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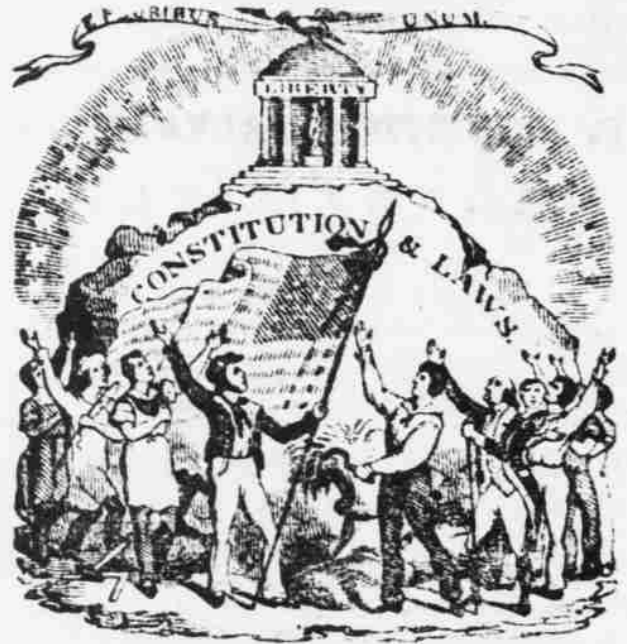
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The Tarboro' Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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POLITICAL.



From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Hon. James Buchanan.

We publish below an admirable letter from this distinguished statesman, which in the present juncture of affairs will be read with great pleasure and satisfaction. The position of Mr. Buchanan throughout the whole agitation which has so shaken and convulsed the country, has been uniformly conservative and patriotic, and as such, we believe, has won, not only the approbation, but the applause of liberal and high toned men in every portion of the Union. He is opposed to further agitation upon the slavery question, and to the modification of the fugitive slave law, and condemns without reserve the factious and corrupt demagogues of his own State, who, unmindful of good faith and their obligations to the constitution, still persist in keeping open a question full of mischief and danger to the South. The course of Governor Johnston, (which we are pleased to state has been strongly rebuked by many of the whig papers in the North) is expressly referred to by Mr. Buchanan in terms of clear and decided condemnation. The efforts of Johnston to conciliate the free-soilers and abolitionists of Pennsylvania, and his avowed determination to evade if not to destroy that feature of the "compromise" which makes it even tolerable at the South, have drawn upon him very justly the indignation and the censure of patriotic men like Mr. Buchanan. With leading statesmen in the North, standing in such an attitude before the country, proclaiming such sentiments as Mr. Buchanan does and has done, since the beginning of the slavery agitation, in 1835—with the prospect now so cheering that Pennsylvania, in the coming elections, will show herself worthy to be known as the "Keystone State"—the south may still hope that "the fatal question of slavery will soon be finally settled and placed at rest."

Wheatland, near Lancaster,
September 3, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your very kind invitation on behalf of the Committee, to be present at the Democratic Mass Meeting to be held at Bristol, on Saturday next, to promote the election of "Bigler, Clover" and the entire Democratic Ticket." Whilst I regret that circumstances render my presence impossible, my heart shall be with you on that occasion.

In one of its aspects, a more important State election has never been held in Pennsylvania, since the period of the Revolution, than that which is approaching. The friends of the Union, throughout our whole confederacy, are awaiting the result with intense anxiety. Should our Democracy triumph, which I do not doubt, we shall then have good reason to hope, that the fatal question of Slavery will soon be finally settled and placed at rest. On the contrary, the re-election of

Governor Johnston, with his avowed hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, and his approval withheld from the repeal of the provision denying to our sister States the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor, will keep alive and exasperate the present dangerous agitation on the subject of Slavery. Tariffs may be raised or reduced—appropriations for Internal Improvements by the General Government may be made or rejected—in short, all the great and important questions which have heretofore divided the two political parties of the country, may be decided in favor of the one or the other; and the union of the States will comparatively be in no danger. Not so in regard to the question of Slavery—for this plain reason, that its agitation by the fanatics and Abolitionists of the North, endangers the domestic security, the fire-side peace and happiness of every man, woman and child in the slave-holding States. This agitation necessarily renders the slaves of the South discontented and unhappy, and predisposes them to acts which humanity could not contemplate without horror. Self preservation is the first instinct of nature; and for this reason the Union will be in serious danger whenever the Southern people are convinced that it is inconsistent with their personal safety.

Should Colonel Bigler be elected Governor upon the issues now fairly joined between the two parties—the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the restoration to the South of the use of our jails for the detention of their fugitive slaves, the great moral influence of such a decision by the Keystone State will then be felt and regarded throughout the Union. Such a victory will come "with healing on its wings." We may then predict with confidence the return of that peace and tranquillity which have been banished from our country ever since 1835, when the unfortunate agitation commenced. Each State will then manage its own domestic concerns in its own manner, without any impertinent interference from its neighbors. The constitutional rights of the Southern States will then be acknowledged and vindicated by their Northern Sisters, and we shall continue to be a great, prosperous and united confederacy—the envy, the example and the admiration of the whole world.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Dr. J. D. Mendenhall.

From the Raleigh Star.

Release of four of the Invaders.—By telegraph we have advices from N. Orleans to the 11th, giving news from Havana to the 5th inst., which states that the captain general had released four members of the late expedition. The passage of two was paid to N. Orleans. Concha told them that he had intended to liberate all of them, but the New Orleans riot had changed his determination. Capt. Platt, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, pleaded in behalf of the remainder of the prisoners, but was told that his intercession was in vain; it was decided to transport them to Spain.

Neuse River Improvement.—The Goldsborough Republican says:

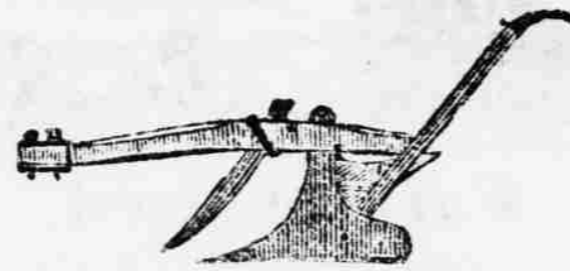
"We learn that a corps of Engineers under the direction of Col. Thompson, chief Engineer on the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, have been engaged to survey Neuse River, and that they will probably commence operations about the first of October. We learn also that Gov. Reid has appointed Dr. J. R. Justice, President of the company, agent for the State, and authorized him to have the survey made, the expense to be borne by the State as the act of incorporation directs. The Engineer is of opinion that the survey can be completed in two or three months, when the practicability, cost, &c., of the Improvement will be ascertained.

The Boston Railroad Jubilee.—The great event of the day is the Boston Jubilee, on the 19th inst., celebrating the completion of the great net work of railroads connecting Boston with the Canadas and the Far West. Our Boston exchanges

are filled with accounts of the preparations and ceremonies attending the occasion.

The grand military and civil processions, in size and magnificence, exceeded any thing ever witnessed in that city. The President of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Webster, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Stuart, and other distinguished officers, was received with great enthusiasm; and the President and Mr. Webster delivered addresses, Lord Elgin, from Canada, was also present, and duly honored.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the American Farmer.

Mr. Editor: The desire for improvement is extending itself throughout the Agricultural Community. In common with my brother farmers, my mind is on the stretch, and numberless enquiries present themselves. Inexperience however in farming operations, leaves these enquiries unsolved, and I therefore take the liberty of bringing some of them before you, of submitting them to your superior judgment, and of soliciting such information upon the several points adverted to, as your leisure and experience may suggest.

1st. I will state that I have a lot of land, soil light, clay subsoil and a little rolling. It has been nearly exhausted, but for the last five years I have been endeavoring to reclaim it. I have applied annually from 30 to 40 double ox-loads of stable manure per acre, and planted in sweet Potatoes, yielding at first fair, then good crops. I subsequently sowed clover and orchard grass thereon, the former proving a failure. In Sept. last it was put in Rye, pastured by sheep during winter to 1st April, and now promises a good yield.

I propose sowing it in Peas immediately after cutting the Rye, and then treating it to plaster of paris. Now what future course would you advise, that I may secure the largest, or at least a remunerating crop of wheat, should I sow it in the Mediterranean variety, which I think of doing about 25th Oct., by which time the peas will have matured. Or do you consider it unadapted to that grain, and that it will not pay?

2nd. I have another lot of virgin soil, growth, oak and hickory, which has been mostly removed. Color, dark chocolate, clay subsoil, but which I consider too broken and isolated for tillage. I propose preparing it for Grass. Can I succeed? If so, by what process shall I bring it into condition for the seed; when to be sown, how, of what kinds and what quantity? Query. Are "grass" and "clover" two distinct terms, or is the latter comprehended in the former?

3rd. In reference to a general system of improvement of my Farm at large. I will premise that it is generally undulating, sometimes broken; yielding from 15 to 20 bushels corn per acre, improved. Some parts light, others stiff, and all having clay subsoil from 12 to 18 inches below the surface. Farther, I am 12 miles from the nearest R. R. Depot, and 16 miles from a navigable stream. I have no Lime and no Marl. Now, under the circumstances, what is the most practicable, the most profitable course to pursue? My own impression is, that lime should constitute the basis of all permanent improvement. That article, however, will cost, delivered at either of the points above indicated, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cask or bbl. to which must be added the cost of hauling, which to a farmer, you know, is both heavy and expensive. Another impression, almost equally strong upon my mind, is, that thus situated, I cannot use lime, profitably. Am I right? If nay, please to correct me; but if yea, then what is the next best course?

In all your suggestions please consider me uninformed, and desiring information most minutely and circumstantially.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. W.

N. Carolina, May 25, 1851.

Answer to the above Questions.

1. The application "annually" of "from

35 to 40 double ox-loads of stable manure per acre, for five years," was sufficient to have brought our correspondent's lot up to a state of fertility, unless it be deficient in calcareous matter, which we think likely to be the case, from the fact of its refusing to grow clover, while it grew orchard grass. It may also have wanted potash and phosphoric acid; for clover requires many times more of these substances than do the grasses. This is, of course, mere opinion, on our part, as it is impossible to say what are the deficiencies in the soil of our correspondent's lot, unless we had an analysis of it, and equally difficult, is it, to prescribe a remedy in the absence of such information. The best we can do, under the circumstances of the case, is to draw conclusions from the facts presented to our view.—Governed then, by these, we would say, that if the lot was ours, we should, at any reasonable cost, procure a sufficient quantity of lime to give it a moderate dressing; for, we believe with our correspondent, that lime must constitute the base of all improvements of exhausted worn-out land, as there is scarcely a cultivated plant that does not require it as part of its food. From the distance our correspondent is from a point of supply, independent of the first cost of the lime, the charges on transportation would be heavy, and therefore, if we were placed in his situation, we should rely on a smaller quantity or dose per acre, than is usually applied, and repeat the dose periodically, say at the beginning of each rotation, until we had given it an hundred bushels to the acre. We would commence with 15 bushels per acre. If ashes could be had, they would, we believe, suit the condition of his land better than lime, as they contain all the inorganic substances needed by the plants, and are rich in lime. If we applied ashes, we would treat the land to 20 or 30 bushels to the acre. It is probable that if he were to mix ten bushels of ashes with 5 bushels of bone dust, and a load of woods-mould, let it remain 5 or 6 weeks in heap, occasionally turning it over, that such application would be better than ashes alone, because in the bones there would be organic as well as inorganic food.

Looking at our friend's ultimate views, there is another method of reaching his object of getting his lot in wheat this fall. Instead of permitting the peas, which he contemplates sowing, to mature their seed, if he were to plough them in, in blossom, and apply a mixture of 2 barrels of lime and one of salt, per acre, we have no doubt he might reap from his lot a remunerating crop of wheat; for we think from the extent of his applications of manure for the last five years, that the soil is sufficiently strong in nutritive matter to feed a crop of wheat. The lime and salt should be mixed together, under cover, and suffered to remain in heap for some weeks before being used, and should also be shoveled over two or three times to ensure its complete admixture. This mixture should be sown broadcast, and harrowed in with the seed wheat. It may be said that this is a small dose. It is so; made purposely so to meet the exigencies of the case; when one cannot do as he would wish, he must content himself with doing what he can—with conforming to surrounding circumstances. If there were not so much difficulty in the procurement of lime, we would advise the application of 50 bushels, or even a hundred per acre, as we believe the soil of his lot would bear it. Next spring, we would sow 12 lbs. of clover seed, and 2 bushels of orchard grass seed per acre, and treat each acre of the land to a bushel of plaster.

By ploughing in his crop of peas when they come into bloom, instead of permitting them to mature their seed, two important objects will be gained—first, he will have added to the fertility of his soil, and secondly, be enabled to sow his wheat earlier. The Mediterranean wheat is a good variety. When our correspondent ploughs in his crop of peas, he should increase the depth of his soil one or two inches. If in doing so he should bring some of the clay subsoil, so much the better, as therein he would be likely to find some of those inorganic substances of which the surface soil is probably deficient, as lime, potash, phosphoric acid &c.

2. With regard to his lot of "virgin soil," which he contemplates putting in grass, we think his best plan would be that pursued by the Kentucky farmers in seeding their woodland pastures, with the addition of the last named grass. Rake up into piles all the leaves, weeds, &c., cut up all the bushes, briars, &c., add them to these piles, burn the whole, and spread the ashes as far as they will go; then put on a loaded heavy harrow, and harrow the ground thoroughly several times. Breaking up the ground around the stumps with a hoe and pulverizing such spots with a rake, if not reachable with the harrow. That done, he should sow on each acre, in September, 1 bushel orchard grass, 2 bushel Kentucky blue grass, and 1 bushel of Red-top grass seeds; next spring sow over each acre 12 lbs. of clover seed as the frost is out of the ground, and roll it in. In sowing his grass seed in September, (the earlier the better) he should harrow it in with a light harrow, and roll the ground.

"Clover" and "Grass" belong to two distinct tribes of plants, tho' too commonly considered as one and the same family.

With respect to "a general system of improvement" for our correspondent's farm, without a knowledge of its constituent elements—which can only be obtained by analysis—we feel incompetent to prescribe any. If we knew the deficiencies, then we might be able to say what substances would supply whatever might be absent from the soil. It may, however, be laid down as a safe conclusion, that where land has been long in cultivation, without having been treated to lime, that such land would be greatly benefited by an application of it. Owing to the remoteness of our correspondent's farm from a point of supply, the cost of a full dressing of lime would prove enormous; but costly as he represents lime to be, we think he might use lime profitably. He might begin with 15 bushels of lime, or 30 bushels of ashes. Such applications, aided by the course of manuring which he pursued on his first lot, would, in a very few years advance the productive capacities of his lands, so as to render periodical applications of lime, or ashes, of easy attainment, as the increased yield would more than pay for it in a single crop, whereas, the treatment to a few additional bushels of either of these minerals, need not be oftener than the commencement of each rotation. In La Sarthe, France, the practice is to apply 11½ bushels of lime every three or four years, as the length of the rotation may be, and it has been found to answer an admirable purpose, the land steadily advancing in fertility under the system. But in all such applications, clover, or grass, or both, must form a leading point in the system of culture, it being important to furnish the raw material to the soil, to be converted into manure by the mineral agents alluded to.

However expensive it might be for our correspondent, to haul lime from either the Rail Road depot, or from the navigable stream, he speaks of, he would find his interest promoted, by incurring the burthen of transportation from either point. In Scotland, where the dressings are heavy, the tenantry, often haul lime inland thirty miles, or more, and find it profitable. Like our correspondent, they look upon lime as forming the base of all systems for improving land, meet the consequent expense hopefully, and are not disappointed.

In conclusion we would observe, that our correspondent should strain every nerve, in the accumulation of the raw materials to form composts, as the more mould there may be in the soil, the greater will be its capacity for absorbing food from the atmosphere—the greater its capacity for affording food to the plants,—that by deep ploughing, he will increase the productive powers of his land—and that every field, as he may get it in wheat, should be sown with clover, and orchard grass, the succeeding spring.

Lands which will only yield 15 bushels of corn to the acre, should have two crops of peas, beans, buck wheat, or other green crop ploughed in before being limed, or receive a heavy dressing of barnyard, or of compost manures in which vegetable and other decomposable matter abounded.