

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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

Vol. XXXIV.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1853.

No. 1698.

ONE THOUSAND PIANO FORTES!

Upwards of one thousand Pianos sold and never sold a bad one!

ALWAYS having had the SOLE Agency of the pianos of STRANDBY & DEWEES in Virginia and North Carolina—(more than one thousand.) enables us to assert with truth and confidence, from so long and well-tried experience that they are

UNSURPASSED IN TONE AND FINISH!

embracing in the same Piano a Most Melodious and Soft as well as a Most Powerful and Superb Tone.

We keep always on hand a large and varied stock of the latest styles and the lowest rates, so that purchasers can always find exactly the style, etc., they may want; the difference in price being occasioned only by the outward finish, enables those who wish to buy cheap instruments, the same advantages of a fine and beautiful tone as in a Piano of greater value. A large number we now sell, are left entirely to our own taste and selection, by those who are not able to present themselves, and as it always devolves much more responsibility upon us, with attention and caution and promptness to their orders, they shall have a Piano Forte at precisely the northern price, (as has been often tested,) and an instrument from the best makers in the world. Guaranteed, and allowed to be returned if not all they are represented to be.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Ware Rooms,
Corner Syracuse and Bank Streets,
Petersburg, Va., April 15, 1853. 82

Drugs! Drugs!

THE Subscribers are now receiving their Spring 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., April 19, 1853. 82

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase FIFTY Likely Negroes, of both sexes. Persons having this kind of property to sell, would do well to see them before selling, as they will pay the highest market prices. JAMES IVERSON ALLEN & CO., Orange county, June 16, 1853. 91

CLOTHING

For the FALL of 1853. PURCHASERS of CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING (at wholesale only) suitable to the Country Trade, to be found in the State.

ONE PRICE SYSTEM. Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited.

HANFORD & BROTHER,

29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House), N. Y. N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in this country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. June 20, 1853. 91

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. Vassett's Confectionary, where he will keep on hand an excellent assortment of BOOTS, 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 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 3d, 1853. 67

Office of the N. C. R. R. Co.,
July 19th, 1853. 5

NOTICE.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due, will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the first day of October next. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Sec'y & Treas. N. C. R. R. Co., July 26, 1853. 95-1w

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber's Machines, at Enos Mills, Orange county, will be in operation by the 10th of July; and customers are respectfully requested to bring their Wool in warm weather and well prepared, so that he can do work of that character which will not fail to please.

Flax Seed will be received in payment for Carding and for Wool Rolls. WM. S. CLAYTOR, June 7th, 1853. 89

MOLASSES.

JUST received, 10 Hogsheads of New Crop Molasses. LONG & WEBB, March 8, 1853. 76

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the 9th of June. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle without delay by cash, or note—of course the former will be preferred.

J. M. PARISH,
J. H. PARISH,
July 8th, 1853. 94

COME AND BUY!

THE subscribers having purchased the stock of Goods owned by J. M. & J. H. Parish, will continue the business at the same place under the style of J. M. & C. E. Parish, and will be glad to see their friends and the public generally at their store. They intend to sell cheap for cash, and persons wishing to buy will find it to their interest to give them a call.

J. M. & C. E. PARISH,
Petersburg, Orange, July 8

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WE have just received our SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Fresh call and see them. They will be sold upon accommodating terms.

Superior FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which have heretofore been great satisfactions.

LONG & WEBB,
April 12th, 1853. 81

COPARTNERSHIP.

D. EDMUND STURDUE & CO. have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine. They will promptly attend to all services in their profession. June 3d, 1853. 89

House & Lot for Sale.

Having removed to Chapel Hill, the subscriber offers his residence in the town of Hillsborough for sale. The Dwelling is large and roomy, and very conveniently sited. There is a good Office on the lot, with two rooms, a Well, Barn and Stables, and every necessary Out House. The House is situated on King Street, convenient to the Court House. Apply to the subscriber, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

HUGH WADDELL,
April 12th, 1853. 81

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions

June Term, A. D. 1853.

William Patterson, Administrator of David Bennett, deceased,

vs.
Daniel Bennett, John Whorton and his wife Jane, Elizabeth Shofner, Peter Coble and wife Sally, Martin Staley and wife Nelly, John Bennett, Thomas Bredelove and wife Nancy.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Thomas Bredelove and John Bennett, reside without the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Thomas Bredelove and John Bennett to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Alamance county, to be held for said county at the court house in Graham, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Faucett, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1853.

JOHN FAUCETT, c. c. c.
July 26. [Price adv. \$5:50.] 95

THOMAS WEBB,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

CONTINUES to practice in the Courts of Orange and Alamance. Due diligence will be given to the collection of claims. Applications for Pensions and Bounty Lands promptly attended to. The highest cash prices given for Land Warrants. Office in the Court House.

February 2d, 1853. 73

A fresh supply of

Moffatt's Life Pills and Phlegm Bitters,

Received and for sale at the Post Office,
November 17. 61

BOOTEES.

LADIES' Thin-Sole Bootees, from J. Miles & Son, Philadelphia, just received by

LONG & WEBB,
June 15. 90

Just to hand,

AT THE DRUG STORE,

BEATRICE, the great Novel of the age; Daisy Burns; Life in Earnest; Happy Home; Cheever's Pilgrim's Progress; Startling Questions; Memoirs of Lady Calahoun; Life in New York; The Young Marooner; Woman's Friend; Vilette; Daniel Webster's Works, complete; Kitson's Daily Readings of the Bible; Grace of Christ; Memoirs of Robert and J. A. Haldane; Prayer Books; Hymn Books; a lot of New Music, &c.

June 8th, 1853. 89

Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio!

A MOST charming volume, for sale at the Drug Store.

July 5. 93

FRESH FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

VANILLA, Lemon, and Peach.

Also Superior French Brandy and Wines, or Medicinal purposes. For sale by

LONG & WEBB,
June 22d, 1853. 91

A GOOD FEMALE TEACHER

want of a situation. Apply to the Editors of the Recorder.

June 27th, 1853. 92



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Letters from Professor Emmons.

June 3, 1853.

To His Excellency David S. Reid:

Sir: I have been tempted to dwell on the importance of the clover crop, because I deem the cultivation of this plant as the most important measure which the planter can adopt. I have alluded to its value as a fodder for stock, and I have also dwelt upon its importance as a fertilizer. It is true, it is not so valuable for horses and cattle as timothy or the red top, still its qualities recommend it to planters as one of the best crops I have named. The pea, it is true, is more easily cultivated, and forms a substitute for clover. To a person who has been familiar with a stock growing country, it is difficult to reconcile his mind to a condition which is so unfavorable to this branch of business. He sees corn fields and wheat fields, but where are the grasses and clovers which constitute so largely the food of stock? It is true cattle and horses seem fond enough of the leaves of the Indian Corn, but of this there is never a full supply. Corn, yet on the cob, is the principal article of food for horses. What is the consequence? Half, or almost half, of the horses are blind from inflammation of the eyes, produced by feeding this stimulating food. But cows, I believe, never get corn or any thing else, except what may be said they literally work for. Poor things, I have said, when I met them grubbing in the woods, your owners deserve a short allowance of corn bread, at least two days in the week. Then to see their bags, which are about the size of a coffee cup, and crown the whole, the girl stripping the teat with one hand and holding a pint cup in the other to catch the stream, and the little cat-like chunting away on the other side to charge the poor beast to give down the precious fluid. The subject is too serious to be laughed at, and yet a sober man's gravity is greatly inclined to laugh at the circumstances. I have named. Why is it the cattle are lean and dwarfish? Did they spring from a little breed, like the little bit of horses called Shetland ponies? Certainly not. They are dwarfish, lean, and poorly adapted to their wants. Really true it is, that they are small animals, because they are obliged to roam the fields and woods in all seasons, without shelter or protection from storm. It may seem unnecessary in a case so mild as North Carolina to pile barns for the special purpose of protecting stock. Facts, however, are strong arguments. If a well bred, portly cow is brought from any clime and put upon the short allowance of common herd here, it will not be a generation before the change comes, and in place of a good looking progeny they have already passed into a deteriorated race. The climate of North Carolina, it is true, is by no means so severe as Massachusetts and New York are; and yet the severity contributes to dwarf the animal. With hay and regular feed, shelter would perhaps be so necessary; still, a sufficient quantity of good food is essential to the maintenance of a breed. Even the present breed, if carefully cared for, would present a striking improvement in a single generation. Let them, therefore, be fed, it may compound interest into the pocket of the owners.

But then, as an essential requisite to accomplish such a change, it will require the cultivation of grasses and clovers. The argumen measures of this character, do not arise solely from the possession of a little and a better revenue from the species of husbandry. This, however, is a sufficient argument for change I am advocating, and requires, if attempted, a change of the stock in pastures, and a fertilizing matter derivable from this source may be saved; it is at once manageable, and it should be from all this, that the plantations should undergo a material change for the better. How is it with the feeders of stock? Why they pay at high prices, cattle for fattening

though they may expend upon the carcass as much as it has cost them, and therefore make nothing when brought to the slaughter house, yet money is made by the accumulation of excrement. This renders the fields green and luxuriant, grows the grain and adds to the wealth of the owner. So in this State, a change of the kind I have attempted to advocate, would, I believe, add greatly to the wealth of individuals and the State.

I am, most respectfully, your servant,
E. EMMONS.

June 7, 1853.

To His Excellency David S. Reid:

Sir: The position which I have taken in regard to the relative value of old and new land, I made the subject of an address at Smithfield on Monday evening. I stated to the gentlemen present that lands which had been tilled for half a century were now in as good a condition to be cultivated with as large a profit as at any former time; that they should by no means be regarded as depreciated in value, and certainly not to be looked upon as worthless or as lands which should be abandoned. Probably the common view which has been heretofore taken of the old lands has exercised a highly injurious feeling, one which has diminished the population of the State. Besides this effect, the view has operated injuriously by standing as an objection to an attempt at improvement, or as a bar to the institution of a better system of means for their reclamation. I do not pretend that the tardiness of planters to improve is to be attributed entirely to this, but it is sufficient to know that it has had its influence, and that that influence is still in operation. I find, however, very few are willing to admit that old lands are as valuable as new; indeed, I found there were those present who denied it point blank. Unless it is true, let the objector account for the fact that England produces more bread-stuffs and fattens more cattle upon the same number of acres of land than she did one hundred years ago. And how is it, it may be inquired, that lands which have been cultivated for two thousand years are still productive? History is in favor of the doctrine. The capabilities of soil must remain good; the power to be improved cannot be lost—it must and will remain. It is really one of the essential provisions of Providence to sustain life to the end; it is a prospective arrangement by which the coming generations should still enjoy the former productiveness of the soil and an encouragement to labor. If we were to admit that lands were continually depreciating in fertility, that by no well directed labor and expenditure of means the productiveness of the soil could be sustained, it would present a sad prospect for future generations. Planters and farmers should discard the idea that when the original elements of fertility are withdrawn from the soil that then it is of diminished value and must necessarily fall off continually in productiveness. The contrary, as I have intimated, I believe to be true. I believe, moreover, that an intelligent farmer may and can create, as it were, a second condition which will be more profitable and more productive than the first. This doctrine has hope in it, and exhaustion will lead to the institution of manures which shall sustain a succession of profitable harvests to the end of time. The permanent basis upon which to improve, trine that soils are designed to retain a and which shall yield results successful in proportion to the means and skill employed, is the only one which is accordant to those arrangements which prevail everywhere else. I conceive that this doctrine is the only one which can incite a planter or farmer to put forth his energies to that extent which shall measure to him the capabilities of his lands. I do not propose to attempt to sustain this view by further argument at this time, my purpose in presenting it in this form is answered if I have said enough to secure for it an attentive reflection.

I am, Sir, most respectfully yours,
E. EMMONS.

Everettsville, June 10, 1853.

To His Excellency David S. Reid:

In my opinion there is no better criterion by which to judge of the progress of a people than by their efforts in the improvement of their lands. There may be excitements arising from the discovery of rich mines of metals, and active speculations in them may be going on and great investments of capital may be made, but after all, the prosperity of a State depends upon agriculture; and accessions to her population by this class, or the institution of measures for improvement of lands already occupied, are the safest and more certain tests of an advancement in prosperity and wealth. It may not be admitted that the rank which a peo-

ple holds in civilization can be measured by the number of bushels of grain it may raise; if it is not so, it has much to do with it, for it can not be doubted that thought has been active.

In North Carolina one great improvement has scarcely been entered upon, but there are those who are thoughtful upon it—this improvement consists in provisions for pasturage. I am satisfied that in the course of a few years an entire revolution will be effected in the mode of raising and keeping stock. The present system nurses in its bosom immorality and crime.

There is a population which is not confined to the outskirts of civilization, but which is mingled more or less with the body politic everywhere, and which is destitute of the principles of honesty; and are, therefore, ready, when opportunity presents, to take what belongs to another. Cattle, sheep, and hogs which are allowed to range the forests have no security under the present system of pasturage. They are taken and appropriated by the lazy and indolent. The fact is well known, but such are the circumstances under which these thefts are committed, that the guilty always escape detection and punishment. This fact alone will ultimately lead to the construction of enclosures. This must lead to a contraction of ranges. The next step will be to increase the amount of food upon the more limited areas. The planter who has a proper regard to the morals of his neighborhood cannot well pursue a system which is so pregnant with evil, and which holds out opportunities to commit crime under circumstances which defy detection. It is true we should entertain only a feeble hope of a change, if it could not be shown that pasturage is a feasible scheme, and can be secured by any planter or farmer who owns fifty acres of land, or even much less than that. If a farmer owns only fifteen acres it would be a good policy to put one third of it in pasturage—by pasturage I mean a provision to keep stock during summer upon the better grasses, and not upon the wild grasses and herbage of forests. Pasturage cannot be secured in the south except by special means, unless it be in the higher and cooler portions of this section of the Union. Tillage must precede the formation of a pasture; it will not grow up of itself. The special means for this object are these: plowing, manuring, and the sowing of the proper seed. The plowing should be deep, and I would recommend a dressing of lime, marl, or guano, prior to plowing. The furrows should be well laid, and the surface will be greatly improved by the roller; indeed, it is often a very essential operation in order to secure the germination of seed. The manuring should consist of a combination of the two modes prevalent among farmers, viz: the sowing of a crop of buck wheat, or clover, for the purpose of plowing it in when in blossom, and the free use of compost of marl or lime, and peat, or any organic matter which can be obtained from the plantation. The green crop should be well plowed in and covered, and remain two or three weeks. The surface is then ready to receive a dressing of manure and the mixed grass seeds, consisting of orchard grass, timothy, red top, Kentucky blue grass and clover. The roller should be applied after the seed are lightly dragged in. It may be proper to remark that neither grass nor clover seed admit of being buried deeply. This plan may be objected to from its expense; but when contrasted with the present system, it is not only a stock saving scheme, but it is a part of the only scheme by which stock can be improved. A planter may purchase a flock of the best Durham, Devon, Ayshire or Jersey cows, and turn them upon his range, however good it may be, and in less than one year the flock will have lost its value, even if he has succeeded in saving with extraordinary care his original number. Forest feed is incompatible with improvement. I acknowledge that cattle of these ranges do accumulate some fat, but under the present system it is lost in the winter; besides under this system they never acquire their proper size. If the system of pasturage ever takes the place of ranges, several changes will surely follow. 1st. Better herds of cattle will become common, and the small lean kind will disappear before them. 2d. Barns and out-houses will be improved and adapted to the kind of stock which may be kept. 3. Fertilizers will be greatly increased, and with them the means for the better improvement of the plantation. The fertilizers can then be saved. 4th. Plantations which are excessive in size will be diminished; it will be seen twenty acres of corn well cultivated will produce more than forty acres of stock kept by pasturage in summer and folded and fatted in winter upon

hay in part, makes it possible—in fact easy, to secure all the fertilizing matter which may be produced. The want of pasturage in North Carolina is one of the great defects in its husbandry.

I am, sir, most respectfully, yours,
E. EMMONS.

PAINFUL REGRETS.

Bulwer, a man of genius and greatly admired by some, said in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, in 1843. "I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life in chasing pleasure where it is not to be found."

How much better if Bulwer had discovered his mistake at an earlier period! Had he employed his gifted mind in strengthening the cords of virtue, in repressing unholy passions instead of fanning them, how different would have been his review of life! "I am gloomy and unhappy!" Richard Baxter said no such thing at the close of his useful life. He had written much, but he had not "chased pleasure where it is not to be found." John Bunyan made no such record at the close of his life; nor did Owen, or Edwards, or Brainard, or Wesley, or Fuller, or Scott, or Payson. Men will reap as they sow, in spite of all their hopes and efforts to the contrary. We have often thought of the Italian actor in Paris. He was "gloomy and unhappy" like Bulwer. He consulted a physician. His physician advised him to mingle at scenes of gaiety. Especially, said he, go to the Italian theatre, and if Carlini does not dispel your gloom your case must be desperate indeed. "Alas, sir," replied the patient, "I myself, am Carlini, and while I make all Paris full of laughter and merriment, I am dying with melancholy and chagrin."

What a commentary upon those pleasures in which so many indulge to keep up the spirits and drive away melancholy! A life devoted to usefulness, a life of honest piety, is the only one which comes to a close without painful regrets.

Taking him at his Word.—Augustelli, a learned Italian, devoted much of his attention to alchemy. He was firmly convinced that any metal could be converted into gold. Only one thing bothered him, and that was to find out the way. Having written a book on this subject, he dedicated it to Leo X., who was then Pope, expecting a rich present in return. He was somewhat surprised, shortly after, to receive from His Holiness a purse, and a letter, informing him that as he could make gold he needed only a purse to put it in.

ARCHITECTURAL JOKE.—"How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a neat, two story house, "they commenced that building only last week, and are already putting in the lights."

"Yes," rejoined his friend, "next week they will put in the liver."

Cornelius made a memorandum of this "rights merrie jester," and intends to insert it as his own in his next original work.

When the British fleet arrived off New Orleans in December, 1814, previous to Pakenham landing his army, the admiral of the fleet sent his compliments to Gen. Jackson, and informed him, that he (the admiral) would do himself the honor of eating his Christmas dinner in New Orleans.

"May be so," replied old Hickory, "but I shall do myself the honor of sitting at the head of the table."

THE EFFECT OF A TIMELY ADMONITION.—An individual, who was cheated by a grocer out of a pound of sugar, by that quantity of sand being mixed with the material, put an advertisement in the paper, stating that if the rascal who cheated him did not making restitution by sending him seven pounds of good sugar, he would expose his rascality. The next day he received from nine different grocers nine seven-pound packages of sugar! Comment, as the newspapers sometimes very forcibly say, is needless.

A SOLITARY VOYAGER.—The schooner Empire, Capt. Barker, arrived at Boston on Saturday from Darien, Ga. During the voyage, all the crew, consisting of two sailors, a cook and a boy, together with the mate, died of Southern fever. The last man died on the 9th instant, since which time he has had to navigate the vessel and to bring her into port alone. He himself had been sick, but had recovered. He was 30 days alone on the sea.

strawberries, peaches, in fact any fruit may be preserved in air-bottles so as to retain its natural flavor, with but little labor or expense. The secret consists in exhausting the air from the bottles and making the corks air-tight.