Nashville Convention: James A. Hicks, Adolphus Jones, William A. Allen, Col. Willie Pope, Dr. W. R. Scott, Gaston Utley, Anderson K. Clements, William H. Jones, James Redford, James D. Newson, Byron Whitaker, Michael Thompson, George W. Norwood, Peterson Dunn,

Solomon Harp, Willie Perry, R. H. Whitaker, Isaac Rowland, Simon Smith, Gen. James M. Mangum, John M. Fleming, Nath'l G. Rand, Joseph Fowler, Jr. Daniel Scarborough, Paschal B. Burt, David Smith, Green Beckwith, Dr. Wesley Hartsfield, Hillard Hudson, Isaac Hudson, Austin Jones, Moses A. Bledsoe, Bryan Green, Jeremiah Nixon, Ira Beckwith, Capt. Joel Jones, James G. Jeffreys, Willis Whitaker, Col. Canady Lowe, and James M. Ferrell.

Court has come and passed, and we have had no meeting to appoint Delegates to the Nashville Convention. The reason of this is, we presume, that there has been no general demonstration in favor of a Convention in the other counties in the district; had there been, we have no doubt, as we have said before, that Warren would have joined. So far as we have heard, there have been meetings held in but two counties, Johnston and Wake, consequently, we think there will be no effort at a district Convention at all.

Warrenton News.

The Seventh Census.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Republic of this morning publishes the Seventh Census of the United States, complete. The following are the results:

Free States.	Population.
Free inhabitants,	13,533,338
Slaves,	119
Slave States.	
Free inhabitants,	6,393,757
Slaves,	3,173,783
Districts & Territories.	
Free inhabitants,	160,821
Slaves,	3,687

Total population. 23,267,498

Appointment of Representatives under the Seventh Census.—The Republic publishes a table of the United States, prepared at the Census Bureau, which exhibits the following apportionment of Congressional Representatives, under the law of the last Congress:

Alabama 6, Arkansas 2, California 2, Connecticut 3, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 7, Indiana 10, Illinois 9, Iowa 2, Kentucky 9, Louisiana 4, Maine 6, Massachusetts 10, Maryland 5, Mississippi 4, Michigan 5, Missouri 6, New Hampshire 3, New York 32, New Jersey 5, North Carolina 8, Ohio 21, Pennsylvania 24, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 9, Texas 1, Vermont 3, Virginia 13, Wisconsin 3.

Vermont.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic State Convention of Vermont:—

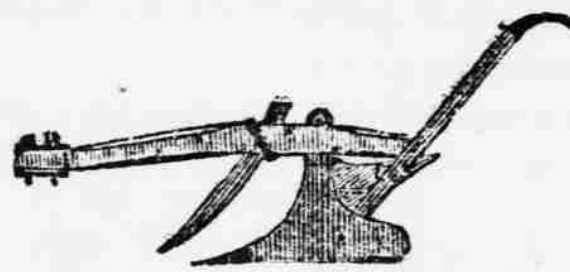
Resolved, That the Democracy of Vermont now stand where we have stood since 1836, upon the national platform, as drawn by Silas Wright, and approved by every National Democratic Convention since that time. That the principles therein set forth are sufficiently broad and specific for all true democrats, and that we will neither make nor receive any new tests of party faith.

Resolved, That the democratic party is now and ever has been, the steadfast friend of the Constitution, and that we, as democrats, will abide by and sustain the sacred compact at all times, under all circumstances, and at all hazards; that we hold the Union of the States to be of priceless value, and that in accordance with the advice of the venerated Washington, we will indignantly frown upon any attempts to alienate one portion of the country from the other, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

Resolved, That the late 'adjustment measures' of Congress, dictated not by the South or North, but passed in a spirit of patriotic concession by both, have now become a pledge of fidelity of the several States to each other, and should be observed by all with the obedience which is due to the nation's will, and with that good faith which is requisite for the nation's safety.

A strong horse will work all day without food, but keep him at it and he will not last long.

AGRICULTURAL.



ON MANURES.

The following is taken from Prof. Norton's work, entitled "Elements of Scientific Agriculture"—high authority:

"The manure of various domestic animals is, in this country, most commonly employed as a fertilizer, all other manures being used in comparatively small quantities; and yet even those are seldom preserved and applied so carefully as they might or ought to be.

"The principal varieties are those of the ox, the cow, the dog, the horse, and the sheep. Of these, that of the horse is most valuable in its fresh state; it contains much nitrogen, but is very liable to lose by fermentation.—That of the hog comes next. That of the cow is placed at the bottom of the list. This is because the enriching substances of her food go principally to the formation of milk, the manure being thereby rendered poorer.

"The manure of all these animals is far richer than the food given them, because it contains much more nitrogen. This is for the reason that a large part of the carbon and oxygen of the food are consumed in the lungs and blood generally, for the purpose of keeping up the heat of the body. They are given off from the lungs, and also by perspiration and evaporation through the pores of the skin in the form of carbon and water.

"From animals fed upon rich food, the manure is much more powerful than when it is poor. In England, where they fatten cattle largely on oil-cake, it is calculated that the increased value of the manure repays all of the outlay. This is the reason why human ordure is better than manure from any of the animals mentioned above, the food of men being rich and various.

"All these kinds of manures should be carefully collected and preserved, both as to their liquid and solid parts. The liquid part, or urine, is particularly rich in the phosphates and in nitrogen. This part is, by very many farmers, permitted, in a great degree, to run away, or evaporate. Some farm-yards are contrived so as to throw the water off entirely; others convey it through a small ditch upon the nearest field. The liquid manure which might have fertilized several acres in the course of the season, is thus concentrated upon one small spot, and the consequence is a vegetation so rank as to be of very little use. Spots of this kind may be seen in the neighborhood of many farm-yards, where the grass grows up so heavy that it falls down and rots at the bottom, and has to be cut some weeks before haying time, producing strong, coarse hay that cattle will scarcely touch.

"The proper way to save this liquid is to have a tank or hole, into which all the drainings of the yard may be conducted. If left here long, this liquid begins to ferment, and loses nitrogen in the form of ammonia, which, it will be remembered, is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. To remedy this, a little sulphuric acid, or a few pounds of plaster may occasionally be thrown in. The sulphuric acid will unite with ammonia which will remain unchanged, not being liable to evaporate. Others prefer to mix sufficient peat, ashes, sawdust or fine charcoal with the liquid in the tank, to soak it all up; others still pump it out, and pour it upon a compost heap. One point is to be noticed in the management of a tank. Only the water which naturally drains from the stables and yards should be allowed to enter in; all that falls from the eaves of the buildings should be discharged elsewhere. Regulated in this way, the tank will seldom overflow, and the manure collected in it will be of the most valuable and powerful description.—The tank may be made of stone, brick or wood, as is most convenient, and need cost but very little.

"While the liquid manure is actually, in many cases, almost entirely lost, the solid part is often allowed to drain and bleach, until nearly every thing soluble

has washed away, or is exposed in heaps to ferment without any covering. In such a case ammonia is always formed and given off,—it may often be perceived by the smell, particularly in horse manure. The fact may also be shown, by dipping a feather in muriatic acid, and waving it over the heap. If ammonia, in any quantity is escaping, white fumes will be visible about the feather, caused by the formation of muriate of ammonia. This escape of so valuable a substance may be, in a great measure, prevented, by shovelling earth over the surface of the heap, to a depth of two or three inches. If this does not arrest it entirely, sprinkle a few handfuls of plaster on the top; the sulphuric acid of the plaster will, as before, unite with the ammonia, and form sulphate of ammonia.

"Manures containing nitrogen in large quantities are exceedingly valuable, because this gas is required to form gluten, and bodies of that class, in the plant; this is particularly in the seed, and sometimes also in the fruit. Plants can easily obtain an abundance of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen from the air, the soil and manures. Not so with nitrogen.—They cannot get it from the air; there is little of it in most soils, and hence manures which contain much of it, produce such a marked effect. Not that it is more necessary than the other organic bodies, but more scarce; at least in a form available for plants. The same reasoning applies to phosphoric acid.—It is not more necessary than the other inorganic ingredients, but still is more valuable, because more uncommon in the soil and in manures.

"In all places where manure is protected from the sun, and from much washing by rain, its value is greatly increased.

"Horse manure, particularly, should not be left exposed at all; it begins to heat and to lose nitrogen, almost immediately, as may be perceived by the smell. It should be mixed with other manures, or covered by some absorbent earth as soon as possible.—Almost every one who enters a stable in the morning, where there are many horses, must perceive the strong smell of ammonia that fills the place. I have seen in some stables, little pans containing plaster of Paris, or sulphuric acid, for the purpose of absorbing these fumes, and forming sulphate of ammonia.—The liquid which runs from barn-yards and from manure heaps, is shown, by analysis, to consist of the most fertilizing substances; and it is calculated that where this is allowed to wash away, as is the case in many instances, the manure is often reduced nearly one-half in its value. I have seen yards where it was almost worthless, owing to long exposure.

"The farmers of this country need awakening up on the subject of carefully preserving their common manure. In Flanders every thing of the kind is saved with the greatest care, the liquid manure of a single cow for a year, is valued at ten dollars, here it is often allowed to escape entirely. *Either they are very foolish, or we are very wasteful.*

Facts for Farmers.—It will not do to hoe a great field for little crops, nor to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land and it will pay for it. Better farm twenty acres well than fifty acres by halves.

In dry pastures dig for water on the brow of a hill, springs are more frequent near the surface on a height than in a vale.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land. It is best to cut grain before it is fully or dead ripe. When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry that on twisting it, no juice is extracted, it should be cut. For there is no circulation of juice to the ear.—Every day it stands uncut after this stage, is attended with loss.

Obtain good seed and prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay no attention to the moon.

Accounts should be kept, detailing the expense and product of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Cultivate your heart aright, as well as your farm; and remember "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Do not begin farming by building an

extensive house nor a spacious barn till you have something to store in it.

Keep notes of all remarkable events on your farm. Recording even your errors, will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors. Experiments are commendable, but do not become an habitual experimenter.

Sheep put into fresh stubble are apt to be killed by eating too much grain.—One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept.

Ground once well ploughed is better than thrice poorly.

Cows well fed in winter, give more milk in summer.

When you see a fence down, put it up; for if it remains until to-morrow, the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

Never be idle.

The Bar is fast losing its attractions to the young men of this city. There are now thirty young gentlemen that have received liberal educations who are serving their 'time' as ship-wrights, architects, carpenters, &c. In a few years the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill will effect this. Indeed, already we could name some mechanics who are excellent mathematicians, acquainted with French and German, and able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations. Heretofore fond fathers were wont to educate their sons as doctors or lawyers, to ensure their respectability and success. That day is past. Mechanics will now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the larger portion of the State and Federal Government.—*New York Mirror.*



Bacon and Lard

FOR SALE at the store of
J. J. Pippen & Son.
Tarboro' June 13.

Just received,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Balm of Columbia, for preserving and restoring the hair.

Kolman'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.

Council'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.

Pepsin.

The true digestive fluid, or Gastric Juice,

FOR the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, jaundice, liver complaint, constipation and nervous decline—prepared from rennet, 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, Tarboro'

Graefenberg Medicines.

JUST RECEIVED, the Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound—the celebrated Children's Panacea—the Eye Lotion—the health Bitters—the Fever and Ague Pills—the Vegetable Pills, and the Green Mountain Vegetable Ointment.

For sale by Geo. Howard.