

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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

Vol. XXXIII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1852.

No. 1023.

Medico-Dental Surgery.

DR. W. F. BACON, DENTIST,
NOW in Orange, hopes to have the pleasure of seeing his friends, and those who wish his professional services, (in the mechanical branch of his art more particularly,) either at Chapel Hill or Hillsborough, at their earliest convenience, as his visit is necessarily limited.
April 6. 59—

"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 Spring and Summer
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.

April 27. 32—

BACON! BACON!!

A FINE lot of North Carolina Bacon for sale at

THE DRUG STORE.
April 27. 32—

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers, having purchased the entire Stock of E. M. Holt & Co., respectfully inform the public that they will continue the business at the same well-known stand, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of the concern, and their friends generally. They have purchased the stock on terms which will enable them to sell Goods lower than they have heretofore been sold in this market, and they intend doing so. They will be receiving a new supply of fresh Goods in a few days, which will render their stock complete. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

J. J. & C. J. FREELAND,
March 10. 25—

Grand Royal Arch Chapter

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The next Annual Meeting of this body will be held in

Wilmington on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.
March 31st, 1852. 29—m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for Goods purchased of Mr. Wm. P. McDaniel, are requested to settle with him without delay, otherwise they will find their accounts and notes in other hands for collection.

E. M. HOLT & CO.
March 19. 27—

WANTED.

1,000 YARDS Wollen Cloths, of all kinds.

Also a quantity of **Flax Seed.**

LONG & WEBB.
September 23. 02—

Iron—A New Lot.

CONSISTING OF Bar Iron for Pines, Horse Shoes, &c.—square, round, oval and half oval.

Also, Cast Steel, Blister, German and Shear Steel.

Also, a fresh lot of Molasses and Rice.

LONG & WEBB.
March 23d, 1852. 27—

Spring Supply, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of Goods, and has the pleasure of offering to his customers and friends an elegant assortment, from which he is sure they can make selections that will please. His stock embraces every article usually brought to this market, such as

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Among the Dry Goods, are the most beautiful patterns for Ladies' Dresses. He is determined to sell CHEAP, and the public have only to give him a trial to be fully satisfied on this point.

He also keeps on hand a good stock of Leather, which will be sold at the usual prices.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

J. M. PALMER.
P. S. Rags, Beechewax, Tallow, Flaxseed, and Old Castings taken in exchange for Goods.
April 14. 30—

WANTED.

AN Apprentice to the Tailoring Business. A lad from 12 to 14 years of age, of industrious habits and good morals, will be taken by the subscriber, if application is made soon.

L. CARMICHAEL.
February 16. 22—

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK DEEDS and Attachments, single or by the quire, Warrants, Executions, &c., printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

November 5. 08—

HORTON'S POEMS.

A FEW Copies of the Poems of George Horton, the colored Bard of Chapel Hill, containing also a sketch of his life written by himself, may be had at this Office. Price 25 cents.

March 9th, 1852. 23—

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

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Combs and Brushes, and all the most popular Patent Medicines of the day;

Old Otard and Cogniac Brandy, and Madeira, Port, Sherry, and Tene-riff Wines, (for Medicinal purposes only.)

Having selected the above stock in the Northern Cities by personal inspection, he feels warranted in commending the articles to his friends and the public as equal in quality to any offered to them, and will sell the same at small profits for cash, or on six months time to punctual customers.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

S. D. SCHOOLFIELD,
April 20. 31—

Alpha Woollen Mills,

ON ENOE,

Seven Miles East of Hillsborough.

THE community are informed that Card-ing can now be done in good order, and in a very short time Spinning and Weaving.

Those having Wool to card, will please choose it good, but not grease it, as we would prefer to grease it ourselves, they furnishing the Land.

R. M. & J. C. SHIELDS,
April 10, 1852. 39—3m

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 possessed 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 is hereinafter declared,) 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 members 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 perfect 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.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, 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 perfect 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—

Fresh Garden Seeds,

TO BE HAD

AT THE DRUG STORE.

March 22. 27—



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Farmer's Journal.

The Importance of a Knowledge of Soils and Manures.

The system of cultivation in our State has heretofore been of that kind which has greatly depreciated the value of those lands which have been under tillage for any length of time. Those under whose management they have been, have pursued the plan of taking from the field, not only the crop, but the stalks and vines besides. Nature has so constituted the various soils as to render them, in their primitive state, adapted to the growth of the various plants which are necessary for the sustenance of man and animals.

It is an established fact, that like causes produce like effects; and upon this principle it is that the soil must contain the constituents of the plant to be grown upon it. By pursuing the course of depriving the land of every thing raised upon it, and leaving nothing to be returned to the soil for the reproduction of the succeeding crop, our lands, which have been cultivated for any length of time, have become exhausted.

The object which should engage the mind of the farmer at this time, is the discovery and use of those fertilizers which will, in the most efficient and least expensive way, supply those constituents which enter into the plant he may wish to cultivate, and which are wanting in the soil which he designs for its growth. Here arises at once the question, how can this be done? What is the first step to be taken? The answer is this: Let the soil be analyzed, and ascertain at once what is wanting in the soil which the plant requires for its growth. This is highly important, for the reason that without this knowledge, the farmer may go to work and gather, at a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense, a large quantity of manure, which, when accumulated, may not contain to a sufficient extent those elements which are wanting in the soil. Those farmers who are uneducated, and who have not seen practical illustrations of this fact, may be disposed not to attach that weight to the subject which it deserves. They may say that they can, with the common barn-yard manure, make their land highly fertile; but why is this the case? For the plain reason that this manure contains all the constituents required for the growth of plants. But this barn-yard manure is, strictly speaking, the very crops themselves, which, after losing to a great degree their strength in the nourishment of animals, are then to be used for the reproduction of the same crops during the succeeding year. We are a strong advocate for the use of barn-yard manure, but in many instances a man may be a lifetime in supplying his soil with that or those constituents which may be wanting by its use, when, with an analysis of his soil, he might accomplish his end at perhaps a third of the expense.

The perfect soil consists of fourteen elements, a part of which are inorganic or mineral, and a part organic or vegetable. Those minerals which enter most largely into the formation of soils are, lime, siliceous sand, alumina or clay. Siliceous sand and alumina are rather the bases of sand and clay than the minerals themselves. Lime, of all other minerals, is most required in the soil to produce vegetables to any degree of perfection, and is most sought for by the practical agriculturist. It is, in truth, "the basis of all good husbandry," and the foundation of all permanent improvement. When properly applied, it rarely fails to meet the expectations of the farmer; but when misapplied, it only produces disappointment.

If the soil upon which we purpose to use lime is already highly calcareous, it would be evident to the practical farmer that its use would only serve as a poison to plants, and if there does not exist much vegetable matter in the soil for its action, it should be used only in a small quantity. "Lime supplies a kind of inorganic food for plants, which appears to be necessary for their healthy growth. It neutralizes acid substances, which are naturally formed in the soil, and decomposes or renders harmless other noxious compounds which are not unfrequently within the reach of the roots of plants. It causes, fa-

cultivates and enables other useful compounds, both organic and inorganic, to be produced in the soil, or so promotes the decomposition of existing compounds, as to prepare them more speedily for entering into the circulation of plants." Lime may be used upon newly cleared fields as well as on those worn out. Indeed, we have been informed by Mr. Josiah Collins, a very extensive and highly educated farmer in Washington county, in this State, that he uses lime upon his newly cleared lands, which has the effect to neutralize the vegetable acids which prevail in new lands, that have not been long drained. This gentleman has succeeded, by the use of lime, in reclaiming a portion of savannah land which was thought by those who knew it to be almost valueless.

The use of lime as a fertilizer, is of very ancient date. The Roman agriculturists used it in the culture of fruit trees, and the Arabs of Spain also used it successfully. Until within a few years past, its value as a fertilizer has not been generally known in this country. Our farmers now are beginning to learn that there are correct principles by which they are to be guided in its application. Sand, though really non-productive alone, is highly necessary in the soil to the luxuriant growth of plants. It enters largely into the formation of the stalk of the various grain crops, and when it is wanting to a great extent, the stalks, particularly of the various small grain crops, are weak and unable to support the ear, and consequently lodge and are difficult to reap. Where a soil is principally clay, it is found to be too tenacious, and it becomes necessary to mix in sand with it, which will greatly increase the product, besides rendering the land less difficult to cultivate. Clay does not enter as a constituent in plants, but it is essentially necessary in the soil, in order to render it sufficiently compact and tenacious as to be adapted to the growth of plants. The remaining minerals are the phosphates and alkalies, which are really important to the growth of plants, and when deficient can easily be supplied. Vegetable mould is the natural manure of the soil, and all exhausted and worn out lands are deficient of it to a great extent; but it may be easily supplied by resorting to the swamps and bogs, and to the woods. By a proper use of lime, ashes, salt, soda, bone-dust, muck and woods-mould, the farmer need not have exhausted fields; for by a proper combination of these, as each is required, he can soon have his land in a more fertile condition than perhaps it was in its primitive state.

From what we have already said, we are sure that every thinking and reading farmer will at once see how important it is to be acquainted with the nature of the soil he cultivates, and the action of the manures he accumulates. There is scarcely any part of our State in which lime, shells, or marl, may not be had at such cost as to justify the farmer in using them as fertilizers; and the swamps, bogs and salt-marshes are almost innumerable. The Supreme Ruler has been all wise in his provisions; for where the soil is easily exhausted, there may be found the very materials for enriching it and making it more fertile than before.

What is wanting in our State to elevate the farmer to that position which he has a right to claim, and ought to occupy, is to impress upon him the great importance of liberal education in the prosecution of his business successfully. Let the thousands of boys attending our common schools, and designed to become farmers, be instructed in the elements of agriculture. This may not make them at once good farmers, but it will lay the foundation for it. We hope that every teacher in the State will at once introduce into his school a little work on the elements of agriculture, published in France, and re-published in this country by F. G. Skinner, adapted to the schools of our country. This book may be had at the book store of C. M. Saxton, in New York. Indeed, the best way of getting this book introduced into schools, is for those who deal in books in our State to obtain them, and then urge their use, which we are sure they will do after reading it.

We shall in each number of our paper treat on some one of the fertilizers which may be used to advantage by our farmers.

DEEP SOIL AND DEEP ROOTS.

A working farmer says, "I have seen the roots of strawberries extend five feet down into a rich deep soil, and those plants bore a crop of fruit five times, and twice as handsome and good as the common produce of the soil only one foot deep."

A FREAK OF NATURE.

Mr. Jabez McKay, living near White Marsh, Columbus county, North Carolina, has a

negro woman that gave birth, some ten months ago, to twin female children, joined together in a manner that makes them more interesting than the celebrated Siamese twins. Their faces look in opposite directions, and their backs are joined by the loins, hence running into one at the joint of the hip, and forming one spine from the joint down. With the exception of the joining together, they are two perfect forms. They are healthy, active children, have good use of their limbs and faculties, and had fair, in due time, to grow to their full stature.

N. C. Argus.

Corn—Very Important.

As many persons will have thinned their corn before the May number of the Planter can reach them, we advise our readers now to leave a part of their crop only partially thinned, for the use of the hogs. Let them leave at the rate of an acre for every thirty hogs, the corn to be cut up and fed whole to the hogs, stalk and all, as soon as they have gleaned the harvest field, or before, if they cannot be put into it. This is no theory—the best farmers in the State have practised it for years. It fattens hogs in the summer, saves corn, and is both cheaper and better than root crops. We have tried it for eleven years, and never regretted it. We shall speak of it again in May.

Southern Planter.

From the Soil of the South.

TO PICKLE BEEF.

MISSISSIPPI. The art of pickling beef is very important to every housekeeper who prides herself on a good table, but there may be some of your readers who have not acquired it. To such, I can recommend, from long experience, the following simple rule, which I engage will make as nice pickled beef as ever was bought in a northern market:

Put the beef in clear cold water and let it soak twenty four hours, to draw out the blood. Then let it drain before putting it in the brine. Take one gallon of salt to eight gallons of water; half a pound of saltpetre; one quart of molasses; one pint of sugar. Boil and skim it. When perfectly cold, pour it over the beef. This is enough to save one large quarter of beef. If the weather is warm, add one quart of salt to the above mixture.

E. J.

VEGETABLE POISONS.

Quack doctors impose on the credulity of the ignorant by vaunting the innocence of vegetable medicines. It so happens that all the most virulent poisons are of vegetable origin. There is the burning nicotine, and the deadly aconite, which destroys in small fractions of a grain; and strychnia a fourth part of a grain of which has killed a wild boar in a few seconds; and prussic acid, so prevalent in many botanical tribes. Then there are the deadly alkalies of hemlock and tobacco, and oxalic acid of treacherous fame, all derived from the vegetable kingdom. Before the rapidly mortal action of some of the vegetable products we have mentioned, arsenic, that terror of the mineral kingdom, is innocuous itself, and sublimate is impotent.

Gold in South Carolina.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "The yield of Mr. Dorn's gold mine is exciting, as it should, some interest in the minds of our citizens. True, the credulity of an occasional reader is sorely tried by the reports of his enormous profits. But such persons should remember that sometimes 'truth is stranger even than fiction.' And although it may seem 'passing strange' that such quantities of gold should be found in these old back woods of South Carolina, yet it is nevertheless indubitably substantiated, by more than two or three witnesses, that such is the fact.

Below we give the sum and substance of an exact and true account of Mr. D.'s mining operations for the month of March.

"Total produce, 26,167 penny weights, making an average for each working day of about 1,006 penny weights.

"This daily yield is worth nearly one thousand dollars, which is proved by the fact that 4,632 penny weights, already carried to the mint by a responsible agent, has been sold for something over \$4,300. Pretty fair, we repeat, for eight hands in South Carolina diggings!

"Since penning the foregoing remarks, we learn that Mr. Dorn has had weighed in this place, by a skillful druggist, sixty pounds of gold dust. There's the old fashioned weight for you."

NEAL DOW.—The author of the Maine Law, anti-Liquorers, has been stumped through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, advocating a like law, for those two States. The Legislature of New York, has under discussion a similar law. "Baldface" will soon be run out from everywhere. Well, we never did like it much. It was always too strong for our "liberties." Hic—so let it out!

ADDRESS.

To the Whigs of the United States.

The undersigned, members of the thirty-second Congress of the United States, address you under an imperious sense of duty. Events have occurred at this Capitol within the last twenty days which are worthy of your serious and immediate consideration. They are likely to affect the future unity of the Whig party, as they have already disturbed the harmony of its members. We desire to state them accurately, that you may estimate their tendency and force correctly. A plain narrative of facts, in proper connection, will accomplish this purpose, and will serve, at the same time, to impart a correct conception of our own motives and conduct.

In the early part of this month, at a meeting of Senators, it was determined to invite a consultation between the Whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives. Who initiated this movement, or for what purpose, is known from the following notice, which was published in the newspapers of this city, on the 7th day of April, 1852, by direction of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina:

"The Whig Members of Congress are requested to meet at the Senate Chamber on Friday evening next, the 9th instant, at seven o'clock, to consider of matters of importance to the Whig party."

Wednesday, April 7, 1852

At the time and place suggested by the notice, some sixty eight members of the two Houses assembled. Mr. Mangum was called to the chair, and Messrs. Chandler and Doekery appointed secretaries. Before any distinct proposition was submitted to the consideration of the meeting, after the statement from the Chair, a motion was made to adjourn to a subsequent day, that a more numerous attendance of the Whig members of Congress might be obtained. Remarks were made by several gentlemen indicative of a desire to limit the attention of the meeting to the single object of determining the time and place for a National Convention to select Whig candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency. And it was urged that the most important result might flow from the determination of the time and place for the convention, as each point was calculated to affect the nomination. It was then suggested (by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky) that it was deemed material the meeting should pass upon another proposition before proceeding to determine the time and place for the National Convention, a proposition which asserted the persons to exercise the right of determining the time and place for holding the convention. He observed that, at the commencement of this session of Congress, certain gentlemen had retired from a meeting of Whig Representatives because that meeting refused to lay on the table a resolution endorsing the position of the present Administration upon the series of measures known as "the Compromise measures"—that some of the same persons had, during the session, publicly assailed the said resolution as an untrue expression of Whig sentiment in regard to those measures—and that these persons were present now, to assist in determining the time and place for the Whig National Convention. Considering the position of the Administration on this class of questions, the condition of political parties, and the fact that, by some, the resolution referred to was deemed cardinal as a principle, it was thought by many to be the proper course to restate, in the meeting of the Whig members of the two Houses, the position which the Whigs in Congress hold on the Compromise Measures, before proceeding to the steps preparatory for a convention of the Whig party. He then remarked that, before the time and place for holding the National Convention were determined, he designed to submit a resolution to the meeting embodying the principle proclaimed by the Whig Congressional caucus of December last; and he hoped all present, to participate in the proceedings, would give to the same.

This view was met by the argument, from one quarter, that the Whig members of Congress were only authorized to fix the time and place for the National Convention; and therefore any resolution to test political opinion was beyond their province to consider in the meeting. In another quarter it was argued that the attempt to harmonize the opinions of Whigs on the Compromise measures or their effect, or upon the questions springing from the institution of slavery, was useless; that the proper course was "to agree to disagree" where radical differences were known to exist, and that true policy required all to abstain from effort to engraft new principles upon the long-established creed of the party, leaving every section to think and to act at will where a common platform was inaccessible.

The debate was participated in by several gentlemen, and we only seek to state the points of it. The Chairman remarked that before submitting the question of adjournment, he felt bound to say that, should the resolution indicated by the member from Kentucky be offered at the