

## FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS

HAVING just returned from the North, I am now receiving a Stock of Goods unsurpassable in my line of business. My own personal attention was given to the purchase of every article, each of which will be found of the very best quality.

Gentlemen can be supplied with the Very Best materials for COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c. and any Gentlemen favoring me with his custom, may rest assured of a fit and comfortable suit, at the same time that his person shall be as well as to the best advantage; for I study the matter as well as I do his convenience.

My prices will always be as reasonable as the cost of the best materials will admit of, my object being to undersell any one else, but to give entire satisfaction to those who patronize me.

To make up those materials I will always have the best workmen that can be procured. With many thanks for former favors, I respectfully request my friends and the public, to do justice to themselves, by continuing to try, where Ease, Grace, Beauty and Comfort are required, their old friend and very old servant.

LEVIN CARMICHAEL,  
N. B. Cutting done in the latest, or any other fashion, at the customary prices.  
October 19. 57—

## Notice.

THE subscriber having associated with himself Wm. Johnson Freeland in the Drug Business, the Firm will be known by the title of S. D. SCHOOLFIELD & Co.

Thoughtful for past favors, they hope to merit a continuance of public patronage.

S. D. SCHOOLFIELD & Co.  
August 31st. 50—

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come and make immediate settlement, as the old Firm must be closed, and I must have money.

S. D. SCHOOLFIELD.  
August 31. 50—

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership of JONES & RUFFIN was dissolved on the 10th instant by mutual consent. P. B. Ruffin is authorized to close the business of the late firm; and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call on him and make immediate settlement, that the business may be closed with as little delay as possible.

PRIDE JONES,  
P. B. RUFFIN.  
August 13th, 1852. 48—

## P. B. Ruffin,

HAVING purchased the interest of Dr. Pride Jones in the late firm of Jones & Ruffin, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the mercantile business at the old stand, north-west corner of King and Churton Streets, where he intends keeping on hand a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,  
and all other articles usually kept for this market, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. He tenders his warmest thanks to his many friends and customers who favor him by his heretofore received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, which he hopes to merit.

Hillsborough, August 13. 48—

JUST received a good assortment of School Books and Stationery. Also House Paper, very cheap, Matting, both plain and red checked.

LONG & WEBB.  
April 27. 32—

## FOR THE LADIES.

A FINE Assortment of French-worked Col-lars, Chemisettes, Under-Shirts and Cuffs, at

LONG & WEBB'S.  
October 2. 01—

## UDOLPHO WOLFF'S

AROMATIC GENUINE SCHNAPPS.  
A PURE and genuine article, manufactured by him in SCHIEDAU, HOLLAND, expressly for medicinal use, and strongly recommended for a sure and permanent cure of the GRAVEL, and all obstructions of the urine, arising from the Kidneys or Bladder.

Price 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. For sale at this Office.  
February 10. 21—

## DR. KUHL'S

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,  
For Colds, Influenza, Catarrhes, Piles, Affections of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, the Whites, Weakness, and other Female Complaints.

For particulars see small bills.  
Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 8, 1851.

Dr. J. KUHL: Dear Sir: I wrote you some time since, but received no answer. I am most happy to inform you, that all of our last supply of your Medicines have been disposed of, and have given great satisfaction. The demands for the Abyssinia Mixture and the Gal-Mine Balsam are daily increasing, and will be the most popular medicines of the day. Please send me a fresh supply immediately. Fraternally yours,  
E. H. ATKINSON.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Schoolfield, D. Heart, and Maj. Thos. Howerton, Hillsborough; Carr & Watson, Chapel Hill; Cooke & McCradden, Tally Ho; Dr. D. P. Weir, Greensboro; R. J. Mitchell & Co., Oxford.

Dr. J. KUHL & PASCHAL, Oxford, Principal Office for North Carolina, to whom Agents will direct their orders for Dr. Kuhl's Medicines.  
May 18. 35—1ycow

## NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature for the passage of a private act authorizing J. C. Farmhouse, late Sheriff of Orange county, to collect his arrears of Taxes in Orange and Alamance counties.

October 18. 57—

## "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 Jeans, and almost any country Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.  
WM. NELSON,  
WM. PAUL.  
April 27. 32—

## DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of E. P. Nash & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st July, 1852. E. P. Nash having purchased the interest of J. H. Simmons, the business will be settled and conducted by him alone.

All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted please make payment.  
E. P. NASH,  
J. H. SIMMONS.

## E. P. NASH,

BOOK & PLANO FORTÉ SELLER,  
Petersburg, Va.

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in his line; and proposes, during his contemplated trip to the North, to make it still more complete. He expects to sell at such prices, and to give such personal attention to business as may merit a continuance of former patronage.  
July 12, 1852. 41—

## NEW

## Clothing Establishment.

CUT THE NEW CUTS!  
Come and See Something New under the Sun!

MESSERS. ODELL & WATSON,  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEG leave to inform their friends in the town of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that they are now opening, at the Store formerly occupied by A. Mickle & Co., East of the Court House, a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE, selected in the city of New York, with the utmost care, by one of the firm. The stock embraces every article usually kept in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, forming a larger assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., than has ever before been brought to this market. The articles were purchased for cash, and they are determined to sell lower than any other house in the place.

They intend keeping up with the Latest Fashions, and are prepared to cut and make gentlemen's clothing in the latest style, or in any way to suit the customer. Persons furnishing their own cloth can have it made up at their establishment in the best style and on as good terms as it can be done any where else. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing of the character of their work, as they have been long known in the community, and are willing that their work shall speak for itself. This they do say, however, that in cutting jobs, if there is no fit there shall be no pay.

With an assurance on their part that they will spare no pains to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.  
Hillsborough, Sept. 7, 1852. 51—3m

ORANGE FACTORY,  
Fourteen Miles East of Hillsborough.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing at their Mills, a Superior Article of

Cotton Yarns,  
and are prepared to receive orders upon the usual terms. A specimen of their Yarns can now be seen at the Store of Messrs. Long & Webb.

They are now receiving from the North a well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
which will be sold remarkably low for Cash. All kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.

Orders for Yarns may be addressed, for the present, to the subscribers, through the Post Office at Hillsborough.

WEBBS & DOUGLAS,  
September 14. 52—2m

WANTS! GOODS!!  
THE subscribers are now receiving their Spring Supply of Goods, embracing every thing generally kept in a Country Store, viz:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, Hats & Shoes,  
MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c., all of which they will sell Low for Cash.

They are also engaged in Manufacturing WOOL CARBING MACHINES, Wheat Fans, Wagons, Bed Steads, Ploughs, &c. &c. &c. any of which will be furnished on the shortest notice, and at prices to suit the times. Their motto is Quick sales and small profits.

Address Enos Mills, Orange county, N. C.  
DICKSON & BROWN,  
ALEXANDER DICKSON,  
JOHN L. BROWN.  
April 7. 29—



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

From the Working Farmer,  
MANURE HEAPS, LOSS OF AMMONIA, &c.

Notwithstanding our often repeated reference to this subject, we feel anxious to keep it continually before our readers. From the following article which we copy from the Bucks County Intelligence, to prevent the necessity of repeating the same facts in our own language, it will be evident that it is desirable to retain the ammonia of the manure heap as fast as liberated by chemical action. A coating of muck, plaster of paris, charcoal dust, loamy soil, or any other substance capable of retaining ammonia, is frequently urged as a proper coating for the manure heap; and if the ammonia were liberated in even quantities throughout the heap, and from all its parts, this coating might prove an entire protection, and even the ammonia parted with by the fire fanging of the heap below might be saved. But as the action is not general throughout the mass, but at different times in greater or less activity in each of its parts, this simple coating is found to be insufficient for the retaining of the resultant gases of the fermenting manure heap, and experience has taught the farmer that alternate layers of manure, and of inert organic matter, while they increased the bulk, seemed after a time to be as valuable, lead for lead, as the purer manure fermented by itself. The reason simply is, that the ammonia which would have been lost by the fermentation of the manure alone, is saved by the organic matter intervening, and hence this cheaper substance is rendered equal in value to the excrementitious portion of the manure heap.

To render this action perfect, and to get the greatest amount of benefit from the resultant gases, the manure heap should never be without a supply of moisture travelling downward through its mass; and as this moisture must necessarily carry with it large amounts of soluble materials, it should be continually returned upon the top of the heap; and for this reason we have recommended that a cistern or hoghead should be sunk at the lowest point of every manure heap, and supplied with a pump. This cistern will receive the drainage of the heap, and if the mass be too dry to supply drainage, water should be placed in the cistern and poured on top of the heap. The repetition of this process should be continued until the drainage will fill the cistern twice each week. The continued repetition of the pumping will cause the soluble ammonia given off by any one particle to be evenly disseminated through every other particle of the heap. Fire-fanging will not occur. The decomposition, of however inert a character, will be more rapid, and the texture of the mass will be such as is desirable for its use. The bulk will not lessen, as in heaps not supplied with a proper amount of moisture, while the quality will be materially improved. If ammonia be escaping, it will then be evident that more muck or inert matter may be thrown on top of the heap, and the continued passage of the surcharged fluid through it, will increase its value to that of the average of the mass. When it is thought desirable not to increase the quantity, and after the fermentation has continued to a sufficient extent, then by the admixture of a small quantity of sulphuric acid with the contents of the drainage cistern, and pumping this back on the heap, all the ammonia will be changed to sulphat of ammonia, which, not being volatile, will remain until used up by plants. The waste fluids of the house, barnyard, &c., may find their way from this cistern to the roots of plants. With these comments as a prelude, we give the following: Ed.

Farmers frequently experience heavy loss by permitting their manure heaps to remain freely exposed to the air without any covering. This practice, so inimical to the interests of the husbandman, whose circumstances require that he should economize every particle of fecundating matter for the use of his crops, requires correction.

Exposed in this condition, without any protection from the deteriorating effects of the atmosphere, the very best manure will in a very short time, be depreciated to a most harmful extent. Whenever fermentation takes place, the most valuable part of the manure, if not covered with some absorbent substance, is volatilized, and passes off in gas. This valuable portion is the substance known to chemists by the name of ammonia. Every pound of this salt is capable of producing 60 pounds of wheat, or a bushel of Indian corn—being, as we have already remarked, the most valuable part of the dung,

and without which, whatever remains after its abstraction or volatilization by the atmosphere, is little better, so far as regards vegetable substance, than so much sand.

If you have a manure heap from which you are apprehensive this gas is escaping, prepare yourself with a common feather, dip it in vinegar and hold it directly over the manure. If this gas is escaping, white fumes will be seen. In this case, no time should be lost in covering gypsum over the entire surface of the heap, which arrests the ammonia gas,—or, if gypsum is not available, you can cover the heap with fine loam, or muck, or, indeed, with any substance which will act as an absorbent. Every person who has accorded any attention whatever to the phenomena of manure, must have been very sensibly impressed with the difference between the results attending the application of horse manure which has been allowed to remain in heaps till it has become fire-fanged, and those which follow the application of that which has not undergone this deteriorating process. Now this difference is the result of fermentation. Had the manure been covered carefully, this process would have been so far modified in intensity, that no very sensible or appreciable diminution of value would have ensued. The volatilized ammonia, being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, would have ascended and been absorbed, in a great measure, by the protecting covering of gypsum or mould, and thus have been economized by the use of the crops. This subject is really deserving the serious attention of the farmer, who should better understand his own interests, than to permit so valuable an adjunct to be lost.

THE MUTE WITNESS,  
Or, The Dog and the Assassin.

BY MRS. C. A. SOULE.

While travelling in 1787, through the beautiful city of Leipzig, I observed about a league from the gates of the town, a few rods from the highway, a shed and the bones of a chained corpse exposed to the gaze of every passer.

The following is the history of that criminal, as I learned it from the lips of the judge who conducted the trial, and condemned him to be broken alive.

A German butcher being benighted in the midst of a forest, lost his way, and while endeavoring to gain the road was attacked by three highwaymen. He was on horseback, accompanied by a large dog. One of the robbers seized the horse by the bridle, while the two others dragged the butcher from the saddle. The dog leaped immediately upon one of them and strangled him; but the other wounded the animal so severely, that he rushed into the thicket uttering the most fearful howls.

The butcher, who by this time had disengaged himself from the grasp of the second robber, drew his knife and killed him. But at the same moment he received a shot from the pistol of the third, who had just wounded the dog, and falling upon him a large sum in gold, a silver watch, and a few other articles of value. He plundered the corpse, leaped upon the horse and fled.

The next morning two woodcutters happened in that path, were surprised to find three dead bodies and a large dog, who seemed to be guarding them. They examined the man and endeavored to restore life, but in vain. One of them dressed the wounds of the dog, gave him some food, and sought some water for him, while the other hastened to the nearest village to inform the magistrate of their discovery. The officer accompanied by several attendants was soon on the spot, a surgeon examined the wounds of the three bodies, they drew up a verbal process, and interred them.

The dog dragged himself in the course of the night, when all was quiet, to the corpse of his master, where he was found the next morning. He allowed his new friends to dress his wounds, and as if foreseeing that he might one day avenge the murderer, he ate and drank, but would not leave the spot. He looked on quietly while they dug the grave, and allowed them to bury the bodies; but as soon as the turf was placed, he stretched himself upon it, howled mournfully, and resisted all the efforts of the by-standers to induce him to move. He snarped at all who came near him. He bore his caresses, but no sooner did the man attempt to take his paws to remove him from the grave, than he gnashed his teeth, and would have wounded him severely, if he had not quickly fled. Every one admired the fidelity of the dog, and when the woodman offered to carry him food and drink that he might not perish, the magistrate proposed to take up a collection to remunerate the man, who was poor, and the father of a large family. With difficulty he was induced to accept the money, but he finally died, and from that moment he burdened himself with the care of his new pensioner.

The details of this horrible event were published in the principal journals of the

country. J. Meyer, a brother of the butcher, trading sometime afterwards the advertisement of the Magistrate, hastened instantly to his presence; he had fears which he believed to be too well founded, that his brother had fallen into the hands of robbers; as he had left home with a large sum in gold for the purchase of beefs, and had not since been heard from. His suspicions were only too sadly confirmed when the magistrate related to him the singular conduct of a dog which he described. Meyer accompanied by the officer and several others repaired to the grave. As soon as the dog saw his master's brother, he howled and licked his hands, and evinced other demonstrations of joy and grief. By different parts of his dress, M. Meyer recognized the body when they disinterred it. The absence of his watch, the wounds of the butcher and his dog, those of the two other bodies, together with the disappearance of the horse, convinced the magistrate and the witnesses that the deceased had not only been assailed by the two, but also by one or several others, who had fled with the horse and plunder.

Having obtained permission, M. Meyer removed his brother's corpse to his native village and interred it in the adjoining cemetery. The faithful dog followed the body, but by degrees became attached to his new master.

Every effort was made by the most diligent search and the offer of immense rewards, to discover the culprits. But in vain; the horrible tragedy remained an enigma.

Two years had passed away, and all hopes of abolishing the mystery vanished, when M. Meyer received a letter urging him to repair without delay to Leipzig, to close the eyes of his maternal uncle, who desired to see him before he died. He immediately hastened thither, accompanied by his brother's dog, who was his companion at all times. He arrived too late. His relative had died the previous evening, bequeathing him a large fortune. He found the city crowded, it being the season of the great fair held regularly there twice a year.

While walking as usual one morning on the public square, attended by his dog, he was astonished to behold the animal rush forward like a flash. He dashed furiously upon an elegantly dressed young man, who was seated in the centre of the square upon an elevated platform erected for the use of those spectators who desired more conveniently to witness the popular show. He held him by the throat with so firm a grasp, that he would have strangled him had not aid been instantly rendered. They immediately chained the dog, and thinking of course he must be mad, strove to kill him. But M. Meyer rushing through the crowd, arrived in time to rescue his faithful friend, calling eagerly in the meantime upon the bystanders to arrest that man, for he believed his dog had recognized the murderer of his brother.

Before he had time to explain himself, the young man, profiting by the tumult, escaped. For some moments they thought Meyer himself was mad, and he had great difficulty in persuading those who had bound the dog that the faithful creature was not in the least dangerous, and begged earnestly of them to release him that he might pursue the assassin. He spoke in so convincing a manner, that his hearers felt persuaded of the truth of his assertions, and restored the dog to his freedom, who joyously bounded to his master, and leaped about him a few times, and then hastened away.

He divided the crowd and was soon upon the enemy's track. The police, which, on these occasions, is very active, prompt, and steady, were immediately informed of this extraordinary event, and a number of officers were in hot pursuit. The dog became in a few moments the object of public curiosity, and every one drew back to allow him room. Business was suspended, and the crowd collected in groups, conversing of nought but the dog and the murder, which had been committed two years before.

After an half hour's expectation, a general rush indicated that the search was over. The man had stretched himself upon the ground, under the heavy fold of a double tent and believed himself hidden. But in spite of his fancied security, the avenger had tracked him, and leaping upon him he bit him, tore his garments, and would have killed him on the spot, had not the assistants rushed to his rescue.

He was immediately arrested, and led with M. Meyer and the dog, then carefully bound, before the Judge, who hardly knew what to think of an extraordinary affair. Meyer related all that had happened two years before, and insisted upon the imprisonment of the man, declaring that he was the murderer of his brother, for his dog could not be deceived.

During almost all this time it was found impossible to hold the animal, who seemed determined to attack the prisoner. Upon interrogating the latter, the judge was not satisfied with his replies, and ordered him to be searched. There were found upon him a large sum in gold, some jewels and five watches, four of them

gold and very valuable, while the fifth was an old silver one, and of but little consequence. As soon as Meyer saw the last, he declared it to be the same that his brother had worn the day he left home, and the description published month previously corroborated his assertions. The robber dared not expose it, for fear that it would lead to his detection, as he was well aware it had been very minutely described in all the principal journals of Germany.

In short, after most minutely and conscientious legal proceedings of eight months, the murderer was condemned to be broken alive, and his corpse to remain chained upon the wheel as an example to others. On the night preceding his execution, he confessed amongst other crimes, what till then he denied, that he was the murderer of Meyer's brother. He gave them all the details above related, and declared that he always believed the accused dog died of his wounds. "Had it not been for him," repeated he several times, "I should never have been here. Nothing else could have discovered me, for I killed the horse and buried him with all that he wore."

He expired upon the wheel, and this was the corpse which I beheld before entering the city of Leipzig.

THINK AGAIN.

"O mother, I wish you would whip Edward; he struck me in the face with his hoop stick!" cried little Emma, as she came running home from school, with blood gushing from her lips.

"Why Edward," exclaimed the mother, "how come you to hurt your sister so badly. You surely could not have done it intentionally."

"No, mother. Sister knows that it was an accident. She came running in my way when I was driving my hoop, and the stick struck her, I did not."

"Come to me, Emma, and let me wash the blood from your face; then I will punish your brother if you wish me to. Shall I do so?"

"Yes, mother. He is a careless, naughty boy."

"But think again, Emma. You may be sorry after it is done. You are satisfied that it was an accident, and that you were as much to blame as your brother. You were both careless, and that was the way the accident occurred. If I punish him, I shall hurt him more than he did you. Would it do you any good to see him cry? Would it make your face feel any better to know that he was suffering pain? Think again, I will do just as you wish. Shall I punish him?"

"No no, mother," said Emma, quickly, and the tears fell faster than before, "I know that he did not mean to hurt me."

"Then go and kiss him, and tell him you forgive him for his carelessness, and ask him to forgive you for your anger towards him."

It was a sweet scene to see the loving children looked in each other's arms, kissing away each other's tears.

Little children, never do or say any thing in anger, but think again, and you will always find that the second thought is the wisest.

A GENTLEWOMAN.—"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child," said Lord Collingwood to his daughter, "the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper, but, my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook."

One likes always to see an impudent lawyer, whose forte it is to hatter and bully witnesses, brought up with a round turn by some victim of his ill-mannered bearing. We heard a recent instance the other day, which is worth relating:

A case was being tried on Long Island, about the soundness of a horse, in which a clergyman, not very conversant in such matters, was witness. He was a little confused in giving his evidence, and a blustering fellow of a lawyer, who examined him, at last exclaimed—

"Pray, sir, do you know the difference between a horse and a cow?"

"I acknowledge my ignorance," replied the clergyman; "I hardly know the difference between a horse and a cow, or a bull and a bull; only that a bull has horns, and a bull (bowing in mock respect to the pettifogger) luckily for me, has none!"

"You can retire, sir," said the lawyer; "I've no further questions to ask you!"