

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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

Vol. XXXIII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1853.

No. 1695.

## Steam-Refined Candies.

The advertiser has just opened an Extensive Factory for the Manufacture of Steam-Refined Candies, and now offers them for sale at the reduced price of Twelve Dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds. He also manufactures every style and quality of Fancy Cakes, which he offers by Wholesale as low as they can be purchased in any of the Northern Markets. In conclusion, he would respectfully state that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Domestic and Imported Fruits, and CIGARS of every grade, together with an extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Preserves, Pickles, Corns, &c., in which he would invite your attention, when visiting this city.

## SAM'L H. MARKS,

Wholesale Confectioner, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. P. S. I will also keep constantly on hand a superior article of Copy manufactured from Stuart's Crushed Sugar, at 18 cents per pound. All orders promptly attended to, carefully packed, and sent to any part of the United States. Petersburg, February 15, 1853.

## 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. W. M. NELSON, T. W. PAUL, October 29, 1852.



## 50 Saddles for sale low,

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 price. 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, Priz, 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, 1852.

## Land for Sale.

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, 1852.

## Clear the Track!

1,000 LA FRAORANCIA CIGARS.  
1,000 Regalia Semiramis do.  
1,000 La Norma do.  
500 Corona do.  
3,000 Half Spanish do.  
Honey Dew TOBACCO.  
Gold Leaf do.  
Fine Virginia do.  
To be had at THE DRUG STORE, February 9, 1853.

## CARPETING

A FULL supply of Thompson's Carpets, LONG & WEBB, October 2, 1852.

THOSE wanting a good article of Vinegar, and cheap, would do well to call at the Drug Store, February 16, 1853.

## 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 frehold 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 the first 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 possessors of a freehold within the same district of fifty 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 directed,) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any 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 House 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.  
L. 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.

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 SETTLER, Jr., Private Secy.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please send a copy of it to be posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties. January 17, 1851.

## 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 despatch. 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, 1853.

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 S. M.'s Sarsaparilla, Townsend's Do., Bull's Do., Baker, Hutchings, and Hoodland's Bitters, Fanstock and McLean's Vermifuge, Perry's Dead Shot, Cherry Castor, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Pepsin, or the True Digestive Fluid, Surgical Instruments, Spring and Thumb Lancets, Trusses, Supporters, &c.; with many other articles. November 12, 1852.

**FOR THE LADIES.**  
A FINE Assortment of French-worked Col-lars, Chemisettes, Under Sleeves and Cuffs, LONG & WEBB'S, October 2, 1852.



## RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

From the Patent Office Report.  
Bethmont P. O., Orange Co., N. C.,  
December 21st, 1850.

Six.—I have this day received your Agricultural Circular, and proceed to answer, as well as I can, such of your questions as apply to this vicinity.

Wheat.—Varieties in use, golden chaff, Black sea, white bearded, Mediterranean, occasionally red and early purple straw, and Pennsylvania bluestem. Time of seeding, May, October, November, and December. October is best. Harvest about the 20th June. No preparation of seed generally, except to clear it from cockle and cheat. It is generally sown on corn land, and put in in a slovenly manner. Some do better, sowing on fallow ground broken up late in summer, or early in autumn, and ploughed or harrowed in. I think the yield per acre has been diminishing for many years, and hope, after falling to an average of five bushels per acre, it has reached its minimum, and is beginning to rise, by a gradually improved system of farming. A few of us have bought up old exhausted broom-straw fields to yield eight to ten bushels per acre. The rotation has too generally been corn, wheat, pasturing after harvest, for eight or ten years, till the ground refuses to bring wheat. Then, corn and oats alternately, till the poor returns compel the unthrifty farmer to turn out his fields to broom straw, and clear more land to be destroyed by a similar process, or move to the West. The average price of wheat may be set down at 80 cents. I have introduced the early purple straw, a red wheat, ripening June 10th, therefore not subject to rust, which is the greatest enemy to wheat in this section, but not attacking earlier than the 10th of June. I secure it from smut, the great enemy to early wheat, by soaking it in a solution of salt, from twelve to forty-eight hours, and drying in lime or ashes, so as to scatter. This I have found a perfect protection. I sold my crop this year for seed, at \$1.25 per bushel. I have sowed this fall samples of Troy, Iturean, white Genesee, and Zimmermann, besides the early purple straw, and hope to report another year.

Corn.—Common gourd-seed and Collins's corn; I think the average per acre is fifteen to twenty bushels. Some do much better. Others worse. Mostly cultivated with the plough—little hoeing done. Oats generally sown on the worst land, having been planted with corn the previous year; regarded as an exhausting crop. Seed per acre, four to five pecks. Product in good ground, thirty to forty bushels; common average, about ten bushels. Barley and rye not cultivated. Beans and peas not much cultivated, except for the table. Clover found valuable by the few who have adopted it. Timothy mostly sown in meadows, though most meadows are not sown at all, but grow up to the coarse native grasses. I am experimenting with orchard grass, lucerne, Guinea grass, perennial rye grass, and herds grass, and may, hereafter, be able to report useful results. Neat cattle receive little attention here, cost little, and are worth little. What are called dairy-cows sell at from \$10 to \$14 each. A few Durhams were introduced a few years since, without profit. The Devons will probably succeed well. Sheep very little attended to, and sadly annoyed and destroyed by dogs. Hogs.—The Berkshire, or rather half Berkshire, seems to be the favorite. A cross of the Berkshire with the long-sided Kentucky sow has proved a valuable hog. Tobacco, very little cultivated for domestic use only. I send the above hasty sketch, and hope to do better another time. Very respectfully,  
W. J. BINGHAM.

A RIGHTeous JUDGE AND A MERITED REBUKE.

Sometimes ago a man was tried at Cambridge, England, for a robbery committed on an aged gentleman in her own house. The judge was Baron Smith, a man of an amiable character for religion. He asked the gentleman if the prisoner at the bar was the person who robbed her. "Truly, my lord," said she, "I cannot positively say it was he, for it was dusk when I was robbed, so dark that I could hardly discern the features of his face."

"Where were you when he robbed you?"

"I was in a closet that joins to my bed chamber, and he had got into my house while my servant had gone out on an errand."

"What day of the week was it?"

"It was the Lord's day evening, my lord."

"How had you been employed when he robbed you?"

"My lord, I am a Protestant dissenter; I had been at the meeting that day, and had retired into my closet in the evening for prayer and meditation on what I had been hearing through the day." She had no sooner uttered these words, than the court, which was crowded with some hundreds of students, rang with a peal of loud laughter.

The Judge looked round the court as one astonished, and with a decent solemnity laid his hand upon the bench, as if

so as to keep the head up, and this will prevent his kicking. A few day's working in this manner will commonly effect a cure. Horses, he says, are more apt to kick when turning in, plowing, or harrowing, than when doing any other work. Mainst Farmer.

## CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

Mr. S. W. Jewel, writing to the Boston Cultivator, says:—

At about three years of age, a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin of Montpelier, became very deaf in both ears. In conversation it was quite difficult to make her hear, and she continued in this wretched state until about eighteen years of age, when an Indian doctor chanced to see her, who told the mother, Mrs. B., that the oil of onion and tobacco would cure her if prepared as follows:—Divide an onion, and from the centre take out a piece the size of a common walnut; fill this cavity with a fresh quid of tobacco, and bind the onion together in its usual shape; roast it, then trim off the outer part until you come to that portion slightly colored or penetrated by the tobacco; mash up the balance of the tobacco; put it into a phial. Three drops of this oil, Mrs. B. informed me, she dropped into the ear of her daughter had retired to bed, which immediately gave her considerable pain which lasted for some time. Before morning, however, her hearing was so extremely delicate and sensitive, that she suffered by the sound and noise in common conversation! This she soon overcame, and for more than three years past her hearing has been entirely restored, to the great joy of her parents and friends! Having been acquainted with the family for many years, the case is so miraculous and gratifying that I cannot in justice to the afflicted, refrain from making this simple and effectual remedy for deafness known.

## Singular Pride in a Horse.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A respectable farmer, from the adjoining country, came to the city, a few days since, in a one horse sleigh without bells. In passing down Western Row, another sleigh approached in a different direction, announcing their proximity with a merry peal of their jingling bells. This caused the farmer's horse to come to a dead stand; neither coaxing nor force could induce the animal to budge a foot, although prior to this circumstance there had been no difficulty. While in this quandary, a person present suggested the propriety of placing bells on the horse's neck; no sooner said than done—which acted like a talisman; and to the amusement of the bystanders the horse moved with 'pride and pomp,' as if sensible of the honor conferred. One of the lookers on observed that when countrymen come to town they ought to treat their horses like gentlemen."

## A New Discovery.

A Frenchman, Mr. Mandl, has by microscopic observation on teeth, discovered that the tartar which accumulates on the teeth, is composed of the remains of lead animals. Lenuwenhoock had already told us that the human mouth was peopled with millions of infusory animals, and that the mucous secretion of its surface was their ocean; but it remained for M. Mandl to discover that the tartar which covers the surface of the teeth is formed of the dead of these inhabitants of this ocean. Mr. Mandl knows not to what cause to attribute the origin of these microscopic animals, but he has ascertained, he says, that they are most numerous in persons who live on spare diet.

## THE SELER SOLD.

An incident recently occurred in a town on the Connecticut River, which illustrates the danger of practical joking, and served, at the time, its purposes of fun and railery. A certain barber, happening in at a store, a clerk who wished to play the barber a trick, offered him a bottle of bear's oil. The latter did not want it, but being over-urged, took it and paid for it. On his opening it, in his shop, the oil was found to be lamp oil, with a very rank smell. Nothing was said of the shave which the clerk had practised, and the barber shaved along as usual until the matter had time to be forgotten.

A few evenings since, the clerk went into the barber's shop, to be shaved, preparatory to a ball. After the harvest of the chin was reaped, the clerk straightened himself up, and exclaimed, "now slap on the oil." A good handful was poured out, "slapped on," and rubbed in. A second handful followed, but before it could be rubbed in, the clerk "smelt suthin," and leaped from the chair, as if he had been shot, at the same time giving utterance to sundry expletives, coming under the cognizance of the statute against profane swearing. The barber assured the enraged customer that he had put bear's oil on his head, and from the very bottle he had sold him. If it was poor oil, it was the clerk's fault. There was no resisting this, and the matter was settled by refunding the money paid for the oil, and a shampooing at the clerk's expense. The clerk went to the ball, but the rank lamp oil stuck to his hair, and the snuffs of those who came near him, showed that the barber was wicked when he shampooed him.

Ground charcoal is said to be the best thing in the world for cleaning knives. It will not wear the knives away, like brick-dust, which is so often used.

## From the Washington Union.

## SPEECH OF MR. CRITTENDEN,

At the Congressional Dinner in honor of the Birth-Day of Washington.

Attorney General Crittenden, having been called upon by the company, rose to respond, and was heartily greeted. We regret that we cannot furnish at this time a full report of his eloquent remarks, and must therefore confine ourselves merely in substance to a few of the prominent points. He said that they had met here to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The occasion and the associations which surround us are in this city, which he founded—at the capital and seat of government which he established—in sight of Mount Vernon, his private residence and the sacred sepulchre of his body. The occasion makes us feel as if we were almost brought again into his presence—at least his name—a name which can never die—a living name, before which every head of every civilized country is bowed with reverence, and to which the homage of every American heart is due. [Applause.] I almost fear to mention the circumstance. The ordinary terms of language will not fully express the character of Washington. The names of Caesar, or Napoleon, or Cromwell may excite the noisy applause of the world, and inflame the passions of men with stories of fields and of fame, but the name of Washington occupies a calmer, a sener, and a more celestial sphere. [Applause.] There was not in his character and about his name any of the turbulence and operations which constitute glory in a vulgar and worldly sense. His name has sunk deeply into the hearts of mankind, and more especially it has sunk deeply into the hearts of every American, and in that sacred and honored temple it rests. Without any of the forms of noisy and ostentatious idolatry, it rests in the recesses of the hearts of his countrymen, and, like an oracle, is continually whispering blessings of patriotism and of virtue. [Long-continued applause.] He never sought or asked for what men call glory; he sought to serve his kind and country by his beneficence and virtue; and he found in that service and performance of his duty the honest and richest reward which can compensate the patriot and statesman. This was our Washington. Let all the rest of the world present anything like a parallel if it can. [Applause.] In him, all virtues seemed to be combined in the fairest proportions. "The elements were so mixed in him," and his ability and judgment so commingled, that every virtue seemed to be a natural result flowing spontaneously from the combination as water from the purest fountain. [Applause.] In him it required no exertion—it was part and parcel of his glorious organization. Mortal as he was, who can point to an error and a vice? All the virtues of the hero, patriot, statesman, and benefactor, and all his achievements, were a full development of his character. He was the same everywhere—in the camp, in the cabinet, and at Mount Vernon. Who could distinguish any difference in him! His greatness of the innate and majestic kind, was present everywhere. It was that which gave him character, and not the occasional offices which he held under the government. He dignified office. Elevated to the highest rank ever held, no rank, civil or military ever elevated him. This was our Washington. [Applause.] He was a believer in Christianity, and that belonged to his elevated mind. He was a firm believer in Divine Providence, and his mind was improved and his motives elevated by the service of God.

## PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

Pat.—Have ye ever a leather fur me, yer honor?  
Urbane Official.—What name?  
Pat.—Why my own name, or course; whose else?  
Official, still urbane.—What is your own name?  
Pat.—Faix, an it was my father's afore me, an' would be yet, only he's gone dead.  
Official, not quite so Urbane.—Confound you, what do you call yourself?  
Pat. firmly.—Edad, I call myself a gentleman; it's a pity there 'aint a couple of us.  
Official, with dignity.—Stand back.  
Pat. moodily.—A-back I'll stand when I gets me leuther.  
Official, sternly.—How can I give it to you, if you don't tell me who you are? you stupid bog trotter.  
Pat. satirically.—Is that what yer ped for, abusin honest people that comes for their rights; gi' me leuther, or be the whippers of Kate Karney's cat, I'll cast me vote agin you when I git me papers.  
Official, very nearly angry.—You blundering blockhead, can't you tell me how your leuther is addressed?  
Pat. contemptuously.—Dressed! how should it be dressed, barrin' in a sheet of paper like any other. Come, hand it up, avic.  
Official, angry.—Dence take you, will you not tell who you are!  
Pat. furiously.—Well I'm an Irishman bred and born; sted, breed and generation; my father was cousin to one-eyed Larry Magra, the process server, and me mother belonged to the Moonneys of Kilmanny. You're an ignorant ould disciple, an' ye'll only creep out ov yer hole I'll well you like a new shoe, and as you get any more satisfaction out of me, me name's not Barney O'Flynn.

## Stuffed Official.—Oh that's your name,

is it?  
[Shuffles letters, deals one to Barney, who cuts.]  
THE SELER SOLD.—An incident recently occurred in a town on the Connecticut River, which illustrates the danger of practical joking, and served, at the time, its purposes of fun and railery. A certain barber, happening in at a store, a clerk who wished to play the barber a trick, offered him a bottle of bear's oil. The latter did not want it, but being over-urged, took it and paid for it. On his opening it, in his shop, the oil was found to be lamp oil, with a very rank smell. Nothing was said of the shave which the clerk had practised, and the barber shaved along as usual until the matter had time to be forgotten.

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Ground charcoal is said to be the best thing in the world for cleaning knives. It will not wear the knives away, like brick-dust, which is so often used.

Washington was raised up to become a leader of popular rights, embodying in his person all the principles necessary to our success and to establish our liberties. He was the gift of Providence to us. He led us triumphantly through a seven year's war. After being the main instrument in the revolution, and the establishment of our present Union and form of government, after having secured by war our independence, under free and safe institutions, he took presidential office, to put into operation the machinery for the diffusion of those blessings peculiarly sacred to the people of the United States. He served us eight years, and then retired to Mount Vernon, where he passed the remainder of his days. Providence intended him for a model. His character covers the whole space of his political and private life. He was trained in the humble walks of private life, and therefore knew the wants and wishes of the condition of the humblest people. The confidence which he inspired, equal with eve-

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