

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXVIII.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1848.

No. 1413.

Fruit Trees.

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, have now on hand, and ready for sale, at their Nurseries, fifteen miles north west of Hillsborough, in Chatham county, a splendid assortment of **Apple and Peach Trees**, selected with great care from the best collections in the United States. Also some of the finest **CHERRY TREES**, with a few

Pear, Plum, Nectarine, and Apricot TREES
Also the splendid **STRAWBERRY**, the Hovey's seedling.
Orders will be strictly attended to, and Trees delivered where five hundred or more are wanted at one place. Orders should be sent very soon, that the Trees may be delivered in good time for planting.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

December 16.

10-29

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my two sons, **MEREDITH GATES** and **WILLIAM GATES**, the one 20 and the other 19 years of age, have full liberty to transact business for themselves in as full and perfect a manner as if they had arrived at the full age of twenty-one years; and they must be held responsible for their own contracts, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting.

LEONARD GATES.

December 24.

11-36p

The Graefenberg Company

HEREBY give notice, that their General Agent for the State of North Carolina is **Capt. WILLIAM JONES**, of **Louisburg, Franklin county, North Carolina.**

BULLETIN No. 1.

The Graefenberg Company having been welcomed in every section of the United States with the most unparalleled enthusiasm, and their medicines having reached an enormous circulation, will henceforward issue Monthly Bulletins, that they may the more perfectly inform the public of the principles of the **AMERICAN-GRAEFENBERG SYSTEM**, and of the vast superiority of their Medicines over any others ever presented to the world. Each Bulletin will contain something of the greatest importance to the health of the community; and all classes of readers, the clergy, jurists, statesmen, and private individuals, should not fail of reading them, to say the least. One trial alone of the medicines will convince the most skeptical of their extraordinary efficacy.

In the present Bulletin we will only say that

1. The Graefenberg Medicines are purely Vegetable.
 2. They have been tested in tens of thousands of cases with perfect success.
 3. Of the vegetable Pills alone, 30,000 boxes are sold each and every week!
 4. The demand is constantly increasing.
 5. Every article purchased of the Company or any of its Agents is warranted, and if it does not give satisfaction the money will be refunded.
- The Graefenberg Vegetable PILLS possess almost magical power in preventing and curing the ordinary diseases which afflict humanity, (especially biliousness). There are some cases connected with their preparation and use, which the limits of the present notice forbid us to name. Suffice it to say, that they are the product of the most extensive and philosophic research, aided by all the lights of modern science. All other patent pills are made from the recipes of less enlightened ages; these from the condensed wisdom of ancient and modern science. In fact they are a **PERFECT PILL!** worthy of the age and of the country.

The Graefenberg Company is prepared to show to the public the most unquestionable evidence that these celebrated Pills are every day curing all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Erysipelas, Green Sickness, and all diseases to which Females are subject. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headache, &c., all Bilious Complaints, &c. Their wonderful efficacy arises from their power to open the pores; to cleanse and strengthen the stomach and bowels; to make the urine and monthly discharges flow healthily; and to give tone and vigor to the system. Price 25 cents a box.

No family should be without them. If they do not give satisfaction, the money will be promptly refunded; and every agent is hereby instructed to that effect.

The Graefenberg Health Bitters!

Entirely Vegetable. Do not attempt to make two quarts of incomparable Bitters. They are skillfully and elegantly prepared by this Company from a number of the most purifying, invigorating and healing Roots, Barks, Herbs, and Vines, gathered on the wide domains of nature in both hemispheres. The use of these Bitters will prevent sickness at all seasons, and in every exposure. They will restore strength and vigor of body, give clearness to the most sallow complexion, and create a keen appetite. All persons who are afflicted with occasional ill health, low spirits, and loss of appetite, should procure them at once. Price 25 cents a package.

The Graefenberg Fever and Ague Pills.

This Pill is the great conqueror of Fever and Ague, and Fever of all other types and forms.

The Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound.

This is now the standard Sarsaparilla Preparation of the day; far surpassing all others before the public.

In addition to the princely Sarsaparilla, this preparation contains Guaiacum, Mandrake, Burdock, Elder, Yellow Dock, Queen's Delight, and three other roots. It is taking the place of all other Sarsaparillas, and should be tried by all who wish to use any thing of the kind. Price \$1.00 a bottle, which will make two quarts of the greatest possible strength.

The other Medicines are, The Graefenberg Eye Lotion, The Children's Painsafer, The Green Mountain Ointment, The Consumptive's Balm, The Dysentery Strup.

It is intended that there shall be a Graefenberg Depot in every neighborhood in the United States, at which the Company's Medicines may be found.

EDWARD BARTON, Secretary.

The above Medicines are for sale by Loaz, Webb & Co., Hillsborough, and by Alexander Webb & Co., Clover Garden.

January 1.



THE MISSING GIFT.

BY MRS. OSBORN.

You send me back my gift, you say—

And soon return I own—

But those are paltry trifles, sir!

Why come they thus alone!

You keep the costliest tokens, then!

The diamond ring is here;

But with the ring I gave—if I

Remember right—a fear!

The rosy ribbon, too, that bound

My braided hair, returns;

But the warm blush 'was yielded with

No more beside it burns!

This golden locket—round your neck

You would the gift to wear;

You had the blended smile and sigh

With which I hung it there!

And here's a little, dainty note—

A playful school girl billet;

But where's the wild, impassioned kiss

With which I tried to seal it!

Nay, say: I wrong your better state,

'Twas to a soul I sent them;

In vain my lost gifts sought, in *thee*,

The shrine for which I meant them!

APPRENTICES.

The following we clip from the *Portland Tribune*, and recommend it to the consideration of our young friends, as containing much sound and practical advice, which, if strictly followed, cannot fail of proving a great and lasting benefit to every young person, apprentice, farmer, or scholar:—

Boys who are learning trades, by pursuing a correct course will make themselves contented and happy, besides securing the good will of their masters.

Feel not, young apprentices, that no one cares for you, and that your situation is an unpleasant one. Your master, although he says but little to you, is watching your conduct, and when you do well he remembers it. His friends have an eye upon you. If you err, it cannot be kept a secret long.

Always have an eye to the welfare of your master, and save all in your power for him. In his absence be the most particular to do what is right.

Have few associates. Wicked boys may ruin you. Be careful in whom you confide, and never be intimate with a youth who sustains a bad character.

Your evenings should be spent at home or in some profitable society. Never stop at the corners of the streets to talk and laugh. Those youths who night after night congregate in particular spots to waste their time and insult the passers by, seldom turn out well. We have always noticed that boys are more profane beneath the cover of night than in broad day. Then they are concealed from sight, and show their evil propensities without fear of being detected.

Use no tobacco. The young man is unwise who puts tobacco to his lips in any shape. Your master will not approve of it, neither will your best friends. If you smoke or chew, you will lose much time, and find occasion to spend many a copper.

Read and study whenever you get an opportunity. Select books from which you can gather the most information. Occasionally place your thoughts upon paper.

In fine, young apprentice, do what is just and right. Look out for your master's interest—avoid bad associates—spend your time in profitable pursuits, and you will gain the good will of your master, and be in the right path to usefulness and prosperity.

Young People's Mirror.

OUT OF THAT.

Take your fingers out of that bowl, boy! What, it's only a lump of sugar, is it? A lump of sugar, hey?

Great oaks from little acorns grow.

Remember that, boy, as long as you live. Only a lump of sugar, is it? It is only fourpence ha'penny, says the shop-boy, running his hand into his master's drawer! It is only a five dollar bill, says the larger clerk, rumpling the note in his pocket! It's only a fifty spot, says the head clerk, as he figures up the cash book! It's only a thousand, says the cashier! It's only a few hundred thousand, says the great defaulter!

See how your lump of sugar has accumulated, youngster! It isn't the value of the saccharine matter we are thinking of, it is the principle of the thing. A boy-rogue will very likely be a man-rogue. The child is father of the man. Honesty is the best policy. Never do a dishonest act, no matter how trivial it may be. These little beginnings—ah, they play the mischief with one's morality. A rogue may escape detection—some rogues do; but they always feel and look as though they had a halter round their necks.

No, my little fellow, if you want a lump of sugar, come and ask for it manfully, but

mind now, keep your fingers out of the bowl.

1612.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate of the United States, January 4, 1848.

The following resolutions, submitted some days ago by Mr. Calhoun, coming up for consideration—

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico and to hold it, either as a province or to incorporate it in the Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the Government, in conflict with its character and genius, and, in the end, subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

Mr. CALHOUN said: In offering, Senators, these resolutions for your consideration, I am governed by the reasons which I have induced me to oppose the war, and by which I have been governed since it was sanctioned by Congress. In alluding to my opposition to the war, I do not intend to touch on the reasons which governed me on that occasion further than is necessary to explain my motives upon the present.

Two Noble-Hearted Children.—It is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love, as it is related in the following story: "Last evening," says the narrator, "I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper, Lydia, her parents and myself, were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver was out in the yard drawing his cart about. The mother went out and brought in some peaches, a few of which were large red-checked rare ripens—the rest small ordinary peaches. The father handed me one of the rare types, gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter, who was eight years old. He then took one of the smaller ones, and gave it to Lydia, and told her to go and give it to her brother. He was four years old.

Lydia went out and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father.

"Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father again, a little more sharply.

"No, father," said she, "I did not give him that."

"What did you do with it?" he asked.

"I ate it," said Lydia.

What! Did you not give your brother any?" asked the father.

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give?" asked the father rather sternly.

"Because, father," said Lydia, "I thought he would like mine better."

"But you ought not to disobey your father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient, father," said she; and her bosom began to heave, and her chin to quiver.

"I thought you would not be displeas'd with me, father," said Lydia, "if I did give brother the largest peach;" and the tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"But I wanted you to have the largest," said the father; "you are older and larger than he is."

"I want to give the best things to brother," said the noble girl.

"Why?" asked the father, scarcely able to contain himself.

"Because," answered the dear generous sister, "I love him so; I always feel best when he gets the best things."

"You are right, my precious daughter," said the father as he fondly and proudly embraced her in his arms.

"You are right, and you may be certain your happy father can never be displeas'd with you for wishing to give up the best of everything to your affectionate little brother. He is a dear and noble boy, and I am glad you love him so. Do you think he loves you as well as you do him?"

"Yes, father," said the little girl, "I think he does, for when I offered him the largest peach he would not take it, and wanted me to keep it; and it was a good while before I could get him to take it."

Severe but Just.—The New York Tribune mentions an incident as occurring in the Circuit Court in that city, in which a man, summoned as a juror, was severely reproved by the Court for making frivolous objections or excuses in reference to performing jury duty.

Hiram Gray presided, and the juror having exhausted almost every subterfuge, the Judge called him up in open court and thus addressed him:

"You have several times yesterday and to-day asked the Court to excuse you from the jury, and have as often rendered a different excuse. I have finally concluded to comply with your request, but not on any of the grounds you stated. You first said you were sick, which was satisfied was untrue. You next said you were considerably deaf, but you heard my first whisper which appeared to favor your application, and I know that that excuse was false. On the next application you said your wife was sick; of that I cannot consent to inquire here. Now, I shall excuse you from any further attendance here, not on any grounds assigned by you, but for reasons of my own. A man who will so dishonor himself, and violate all the obligations he owes to society, is unfit to be entrusted with the decision of disputed rights between his fellow citizens; and I shall dismiss you as utterly unworthy of a seat with your fellow jurors."

The juror attempted to explain; but the Judge peremptorily ordered him to leave the court.

Worth thinking of.—The three greatest champions of the last war with Great Britain were Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Albert Gallatin. These three champions are still living, and all of them condemn with their whole hearts the war with Mexico! What could more strikingly illustrate the opposite characters of the two wars, so far as the conduct of our government is concerned? Louisville Jour.

wrong way. Instead of taking it into our own hands, when we had territory in our possession ample to cover the claims of our citizens and the expenses of the war, he sought it indirectly through a treaty with Mexico. He thus put it out of our own power, and under the control of Mexico, to say whether we should have indemnity or not, and thereby enabled her to defeat the whole object of the campaign by simply refusing to treat with us. Owing to this mistaken policy, after a most successful and brilliant campaign, involving an expenditure not less, probably, than forty millions of dollars, and the sacrifice, by the sword and by disease, of many valuable lives, probably not less than six or seven thousand, nothing is left but the glory which our army has acquired.

But, as an apology for all this, it is insisted that the maintenance of a defensive line would have involved a great sacrifice as the campaign itself. The President and the Secretary of War have assigned many reasons for entertaining this opinion. I have examined them with care. This is not the proper occasion to discuss them, but I must say, with all due deference, they are, to my mind, utterly fallacious; and to satisfy your minds that such is the case, I will place the subject in a single point of view.

The line proposed by me, to which I suppose their reasons were intended to be applied, would be covered in its whole extent from the Pacific Ocean to the Paso del Norte, on the Rio Grande, by the Gulf of California, and the wilderness peopled by hostile tribes of Indians, through which no Mexican force could penetrate. For its entire occupancy and defence, nothing would be required but a few small vessels of war stationed in the Gulf, and a single regiment to keep down any resistance from the few inhabitants within. From the Paso del Norte to the mouth of the river, a distance of a few hundred miles, a single fact will show what little force will be necessary to its defence. It was a frontier between Texas and Mexico when the former had but an inconsiderable population—not more than a hundred and fifty thousand at the utmost at any time—with no standing army, and but very few irregular troops; yet for several years she maintained this line, without any, except slight occasional, intrusion from Mexico, and that too when Mexico was far more consolidated in her power, and when revolutions were not so frequent, and her money resources were far greater than at present. If, then, Texas alone, under such circumstances, could defend that frontier for so long a period, can any man believe that now, when she is backed by the whole United States—now that Mexico is exhausted, defeated, and prostrated—I repeat, can any man believe that it would involve as great a sacrifice to us of men and money to defend that frontier as did the last campaign? No. I hazard nothing in asserting that, to defend it for an indefinite period, would have required a less sum than the interest on the money spent in the campaign, and fewer men than were sacrificed in carrying it on.

So much for the past. We now come to the commencement of another campaign; and the question recurs, what shall he done? The President, in his message, recommends the same line of policy—a vigorous prosecution of the war—not for conquest, that is again emphatically disavowed; not to blot Mexico out of the list of nations; no, he desires to see her an independent and flourishing community, and assigns strong reasons for it; but to obtain an honorable peace. We hear no more of conquering peace, but I presume that he means by an honorable peace the same thing; that is, to compel Mexico to agree to a treaty ceding a sufficient part of her territory, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war and for the claims of our citizens.

I have examined with care the grounds on which the President renews his recommendation, and am again compelled to dissent. There are many and powerful reasons, more so even than those that existed at the commencement of the last campaign, to justify my dissent. The sacrifice in money will be vastly greater. There is a bill for ten additional regiments now before the Senate, and another for twenty regiments of volunteers has been reported, authorizing in all the raising of an additional force of something upwards of thirty thousand. This, in addition to that already authorized by law, will be sufficient to keep an effective army in Mexico of not much, if any, less than seventy thousand men, and will raise the expenses of the campaign to probably not less than sixty millions of dollars.

To meet so large an expenditure would involve, in the present and prospective condition of the money market, it is to be apprehended, not a little embarrassment. Last year money was abundant and easily obtained. An unfortunate famine in Europe created a great demand for our agricultural products. That turned the balance of trade greatly in our favor, and specie poured into the country with a strong and steady current. No inconsiderable portion of it passed into the treasury, through the duties, which kept it full in

spite of the large sums remitted to meet the expenses of the war. The case is different now. Instead of having a tide flowing in equal to the drain flowing out, the drain is now both ways. The exchanges now are against us instead of being in our favor, and instead of specie flowing into the country from abroad it is flowing out. In the mean time the price of stocks and Treasury notes, instead of being at or above par, have both fallen below to a small extent. The effects of the depreciation of Treasury notes will cause them to pass into the Treasury in payment of the customs and other dues to the Government as the cheaper currency, instead of gold and silver; while the expenses of the war, whether paid for by the transmission of gold and silver direct to Mexico, or by drafts drawn in favor of British merchants and other capitalists there, will cause whatever specie may be in the vaults of the Treasury to flow from it, either for remittance direct on account of the ordinary transactions of the country, or to pay the drafts which may be drawn upon it, and which, when paid in the present state of exchanges, will be remitted abroad. But this process of paying in Treasury notes instead of gold and silver, and gold and silver flowing out in both directions, cannot continue long without exhausting its specie, and leaving nothing to meet the public expenditures, including those of the war, but Treasury notes. Can they under such circumstances preserve even their present value? Is there not great danger that they will fall lower and lower, and finally involve the finances of the Government and the circulation of the country in the greatest embarrassment and difficulty?

Is there not great danger, with this prospect before us, and with the necessity of raising by loans near forty millions, of a commercial and financial crisis—even possibly a suspension by the banks? I wish not to create panic; but there is danger, which makes a great difference, in a financial and moneyed point of view, between the state of things now and at the commencement of the last session. Looking to the future, it is to be apprehended that not a little difficulty will have to be encountered in raising money to meet the expenses of the next campaign, if conducted on the large scale which is proposed. Men may raise, but money will be found difficult to obtain. It is even to be apprehended that loans will have to be negotiated on very disadvantageous terms for the public. In the present state of things, if they grow no worse, there can be no resort to Treasury notes. They cannot be materially increased without a ruinous depreciation; and a resort must be had exclusively, or almost entirely so, to borrowing. But, at the present prices of stocks, to borrow so large a sum as will be necessary can only be done at a greatly increased rate of interest on the nominal amount of stock. In a recent conversation with a gentleman well informed on this subject, he said that, in his opinion, if forty millions are required, a loan could not be had for more than ninety for one hundred, which would be about at the rate of seven per cent.

These are formidable objections, but they are not the only ones that are more so than they were at the commencement of the last campaign. I hold that the avowed object for the vigorous prosecution of the war is less certain of being realized now than it was then; and, if it should fail to be realized, it will leave our affairs in a far worse condition than they are at present. That object, as has been stated, is to obtain an honorable treaty; one which, to use the language of the President, will give indemnity for the past and security for the future—that is, a treaty which will give us a cession of territory not only equal to our present demand for indemnity, but equal to the additional demand; equal to the entire expenses to be incurred in conducting the campaign, and a guaranty from the Government of Mexico for its faithful execution. Now, Senators, I hold that, whether the war is successful or unsuccessful, there is not only no certainty that this object will be accomplished, but almost a certainty that it will not be. If the war be unsuccessful; if our arms should be baffled, as I trust and believe they will not be; but if, from any unfortunate accident, such should be the case, it is clear that we shall not be able to negotiate a treaty that will accomplish the object intended. On the contrary, if the war should be successful, it is almost equally certain that, in that case, the avowed object for prosecuting the war vigorously will not be accomplished. I might take higher ground, and maintain that the more successfully the war is prosecuted the more certainly the object avowed to be accomplished will be defeated, while the object disavowed would as certainly be accomplished.

What is the object of a vigorous prosecution of the war? How can it be successful? I can see but one way of making it so, and that is by suppressing all resistance on the part of Mexico; overpowering and dispersing her army, and utterly overthrowing her Government. But if that should be done; if a vigorous prosecution of the war should lead to that result, how

can it be successful? I can see but one way of making it so, and that is by suppressing all resistance on the part of Mexico; overpowering and dispersing her army, and utterly overthrowing her Government. But if that should be done; if a vigorous prosecution of the war should lead to that result, how