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MISCELLANY.



From the Southern Standard.

WHY DO I LOVE THEE?

Dearest, would you ask the flowers,
Why they love the dew?
Till they shun its gentle showers—
My heart must love you.

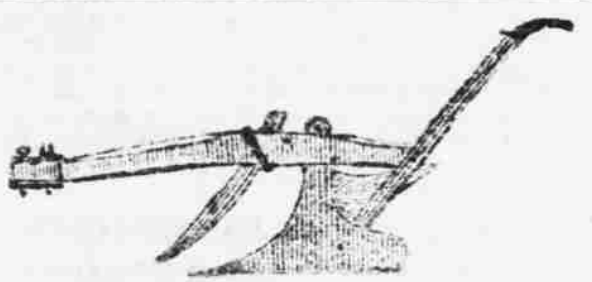
Would you ask the tuneful river,
Why it seeks the sea?
When its flow shall cease forever,
You'll be naught to me.

Nature's beautiful example,
I to follow please:
Tracing thro' her realm most ample,
Sweet analogies.

When the bee forsakes the blossom,
And the bird the air,
Seek thine image in my bosom—
It may not be there.

But while all bright things about me,
Love's sweet tasks pursue—
Flower and bird and bee would flout me,
If I loved not too! PHILEAS.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

COTTON PICKING IN EDGE- COMBE.

VALLEY OF THE PEE DEE.
October 20, 1851.

Dear Sir: In the North Carolinian of the 17th Oct., and the Observer of the 16th, I notice accounts of extraordinary Cotton picking in the county of Edgecombe. You call upon the planters of the Pee Dee to know if they can compete with their Tar River friends in getting out this important article of commerce. As one of them I will answer you.

If any hand in our section of country has ever picked, in one day, over four hundred pounds, I have not heard of it; and I very much doubt whether there is one anywhere who can do it. It occurs to me that a large part of what was weighed in Edgecombe, was water and trash; for I am greatly deceived if there is a man or woman in the world who can gather that much cotton, at that season, in day light. It is true, a hand can pick from cotton stalks a good deal in weight, if his owner will start him to the field as soon as he can see a boll, and tell him to pick as long as he can see one, and not mind trash or getting all the cotton from the bolls. But separate the lint and seed from the trash, expose it to a warm sun for a day or two, and I imagine the 627 lbs. would hardly weigh quite so much. It is probable, too, that a fair picker might have followed and picked from the same rows largely over a hundred pounds.

At what hour did these hands come, and when did they quit? It is necessary to know this in order to understand what they really did do.

About the 1st of October a hand ought not to commence picking cotton earlier than 7 o'clock, (or until the sun has dried the dew,) and should quit soon after sun down. Of course he ought to rest an hour at mid-day. This makes about ten hours for work. Now the true way to test the expertness of a hand, is to let him pick a certain number of hours, directing him to pick out all the cotton and gather no trash.

I concede that Edgecombe is "some" in the cotton line, as well as in politics; but I fear in this business she has done what her political opponents used jesting-

ly to say she did in elections when she rolled up her hundreds of democrats—has cheated a little. But be this as it may, it is certainly one of the best counties in the State, and I imagine that Anson and her neighbor Richmond will be compelled to surrender all hope of successful competition with her in the gathering of even their favorite crop. Very respectfully,

SUNSHINE.

[The enquiries of "Sunshine" are perhaps best answered by the writer of the following article, which we also copy from the Carolinian.—Ed. Press.]

ANSON vs. EDGECOMBE.

By the following letter in the Observer of Oct. 30, it appears that in the matter of cotton picking Edgecombe has been distanced by her sister Anson:

ANSON COUNTY, Oct. 27, 1851.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Son:
Gentlemen: I noticed some days since, in the Observer and Carolinian, a statement relative to cotton picking in Edgecombe county, from the Tarborough Press of the 11th inst., in which it is stated, that a negro boy, on the farm of Mr. J. L. Horne, picked 543 lbs. of cotton in a day; and that another, on the farm of Mr. Hines, picked 627 lbs. At the close of the article referring to it, the Pee Dee planters are called upon to equal, or beat it, if they can.

Now as a farmer of Anson, I inform you that four boys, belonging to Mr. Samuel Birmingham, picked in one day 2,533 lbs. of cotton. Mr. Birmingham's plantation lies on Savannah Creek, which empties into the Pee Dee.

Your ob't servant,
JAMES S. WHITE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

It gives us pleasure to cite from the Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald the following interesting account of perhaps the most remarkable success in experimental farming yet attained in Virginia:

"Sherwood Forest"—Stafford County.
A striking exemplification is manifested in this fine estate of the result of industry and good judgment. We here have a farm which was once almost worthless, now reclaimed, and productive in the highest degree.

This estate came into the possession of Mr. Henry Fitzhugh, a few years ago, and consists of some nine hundred acres. It is located along the borders of the Rappahannock river, but was universally regarded as being poor in quality, and almost without the pale of reclamation. When Mr. F. took possession, the land under cultivation yielded less than five bushels of wheat to the acre. Believing that the farm was susceptible of improvement, and possessing an indomitable energy, which is commendable in the highest degree, Mr. F. went to work with a purpose.

After acquainting himself with the soils on his farm, Mr. F. adopted the Pamunkey or five field method of cultivating the land. Having a strong belief in the efficacy of deep ploughing, the sub-soil system was adopted, and the results are such as almost to stagger human credulity.

There has never been a pound of guano on the farm, and the only compost used has been an application of lime; and after growing a heavy crop of clover, ploughing the sod under. The adoption of the sub-soil mode of cultivating the land, is to what Mr. F. attributes his success. The entire cost for manure has not averaged a cost of over \$300 in any given year.

Where, a few years ago, five bushels of wheat could not be grown, there was raised last year over forty bushels, and we are assured that the average crop, this year, of the land under cultivation, was over forty bushels to the acre! Although this was the average, yet there was a portion of the land that yielded much larger, in such a quantity as almost to appear incredible. About fifteen acres of the land produced eighty-six bushels to the acre! The entire crop this season, of wheat, was rising six thousand bushels!

The corn crop was on some of the poorest land; and it is known the season was detrimental to the growth of this grain. Yet with all the disadvantages, Mr. F. averaged eight barrels, or 40 bushels to the

acre, and he feels confident that in 1852, with a fair season, he will double in quantity his present corn crop! His entire crop of corn will be about five thousand bushels. Fifty bushels of Ruffin's purple straw wheat was sowed, producing eleven hundred bushels.—Twenty-three bushels of Crate wheat was put in, which yielded seven hundred bushels.

As an evidence of the method pursued, we may state, that in connection with another gentleman, Mr. F. has a standing order in New York, for one tierce of seed wheat from the Baltic, each year.

The general arrangement of the farm is excellent. Fine large shelters are provided for stock—a well of excellent water is in the barn yard—a pen for agricultural implements—each field provided with gates—fencing in fine order, and all those externals which add in appearance, comfort, and advantage to a large tract of land.

The farm occupies a decidedly pretty situation, running from the pines in the rear, with a graceful slope, down to the waters of the Rappahannock. The mansion overlooks the entire tract, and occupies an elevation which render it capable of being made a charming spot. It is already surrounded by handsome ornamental trees, the walks gravelled, and partially environed with clusters of sweet-scented flowers.

We trust the example of Mr. Fitzhugh may be speedily followed, and we shall soon have many handsome and productive farms rising up from where there is nothing now save a wilderness of pines, covering the nakedness of the soil.

A few things that every man ought to have.—Every man ought to have a wife and the means to support her and all concomitants.

Every man ought to have business of his own to keep him employed without meddling with that of others.

Every man that has business ought to advertise it, and if he has none he ought to advertise for some.

Every man ought to have better sense than to undertake to keep up with the fashions.

Every man ought to have independence enough to render himself useful, in spite of the conventionalities of society.

Every man ought to have a Bible and a newspaper in his house.

Every man ought to have honesty enough to pay the printer.

Mountain Banner.

From the Norfolk News.

Brotherhood of the Union.—Preamble and Resolutions, adopted by the Supreme Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, at its Second Annual Convocation, Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1851.

The Brotherhood of the Union is an organization having for its object the elevation of Labor, the harmonious association of Labor and Capital, the peaceful reorganization of the social world. It has planted its White Banner in twenty-one States of the American Union. Taking no part in sectarian, political or sectional contests, it comprises in its circle, men of all creeds, and parties, who have linked hands in Brotherhood, to aid the peaceful Progress of our common Humanity. So far as the method of its organization is concerned, the Brotherhood is a secret Order, but its principles are open to the eye of day, and it excludes no true man from its fold. Its form of government consists in—First, the Circle, composed of ten or more true men; Second, the Grand Circle, composed of the Representatives of subordinate Circles, and holding jurisdiction over a particular State or Territory; and Third, the Supreme Circle, composed of Representatives of the entire Order, and holding a jurisdiction over all the Circles throughout the Continent of America. Planting its foundation upon the Right of every human creature to life, liberty, land, and home—to the means of temporal progress as well as of spiritual development—the Brotherhood does work, with all its soul, in its every Circle and by its every member, for the perfect fulfillment of that Right. And firmly believing in this Right and its perfect fulfillment, the Supreme Circle of the Broth-

erhood, assembled in Annual Convocation, at Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1851, for itself and for the Brotherhood which it represents, does unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, regarding the degradation of Labor, whether manifested in the form of Wages, Slavery, Land Monopoly, or Machine Monopoly, as the great Evil which tramples into dust the holiest Rights of humanity, we do earnestly beseech our countrymen to use their most strenuous efforts by pen, by speech, and by all honorable means to stay the progress of this enormous wrong.

Resolved, That Land Monopoly has desolated the Old World, and been the cause of more misery than war, pestilence or famine, so it is the duty of all men who love their country, to resist, by every means in their power, the perpetuation of this evil, within the circumference of the American Union.

Resolved, That the American Congress has no right to sell the Public Lands, save in limited quantities to actual settlers. Bought by the blood and toil of our fathers, for the good of all future generations, these lands are held in trust by our Government for the benefit of the millions of the present and all future time. To sell the public lands to grasping speculators, in immense quantities, is an act unworthy of any government claiming to be called Republican.

Resolved, That one of the most fruitful causes of misery is found in special legislation whether in the creation of corrupt banks, dishonest monopolies, or in bestowing upon any class privileges which virtually nullify the rights of nine-tenths of the community.

Resolved, That regarding the American continent as the promised land of down-trodden humanity, as the future homestead, in every rood of its soil, of freemen dwelling in their own homes, on their own land, we also regard the American Union as a symbol of this truth, and have for disunionists, however named or styled, no feeling but sincere compassion for their miserable error.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the S. W. and S. R. on behalf of the Officers and Brothers of the Supreme Circle, be published; and that all papers friendly to the cause in which we are engaged, be requested to transfer these resolutions to their columns.

Signed, (on behalf of Supreme Circle,)
GEORGE LIPPARD, S. W.
E. W. C. GREENE, S. R.

There are some 1,100 ladies at the Woman's Rights Convention, at Worcester, Mass., with some Bloomers.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the U. S. report the following as to their numbers and finances on July 1, 1851: Lodges, 2,633; members, 189,376; initiations the past year, 30,920; revenue, \$1,309,973; appropriated for relief, 491,896.

Reaction.—The ship Constitution, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on Tuesday, is said to have taken out two hundred and twenty-nine Irish immigrants, who were not satisfied with America, and desirous to return to their own country.

A Villain loose.—A scamp named Martin L. Booth, Alias M. L. Bradley, who once escaped from justice at Buffalo New York, went to Cincinnati and stole three horses; went to Indiana and turned Methodist preacher; rode circuit in Lagrange; went to stealing horses again, then stole a man's wife in Clarke county of that State, and is now in Louisville, enjoying his booty.

The remains of Stephen Girard were re-interred on Tuesday last, in their final resting place near Philadelphia, at the Girard College for Orphans, reared by his beneficence. There was on the occasion a most brilliant exhibition, under the direction of the Masons, of which body Mr. Girard was a member. The number of Masons in the procession was about 1800, and the Mayor and Council of the City, with all the public officers and citizens, swelled the line to the length of ten

squares. A more interesting exhibition has rarely been witnessed in Philadelphia. The orator of the day was Joseph R. Chandler, Esq. The appearance of the orphans, numbering upwards of 300, was truly a beautiful sight. There were six of the finest military bands of the city in procession, averaging at least fifteen performers each.—Adams Sentinel

A Handsome Bequest.—The Pittsburg Journal says the will of the late Dr. Hartford, was proved in the Orphans' Court on Friday, by which he bequeathed his entire real estate, valued at from thirty to forty thousand dollars, to the Allegheny Orphans' Asylum.

New York, Oct. 24.

Heavy Failure.—The failure of the great house of Jacob Little & Co. is the great topic of conversation to-day, and some additional failures to those that occurred yesterday are expected. The probability is that this great firm will effect a compromise of their liabilities that will enable it to resume operations in a day or two. It is said that the losses incurred by the firm have been recently enormously large, particularly in Delaware and Hudson River Railroad stock, which has depreciated 40 per cent, in the last year. The contracts of the firm to deliver is said to be but little short of \$3,000,000.

Singular Test of Insanity.—Strong efforts are being made by the friends of Capt. Windsor, who was condemned in Delaware to be executed for the murder of his wife, on the 17th inst., to procure a pardon from Gov. Ross, or a respite of sentence; and, as one reason for invoking the Executive clemency, a letter from P. A. Browne, of Philadelphia, has been addressed to the Governor, setting forth a new and certain test for insanity, and by which he declares Capt. Windsor to be laboring under mental disease. Mr. Browne says:

"A gentleman of great respectability of your State sent me a lock of Capt. Windsor's hair, with a request that I would examine it by my new test of insanity that I have discovered; and, having done so I am well persuaded that he is laboring under that disease.

"I am willing, if required, to explain to your Excellency the reasons upon which I have come to that conclusion."

Sending Letters by Telegraph.—It is stated that a gentleman in Newport (Ky.) is perfecting an application of electricity for propelling a box containing letters over wires, from place to place, on the telegraphic principle. The experiment over wires of 600 yards in length, has, it is said, worked to a charm. In noticing this statement, the Boston Transcript says:

We learn that parties in this city have been for some time past experimenting for the same end with a good prospect of success—and that the project has been thought plausible by some of the most practical men, who have contributed liberally towards its accomplishment.

Southern Press.

A Business Transaction.—The following proposition is an old one, but it was recently introduced to a dozen individuals none of whom answered it correctly.—The amount of loss awarded to the store-keeper has been variously estimated—some contending his loss was \$100, including the boots, and other lesser sums. The proposition is—

A man went into a shoe store and purchased a pair of boots for six dollars, and in payment offered a fifty dollar bill. The store-keeper, not having change, went to a neighbor who changed it for him. The store-keeper settled with his customer, who left with boots and money paid him. A short time after his departure, the neighbor calls and tells the store-keeper that the fifty dollar bill is a counterfeit. Consequently he reimburses the neighbor fifty dollars. The purchaser of the boots having absconded with the boots and good money paid him, the store-keeper is without resource.

What is the loss of the store-keeper allowing six dollars for the value of the boots?