

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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

Vol. XXXIV.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1853.

No. 1478.

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Business.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shoe Shop to the house on King street, one door west of Mrs. Vassor's Confectionery, where he will keep on hand an excellent assortment of **ROOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.**, which will be sold very low.

The superintendence of the business, as heretofore, will be entrusted to Mr. Thomas C. Hayes. The best workmen that can be procured, will be kept ready to execute all orders for work, and every pains will be taken to give satisfaction. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

W. F. STRAYHORN.
January 30, 1853. 67-



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The subject of the rotation of crops is necessarily an important one. It is a question of chemistry, or the process by which plants live and are nourished. To understand the question requires some knowledge of the substances composing the soil, the water and the air, separate and in contact. It presupposes some acquaintance with natural history, and especially botany, or the science that treats of plants and their properties. The earth, air, and water, are the three grand agents by which the farmer works, and it should be his business to become acquainted with the elementary constituents of these several agents, and the influences they exert upon the seeds when in contact. Farmers carefully attending to a few simple experiments, facts, principles, and rules, established by other experimentalists, would obtain by this method so much practical enlightenment, as to well repay them for any trifling pecuniary outlay of time they might incur.

These remarks occur in consequence of reading an experiment which has taken place by Professor Daubeny on the rotation of crops, and on the quantity of inorganic matter abstracted from the soil, by various plants under different circumstances. This gentleman undertook the researches in the expectation of verifying the theory of Dr. Candolle, who attributed the deterioration experienced by most crops to the deleterious influence of the root excretions. For this purpose he set apart a number of plots of ground in a Botanic Garden, uniform as to quality and richness, one-half of which was planted each year, for many years, with the same species of crop, and the other half, with the same kinds succeeding each other in such a manner that no one plot should receive the same crop during the continuance of the experiments. The crops experimented upon were spring wheat, barley, turnips, hemp, flax, beans, tobacco, buckwheat, clover, oats, peas, mint, endive, parsley, &c. After a careful chemical examination of the crops, the Professor arrived at the following conclusions:—

First, That the falling off of a crop after repetition depends, in some degree, on the less ready supply of certain of the inorganic ingredients which it requires for its constitution; not but that two crops equally well supplied by the soil with these ingredients may take up different quantities of them, according as their own development is more or less favored by the presence of inorganic matter in the soil in a state of decomposition.

Secondly, That it is possible that a field many be unproductive, although possessing abundance of all the ingredients required by the crops, owing to their not being in a sufficiently soluble form, and, therefore, not directly available for the purposes of vegetation; so that in such a case the agriculturist has his choice of three methods—the first, that of imparting to the soil, by the aid of a manure, a sufficient quantity of these ingredients, in a state to be immediately taken up; the second, that of waiting until the action of decomposing agents disengages a fresh portion of these ingredients of the soil, (as by letting the land remain fallow); and the third, that of accelerating this decomposition by mechanical and chemical means.

Thirdly, That it is probable that in most districts a sufficient supply of phosphoric acid and of alkali, for the purposes of agriculture, lies locked up within the bowels of the earth, which might be set at liberty, and rendered available by the application of the artificial means above alluded to.

Fourthly, That the aim of Nature seems to be, to bring into this soluble, and therefore available, condition these inorganic substances by animal and vegetable decomposition; and, therefore, that we are contracting her beneficial efforts when we waste the products of this decomposition by a want of due care in the preservation of the various excrementitious matters at our disposal.

Fifthly, That, although we cannot deny that plants possess the power of substituting certain mineral ingredients for others, yet that the limits of this faculty are still imperfectly known, and the degree in which their healthy condition is affected by the change is still a matter for further investigation.

Lastly, That the composition of various plants as given by various experimentalists differs very widely, and leads us to conclude that we are supplied with an additional argument in favor of the importance of having the subject of such analysis

taken up by a public body possessed of competent means and facilities for deciding between the conflicting authorities, and supplying us with a more secure basis for future calculations.

COLTS.—The breaking of a colt should be commenced before he is twenty-four hours old. Handle him frequently, make a pet of him. Bridle him when young, and the winter when he is two years old place a wagon-saddle on his back, but buckle the girth loosely. Take it off at night, and after doing this a few times, add the breeching, and pursue this course with all parts of the harness, until the whole is familiar to him. Then add the whiffletree, and while a careful person leads him, hold back, so that he may feel the pressure of the collar or breast-plate gradually. If he is high-spirited, so much the better—if you do not beat him. Be resolute and firm with him, but not abusive. Let him understand that you are master, but a humane and reasonable one. Treat him in this manner, and ninety-nine in a hundred will need no other breaking. "Breaking" is the word; no other will express the practice which has obtained. They have been broken, head, neck, and legs, until they are nearly valueless, and not from any fault of their own, but from the ignorance of the breaker.

Colts do not refuse to work from any disposition not to earn a living, but because they do not understand what is required of them. They need to be encouraged, and this must be done gradually—not in a day, or a month, but months. There are only a few brief hints; study the animal yourself, and you will learn what course is required to be pursued.

New England Farmer.

A STRONG TEMPERANCE SPEECH.

We find in an Eastern paper the following arguments in favor of Temperance, by Mr. Edward Baines, of England, who is the member of Parliament, we believe, for Leeds. The following is an extract from his speech:—

"The peculiar danger of intoxicating drinks is in their extreme seductiveness, and in the all but unconquerable strength of the drinking habit when once formed; and their preterit malignity is in their being the parent or nurse of every kind of crime, wickedness and suffering.

"I say boldly, that no man living who uses intoxicating drinks, is free from danger of at least occasional, and if of occasional, ultimately of habitual excess. I have myself known such frightful instances of persons brought into captivity to the habit, that there seems to be no character, position, or circumstances that free men from the danger. I have known young men of the finest promise led by the drinking habit into vice, ruin, and early death. I have known such become virtual pariahs. I know many tradesmen whom it has made bankrupt. I have known Sunday school teachers, and superintendents even, whom it has dragged down to profligacy. I have known ministers of religion, in and out of the Establishment, of high academic honors, of splendid eloquence, nay, of vast usefulness, whom it has fascinated, and hurried over the precipice of public infamy, with their eyes open and gazing with horror on their fate. I have known some men, of the strongest and clearest intellect, and of vigorous resolution, whom it has made weaker than children and fools. I have known gentlemen of refinement and taste whom it has debased into brutes. I have known poets of high genius whom it has bound in a slavery worse than the galleys, and ultimately cut short their days. I have known statesmen, lawyers, and judges whom it has killed. I have known kind husbands and fathers, whom it has turned into monsters. I have known honest men whom it has made villains. I have known elegant and Christian ladies whom it has converted into bloated sinners.

"Is it not notorious that under the ravages of drunkenness the land mourns? That it is this which—I may almost say exclusively—fills our prisons, our work-houses, our lunatic asylums, our dens of pollution, and our hospitals; which causes most of the shipwrecks, fires, fatal accidents, crimes, outages, and suicides, that load the columns of our newspapers; which robs numberless wives of a husband's affection, and numberless children of a parent's fondness; which strips thousands of homes of every comfort, deprives scores of thousands of children of education, and almost of bread, and turns them on the streets; which leaves so many places of worship almost empty, and so many Mechanic's Institutes languishing, whilst the pot-houses are crowded; which brings down (it is estimated) six or seven thousand of our population every year to a drunkard's grave?"

"And of all the victims of intemperance, he it is remembered, there is not one who did not begin by moderate drinking, or who had the remotest idea when he began that he should fall into excess."

To be able to bear provocation is argument of great wisdom.

Speech of Mr. D. F. CALDWELL, OF WILMINGTON, Against amending the Constitution by Legislative Enactment.

Delivered in the House of Commons, when the "Free Suffrage" Bill was before the House, November, 1852.

MR. SPEAKER: Having delivered my views at some length upon this vexed and unprofitable question, during the session of our last Legislature, I did fondly hope and believe, at one time, that my duties here as representative might all be faithfully and honestly discharged without my having again to open my mouth upon it. But in this vain hope I have been most sadly disappointed by being again compelled to take the floor in reply to the speech of my honorable friend from Wake (Judge Saunders.) But before proceeding further with my remarks, I deem it due to myself and the distinguished gentleman, to whom I propose to reply, to observe that I do not expect to be able to bring one tithe of the ability to bear against this measure that he has displayed in advocating it here to day. But this much I humbly trust I may promise without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism or vanity, (if the gentlemen around me will encourage me with their attention while I am on the floor.) I promise them, that I shall exert myself to the utmost of my ability to prove to them, that it is neither our duty nor interest as representatives, or independent citizens of a free and sovereign State, to vote for this Bill. On the other hand I do most honestly and religiously believe it to be our sworn duty—a duty we owe alike to ourselves, to our constituents, and to our good and glorious old Commonwealth, to oppose this and all other attempts that may be made hereafter to alter or amend in any particular the present Constitution of the State, by Legislative Enactment, by all the means in our power and to the last extremity, yes, even to the bitter end of all honest and honorable opposition, come such a proposition from what quarter it may. And why do I believe this to be our imperative duty? Is it because I believe our Constitution is perfect, and that the amendments are wrong or dangerous in themselves? No, sir, by no means—I never have been, nor do I ever expect to be, guilty of so much stupidity and folly as to oppose so salutary a measure as that of Equal Suffrage. It embodies in itself too much equity and justice for me to oppose it if fairly and properly tendered. Before I could take this stand, or pursue this course, I will have first to prove false to myself, false to my friends, false to my country, yes, false to them, one and all together. In other words, I cannot, if I would, oppose Equal Suffrage without falsifying myself and thereby giving a libel upon my character or good sense, one or both. Paradoxical as it may seem, I am in every way consistent in declaring that I am a friend to free and equal suffrage, at the same time I am opposing this bill, for the simple reason that I am satisfied that it never will be obtained in this way. Time, chance, accident, and every possible contingency that can happen, are all against this legislative mode of amending the Constitution, and render it improbable, aye, impossible, almost, to effect any thing in this way, as our experience in this matter for the last six or eight years past plainly proves. If it be true that the Democratic party are in earnest in their attempts to give to the disfranchised portion of our fellow-citizens, free suffrage, they ought forthwith to cease to spend their time and the people's money, by obstinately continuing to urge this bill. He labors in vain, in my judgment, to give free suffrage to the people of North Carolina, who toil to effect that desired object by this mode. Your candidates for office may take the stump and canvass the State from centre to circumference, in every possible direction, and appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people, and thus dexterously manage to array the poor against the rich, and the east against the west, for the purpose of forcing this bill through these Halls; but they will find out at last, I hope, that this game will not answer their expectations. It is bad policy, in my judgment, to say nothing of morals, to do wrong, even if good is likely to grow of it. And if we were by common consent to pass this bill, and thereby establish a precedent in favor of amending the Constitution of this State by legislative enactment, that is precisely the predicament we would place ourselves in. I care not, if it be true, as some have contended here, that equal suffrage is the twin sister of liberty, and just as much an inalienable right as liberty itself. Yes, sir, they may be inherent rights, that are so completely identified that it is rendered morally impossible to keep them long separated in a free country, yet even

in that case we are not called on or required to grant this right by this bill. No, not even if we are certain that it is a natural right, and the largest proportion of that glorious inheritance that has been purchased for us by our gallant fore fathers and paid for in instalments of their own blood—say, not if convinced that the most of it was forced from their mutilated bodies, by the last throbs of their patriotic hearts,—if in granting it, it is proposed to do it in such a way as to break down and destroy at once and forever all the checks and balances in the Government.

Let us not forget that it has long ago been said by a republican, patriot and sage, that where checks and balances cease in a Republic, there anarchy and despotism begin. If this affirmation be true, then it is no heresy to assert, that the wild and unbridled democracy of the State can, and more likely would, prove to be a strong and many-headed despot. What then will be the effect of this measure on the government of this State, should it unfortunately pass? It will give free suffrage, but not equal suffrage. But this is not all it will do. If it was, I should not so seriously object to its passage. I honestly believe the extension of the right of suffrage would not only add to the prosperity and happiness of our people, but to the strength and lasting glory of my native land. Consequently I have long and consistently advocated the policy of extending, at once, Equal Suffrage to all of our citizens by an open convention. This, however, in such a way, as not to destroy the many checks and balances of our Government, which the present bill will do beyond question, if it is suffered to become a part and parcel of the constitution of North Carolina. We have been informed with considerable warmth and emphasis by the gentleman, who has just taken his seat, that there is no other such a constitution in this confederacy as that of our own. The constitutions of all the other States grant every man the right of voting whether he pays tax or not. But here in North Carolina we make the lawyer, doctor, divine, the merchant, mechanic, and soldier, pay as much tax as any other class of our citizens, but will not let them have the privilege of voting for Senator, though our Senators are all elected on the tax and property qualifications. Well, suppose, Mr. Speaker, all this be true, which I most cheerfully do, what then? Does it follow of necessity, that this bill ought to pass? Not at all. For if it was now instantly engrafted on the Constitution, it is a fact that ought to have powerful weight with us, that it would serve only to make it decidedly more unlike every other Constitution in the United States.

I take this occasion to remind the zealous friends of this measure, that no State in this Union has ever yet given all the people in their borders the right to vote at all their elections, and, at the same time, the further privilege of electing Senators and Commoners, at the same time, by the same body or class of voters, and for a precisely equal term of years. They have been more guarded in the fancied prodigality, with which they have given the right of Suffrage to their people than to clothe them with any such power. They have given all their people the right to vote, it is true, but they say to them that you must elect your Senators for a longer term of years. In many States the term of one-third of the Senators expires every two years. Besides, the Governor in many of these States, where all vote, is clothed with the veto power. Here our Governor has no such power, and this bill proposes to destroy all distinction between the Senate and House of Commons, and consequently, although the two branches are retained, yet one has no check upon the other. No State in this Union has given the right of Suffrage to every citizen on the same terms and conditions as proposed in the bill now on your table. We will have approached nearer an Athenian Democracy here in North Carolina, if this bill passes, than any State in this Confederacy has yet dared to propose. The House will see from these remarks, I trust, that I am altogether sincere when I declare again, that it is not to the boon proposed to be given that I object, but to the manner in which the Democrats on this floor declare it shall be granted, if it be given at all, and to the results that are likely to flow from this sad and deplorable mutilation of our venerable old Constitution. Here is my difficulty, and I confess it is one of such magnitude in my own mind, that as an honest man I cannot so far get over it as to vote for the project now before us. To speak plainly, I consider this legislative mode of amending the Constitution of a free people as a direct violation of all the republican doctrines and precedents bequeathed to us by our venerable sires. In fact, it is precisely the

one that the usurper Louis Napoleon took to overturn the Republic of France and make himself Emperor, and would no doubt suit the latitude of that unhappy land much better than any portion of this happy country.

The American people are not in the habit of forming or amending their Constitutions in this way. It is too insidious, indirect, tedious and expensive a method to be resorted to by an enlightened people any where. To advocate this mode in preference to that of a Convention, is to do nothing less than to assert that odious doctrine that the servant is greater than his lord. If the Constitution of the State belonged to the Legislature in any sense of that word, this mode might with some propriety be adopted. But when we remember that the Constitution is the embodiment of all the powers reserved by the people, its absurdity is made clearly manifest.

I contend that the Constitution is that higher law, which is greater even than the conscience of the Legislator while in the employment of his constituents. It must from the very necessity of the case rule over and dictate to him in all of his legislative acts. If he be an honest man, he cannot go beyond it. It is the People's law, in the strictest sense of that term, and the only unrepeatable one that they have, to stand up, as a mighty bulwark, between them and their delegated agents. Hence the great propriety of keeping it out of legislative hands. If it be indeed true, that "all political power is, of right, vested in and derived from the people only"—is it not reasonable to infer, (if we had no guides on this subject,) that no other power short of the people themselves, should have the right to touch the Constitution?

But it has been argued that the people have given us instructions on this point; and by twice electing David S. Reid to be Governor of the State, have authorized us to lay aside forthwith our proper and legitimate duties as legislators, and proceed at once to do as he may think proper to direct us with the fundamental law of this Commonwealth. This I deny—I deny every syllable of it—I deny it all, from beginning to end.

It is true Governor Reid has canvassed this State three several times, was defeated once, and elected twice, while advocating this measure. And here I would remark, there seems to be some improvement in the Democratic creed in their respect for the will of a majority. And I shall not now expect to hear any further opposition to the people's being consulted at the polls as to the call of a convention. But to proceed: The first time, Gov. Reid was elected by a very small majority. This, I contend, was given to him in consequence of some unfortunate differences and jealousies, local in their character, that then existed in the Whig ranks. In his second election his majority was somewhat increased. This originated from other causes, that might be easily enumerated, did time permit. I do not deny, however, that Gov. Reid gained hundreds, and it may be thousands of votes, by waging a constant war, as he and thousands of his partizan friends did, upon the Constitution, which I admit is imperfect in many of its leading provisions. This I shall attempt to show presently; but I will first hint at a few, a very few, things, to show how it was that many members came to receive their instructions to vote for this liberty-destroying measure. And when I have given you the "modus operandi," by which Democratic partisans, more to advance party interests, than to better the Constitution, "crosslified" it into favor, and themselves into seats in this Hall, you will agree with me, I apprehend, that there never has been a more contemptible and glaring political fraud practiced upon any people from the days of Adam down to the present hour.

Partizan politicians in the east did not scruple to take the stump and therefrom declare most positively to the people in that quarter, that if they did not go for free suffrage by legislative enactment, the west would be certain to force them into an open convention, and by this means manage to strip them (the east) of their strength and power. Whilst their coadjutors in the west, less scrupulous, if possible, with inimitable skill, managed by deception to ride into the Legislature upon the same hobby, by taking a different direction. They asserted with equal confidence to their fellow citizens in the west "that they never could obtain the proper weight and influence in Legislative councils of the State, if they could secure free suffrage." "That it was worse than death to secure a convention." "That it was worse than death to stand." "The only way to stand with certainty was to secure suffrage by legislative means." "That we could never secure it otherwise."

LADIES.

If you want to see pretty things, please call at the Drug Store, where you will find a great variety of Toilet and Fancy articles, consisting in part of the following:

Witcher Desks,	Bandoline Fixature,
Work Boxes, or Cases,	Silver Card Cases,
Fancy Baskets,	Pearl do.
Superb Cologne Bottles,	Paper Mache do.
Bohemian Glass,	Shell do.
Cologne/German Faints Glass Puff Boxes,	
Lubin's Extract,	Glass do.
Piver's do.,	New do.
Wright's do.,	(a new Combs in variety, articles.)
Pomades, in great variety,	Lilly White,
toilet,	Golden Medal (something new),
Pomade Dishes,	Gold Medal (something new),
Rose Hair Oil,	Paper Mache/Fort-Folio,
Hair Brushes,	Leather do.
Tooth Brushes,	Tablets, Ivory,
Nail Brushes,	
Bosides a great variety of other articles.	

October 26. 58-

Notice.

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

Thankful 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-

Wrapping Paper.

70 REAMS just received on commission, from the Raleigh Paper Mill.

We will sell it to Merchants as low as can be bought at the North, thereby saving the expense of getting it here.

LONG & WEBB.
December 14. 65-

NOTICE.

All the notes and accounts belonging to the firms of E. M. Holt & Co. and Wm. A. Carrigan & Co., and Stephen Moore, are placed in the hands of George Laws for collection. All persons interested are requested to make immediate payment to him.

STEPHEN MOORE.
December 11. 65-

UDOLPHO WOLFF'S AROMATIC SCHEDAM SCHNAPPS.

A PURE and genuine article, manufactured by him in SCHEDAM, 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-

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.

WE will, on the first day of January, proceed to collect all accounts standing longer than twelve months.

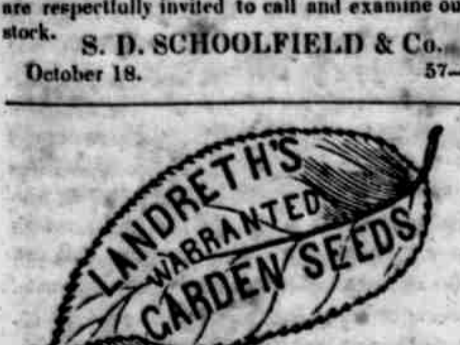
P. S. Those who owe us by note must make payment.

LONG & WEBB.
December 1. 63-

Drugs! Drugs!

THE Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS and SPICES, embracing a larger Stock than has ever before been offered in this market, and which they are prepared to sell low for Cash, or on six months time to punctual dealers. Physicians and others are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

S. D. SCHOOLFIELD & Co.
October 18. 57-



GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, at the Drug Store, a large supply of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh, from the celebrated Seed Store of David Landreth, Philadelphia.

January 4th, 1853. 67-

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

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