

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

W. No. 1299.

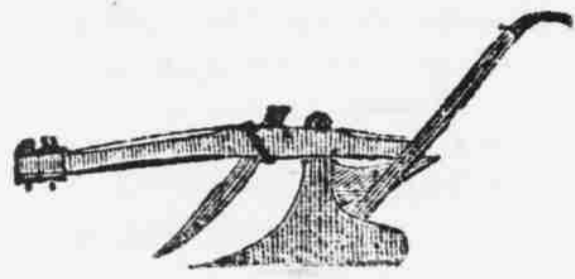
Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, August 2 1851.

Vol. XVII. No. 31.

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.



WHY NOT GROW MORE WOOL?

It has been the aim of this Journal to awaken the attention of farmers, as to enable them to adopt the most profitable system. We have, therefore, urged upon them from time to time, an increase of their flocks of sheep. Our own experience, and observation have satisfied us, that there is no kind of farming that is so generally profitable as raising sheep and wool. It matters not whether you are upon the bleak mountains of Vermont, or in the fertile plains of Texas; upon the prairies of the West, or the now solitary hills and mountains of the South.—Every where, and any where the sheep will live and thrive, and with proper care pay more for the labor and capital invested, than any other animal, or any other system of farming. It is one of the most useful and economical machinery which has been given us to convert the vegetation of the farm to money. Were it for the first time now presented to us, we should consider the sheep one of the most wonderful animals nature has produced for the use of man. Its annual growth of wool so admirably calculated for human clothing, and used in every portion of the Globe; its skin and flesh, and in many localities milk, all serve for the necessities or luxuries of man. There is no animal in which there is so little waste or so little loss. For at least seven years of its life it will give annual fleece, each year equal to the value of the carcass, and yearly increase will be nearly or quite equal to the cost of keeping, giving as a general thing a profit of cent per cent. Of all other animals the cow comes nearest to the sheep in the profit it returns to the farmer, for if well cared for, it will pay for itself each year by the milk it yields, and defray also a portion of the cost of keeping.

Is there any branch of farming, or any other kind of legitimate business that will yield for a series of years a profit of 10 per cent? We assume that there is none. The very idea that profit of 50 per cent could be realised in any branch of business would set the whole capital of the country in motion. Farms would be sold—merchants would sell off their stocks—bankers close their banks—and indeed every body who had money to invest would rush into this gold mine.

We aver without fear of contradiction in truth, that there is hardly a locality in the whole Union where any kind of farm animals can subsist, that the sheep if properly attended to, will not give a net profit on the investment of at least 50 per cent, and that with the ordinary management of farmers it will give some 20 to 40 per cent.

That there is no danger of overdoing the business we have shown repeatedly in previous numbers. The annual increase of population in the Union requires the wool from three millions of sheep, so that to clothe the increase population would require an annual increase of sheep equal to four millions.—But when we come to consider that there is now an annual deficiency of over seventy millions of pounds, there can be no doubt that wool growing is the most stable pursuit that can be engaged in. We cannot glut the market, nor will there be any long time that the market will be depressed below a point of profitable production. On the contrary it is certain that no farm product goes less often below this point than wool. It has long been a source of constant wonder to us, that so many farmers in the Western States neglect the sheep for the very precarious business of grain growing. Eye-

ry year will give them a crop of wool if they do but take care of their sheep. But there is no certainty for wheat, prepare the ground ever so well. If we have been rightly informed, the wheat raised in the West has cost the farmer more than he has obtained for it in market. Too much dependence has been placed upon this most uncertain and expensive crop. We have tried wheat growing upon probably as good a wheat farm as can be found in western New York, and we have also tried sheep upon the same farm; we are free to confess that, although we have a good market at our own door, yet we can raise a given amount of money quicker, and much easier with a flock of sheep than with wheat. But we find it well to raise both sheep and wheat; as by that means we find we get a better profit than to be confined to either alone, which, indeed, most land that can be plowed, is the better to come, at regular and not long periods, under the plow. With us, and in this region, 4 years is as long as it proves profitable to leave lands to grass. Very few now resort to naked fallows. Some mow their clover early, then let it grow till August, and it is then turned under, cultivated and sown in wheat; others mow the first year, pasture with sheep the second, and then plow—Every good farmer keeps a few sheep at least. Very many who have been in the habit of putting up a large quantity of pork for summer use, now select out a few wethers and give them extra keep, and make their summer meat of mutton; decidedly the most healthful that can be used fresh, and thus realize the money for their pork fresh.

The inducements to grow more wool, are—a sure market—less fluctuation from the point of profitable production than any farm product—a larger interest or profit on the capital invested than any other business—and therefore the best business as a general thing that the farmer can follow. We ask our subscribers to give us their views on the subject.

Wool Grower.

Neatness in Farm Management.—More attention should be given to neatness in farm management, especially in preventing the growth of pernicious plants, and in keeping fences and buildings in repair. There is a general carelessness—and in many instances a downright slovenliness evinced in this respect, which detracts much from the beauty of the country and at the same time depreciates the value of the land. It is astonishing that the matter should be so little regarded. It is not uncommon to find the door-yards of a farmhouse grown up to thistles, burdocks, &c.—Sometimes half an acre or more of the best land the farm affords, is thus appropriated as a seed bed for the propagation of these vile things, and from which they are scattered around the country. Even the spot misnamed "the garden," frequently has a wide border, which, perhaps, amounts to half the area, wholly filled and occupied with weeds and bushes.

The injury from these foul plants is much greater than is generally supposed. They increase the expense of cultivation, lessen the yield, and debase the quality of crops. When the soil is full of weeds they often get the start of crops, and smother them down. In broadcast crops, it is hardly practicable to eradicate weeds and they run to seed—the seed mingles with the grain and depreciates its value in market. Much of the choicest land in the country has been greatly deteriorated in value, by this careless cultivation and the consequent growth of weeds. In some of the western states, this has been strikingly the case.

It should be a standing rule with farmers to prevent their increase, except with those species which spread by the root. In addition to this, the thorough extermination of all noxious plants should be followed up at every convenient opportunity. These efforts should not be confined to the limits of the farm; but the sides of highways, railroads, and all public thoroughfares should be guarded with the same attention. There is a law in this state requiring thistles, which grow on the banks of the canals, on the sides of railroads, &c. to be mown twice a year, but the work is often neglected, or done, in so poor a manner, that the object sought is

not attained. They should be cut close to the ground while in blossom, but before any seed is formed.

Albany Cultivator.

A Modern Farmer's Wife.—A young lady, recently married to a farmer, one day visited the cow-houses, when she thus interrogated her milkmaid: "By-the-by, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the butter-milk?"

The French papers speak of a new invention called a "Musical Bed." It is so constructed that the pressure of the body causes the performance of one or more operas, according to the length of the slumber. A dial is placed at the head of the bed, with a minute hand to be set at the hour when the sleeper wishes to wake; and when this hour arrives, a grand finale is executed from Verdi, with imitation of trombones and kettle-drums, sufficiently loud not only to waken, but inspire a lively disposition to get up.

New Invention.—The Steam Elevator is the name given to a recently invented machine which is now in operation in New York in measuring and transshipping grain. The Courier says:

"It is erected on a propeller, which is moved to any desired part of the harbor, by merely transferring the power which operates the machinery of the Elevator to the propulsion of the boat on which it is placed, and with the framing of which it is so connected as to form a part of it. It is, with the aid of four men, capable of transferring from the hold of one vessel to that of another, two thousand bushels of corn an hour, in doing which the grain is screened, winnowed, and weighed with the greatest precision. The advantage to the shipper in despatch, and to the grain on account of the perfect cleaning it undergoes, by which its liability to being damaged by heating it materially diminished, have so fully demonstrated the superiority of this method, as to have caused it very generally to supersede the old dilatory and expensive one, by the half bushel. Indeed so important do our heaviest shippers of grain esteem these advantages, that they make it a special matter of contract that it shall thus be put on board ship. The old board of Measures deserves great credit for having introduced into the service of the shippers of grain, a labor saving made machine of such efficiency and economy. The patentee is Mr. Pugin, who is also one of its proprietors and principal operator."

Advertising.—Genin, the great hatter, in a note to the editor of the New York Courier, inviting him to test his style of hats, holds the following language:

"The benefits I have derived from the Press as an advertising medium, it is beyond my power to estimate, and I am well satisfied from careful observation and experience, that advertising is the main-spring of success in every branch of business."

The New Costume.—The papers all over the country are literally filled with extracts relating to the progress of the "Pettiloon" revolution. The new style is generally called the "Turkish costume," but the Minnesota Pioneer has distinctly ascertained that it originated with the squaws of the Sioux Indians. Instead of saying, therefore, that a lady is dressed *a la Turk*, it would be more proper to say *a la Sioux*, or perhaps more proper still, *a la Squaw*. That paper says:

"We find accounts in all the newspapers of the new style of dress for women, i. e. pants and short skirts. The long skirts are stigmatized as *draggle tails*. The new fashion must have originated with our Sioux women, the Squaws, who all wear pantaloons of blue broadcloth, closely fitting their limbs. Over this they wear a garment usually made of calico, with skirts reaching a little below the hips, and much like a jockey. They all wear mock-asins of buckskin; and their walking dress is completed by the addition of a Makinaw blanket, worn upon the shoulders—instead of a cashmere shawl—in which she snugly wraps herself from shoulders down to midleg, making the top of the blanket above her shoulders serve as a huge pocket

in this she carries any thing, from a half barrel of pork or potatoes, down to a papoose, keeping the burden adjusted by drawing the blanket snug around it like a bandage, and holding it firmly together upon her breast. We hope civilized women of America, in adopting the costume of their Red sisters, will not be afflicted with their burdens also, which are truly grievous and heavy to be borne."

The editor of the Weekly Phonetic Advertiser, of Cincinnati, thus speaks of the new costume: "Utiliti befor ornament! We zine no wun will disput de hutiful aperans dez laziz present in denu custum; but de cumfurt and conveyens ov de garmentz giv far mos satisfazhun dan demer upward adornment da afford. So we ar informed by wun hu nos from espereyans." This ought to settle the point at once.

Prentice says of the new costume, "We like it, because when we look at woman we wish to see all we can of her, and the new costume shows more of her than the old."

Mrs. Swisshelm on Conventions.—The following remarks by this lady are advisable and well aimed, and indicate strong sense amid many unfeminine peculiarities:

"The physical right to be taken care of is one of woman's rights, that we will never yield. Our physical weakness will be our strongest argument for claiming all legal, intellectual and moral powers of defence. In an intellectual or moral war, we ask no quarter on account of womanhood; but of every man we meet we claim physical protection, just because he is a man and we a woman. As to meeting in convention to discuss woman's right to engage in any occupation for which she has a capacity, it is sheer nonsense. There is no law to prevent women from following almost any business, and why do they not take their right to work at any thing they please? Mrs. Coe urged that women have a right to be captains of ships! Well, why are they not captains?—There is no law to prevent it. If we believed it right, and thought we had the capacity, we would soon command a vessel, and no doubt the world would acknowledge our right. It would have taken a deal of talk, to convince the world Joan of Arc and Jagello had a right to be soldiers, but without any arguing on the subject they proved their title to a niche in the warrior's temple of fame. A man of words and not of deeds, is like a garden full of weeds, and a woman of that kind is very much like him. There is no use claiming rights for those who do no want to use them, and those who do should just take them."

Ascension of Mr. Wise.—Mr. Wise has published in the Statesman an account of his aerial trip from Columbus. It was his 120th ascension! He states that he rose almost perpendicularly for the first ten minutes, and adds:

All this time I was passing through an atmosphere highly impregnated with hydrogen, escaping from the balloon, and for the first three thousand feet of my ascent, it was like passing through an ordeal of fire. The radiating power of the balloon, with the pungent abrading effects of the escaping hydrogen, caused a feeling more like passing the descriptive pains of purgatory than like sensations which we might naturally expect to arise in sailing heavenward over such a blessed fructile land as the State of Ohio. When I got three quarters of a mile high, this unpleasant feeling ceased—the balloon having gradually approached her equilibrium.

When I reached the altitude of a mile, I commenced some experiments upon the spiral movement of bodies when falling through the air. There is certainly a law of nature which tends all bodies to rotate and gyrate. All substances that I dropped from my car partook of this double or compound motion, and in my humble opinion it is this very law which gives the pendulum in Foucault's experiment the appearance of demonstrating visibly the earth's diurnal motion, since it is an effect arising from a cause that indirectly approximates his theoretical assumption as the true and original cause of the pendu-

lum's variation with a given line. I threw overboard two pieces of thin board four inches wide and three feet long. They descended with a rotary and gyration motion—spinning rapidly on their longer axes horizontally, while at the same time they described spiral gyrations of not less than 200 feet in diameter.

I was now aloft half an hour, and had expended in that time 40 pounds of ballast, a quantity required to overcome the leaky condition of my air ship, and a quantity sufficient to have kept me up 40 hours if the balloon had received no damage before I started. While at the highest point I conversed with people who were at least two miles from me in a horizontal direction—they invited me down to partake of their hospitalities—a characteristic of the Ohio people.

At 20 minutes after three I was compelled to come down *volens*, and down I came in a hurry—having expended every pound of ballast, I landed in a wood about three miles south of the city, and got down through the trees without a scratch or blemish.

Amalgamation Checked.—The New York Assembly has thrown out the negro college appropriation. There is a literary fund to be distributed annually in the State, in aid of colleges, academies and medical institutions. One of the negro-philists grafted on the bill, for distribution, an appropriation in favor of a parti-colored college in Cortland county, where amalgamation is practically observed, and black and white are taught and mix indiscriminately.—One of the professors is also of African blood. The avowed object of the founders is to bring the races, both sexes, into such intimacy as will destroy the prejudices as to color. The tendency is to blend both into one race of mixed blood. The amalgamationists fought stoutly, but their adversaries succeeded at last in defeating the bill, by changing the destination of the whole fund, and directing it to be distributed among the common schools of the State, instead of the higher institutions.

Women as Field Laborers.—Mr. Greeley, in one of his letters from Savoy, thus speaks of the condition of women in that country:

I think I saw quite as many women as men at work in the fields throughout Savoy. A girl of 14, driving a yoke of oxen attached to a cart, walking barefoot beside the team and plying the goadstick, while a boy of her own age lay at length in the cart, is one of my liveliest recollections of Savoyard ways.—Not brown, unbbonnetted women, hoeing corn with an implement between an adze and a pickaxe. (and not a bad implement, either, for so rugged and unplowed soil,) women driving hogs, cows, &c., to or from market, we encountered at every town. So much hard rough work and exposure is fatal to every trace of beauty, and I do not remember to have seen a woman in Savoy even moderately good looking, while many were absolutely revolting. That this is not Nature's fault is proved by the general aspect of the children, who though swarthy, have often good forms and features.

Watering Horses.—We see every summer, hundreds of incidents of horses being killed by giving them water when overheated while travelling. It would seem that drivers generally think that the preservation of the horse's life consists in having him watered at every tavern they come to. But we would condemn its being a most absurd and unnecessary practice. A farmer who works his horses at a plough, harrow or cart, never gives them water from the time they go to work after breakfast, until they come in at noon. In France, coachmen never water their horses except when they feed, and if you take the trouble to inquire into the effect of the system in that country, you will find it has a salutary influence. When the driver stops at an inn, he washes the horse's nose with a little vinegar in a sponge.

A Mrs Phillips, living near Vandalia, Indiana, had twin children about eighteen months since, and about three weeks since gave birth to five more, all alive and kicking.