

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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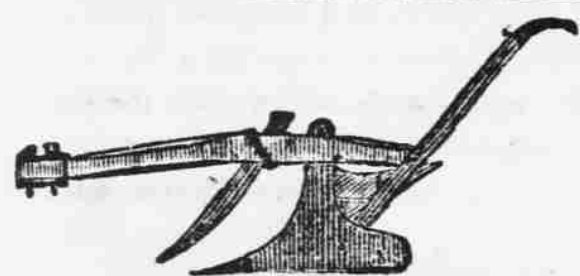
Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, June 28, 1851.

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The Tarboro' Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two DOLLARS per year, if paid 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.

AGRICULTURAL.



Poultry.—There seems to be no branch of domestic economy less understood than profitably raising poultry. When we say profitably we do not speak of their value in dollars and cents, for we hold that every dwelling, however humble or splendid it may be, should have a few chickens around them; for there are times in almost every family, both in sickness and health, when money cannot buy the little luxuries that the chickens give us. What profit is there in keeping fifty or one hundred hens, without a corresponding supply of eggs? Most people think that chickens must pick up their own living, and yield a good supply of eggs in the bargain, but we have found that chickens forced to roam for their daily food, have little time or inclination to lay; and those who expect a good supply of eggs without generous feed, may as well plant their choice vegetable seeds in a sand bank, and look for tender delicious vegetables.

We have had some little experience in the "henery," and have found the great secret in getting a supply of eggs through the whole season, but not in driving the hens up hill, or in feeding them exclusively on gravel, or in supplying them with chalk nest eggs. The whole secret consists in giving them plenty of food, grain and flesh; and any of the grains will answer, as the chicken's mill is very convenient. For eight or nine months in the year, the chickens will supply themselves with animal food in the shape of insects, but the rest of the time feed them regularly with flesh, as well as corn. Boiled sweet potatoes is an excellent food for fowls, but with it they want grain of some kind and flesh also. In our long hot summers, poultry are inclined to become lousy, but if clean, good ashes are placed convenient to the hen-house, the hens will dust themselves in them until the vermin disappear. Nature is their teacher, and hers is an unerring guide. A good shelter should be provided for the chickens to roost under; the manure of chickens properly saved, will repay all expenses of feeding. It is a great error to crowd too many chickens together.

We know nothing of the patent chicken hatching machines, but we know that fifty hens will lay more eggs and raise more chickens upon one lot or enclosure, than will one hundred. They do not flourish in a crowded state, neither will hens lay as well when great numbers are together. A hen is a right prudish, old lady, and affects great modesty in selecting her nest and laying her eggs, always taking a quiet sly place, when it can be found. We say then to our readers, keep no more fowls than you can and will feed well. Provide good shelter for them, save all the manure, and your gardens will pay in their increased productiveness, for all your culture of chickens, and then when beef resembles sole leather, and bacon becomes stale, young chickens and fresh eggs will prove a luxury indeed.

Soil of the South.

Great Family Meeting.—Ezekiel De Camp, of Butler county, Ohio, who has resided on the same farm for 33 years, invited all his descendants to dine with him on Wednesday. The larger part of them were present and partook of a sumptuous farmer's dinner. For want of house room an arbor was erected in the yard adjacent to the house, and tables prepared for the occasion. The old gentleman 75 years of age, and his companion for more than 50 years sat at the head of the table. Then were arranged in order 14 children, 88 grand children, 28 great-grand chil-

dren, and 30 who had intermarried with the family—making 160, 39 were dead or absent.

The children of the Patriarch were 17 in number, viz: 12 sons and 5 daughters. One died at 10 years old; the other 16 lived to be heads of families, two of whom have since died.

The eleven sons now living are all industrious enterprising mechanics, viz: 5 bricklayers, 4 carpenters, 1 stone cutter, 1 millwright. Nine sons are residents of Cincinnati, and several of them have been leading men in their departments for more than twenty years. Thirteen out of the fourteen children are active members of the Methodist, Baptist, or Presbyterian church.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We observe that the people of Virginia are getting very tired of their Convention to amend their Constitution.—The press has been pouring forth, for months, the Speeches of the "great" men in that body, and the war between the white and the mixed basis advocates has alternately raged and cooled; but reason and good sense have yet to be heard, and their chances for a hearing are said to be still quite remote. So it is. Partisans and demagogues worm themselves into Conventions to remodel our fundamental laws, as well as in other public bodies; and once in they are as reckless and selfish in dealing with important and sacred matters as with common ones. This is proved by the history of the Virginia Convention. Let the people of North Carolina take warning from the example. *Raleigh Standard.*

Visible Rotation of the Earth.—Experiments are now being made in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered palpable to the senses. At the centre of the dome of the Pantheon a fine wire is attached, from which a sphere of metal, four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building. This apparatus is put in vibration after the manner of a pendulum. Under, and concentrated with it, is placed a circular table, some twenty feet in diameter, the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the divisions numbered. Now it can be shown by the most elementary principles of mechanics, that, supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis, which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by this diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty-four hours. In this interval, however, the table over which the pendulum is suspended, will continually change its position in virtue of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution around its centre. This is actually visible to the eye. This experiment is indeed one of the most remarkable of the modern verifications of theory.

Printing in America.—The first printer in the British colonies in America was Stephen Daye, who was brought out to Boston by the Rev. Mr. Glover in 1639, and commenced business in Cambridge under the direction of the president of the College, without whose permission and that of the several courts he could print nothing. The press continued many years a monopoly, and was entirely subject to the pleasure of the several courts. The Puritans were great sticklers for their own liberty, but not that of others. The first newspaper published in the colonies was "The Boston News-Letter," printed by authority, by Bartholomew Green, in April, 1704. It was subject to severest censorship, and it was not till the general prevalence of the revolutionary spirit, that the press exercised a part of freedom.

Wild Man of the Woods.—A gigantic man of the woods has been discovered in Green county, Arkansas, and a party has been organized to endeavor to catch him. When last seen he was pursuing a herd of cattle, who were flying in a state of great alarm, as if pursued by a dreaded enemy. On seeing the party who discovered him he looked at them deliberately for a short time, turned and ran away

with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His foot-prints measured thirteen inches each. He was of gigantic structure, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders.

Shocking Accident.—On Tuesday night last, a youth in the town of Fredericksburg, named Gideon Hazlop, was burned to death by the explosion of a barrel of whiskey, the contents of which ignited from a candle in his hand. We cannot well conceive a more awful exit from this world than this.—*Richmond Times.*

A man ground to powder!—A young man named Hickman met with a horrible death in Newport, a few days ago.—The Commercial says that while engaged in oiling the machinery of Wolfe's rolling mill, he was caught between two heavy rollers, used for rolling iron, and passed through them with the rapidity of lightning! The body was completely ground to powder! The flesh, bones and all were so divided into small fragments, that no one could recognize by sight that a few moments before they formed a human being, active and full of life. The sight was a most horrible one.—*ib*

Edward Goldsborough, the brakeman on the Ramapo Railroad, who was killed by the coming together of two trains the other day, knew beforehand that the collision would be likely to crush him to death, but refused to quit his break. The passengers were thereby saved. He must have been a noble fellow.

The Egalitaires.—Under this name a French Colony is being organized in Taswell county, Va. The Winchester Virginian says:

"They are to the present age what the Huguenots were to the Catholics in the time of the Inquisition; what the Catholics were to the Jewish hierarchy; what in their turn the Jews were to the heathen."

"The Egalitaires occupy themselves with the practical alone. They pay jointly and individually, attention to the useful sciences, such as Medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Physics, and Chemistry. Their colony will embrace not less than three thousand families in a year. After paying all expenses, they will add to the productive circulation no less than \$97,650,000 per year."

"The Egalitaires support no useless profession. Their products are in common; their expenses are in common; they live in common. Their fundamental principle is equality in labor and income. They now desire a loan of \$100,000, divided into 20,000 shares. Each share of \$5 will realize a return of over \$1,550 between 1853 and 1856."

Revolution among the Petticoats.—The ladies are on the skirts of a reform, or on a reform of skirts. Since Amin Bey came to this country, they have talked much of Turkish trousers and short robes. Some more daring, have gone a little farther. They have taken to the frockcoat and pantaloons. Mrs. Kemble, two years ago, set the example, on horseback, which has been followed by Miss Bloomer, of Seneca Falls, and others. Mrs. Swishelm jumps into this style, also. In Syracuse, N. Y., it is quite the rage, and, in fact, in several parts of the country, ladies of some distinction have put a foot forward in this reform, which transforms the female appearance completely. The question naturally arises, if these steps in this new evidence of progress are to be continued, what is to become of the old cast off petticoats! We suggest that nothing better can be done than to catch the dandies throughout the country, to invest them with the old robes of prerogative.—They will cut more of a swell than ever, in the furbelows and flounces of the ladies. *Boston Mail.*

A Kiss in the dark.—Late on Sunday evening, after the family of Mr. Fitch, on Broadway, had retired to rest, a fellow named Richard Smith by some means got into the house, entered the sleeping apartment of a young lady and rifled the drawers of a bureau of its contents, consisting

of some thirty dollars in money, a gold chain and other articles of jewelry. Thus far the transaction was exceedingly common place; but not content with his acquisition of valuables, the impudent rascal could not think of parting with their fairer owner without leaving with her some token of his nocturnal visit. So stepping to the bed, where she lay enfolded in the arms of Morpheus, he imprinted on her ruby lips one parting kiss. Whether it was the report that must necessarily follow one of the right sort, or something else that awakened her, we did not learn, but ere the sentimental scamp could beat a retreat, the fair hand of the damsel was found gripping the skirt of his coat, while her voice called loudly for help. The house was soon aroused and Mr. Smith arrested and consigned to the calaboose, to regret at leisure his untimely effort to do the agreeable.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

Many a young lady who objects to being kissed under the mistletoe, has no objections to being kissed under the rose. A stupid compositor once made an error in the above, rendering it so as to say, "has no objection to being kissed under the nose!"—How natural!

Important to all Persons.

Any of these languages can be learned by any one without a Teacher, on their having a Copy of either of these Works

THE Robertsonian method of learning different Languages without the aid of a Teacher, has, for the last five years, been successfully tested throughout Europe; and is, nearly without a single exception, used in teaching the modern languages in the educational institutions of England, France, and Germany. In London, Mr. Monteith, the celebrated Teacher of Languages, has arranged and perfected this system and his works on the study of French, Latin, German, Spanish and Italian, immediately obtained an extraordinary popularity. Any person unacquainted with either of these languages can, with the aid of these works be enabled to

READ, WRITE AND SPEAK THE LANGUAGE of either, without the aid of a teacher, or any oral instruction whatever, provided they pay strict attention to the instructions laid down in each book, and that nothing shall be passed over without a thorough investigation of the subject it involves, by doing which they will find themselves to be able to speak, read, or write each Language at their will and pleasure. Either of these works are invaluable to any persons wishing to learn these Languages; and are worth to any one, one hundred times their cost.

These works have already run through several large editions in this country, for no person ever buys one without recommending it to his friends. The following are their respective titles:—

French without a master:

In six easy lessons.

Spanish without a master:

In four easy lessons.

Italian without a master:

In five easy lessons.

German without a master:

In six easy lessons.

Latin without a master:

In six easy lessons.

Price of either of the above works separate 25 cts., or the whole five may be had for One Dollar. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States for about four cents each.

Copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to any one on remitting the money for them to the Publisher, in a letter, post paid.

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T. B. Peterson,
No. 98, Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
To whom all orders must be addressed.

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Moffat's
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For sale by **Geo. Howard.**

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A large Assortment of DIAMOND

And other fine and fashionable
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SUPERIOR to any thing hitherto offered to this community. We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment, comprising

Watches, Jewelry,

Pistols, Cutlery, Perfumery, and Fancy Goods,

Of the latest American and imported styles, on as moderate terms as can be purchased any where at retail and warranted.

In addition to our travelling Stock, we keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at our Store in Washington, N. C., where the manufacturing and repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. can be done equal to any establishment in the Union and warranted. *Pender & Meyer.*
June 10, 1851.

INSTITUTION

For the Deaf & Dumb

AND THE

BLIND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the N. C. Institution give notice, that a Department will be opened for the instruction of the BLIND, at the commencement of the next Session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice should be given of those who may wish to enter this department, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Applications for admission from Deaf-mutes or Blind persons, must be made to William D. Cooke, Principal of the Institution, who will furnish all necessary information.

Raleigh, June 14, 1851.

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Elba Academy,

In Halifax County.

THE present session of this Institution will terminate on the 4th of July ensuing. The second Session will commence on Monday the 21st July, under the continued charge of Mr. Andrew Conigland. It is our wish to make this one of the best schools in the country; and from the healthfulness of the neighborhood and the known ability of the teacher, we hope to succeed. Mr. Conigland has the reputation of having prepared his pupils for College as thoroughly as any other preceptor in the State.

Price of Tuition \$10 for the English branches, and \$15 for the Languages, per Session. Board \$6 per month, and 50c extra per Session for lights. Books furnished at the Academy.

Address the undersigned at Brinkleyville, N. C. *W. H. Wills.*
17 June, 1851.

Franklin Institute,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

B. S. Richardson, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, Prin'l.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash County; at other times the Principals.

D. S. Richardson.

June 14, 1851.

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Notice.

To the children of **Palmer Canfield.**
IF the children of Palmer Canfield, formerly of New York City, who married the daughter of Dr. Felix Pascalis, of New York, will write to the Subscriber, they will hear of something to their advantage.
L. A. Godey,
113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Genuine Thomsonian Medicines.

Jayne's Pills, &c.

For sale by **Geo. Howard.**