

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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

Vol. XXXIII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1854.

No. 1624.

Coach Making, &c.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Hillsborough, and the country at large, that they are now prepared to execute all work in their line of business, such as

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Buggies, &c. &c.

All repairs in their line of business will be executed with neatness and dispatch. Their shop will be found near the Bridge.

N. B. The subscribers have the right, and are now prepared to make M. G. Hubbard's PATENT BUGGIES.

CHEEK & HOLLOWAY.

January 12. 17-5m

DR. S. D. SCHOOLFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

OFFERS for sale, at low prices for cash, or the usual credit to punctual dealers, his

FALL STOCK

OF

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals.

Together with a great variety of Patent Medicines, &c., including 8 ad's Sarsaparilla, Townsend's Do, Bull's Do, Baker, Hutchings, and Hoodland's Bitters, Fanestock and M'Lean's Vermifuge, Perry's Dead Shot, Cherry Pectoral, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Peppin, or the True Digestive Fluid, Surgical Instruments, Spring and Thank Lancets, Trusses, Supporters, &c.; with many other articles.

November 12. 09

"Money Saved is Money Made."

The undersigned, having formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business in the town of Hillsborough, under the style of

NELSON & PAUL,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING THEIR

Stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

selected with great care in the Northern markets, and consisting of almost every article usually kept in a country store; all of which they offer for sale at very low rates.

All they desire of the public is to examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident they can please in quality and price.

Country-made Jams, and almost any country Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. NELSON, WM. PAUL.

October 29. 07-



50 Saddles for sale low, AND 100,000 Feet of Lumber, and 50,000 Shingles, Wanted in Trade.

The subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage which he has heretofore received, begs leave respectfully to inform the public that he has just opened the largest, the best and the cheapest Stock of Materials in the Saddle and Harness Making line ever opened in the county. They were selected by him in the Northern Markets, and embrace every article usually kept in an establishment like his. He invites his friends, and Country Saddlers in particular, to examine his stock. He feels satisfied that he can please them both in the articles and in the prices. His assortment embraces in part the following:

Trunks, Carpet Bags, Collars, Hand, some Twig Whips for Ladies, the best Raw-hide Wagon Whips ever in this market, and other Whips of all kinds, Stirrup Irons, Bits, Harness Mountings of all kinds, of the latest styles and patterns, Superior Leather of all kinds, 15 doz. Saddle Trees, among which are Railroad Cart Saddle Trees, Mexican, Atakaper, Columbia, Fall-Back, and Side and Boys' Saddle Trees, &c. &c.

He is prepared to manufacture, to order, any article in his line, in the best manner and of the very best materials.

Flour, Pork, Bacon, and Lumber of all kinds, taken at the market prices in exchange for work.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle up, and commence anew.

D. D. PHILLIPS.

October 15. 05-

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a large Tract of Land in Person county, just over the northern Orange line.

As a body of up-land, it is inferior to none in the middle part of this State. The open lands are well enclosed, and in good heart; the forest lands are heavily timbered, and all well watered.

On the lands are a variety of substantial improvements—Dwelling Houses, Wheat and Tobacco Barns, Saw and Grist Mills—in perfect repair.

It will be sold in parcels to suit any purchaser.

PAUL C. CAMERON.

Stagville P. O., Orange, Nov. 27. 07d

CARPETING.

A FULL supply of Thompson's Carpets, LONG & WEBB.

October 2. 04-

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did, at the last session, pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possession of a freehold within the same district of five acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as hereinafter declared), who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of an election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and correct copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DUBBIN, S. H. C.

W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each House of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the seventy-sixth year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

January 17. 16-

OILS, TALLOW GREASE, AND OHIO MINERAL PAINT.

300 Barrels MACHINE OIL. Price 75 cts. per gallon.

2500 Gallons ditto, in casks of various sizes. Price 75 cents per gallon.

300 Barrels BOILED PAINT OIL. Price 55 cts. per gallon.

5000 Gallons ditto, in casks of various sizes. Price 55 cents per gallon.

350 Barrels TANNERS' OIL, various kinds & qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.

1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.

50 Tons TALLOW GREASE for Heavy Bearings and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb.

150 Tons OHIO MINERAL PAINT, in Barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns."

B. F. POND,

56 Water Street, (under the Pearl St. House), NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 1851. 17-

Clear the Track!

1,000 LA FRAORANCIA CIGARS.

1,000 Regalia Semiramis do.

1,000 La Norma do.

500 Coronis do.

3,000 Half Spanish do.

Honey Dew TOBACCO.

Gold Leaf do.

Fine Virginia do.

To be had at THE DRUG STORE.

February 9. 20-

FOR THE LADIES.

A FINE Assortment of French-worked Collars, Chemisette, Under Shirts and Cuffs.

LONG & WEBB'S.

October 2. 04-

MINISTERS' WIVES.

There is good sense in the following article from the Springfield Republican, which (says the Newark Daily Advertiser) we commend to the attention of those who expect the wives of Ministers to take the lead in every work of benevolence, and to be models of all the Christian virtues:

"Society is a concrete intelligence, an indefinite aggregate of human souls of large expectations. It expects the good time coming in all that is good and great, and an undimmed amount of service from the wives of the pastors of the churches, forgetting meanwhile that these same ladies have a lively interest in the good time coming, and would like to make a little progress on their own hook.

A pastor is hired to preach to a respectable church for from \$300 to \$1,000 a year, depending on the wealth of the organization and the expenses of living. This is poor pay for well trained and industrious brains, but keeps body and soul together, though the lady stands a poor chance for reinforcements and the children for togethery.

"This hires the pastor; but somehow or other, people have an idea that it hires the pastor's wife as well. From the day she enters the parish she is a marked woman. Her dress is to be expected of the most saintly pattern. The color of a ribbon may endanger the peace of the whole community, and the sporting of a feather would call for the service of an ecclesiastical council. She must be the best woman in the world, the head on all benevolent enterprises, Sunday school, ladies' fairs for procuring flannel shirts for Hottentots, sewing circles, Bible classes, &c. She must be the politest woman in the world, receiving calls at all times, and visiting from house to house, and make herself generally agreeable. She must be the most exemplary woman in the world, never laughing above the prescribed key. In short, she must be the paragon of all excellence, and possess a constitution like a horse, patience like an ox, and good nature like a puppy, to meet the wishes of what Carlyle would probably call the Expectational Epoch in the Sublime Cosmos. And why? Simply because her over-worked husband has consented to do a most important, a most holy work for under pay.

"We appreciate fully the desirableness of having, in the wife of a pastor, a pattern of the feminine proprieties and christian virtues, as much on account of the pastor as the people; but we protest against the too common notion that a pastor's salary makes his wife a missionary, who is to labor with equal assiduity and earnestness for the good of the parish, and to 'cotton' to the caprices, tastes, and prejudices of the parish, without a farthing's consideration. She has her household duties to perform, and we know not why more should be expected of her than of any other good christian woman who has the care of a family, and a toiling husband to kiss, comfort, and console."

A Good Dog.—A little girl, the daughter of a gentleman with whom we are acquainted, was sent a few days since to a neighboring house for a garment that had been left there by her mother. The two houses were within view of each other, a common intervening. On entering the garden of the house to which she had been sent, she was attacked by three dogs, and thrown down; her clothes were torn, and one of the animals seized her by the foot. At her own home there was a big good-natured dog, who had never before manifested any other positive qualities than a good appetite. But seemed to have apprehended the danger the child was approaching; his eyes had followed her, and with the first intimation of the attack, he bounded forward, reached the scene of action in time to rescue the child, and sent her assailants howling. As she entered the house, he forced his way in beside her; and when the lady attempted to hand her the article for which she had been sent, he sprang between them; and in no other way could the child procure it than by taking it up from where it had been laid after the family had left the room. When she departed the dog took his position between her and all possible assailants; and as she emerged from the premises he took place behind her, and followed slowly, and with a defiant air, until she had regained her own home, when he threw himself down at the threshold, with his face toward the theatre of his exploit, and relapsed into his accustomed reverie.

Wash. Telegraph.

A young couple went to the Rev. Paul Davis to get married. Mr. D. is something of a wag, and by an innocent mistake, of course, began to read from the prayer book as follows: "Man that is born of woman, is full of trouble, and hath but a short time to live," &c. The astonished bridegroom exclaimed, "Sir, you mistake, we came to be married."

"Well," replied Davis, "if you insist I will marry you; but believe me, my friend, you had much better be buried!"

HOW THE LANDS GO.

We referred the other day, briefly, to an amendment proposed in the Senate by Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, to the bill now before that body, granting lands to Iowa in aid of certain railroads in that State, the object of the amendment being to grant lands for a similar object and for purposes of education to the old States in which no part of the public domain is situated, and which have heretofore been denied a share in the bounties bestowed by Congress so liberally on their youthful sisters. We said the speech in which Mr. Underwood advocated his amendment, reported at length in the Washington Globe, of Wednesday. It is an elaborate and instructive document, exhibiting pretty clearly the workings of the new system by which the land wealth of the republic, the common property of the States, is squandered with wasteful extravagance upon a few favored members of the confederacy, while others, with at least equal claims and not inferior rights, are left to admire the injustice which refuses them the boon of equitable participation.

We have, at the present moment, neither time nor space to attempt an analysis of Mr. Underwood's speech, nor to follow the line of argument which he pursues; but a perusal of it suggests the use of some of his facts and figures, from which an idea may be conveyed, in few words, of the vast scale on which Congress deals out its favors from the treasury of the public land, and the rapid style in which it is getting rid of this property which it holds—or, according to former theories, used to hold—as the trustee of the States.

The grant of land made by the last Congress to Illinois in aid of her Central Railroad, extended to two millions and a half of acres. Considering the grand way in which we are apt to talk of such things this does not, at the first blush, seem so very large a gratuity. A little cyphering, however, will correct all misconception on the subject. Two millions and a half of acres are equal to nearly four thousand (precisely 3,906) square miles, which would make a very respectable principality, and almost a small kingdom, in some parts of Europe. The area of the State of Delaware is but 3,100 square miles. The territory granted by Congress, therefore, to Illinois to make her railroad, is, within a small fraction, twice as great as the entire area of Delaware; and is more than three times as great as that of Rhode Island. Who would not build railroads where Congress is so magnificently generous and prodigal!

But Congress has proved itself capable of still more astonishing liberality. The swamp and overflowed lands granted to Louisiana, according to the report of the government agent sent to that State to agree about its selection, amounted to between six and seven millions of acres. If we take it at a mess of 6,400,000 acres, we have here a little farm of exactly ten thousand square miles; which wants but one thousand square miles of being as large as the kingdom of Holland, and three thousand of being equal to that of Belgium. These are swamp and overflowed lands, to be sure; but they are all capable of drainage, and our legislators have studied Mr. Carey's new theory of land philosophy to little purpose not to know that they are the richest lands in the country, if not in the world, and that they will hereafter, if properly cared for, make Louisiana a more opulent State than California with all her placers and mountains of auriferous quartz.

According to Mr. Underwood's figures, there have been already granted to the States—of course the new States—for educational and public improvement purposes, 19,074,448 acres of the public lands. This is equivalent to 30,687 square miles. Excluding Maine, the five remaining New England States embrace, together, a territory of only 31,275 square miles; being but 588 miles larger than the aggregate of the lands granted to the new States.

Now, without going any further into the subject, we may well ask, and ask again and again, of the people of the old States, whether this does not disclose a condition of things of peculiar interest to them, and to their children coming after them? Could they not profit by the national domain, if allowed their share of it, as well as as wisely as their friends of the border States? Have they no educational and public improvement purposes that might be furthered by similar aid? The Western States are filling up with a population of adopted citizens from all parts of the world, who are entitled to every favor; but are they entitled to more and greater favors than those accorded to ourselves of the older States, the children and grand-children of the men who made the republic, and bought or conquered the vast and prolific regions which are now being so rapidly given away? What are the Representatives and Senators of the old Thirteen doing? Is Mr. Underwood to be left to fight this battle of right and justice in Congress alone? We trust his example will induce them to shake off their indifference and lethargy. Their constituents expect of them not to neglect their interests or forget their claims. They should unite in a body to alter the prevailing system of land grants, establishing a policy which will be equally just and advantageous to all the States, old and new. If there be President-making in the matter, let it be remembered that there are votes to be cast on both sides of the mountains; and that he is likely to be most popular who has proved an equal friendship to the people of the whole country.

From the Philadelphia North American.

From the New Orleans Bee.

PRESIDENTIAL.

We hail with unfeigned gratification the announcement of Mr. Fillmore's willingness to abide the decision of a Whig National Convention. He is, in our opinion, not merely the strongest candidate whom the Whig party could select, but the man whom, of all others, it ought to prefer. Mr. Fillmore was elected chiefly upon the popularity and strength of Gen. Taylor. At that time he was only known as a prominent Whig politician from the North, and though his abilities were conceded, he had not then become universally known, and enjoyed none of that celebrity which follows brilliant achievements in the Senate, or on the field. The death of General Taylor placed Mr. Fillmore in the highest office, and enabled him at once, during a most critical and dangerous period in the history of the country, to take a bold and prominent position. He neither hesitated nor temporized; but, like all men who bear about them the stamp of genuine worth and talent, evinced that decision of character and inflexible firmness of purpose which were indispensable to the crisis, and by which alone the rising storm of sedition could be allayed. In the stand he took upon the Compromise measures, in his reiterated determination to accept them as a final settlement of the slavery question; in his patriotic and steadfast opposition to abolitionism on the one hand, and secession on the other; in the whole scope, tenor, and conduct of his Administration throughout this trying difficulty, the people recognized inflexible evidence of the statesman, wise in forecast, thoughtful and deliberative, loving his country with a constant and unflinching affection, unwavering and unshaken by the clamors of disaffected faction, holding the helm of government with a firm and steady hand, and guiding the precious barque safely, amidst tumultuous winds and raging seas. The consequences of this able, upright, and honest course has been that Mr. Fillmore's Administration stands high with all well-thinking and moderate men. He possesses the profound attachment of his own party, and even his opponents speak of him with habitual respect. He has been "so even-minded in his great office," so little of the partisan, and has displayed so much judgment, consummate tact and skill, that he has succeeded, to a notable extent, in softening the virulence of party, and has won golden opinions from all sorts of men.

Were Mr. Fillmore a candidate for the Presidency, the Democracy would be puzzled how to assail him. Occupying a position that exposes most men to a thousand attacks, difficult to parry, his public conduct has been so free from reproach, that it is almost unassailable. Abolition might revile him because he has sustained the Compromise, and disunion might level at him its battery of abuse because he has discountenanced its insane and reasonable doctrines; but the healthy sentiment of the whole country would be enlisted in his behalf, and would triumphantly sustain him against the assaults of factions so contemptible. We should like to see Mr. Fillmore pitted against some unobjectionable Democrat, as conspicuous as himself for devotion to the Union and Compromise. The contest would be a pleasant one, without acrimony or personal bitterness, and the result would hardly bring with it a sting to the defeated party.

From the Wadesborough Argus.

BUT ONE FACE.

"Democracy, be it remembered," says the Raleigh Standard, "has but one face and but one platform, and that platform is large enough for all sections and every interest. There will be no 'blinking' nor 'sliding' in our ranks. Our doctrines and principles are 'known and read of all men.' We hold them up proudly before all sections, and knowing them to be true and sound, we court the fullest investigation of their merits."

Thus confabulatheth the Standard with its readers—quorum partes sumus—and therefore we shall avail ourselves of the invitation so kindly given, and take a stare at the face and platform of Democracy. And the first thing that we have to remark of the face is, that it appears to us to be like many other faces that we have seen: its cheeks are evidently painted for exhibition—and if the rouge were rubbed off we doubt whether it would be much admired.

Again we remark; if Democracy has but one face, it is quite expert in facing about and exhibiting its features to those behind, as well as before it. True, within the narrow limits of a single State it has not verge enough for a full display of all its art in this respect; but put it on the broad boards of the Union, and it sheds the light of its countenance upon those of directly opposite principles, in different parts of the country, at the same instant of time. But even in North Carolina, it has often looked different ways, with great earnestness, within the memory of man. At one time it looked with the utmost benignity on internal improvements, and seriously urged the State to borrow three millions of dollars for the purpose of building roads for the convenience of the dear people. In a very short time afterwards, when two or three attempted works of internal improvements had in a great measure miscarried, and the subject had become unpopular, this same Democracy set its face against all improvements whatever and denounced the Whigs as the "internal improvement party." Again it set its face against the Banks, and raised such a hue and cry that it succeeded in getting a majority of its disciples into the State Legislature, where—it gerrymandered the State in a most abominable manner, but left the Banks in all things untouched. Last summer it was an enemy to the Compromise measures of the last Congress and red-mouthed advocate of the right of a single State to secede from the Union whenever it thought itself aggrieved by the Government of the United States. Since the elections of the last summer and fall it has declared that it will support no man for office who will not pledge himself to sustain the series of acts known as the Compromise measures of the last Congress! Verily "Democracy has but one face and but one platform,"—at the same time.

But even this is not true of that larger Democracy that seeketh the five loaves and the two fishes about the city of Washington. On the question of slavery it is known to be perfectly Janus-faced. In the South it has labored to create the impression that the Whigs are less friendly to the institution than the Democrats. In the North and West it has actually allied itself with the Abolitionists and Free Soilers and divided the spoil of place and power with them.

On the Tariff Democracy has as many faces as it has on slavery. In Kentucky it declares that the Tariff of 1846 is the very thing, and that to that it will stick, at all hazards. And this, the Standard says, is the true creed. In Pennsylvania, Democracy says the Tariff of 1846 must be materially altered, or the Key-stone State will fly out of the arch of Democracy and let the whole thing fall into ruins; and the Standard says, in Pennsylvania all is right. "Heads up!"

The Platform. The Platform, we acknowledge, "is large enough for all sections." On it we see, cheek by jole, Rantoul and Rhett, Secession and Abolition, Free Trade and Restriction, Intervention and Non-intervention. It is such a Platform as Burke once described in the British Parliament: a tessellated pavement. Here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of gray. And if it were not for the "cohesive power of public plunder," it would instantly fall to pieces beneath the feet of those who occupy it.

The following from the Knickerbocker for October, is not bad:—

"I should like you to have seen," said a friend to us the other day, "a specimen of a green Yankee who came down the Sound in a Hartford steamer with me. He had never been to York before, and he was asking questions of every body on the boat. However, if he was 'green as grass,' he was picking up a great deal of information, which will doubtless stand him in good stead hereafter. One of his companions struck me as decidedly original: 'Up to Northampton, said he, 'I took breakfast, and they taxed me ten shillings!' 'Twas a pooty good price, but I gin it to 'em. 'Twas enough, any way. Well, when I came down to Hartford, I took breakfast ag'in, next mornin', and when I asked 'em 'How much?' they looked at m' and said, 'Half a dollar!' I looked back at 'em pooty sharp—but I paid it; and arter I'd paid it, I set down and ciphered up inside how much it would cost a fellow to board long at that rate; and I tell you what, I pooty soon found out that Ere the end of a month it would make a fellow's pocket-book look as if an elephant had stomped into it."

"Such a Goon'un."—One of the most brilliant conundrums of the day has just been communicated to us, as follows:—"Why is Charles O'Connor one of the best women in the State? Because at one trial he cut down a Forrest with its Underwood and Flowers."

N. Y. Mirror.