HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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

Vol. XXXIV. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1853. No. 1699.

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 STODART & DUNHAM in Virginia and North Carolina—together with the unparalled number we have sold, (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 Mellow and Soft, as well as a Most Powerful and Superb Tone.

We keep always on hand a large and varied stock of the *newest 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 cheaper 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 be present themselves, and as it always devolves much more responsibility upon us, all may be assured, who want good Pianos, that with attention, caution and promptness to their orders, they shall have a Piano Forte *at precisely the no there 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 Sycamore 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. 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. 91tf—

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 States.

☞ We do business on the

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

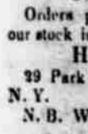
OILED CLOTHING

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. Vasseur'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 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 3d, 1853. 67—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ALAMANCE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,—May Term, A. D. 1853.

Sophia Gilliam vs. James Gilliam.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court, upon the returns of the sheriff, that the defendant, James Gilliam, is not to be found in this county, it is ordered by the Court that proclamation be made for the defendant to come into court and answer, as commanded by the subpœna.

It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months, in the Greensborough Patriot and Hillsborough Recorder, for the absent defendant, James Gilliam, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Alamance, at the Court House in Graham, on the 8th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against him.

Witness, W. J. Gragson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1853.

W. J. GRAGSON, C. S. C.
July 26. [price adv $ 50.] 95—3m

TRADE! TRADE!!

WE want to trade for TOW AND COTTON CLOTH.

LONG & WEBB.
February 1st, 1853. 71—

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

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.
Parishville, Orange, July 8. 94—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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

☞ We would call particular attention to our Superior FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which have heretofore given great satisfaction.

LONG & WEBB.
April 12th, 1853. 81—

COPARTNERSHIP.

DR. EDMUND STRUDWICK & SON have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine. They will promptly attend to calls for services in their profession.

June 3d, 1853. 89—

House & Lot for Sale.

Having removed to Chapel Hill, the subscriber offers his late residence in the town of Hillsborough for sale. The Dwelling House is large and roomy, and very conveniently arranged. 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, 1353. 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 Shoffner, Peter Coble and wife Sally, Martin Staley and wife Nelly, John Bennett, Thomas Breedlove and wife Nancy.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Thomas Breedlove 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 Breedlove 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 Counsellor 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 Phœnix 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; Daisey Burns; Life in Earnest; Happy Home; Cheever's Pilgrim's Progress; Startling Questions; Memoirs of Lady Calcahoun; Life in New York; The Young Maroones; Woman's Friend; Villette; Daniel Webster's Works, complete; Kittoe'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 in want of a situation. Apply to the Editors of the Recorder.
June 27th, 1853. 92—

RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Farmer's Journal.

Farmers, do not turn your Stock upon your Fields.

It has been a very common practice among the farmers of this State, after gathering the crops from their fields, to turn their stock upon them and let them eat the stalks and vines. There has, in our opinion, been nothing that has so much conduced to the general exhaustion of our lands as this practice, although we have been very often told by farmers that they regarded it as farm economy. All writers upon Agricultural Chemistry readily admit that the stalks and vines of plants must be left upon the field, in order that, by their decomposition, they may return to the soil the elements for the reproduction of succeeding crops. The various plants we cultivate are composed of elements, a part of which are mineral and a part vegetable, and the mineral must necessarily be afforded to the plant by the soil. Now, is it not very plain to be seen, that if year after year these mineral elements are taken away from the soil, without leaving any means for a re-supply, that in a few years the soil in which they once existed will be deficient in them? A very large quantity, it is true, are carried away in the crop; but if, in addition to this, the stalk and vine are consumed by stock, from what source can the soil obtain them again, unless they be supplied in the form of manure? Our readers will recollect that in the last number of our paper we answered a question submitted by a farmer from Green county, in which we ventured to account for the failure of the pea crop upon land that formerly was well adapted to the cultivation of the pea. This exhaustion had no doubt been caused by this very practice of turning stock upon the fields in the fall, as farmers say, "to eat the peas, and thereby save them from wasting." In the vine or stalk of the pea is contained twenty-seven per cent. of the carbonate of lime; and these being consumed year after year by cattle, horses, and hogs, it is but reasonable to suppose that the land would fail to produce the pea luxuriantly. The exhaustion of land by this practice cannot be perceived very readily in the beginning, and hence the continuation of it; but every farmer may rest assured that he is sustaining a very great damage by continuing the practice. Let us now look into the saving that is so generally believed to be caused by turning stock upon the fields. Practical demonstration has proved the fact, that by giving proper attention to any kind of stock in the way of furnishing materials for making and saving manure, that the food consumed will be paid for in the return made by the manure to the land. If this be true, and we do not doubt it in the least, the practice of suffering stock to run at large upon fields must be a bad one indeed. It is true that hogs turned upon a field in the fall upon which peas have been sown, will become fat; but the manure from them may be said to be almost lost, for it is deposited in every direction and upon the surface of the land, and volatile properties, by far the most important, are scattered "to the four winds." As we said before, the hog improves at the expense of the land, which is greatly injured, and without the application of manure, will fail to produce. If the hog were kept up in a close pen, and the proper attention paid to the collecting of materials for making manure, the land might be much improved by the application of this manure, and not as in the other case, at the expense of the hog. The farmer would find it much to his interest to keep every kind of stock from his fields, and thereby leave upon them the materials for the reproduction of other crops.

From the Ohio Cultivator

SOAP MAKING

D. W. C. B. of Miami country, inquires how to manage in making good soap, as he has had bad "luck" in this operation. We do not believe there is any more *luck* in making soap than in making rail fence. The only requisite is to know how. The following, from a correspondent in the third volume of the Ohio Cultivator, is such advice as we should give in the matter, premising that the ashes, while in gathering, should be kept dry. The presence of a small quantity of salt in the grease will not prevent its union with the lye:

"Put lime in the bottom of your leach; say one bushel for ten of ashes; (if you saturate your ashes with hot water two or three days before running off you lye, you will obtain the strength much better;) run off your lye, and have it clean, and strong enough to bear an egg the bigness of a dime above the surface; put it into your barrel or tub cold, and for one barrel melt and turn in about thirty pounds of clean grease or lard; stir it well together, and stir frequently for three or four days, and you will have 'nice' white pleasant smelling soap, one gallon of which will be worth more than two gallons of the black rank soap made by boiling lye, bones, rinds and scraps all together. CYNTHIA."

WHAT A COUNTRY IS OURS!

"It is now the 3d of June," says a Massachusetts paper of that date, "and the apple trees are full of blossoms. A few such days as this will bring the corn up full." On the same day, a gentleman writing from Mississippi, said, "It is now the 3d of June, my early apples have been fit to cook for some time, and peaches are ripe and good. My corn is well filled. A few such days as this will make it fit to grind."

What a country is ours, in which two such paragraphs could be written, and both on the same day! One man's apple trees just blooming, another man's fruit already ripe. In one section the corn scarcely coming up, in another the corn almost ready for grinding. There is scarcely another nation on the globe of which this could be said; and certainly none in which such extent of territory is combined with so much civilization. Russia reaches, like the United States, from the borders of the torrid zone to high, cold latitudes. England, if her colonies are taken into computation, embraces every variety of climate. These are the only two nations that rival ours in this respect. But Russia is semi-barbarous, and England scattered instead of compact. The United States alone it is which unites civilization with extent of territory.

And this country of ours, moreover, is comparatively undeveloped as yet. Its twenty-five millions will be two hundred millions, and that before many generations shall have passed. The population of Massachusetts is considered dense, but the time will come when almost the entire nation will be as thickly settled. What a country will be ours then! The trade between various sections of the republic, the domestic trade as it is called, is already one of vast magnitude. But this trade is nothing to what it will be when the inhabitants number two hundred millions, and when, instead of one railroad to the Pacific, there will be, perhaps, so many as there are now rail roads be- the Atlantic and the West. The products of one region will then be, as it were, common to all, the facilities of intercommunication favoring their rapid exchange. Perpetual summer will reign at our tables, in an abundance of delicious fruits, side by side with perpetual winter, as seen in the crystal ice that cools our water. The apple blossoms that bloomed one day in Minesota, will then, perhaps, grace the hair of the New Orleans belle on the next. The fresh corn, that is plucked in Florida on Friday, may then, perhaps, be eaten in the State of Washington on Sunday. What a country, we repeat, is ours! But it is nothing to what it will be! *Phila. Bulletin.*

THE IMMUNITY OF CRIME.

From the Albany State Register.

There is no concealing or denying the fact that in the present day there is a very strong and a very dangerous inclination on the part of the public acting in the capacity of jurors to suffer their feelings to sway their verdicts, and to permit the oaths they take as jurymen to give way before the sentiments they experience as men. * *

The public in the present day are too apt to suffer their feelings to gain the mastery over their sense of duty, and to yield to that dangerous spirit of "higher-lawism," which, if not speedily checked, threatens to work the most disastrous consequences. When a man is acting as a juror on any case, he is guilty of perjury if he does not calmly view the evidence and render his verdict rightly, according to his best judgment, without fear, favor, or prejudice. However unpleasant a duty he may have to perform, it is one from which he dare not shrink if he respects his own conscience and the requirements of the law. The moment he suffers his feelings to bias him one way or the other, he violates his oath, and is unfit for the position in which he is placed. We have often thought that the example of the judge who sentenced his own son might be studied with advantage by many in the present day. The duty and the advantage of a straight course of even handed justice is set forth in the dialogue between the Chief Justice and the young King, in the second part of Shakspeare's play of Henry IV; and yet how few in our times, occupying even the highest judicial position, would resist the influence which a prince could bring to bear upon the defeat of justice? To how few could a monarch say,

"Happy am I that have a man so bold
That dares do justice on my proper son;
And not less happy, having such a son,
That would deliver up his greatness so
Into the hands of justice."

A juryman occupies a position equal to that of judge. His voice decides the innocence or guilt of a fellow being; to him does the accused party look for justice, and to him does his country look for the vindication and enforcement of her laws. He is the guardian of the peace and the wellbeing of society. The duty he owes to the world requires that he shall punish guilt as much as the duty he owes to his fellow man requires that he shall shield and protect innocence. If laws are to be enforced at all—if society is to be held together by the bonds which at present cement it; if peace and order is not to give way to violence and anarchy—then it is necessary that justice should wear a stern unyielding front, and that every man who consents to be the minister of the law should do his duty with rigid and unflinching integrity. We know that it is a difficult matter for human nature to overcome prejudice, but in proportion to the hardness of the task should be the guard we throw around our hearts when justice requires us to remain calm and impartial upon any matter. And unless we feel competent to the undertaking, we should refuse to act in the capacity of jurymen.

A great deal has been said and written concerning the alarming increase of crime among us. Cannot the cause of this increase be traced to the easy construction too frequently put upon the law, and to the facilities which are afforded for criminals to escape from the consequences of their guilt? It seems to be fashionable now for the public sympathy to array itself on the side of an offender; and the more heinous his crime the greater is the interest he excites in the minds of the people. No sooner has a murder been committed than a set of pretended "philanthropists" set to work to excite a sentiment of compassion, not for the victim who has been hurried to an untimely grave, but for the ruffian who stands a chance of paying with his life the penalty of his crime. The horrors of death by hanging are vividly set forth, and all that can serve to awaken compassion for the murderer is brought forward on his behalf by these fosterers of lawlessness. And all this evil is consummated with upturned eyes and clasped hands, as though the perpetrators were very saints and patterns of law-abiding citizens. Until the morbid sympathy which is felt for crime is utterly eradicated, and until these most dangerous of philanthropists cease the practice of their "devilish saintliness," we cannot look for a due and just enforcement of the laws, and its natural accompaniment, a decrease of crime.

POPULATION STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The census of Great Britain in 1851 has just been published in two thick volumes. The number of people returned were 21,121,967, of whom 10,386,048 were males, 10,735,919 females, thus giving the ladies the advantage. On the night of the census 12,924 were sleeping on barges, (vessels,) 9,972 in barns, and 8,277 in the open air or under tents. The number of families in Great Britain were 4,312,388; inhabited houses, 3,648,347. The towns, villages, &c. in Great Britain, 17,150. The British Isles, 500; inhabited, 175. Great Britain has upwards of twenty one millions, and Ireland upwards of six millions of souls. Anglesey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man have 50,000, and Guernsey, Lewis, Skye, and Shetland over 20,000. These numbers, however, rapidly descend in the remaining islands from 10,000 to 1,000, 500, 400, 100, 40, 30, 20, 10; and, finally, at Inchcalm, an appanage of Fife, there is an island with one man only on it.

The Boston Courier has the following on the subject:

While the United States are yearly receiving hundreds of thousands of emigrants from the British islands, it will be not uninteresting to know something of the progress of population in that country. The result of the British census 1851 have just been laid before Parliament. The [illegible] *millions* [illegible] weighing upwards of *fifty two tons*. This enormous mass of "night reading" was digested into a volume of 1,250,000 pages; which, being rather too bulky for popular use, was further abridged into three volumes of manageable size, though none of the slenderest.

Although Great Britain has lost, we believe, nearly a million of inhabitants during the past three or four years, yet her population has been regularly advancing from one decennium to another during the present century. In 1801 the population of England and Wales was nine millions; in 1811 it had risen to ten; in 1821 to twelve; in 1831 to fourteen; in 1841 to sixteen; and in 1851 it amounted to eighteen millions. The rate of increase per cent. was greatest between 1811 and 1821, since which year it has been steadily diminishing, and the progression has therefore, practically speaking, been arithmetical instead of geometrical.

The population tables, with which these volumes are chiefly occupied, are prefaced by a report illustrative of the general subject. This report furnishes a set of diagrams showing the density of the population in different parts of the kingdom; and it supplies ingenious illustrations calculated to assist the reader in realizing to his imagination the vast numbers which he is called upon to grasp. Few persons, probably, would suppose that all the men, women, and children in Great Britain might stand upon an area seven square miles in extent, and that, too, without inconvenient crowding. A century ago they would have occupied about one-third of that space; half a century ago, one-half.

The report gives the following statements as the consequences which have grown out of the above-mentioned increase of population:

"Within the last fifty years the number of acres to each person living has fallen from 5.4 to 2.7 acres in Great Britain, and from four to two acres in England and Wales. As a countervailing advantage, the people have been brought into each others' neighborhood, their average distance from each other has been reduced in the ratio of three to two, labor has been divided, industry has been organized in towns, and the quantity of produce, either consisting of or exchangeable for the conveniences, elegancies, and necessaries of life, has, in the mass, largely increased, and is increasing at a more rapid rate than the population."

It is interesting to know in what particular localities, and under what social and industrial circumstances, population has made the greatest advances. It appears from the report that the towns which have most rapidly increased during the last half century, are those engaged in the manufacture of straw-plait; next come the the watering places on the coast, and then the great seats of the cotton manufacture, which afford a home to about one-fifteenth of the whole population of England.

The number of persons absolutely houseless, and found dwelling in the open air, or seeking a temporary lodging for the night in barns and outhouses, is 18,000. It will be observed that neither Scotland nor Ireland are included in these statistics.

France, it appears, has advanced at a slower pace than England during the above period. In 1791 the population of France was somewhat short of 30,000,000. In 1848 it had not reached 36,000,000. England has two acres and half of land to each inhabitant; France three and a half. In England the supply of food has been relatively as well as absolutely increasing during the present century; in France it has been diminishing. Both nations have suffered from war, but not in an equal degree. It may be doubted, however, whether this inequality will account for the difference in their rate of advance in population.

A FEARFUL ACCOUNT.—Mr. Everett, late Secretary of State, is generally known as a gentleman of extensive information, and one who will not "speak without book" on important subjects involving statistical facts. From a computation of his it appears that the use of alcoholic beverages cost the United States directly, in ten years, $120,000,000; has burnt or otherwise destroyed $5,000,000 worth of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prison and 100,000 children to the poor house; caused 1,500 murders and 5,000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

A SINGULAR FACT.—A marri[illegible] solemnized in [illegible]h Carolina [illegible]able, either [illegible] by the [illegible]nal or [illegible] [illegible]arolina [illegible] [illegible]een [illegible] South [illegible] by coup[illegible] [illegible]ne ma[illegible]