Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXV. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1853. No. 1769.

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following:—and refer further enquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation,
Laurens R. R., S. C., Aug. 4, 1853.

J. C. Ayer. Dear Sir,—My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a tea-spoon-full every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night, I found a decided change for the better, and after three days use he was able to eat or drink without pain.

Its use in the above named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude, prompts me in addressing you these lines,—but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.—Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect,
JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you if you wish it.

Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852.

J. C. Ayer, Sir: This may certify that I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year; and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I say it is a priceless remedy.

Yours very respectfully,
D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 28, 1850.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. My dear Sir,—Your medicine is much approved of by those who have used it here, and its composition is such as to insure and maintain its reputation. I invariably recommend it for pulmonary affections, as do many of our principal physicians.

I am your friend,
CHAS. STREATER, M. D.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Massachusetts.

☞ Sold by S. D. Schoolfield, Hillsborough, Mr. J. S. Lucas, Chapel Hill, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally.

October 4. 05—4m

Cheapest, Shortest, & Most Expeditious Route

To Petersburg and the North.

TRAVELLERS coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage, and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route *via* Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.

Office Greensville & R. R. R. Co.,
Gaston, Sept. 13, 1853. 03-2m

JUST RECEIVED,

AT the Drug Store, Sixty Ounces QUININE.

October 19. 07—

PRESBYTERIAN ALMANACS for 1854, for sale at THE DRUG STORE.

October 4. 05—

Leather! Leather!

FALL TRADE, 1853!!

WE respectfully inform our old friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, that we have now in store the largest and best assorted stock of

LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

we have had the satisfaction of offering this convention [illegible] are receiving more Leather from our own Tannery than we have ever done, together with what we get from the hands of importers and Northern factories, places it in our power to sell goods as low as any jobbing house of the same kind in any northern city.

Merchants, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Farmers and all others, who may need goods in our line, are requested to give our stock an examination before purchasing, as we doubt not, that we can make it of mutual benefit to both the purchaser and ourselves.

Below we enumerate some of the leading articles:

80 doz. American Calf Skins,
85 " French ditto,
180 " Lining, Binding and Rope Skins,
24 " Morocco Skins, Bridle Leather,
20 " Kip " ditto, Harness ditto,
Hog ditto, Skirting ditto,
Bag Hides,

1600 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
100 sides Band Leather, embracing all grades,
Last and Boot-trees, Shoemakers' Kit or Tools.

Also, a general assortment of

Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

And last, though not least, always on hand a supply of

SEWED BROGANS,

of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices to please, at our old stand, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery Store, and three doors below Peebles & White, No. 21, Old Street.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B.—The highest prices, paid in cash, for green and dried hides.

F. A. & R. H. F.

Petersburg, August 31. 01—3m

NOTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA & VIRGINIA MERCHANTS.

Stevenson & Weddell,

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Petersburg, Va.,

NOW offer to the trade a large and commanding assortment of **British and Continental Goods**, together with a large stock of **Domestic Fabrics**, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market*.

N. B. Orders promptly attended to.

Petersburg, Sep. 12, 1853. 98—

9th Month—Fall, 1853.

PAUL & M'ILWAINE,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

BEG leave to inform their friends in VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, that they are prepared this season to offer the LARGEST and most commanding stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

ever exhibited in the city of Petersburg. Their **English, Scotch, Irish, French, and Belgium Goods** have been selected with great care by one of the firm IN PERSON, and having operated early for an advance, the stock of American Domestics will be found cheaper than any recent purchases. Buying at all times exclusively for CASH, they believe they possess advantages which will make it to the interest of purchasers to call on them. Terms liberal, as usual.

PAUL & McILWAINE,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
East Side Sycamore street.

☞ Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, Domestics, and Irish Shoe Threads.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 1. —01

Copper & Tin.

THE subscriber having become proprietor of the Tin and Copper Establishment lately owned by A. C. Murdock, begs leave to inform the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he will continue to carry on the Tin and Copper Business in all its various branches, and would be pleased to have a call from all wishing to purchase any article in his line of business.

Merchants will be supplied at the usual wholesale prices, at the shortest notice, and the Tin delivered at their doors free of cost. Every article warranted to be of good material and the workmanship good.

His shop will be found one door above P. B. Ruffin's store.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

Sept. 14, 1853 02—1y

HOUSE AND LOTS

(near Hillsborough,)

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE House and Lot where the late Priestly Mangum resided, near Hillsborough, on the Oxford road, is offered for sale or rent.

The House is pleasantly situated, and though not within the corporation, is sufficiently near to enjoy the advantages of the town. The lot has on it all the necessary out houses, a good well, and a garden. A lot adjoining, containing about three acres, will also be sold with the other premises.

September 19. 41—

'Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.'

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

July 5. 93—

IRON! IRON!!

AN Assortment just received.

LONG & WEBB.

June 15. 90—

RURAL ECONOMY.

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

Ploughing and Manuring.

At the recent Agricultural Fair, at Hampstead, Long Island, Professor Mapes said:

"High farming is not ornamental farming; it is deep ploughing and manuring. This is what pays the greatest profit. Who ever heard of a crop suffering from drought in a field well drained and sub-soiled, say two feet deep? The atmosphere gives out its moisture in sub-soil land, and keeps the crops growing. Look at such land and see the results, compared with shallow ploughing. Many men have a better farm under the one they plough than that on the surface. Oats never lodge on land where they can get soluble silex to make strong straw. They cannot get it in shallow ploughed land that has been long in use. Two dollars an acre will give him plenty of soluble silex. No matter what the subsoil is, it will be benefitted if it dry by sub-soiling. Hill tops are benefitted by subsoiling and draining, for it lets in the air. It makes crops earlier, and thus they escape the frost. The most gravelly land is benefitted. 'A subsoiled meadow never runs out.' There is no fear of deep ploughing gravelly lands; manures do not reach downward; that notion is a fallacy. To prove it, dig in your barnyard, and you will find it has not made the hard subsoil rich. Root crops are not appropriated as they should be. Cattle may be fattened on roots cheaper than you can feed them on hay in the winter. One bushel of carrots, fed with oats, are worth more than oats for horses. You can raise a thousand bushels of carrots to the acre, worth fifty cents a bushel for feed. Carrots are equal for cows in winter to clover in May."

Hints to Farmers.

Toads are the best protection of cabbage against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Pears are generally improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm wheather, if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding with corn, sixty pounds ground go as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine, it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Ruta Baga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on a horse, wash the legs with warm soapsuds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure in the worst case.

Timber, when cut in the spring and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve hogs, and decidedly superior for feeding cattle.

Wild onions may be destroyed by cultivating corn, ploughing and leaving the field in its ploughed state all the winter.

Another Fair.—Buncombe county has had a Fair of its own, being too far off to go to the State Fair. We learn from the Spectator that most of the principal farmers of the county were present, and $67 were distributed in premiums, ranging from 50 cents to $5, for the best horses, mules, colts, jacks, cattle, sheep, hogs, leather, boots, butter, flax thread, quilt, beets, wheat, corn, &c. N. W. Woodfin, esq., Senator from Buncombe, obtained several premiums,—for the best cow, best oxen, best crop of oats, (29½ bushels to the acre,) and best of all, for the best crop of corn, the particulars of which as stated in the following article from the Spectator, will make our farmers open their eyes:

"BUNCOMBE AHEAD!—Clear the track for 'Old Bunk!' N. W. Woodfin, esq. has raised on his 'sweep-stake acre' 149 bushels and three quarts of Indian corn. On another acre he has gathered 120 bushels and 7 quarts. Mr. Woodfin's overseer has kindly furnished us his method of cultivation. We will state, however, first, that the soil was so poor that according to the opinion of gentlemen in whose judgment we have great confidence, the acre would not, in its natural state, have produced more than six bushels of corn. The mode of cultivation was as follows: The ground was subsoiled to the depth of fifteen inches, and then laid off into drills or furrows two feet and nine inches apart. We speak of the acre making the largest yield—the other's drills were three feet apart. The corn was planted at a distance of eight inches. He hauled upon the acre 60 wagon loads of stable manure and 120 loads of dirt taken from a ditch. The corn was ploughed three times, and not hoed at all. We consider this yield as hard to beat, and highly creditable to Mr. Erwin, considering the fact that he knew nothing of the cultivation of corn till within the last four years. We shall not be surprised if Mr. Woodfin takes the first premium in the 'sweep-stake' competition. Not a more deserving gentleman could be awarded the prize, for Mr. Woodfin is very much devoted to agriculture, and, without disparagement to others, we can say he has done more to promote the agricultural interests of Western Carolina at least, than any other man.

"Mr. John Woodfin, another competitor, raised 109 bushels to an acre."

Cen. B. M. Edney had premiums for the best harness horses, and for the best five year old Jack. Thomas T. Patton, a premium for an ear of corn 16 inches long. Seven ladies obtained premiums, for butter, quilts, &c.

Take it all in all, our ideas of the 'State of Buncombe' are considerably elevated by reading the account of its productions. *Fay. Observer.*

Honest and Happy.

BY G. L. BANKS, ESQ.

There's much in the world that is doubtful,
There's much we shall ne'er understand—
Why VIRTUE should live in a POORHOUSE,
And VICE on the FAT of the land.
For those who are fretful and peevish,
This duty remains to fulfil;
But try to be honest and happy,
And let the world do as it will.

The poor wretch who walks upon crutches,
May often be envied, far more
Than he who, in splendid apparel,
Can shut on the beggar his door!
He cares not for claret and sherry;
Of venison he has not his fill—
Yet dares to be honest and happy,
And let the world do as it will.

He boasteth no lordly possessions,
No livery at table to wait,
He maketh no hollow professions,
To cheat his friend, sooner or late;
He ruins no hard working tradesman,
Who gets but a curse for his bill;
But tries to be honest and happy,
And lets the world do as it will.

He joins not the bowl or the wassail,
He seeks not the gambler or sot;
Contentment and health are the blessings
That daily recur to his lot;
And whilst in the midst of his children,
Good precepts he strives to instil;
He shows that he's honest and happy,
And lets the world do as it will.

Oh! who then will grumble at fortune,
Though sorrow and toiling betide!
The man that with WEALTH is a VILLAIN,
Might be virtuous were it denied!
Too much may overburden and sink you,
Too little oft keep you from ill;
Then try to be honest and happy,
And let the world do as it will.

The man who with PLENTY is HONEST,
Hath little to ask for his name;
But he who, though humble is upright,
Shall live in the annals of FAME;
The vicious may mock at his mem'ry,
But ages will think on him still;
Then strive to be honest and happy,
And let the world do as it will.

The Journeyman's Secret.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER.

"You can take this case," said the foreman; "here is a stick—here is some copy; and if you like a quiet and steady partner, you will find this gentleman still enough in all conscience."

The "partner" merely looked up, faintly smiled in acknowledgment of the foreman's compliment, and kept on with his work, while the foreman turned away to something else.

We worked steadily until dinner, as we were in a hurry to get the paper up, without exchanging a word or even a look. In the afternoon I had more leisure to study the physiognomy of my neighbor. He was a young man, of about three or four and twenty, with handsome features and a rather intellectual cast of countenance. His face was quite pale, and the raven darkness of his hair, eyebrows and eyes made me immediately come to the conclusion, after thoroughly studying his physiognomy, that he was a hard student during his leisure hours, or that, depriving himself of the recreation of books or other sources of enjoyment, he spent all his waking hours at the case. The latter supposition time proved correct.

As day after day passed by I became more acquainted with him; and found him to be a singular character. Beneath his stand he had constructed a kind of closet, which contained a spirit lamp, a mattrass with bedding, a few cooking utensils, and a small stock of the plainest kind of food. When the hours for meals arrived, he would light his lamp, and putting some food over it to cook, would work until all the rest of the hands had left the office, when he would set down to his frugal repast. He worked incessantly during working hours, hardly leaving the office unless to purchase food, or upon some errand of that kind. Morning, noon and night, when I returned from my meals, I invariably found him at the case working away with all his might, as if some great issue depended upon the improvement of every minute. I suppose he slept upon the cot which he kept in his closet; but as he was always at work when I left at night and when I returned in the morning, I could not positively assert that he did so. I am not very garrulous, especially when employed at the case, and as he would not first address me, I would not speak to him; so while the fun and joke were passing round the other cases, we were silent as the grave. I was not long in discovering that there was some mystery connected with him, and that his intense application to labor was not prompted merely by a desire to make money; for if there is anything in phrenology, judging from the formation of his head, he was the very one whom I would have selected from a score for a spendthrift. Occasionally his cheek would flush, his eyes light up, and a happy smile overspread his features; then the smile would go away, his eyes would fill with tears, while an expression of sadness—almost despair, would seat itself upon his countenance. I have been tempted a thousand times to ask him the cause of this, but as he appeared so cold and so isolated I refrained from doing so, as it is not so pleasant proffering sympathy unasked.

"Well how do you like your neighbor?" asked one of the journeymen of me, as we were descending the stairs one evening.

"I can hardly make him out," said I; "he appears to be a strange sort of being. You are better acquainted with him than I; how do you like him?"

"For my part, I hate him, and what is more, he has not a friend in the whole office. That fellow has been here for three months, and he has hardly spoken to any one. A man who makes such bills as he does, and hoards up his money like a miser, I have no friendship for. We wouldn't any of us care so much if he would be a little sociable and spend a dollar, or even a dime, occasionally; but no—every five cent piece he gets he hangs on to as if he was afraid the eagle would spread his wings and fly away with it, doing him out of a five cent piece. But he can't stay here long. We've insulted him a dozen times; and he has less spunk than I think he has if he don't resent it some day. We'll get him into a quarrel then, and have him discharged."

"But," said I, "do you know anything about his history? He may have some all absorbing end to accomplish, which is the cause of his [illegible] tiring assi[illegible] duity. You [illegible] ty for the fellow [illegible] have [illegible] motto, 'be sure and taking [illegible] go ahead.'" "[illegible] ou're right, be[illegible]

"No, we k[illegible] if circumstances [illegible] now nothing of him; [illegible] will be his [illegible] ces are as you suppose [illegible] vered to [illegible] own fault if they are di[illegible] him. Y[illegible] late for acquaintance [illegible] his side [illegible] ou had bet[illegible] ke [illegible] displeasure if you do [illegible] night, sure of the [illegible]

I had s[illegible] and was resolved [illegible] should he get int[illegible] saw that h[illegible] was [illegible] that I, as I felt [illegible] allowances for him [illegible] friend. Many we[illegible] at our expense [illegible] ker corner [illegible] us had been dubbed) was mentioned, a universal titter ran round the office. These little things irritated me some, but as I was not the principal object at whom these arrows were aimed, I resolved to forbear and let him be the first to speak.

"I say, fellows," said a rowdy looking customer, who went by the name of Zeke, "do Quakers ever have camp-meetings?"

"Yes," answered another, "they have camp meeting over there in Quaker corner every night. The fellow camps out upon the floor every nap he takes."

"Well," said another, "I've heard of boarding at the market house and sleeping in the bridge, but I never saw an illustration of it before."

"Wonder if they wouldn't take in boarders?" asked the first speaker. "I'll see if they don't want the rules and regulations of the house printed. If they do, I'll board out the bill."

I glanced at my neighbor to see how he bore this ridicule. His face flushed and his lips firmly compressed, as if to choke down the rising indignation. But he said not a word. I fancied, however, that he picked up the type faster than usual.

Things could not go on this way much longer, for as god-like a quality as forbearance is, I saw that a storm was gathering, and prepared to act my part as a man when it burst forth.

It was Saturday afternoon; the hands were ranged round the "stone," with their bills in their hands, wating to be paid off. "Quaker" happened to be at one end of the "stone," and immediately opposite stood "Zeke."

As usual "Quaker" was the "observed of all observers," and sly whispers, which were answered by a titter or a nudge of the elbow, passed round the group. As the foreman paid "Quaker" the amount due him, he gave him a new quarter dollar to make out the change. This did not escape Zeke's eye, and he said in a tone loud enough to be heard by all—

"If the eagle on that quarter had life, and I were a State prison convict, I wouldn't swap places with it, for my confinement would be more preferable to being squeezed to death."

This was the hair that broke the camel's back. With the exclamation, "You d——d scoundrel!" he made one bound, and, with a stunning blow, brought Zeke to the floor. Then jerking of his coat, and placing himself in a fighting attitude, he turned to the astonished group with "come on now, cowardly ruffians. If you cannot let me alone peaceably, I will make you do it by force. I have borne your insults long enough, and if you have any more to offer come on with them!"

This challenge was sufficient. Coats came off and sleeves were rolled in a minute. I saw that my friend would be apt to get the worst of a fight, and forcing him into a corner, exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, one word if you please! It would be cowardly for you all to attack this man; I will not see it done. And if you will attempt it I have something here (tapping my breast significantly) that will stop it. He is not to blame; he has only resented an insult, which any of you would have done. You have insulted him because he has conducted himself strangely; let him explain his conduct, and perhaps we can make up our quarrel. He owes you an explanation—if not you, he certainly does to me. And, now, sir," said I turning to him, "I demand it of you as a right."

He hesitated a moment. "Come, my friend," said I, "let us have it, whatever it is, and at once put an end to this quarrel."

"Well, gentlemen," he said, "I am not disposed to lay my private affairs open to public gaze, but I suppose I must do it for once. You must know, then, that from my earnings I must not only support myself, but my mother, two sisters, and three small brothers, who reside in a distant State. I could earn enough at home to support them well, but my reason for coming here is this: one [illegible] who is a beautiful [illegible] the pet of the [illegible] birth. We [illegible] the faculty [illegible]