

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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## The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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## AGRICULTURAL.



From the Raleigh Star.

### MIXING SOILS.

Some nine or ten years ago, in the early part of my farming, I had occasion to deepen a well about six or eight feet. The earth thrown out was a tenacious blue clay, just damp enough to cut into lumps, and adhesive enough to remain so. After finishing the well, the man who had charge of the farm was at a loss to know where to deposit it. Having a bare sandy knoll in one of the fields, which was not inaptly termed "personal property," from its being wasted about on every breeze, here to-day, and there to-morrow, it occurred to me that the clay would hold the sand and form a soil. I accordingly ordered it deposited there in heaps, the same as if manure. This was in the summer. In the fall the lumps were scattered over the surface and left to the action of the rain and frost. In the spring it was found to have broken down, crumbled and slacked like lime. These heaps were reduced and the clay evenly spread over the surface. The field received a coat of manure, was plowed and sown with oats and peas. That where the clay was applied produced the largest and most vigorous growth of any other part of the field. In the fall it was sown with rye, and seeded down with timothy and clover. The rye as well as the clover was much more vigorous and heavier on that than any part of the field, in fact, the person who occupied the farm after I left it, informed me that he lost his crop of grass on that part in consequence of its lodging. Thus the personal was made real or first property, and remains so to the present day.

Having experienced such beneficial effects from mixing clay with sand, I was afterwards induced to try what effects sand would have on a rather retentive soil. The garden at Three Hills Farm, is a stiff clay loam, resting on a strong tenacious clay subsoil, rather inclining to moisture. The second year after I purchased and took possession of it, I caused a coat of sand from six to eight inches deep, to be put on one of the squares, which was spaded in with the manure, and I had the satisfaction to witness the most gratifying and happy results—the crop of that square was far superior to any other in the garden. Since then I have caused over five hundred one-horse cart loads of sand to be put in the garden, and the effects are still visible, although the sand has disappeared.

**Prospects of the Cotton Crop.**—We learn from gentlemen recently from the interior of the state, that the prospects of the cotton crop are by no means flattering. In Southwestern Georgia and all that region of country beyond Macon, as well as in the northeastern counties lying on the Savannah river, the plant is small and unhealthy. The same is true of Burke and Jefferson, two of the most productive counties in the state as we are enabled to speak from personal observation. The cold weather has kept the plant from coming up, and consequently the stand is a poor one. In no particular, so far as we are informed and have observed, is the prospect so good as it was at this time last year. It will require a favorable season and a late fall to make so large a crop as the last.

Rome (Ga.) Southerner.

**Florida.**—The Tallahassee Floridian of May 17, says:

In Florida, so far as we have been able to learn the crop is at least three weeks

behind hand. At this time last year there were blooms, while at the present writing many planters are not yet through chopping out. Betwixt a succession of the heaviest washing rains within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and cold days and nights, the young plants have received a check from which they will require the most favorable seasons hereafter to recover, we have conversed with several of our most intelligent planters, who agree as to the unusual backwardness of the crop, and its present unfavorable appearance.

**The St. Augustine Ancient City says:**—The provision crops of Florida may now be considered as made, and will yield a rich reward to the planter. Cotton is not doing so well but still presents an excellent prospect. Rains have been moderate and abundant in the interior.

**Louisiana.**—The Lake Providence Republican of May 10 says:

We are informed by one of our planters that there is generally a pretty good stand of Cotton throughout our neighborhood. The continued dry weather has had a bad effect both on the corn and the cotton crop.

**A Good Move.**—The County Court of Pasquotank, desirous of bringing the blessings of a good Education to the door of every citizen of the County, and satisfied that the Common School system could only be made effective by raising an amount by taxation, sufficient to keep the schools in operation during ten months of the year, and to employ good teachers for them, at the late March term, levied a tax which will give to every District of the County \$300. This is a greater sum than any County of the State has heretofore raised, and speaks volumes for the good sense and patriotism of our people; for the Magistrates were not only led to this act by their own sense of its importance, but they were urged to it, in very many instances, by the large tax paying citizens of the County. We hope so good an example will be promptly followed by every County in the State; if it should be, ten years would remove every blot of ignorance from our escutcheon; the "good Old North State," directed in its councils by an educated constituency would take a prominent position among her sisters of the Confederacy.—E. City Old North State.

**Large Defalcation at Macon.**—The following extract of a letter received from Macon, Ga., dated May 10th, gives an account of the defalcation of the Postmaster of that city.

"Day before yesterday we had a postmaster—to day the office is in the hands of the clerks. Capt. Z. T. Conner, left yesterday—no one knows where he went to. He is a defaulter to a very large amount on funds received at his warehouse for cottons sold, and he is a defaulter also as postmaster. The amount on cotton, by report, varies from 13 to \$70,000. Amount in the post office said to be \$1400. "Some of the planters in the neighboring counties have lost their whole crops that were under storage in the warehouse."

**Arrest of Cuban Revolutionists.**—The Savannah News has the following letter:

St. Jago de Cuba, May 7, 1851.

A number of arrests have been made at St. Jago de Cuba. Papers were taken which discovered a plot to commence an insurrection while on a grand parade, and the insurgents had taken measures to capture the head quarters of the city and secure the landing of Garibaldi with 3,000 men. At the same time Lopez would have effected his landing in some part of Havana. The Judge after having concluded the proceedings, sentenced to death four, and to perpetual punishment three of the principal officers; and to ten years hard labor a sergeant of the Garrison and two privates. The traitor who betrayed them was released. This sentence has been approved by the Captain General at Havana.

**Return of the Cuban Invaders.**—The Savannah News says that 25 men arrived at that city on Saturday, who were connected with the Cuba movement. Dur-

ing the past week there had arrived in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, some three hundred men with upwards of 150 horses, from different parts of Georgia and Florida, whose intention it was to have joined the Cuba expedition.

It is estimated that since the commencement of this late movement upwards of 1500 men have from time to time arrived in the vicinity of Jacksonville, with a view to embark from that point. Disappointed by the derangement of the plans of their leaders, they have been forced to disband and return. Many of them having exhausted their funds, have been reduced to rather straightened circumstances, compelled even to appeal for aid to the friends of the cause in which they had embarked.

The United States revenue cutter Taney was still cruising on the Florida coast, and boarding all vessels and steamers to ascertain if there were any of the Cuba expedition on board.

**The Fruits of Fanaticism.**—The following paragraph from the Baltimore Patriot, sets forth, in a brief and forcible manner, the fruits of Abolition agitation:

A few years ago, before the fanatical Abolitionists of the North had taken their matter in hand, there was no part of the Union where the discussion of the slave question was more freely permitted than in the Slave States. In Baltimore, for many years a paper was actually published, devoted to the maintenance of the policy of the emancipation of the Negro race. For many successive years, a distinguished lawyer was a candidate for the General Assembly exclusively upon the ground of his desire to ameliorate the condition, and bring about the liberation of all the slaves in the State, and he often received thousands of votes. The Colonization Society arose and flourished—colonies were established in Africa, and the people cheerfully submitted to be taxed for the purpose of supporting them in their infancy, and enabling them to establish a home and refuge for all the black race of the United States. Laws were passed for the encouragement of manumission, and for the protection of free negroes.

In an evil hour, deluded men and women, suffering nothing from the evils of slavery, and far removed from its influence, took upon themselves the task of rooting it out of the land.—They dispatched their emissaries into the Southern States; they preached and printed sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion; they incited slaves to revolt; if they did not counsel massacre, their advice led to it; and it was not long before the Southampton tragedy awoke the South to the dangers of their frontier. We all know the consequences. It soon became treason, by law, to discuss the question of slavery in public; the restraints upon the free motions of slaves were multiplied and rendered more rigorous, emancipation was almost every where forbidden, and in some of the States, the free negroes were proscribed and banished. The press was silenced—no candidate for popular favor dared to raise his voice in favor of the extirpation of slavery, and in the pulpit, it is an interdicted theme. So much for the mad, senseless, and wicked interference of fanatic meddles.

**Ex-Governor Hammond,** of South Carolina, in his recent address before the Charleston Institute, made the significant declaration that "where a slave is made a mechanic, he is more than half freed." The Macon, (Ga.) Messenger says, that seven out of every ten fugitives who escape, except from the border states, are mechanics.

**The Oswego Journal** says, that from fifteen to twenty fugitive slaves pass through that city weekly to Canada. They are often nearly destitute, and depend upon the charity of the colored people for food and lodgings. The property of Southern men, which ought to be secured to them by a common Constitution, going off to the British possessions with the countenance and the aid of our Northern brethren!

**Good Hit.**—In the Convention to frame a new Ohio Constitution, the pro-

position to allow negroes the right to vote, received 12 votes—and that to allow women the same right, received 7. The Louisville Democrat exclaims thereupon—"What should be thought of a State that likes niggers better than white women?"

**A Descriptive Name.**—Manhattan, the name of the island on which the city of New York stands, is taken from the name given by the Indians to the original Dutch settlement, and means the place where they all got drunk.

## GRAY'S GENUINE Invaluable Ointment, FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumors, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds & Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breast, Rheumatic Pains, Tetter, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitloes, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external diseases generally.

PREPARED BY THE PATENTEE,  
**William Waller Gray,**  
RALEIGH, N. CAROLINA.

### DIRECTIONS.

The happy success which has attended this Ointment, especially under my own mode of application, induces me to recommend the use of it on old pieces of silk, linen, cotton, or cambric. The plaster must be spread thin, and large enough to cover both the wound, and inflammation around it.

**Scald Head.**—If the head is too sore to be shaved with a razor, cut the hair off quite close with scissors. Then take the Ointment warm, and rub it on the head with one finger; over which, draw a cap made of old silk or the oil cloth. When the cap is removed, pour Sweet Oil on the head, for the purpose of softening the Ointment—then with a pocket knife scrape it off clean. Also clean the cap—then repeat the Ointment. After the head becomes sufficiently healed, shave the hair entirely off. Apply the Ointment daily, until all the inflammation or soreness is removed, when the skin of the head will be white and soft. Then soften the Ointment on the head with Sweet Oil, and remove it with a fine tooth comb after the cure is made.

**Corns.**—Cut the Corn down to the quick and apply the Ointment on a piece of silk. As the Corn grows out, continue to cut it away, and repeat the Ointment two or three times a week, until it is completely removed.

**For an Ulcer, Tumor, Burn or Eruption,** that discharges freely, apply the Ointment once in twenty-four hours; but it is frequently necessary in such cases, to remove the plaster in the course of the day and wipe off the matter drawn to the surface by the active operations of the Ointment—for which purpose, a soft dry linen or cotton rag must be used, taking care not to use water about a sore in any manner. The discharges of matter from a corrupt sore of standing are generally dark at first, and in some cases of this kind it may be proper to apply the Ointment twice a day, morning and night, in order to expedite the work of cleansing, as well as to subdue the inflammation, and prevent mortification. When the affected part is entirely drained; a disposition to heal, is generally manifested by a discharge of white healthy matter, the edges becoming flat and white, and the centre filling up with small red pimples of sound flesh. In this stage of the sore, apply the Ointment only once in forty-eight hours, and cleanse but once in twenty-four, as above directed. Ulcers produced by mercury, the Sarsaparilla drink should be used.

**For Inflammation, Fresh Wounds, Swellings, Sprains or Bruises,** once in twenty-four hours will be often enough to apply the Ointment. If applied to the sore breast of a female, it can be rendered more mild, if necessary, by spreading a small quantity of mutton suet on each plaster, and mix it well by heating.

In long standing and deep corrupt sores, I particularly recommend that the plasters be spread large enough to cover the whole inflamed part. In fact, should the sore be situated about the middle of the leg,

then wrap the same in Ointment from the knee to the foot, until all inflammation is subdued; and should mortification be apprehended, let the plaster be made warm, in order that it may be rendered more active and powerful.

In the Bite of a Snake, this course is strenuously urged, taking care first to scarrify the flesh round the part bitten.

The Spider Bite, if not early treated will extend to the bone, form a core, and sometimes produce deep ulceration.

**For Soreness about the Breast,** (produced by cold or cramp cholice,) apply a plaster large enough to cover the whole chest.

The Ointment makes an excellent dressing to follow a blister, in order to produce a free suppuration, and thereby, more effectually relieve the part affected with pain, particularly in cases of pleurisy.

Some cases of the Ulcer and Scrofulous Tumor, will require the Ointment for months, perhaps, before a thorough cleansing can be effected; therefore patience must be exercised with great regularity in the dressings, while strict attention must be paid to diet, in order to prevent the system from becoming gross.

In early stages of Inflammatory Rheumatism and soreness about the Breast, produced by cold or cholice, from my own experience, this Ointment stands unrivalled. It is soothing, yet so stimulating, that in the course of two or three hours, the system is thrown into a gentle perspiration, and all pain or soreness is rapidly removed.

In fresh wounds, the flesh being sound, healing soon takes place, after the use of the Ointment.

In bites of the dog, snake, and spider, I have ample evidence of its efficiency.

For risings on the hands or fingers, and sores about the faces of children, as well as chapped hands and lips, the Ointment will be found a most excellent remedy. It may be simply applied to children by touching slightly about the sores with one finger, or spread on old pieces of silk.

No injury whatever can arise from the use of this Ointment, not to an infant even, as it is one of the most innocent remedies ever applied to the human system, all the materials being of the most pure and wholesome character; consequently there can be no liability to cold at any season.

In most of the diseases for which the Ointment is recommended, its virtue has been fully tested. WM. W. GRAY.

The character of this Ointment is so well known, that the Proprietor deems it unnecessary to publish the many testimonials that have been furnished him in support of its great efficacy, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended. He, therefore, in this bill, has only given the necessary directions for applying the Ointment.

All the Ointment prepared by him, will bear his signature on the bill that surrounds the pot, and no person but himself is authorized to make it in the State of North Carolina.

WM. WALLER GRAY,  
Patentee and Proprietor.

## Bacon and Lard



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

## Just received,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Balm of Columbia, for preserving and restoring the hair.  
Kohlstock'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 head ache and disordered stomach.

Lin's patent strengthening Plasters, for weakness and lameness.

Connel's and Dalley's magical pain extractor.

Mrs. Brown's Pain killer, to be used externally and internally.

For sale by  
Geo. Howard.