

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

V. H. XXXIV.

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

No. 1710.

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 selected stock of
LEATHER AND FINDINGS,
that we have ever had the satisfaction of offering them. The fact that we are receiving more leather from our own Tanning 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.
We are, also, and have been for some time, the agents for all other, 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:

- 1000 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
- 100 sides B. and Leather, embracing all grades, Last and Boot trees, Shoemakers' Kit or Tools. Also, a general assortment of
- Tanners' and Curriers' 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 Peoples & 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. 01-30

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, Sept. 12, 1853.

PAUL & McILWANE,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.
BEGG 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 Domestic goods 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 & McILWANE,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
East Side Sycamore street,
Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, Domestic, 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. Murdoch, 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-

IRON! IRON!!

AN Assortment just received.
LONG & WEBB,
June 15. 90-

PRESBYTERIAN ALMANACS for 1854 for sale at
THE DRUG STORE,
October 4. 05-



AYER'S 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 any 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,
LAWRENCE R. R. S. C., Aug. 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER. Dear Sir,—My little son, four years old, just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every part of his body 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.

It is not 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, to let the 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 to say "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. Aim at 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. McCELLAN, 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. Schofield, Hillsborough, Mr. J. S. Lucas, Chapel Hill, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally. 05-1m

October 4.

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 3 1/2 to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.
Office Greenville & R. R. Co.,
Gaston, Sept. 13, 1853. 03-2m

JUST RECEIVED.

AT THE Drug Store. Sixty Ounces QUININE.
October 19. 07-

Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.

A MOST charming volume, for sale at THE Drug Store.
July 5. 03-

ADDRESS OF Hon. A. W. Venable,

Delivered before the First Annual State Fair of North Carolina, on the 19th, 1853.

It was with much hesitation that I consented to deliver the address at the opening of this, the first State Fair of North Carolina. The short time for preparation, and the pressure of other engagements, seemed to present insurmountable difficulties, especially when I was informed that two distinguished gentlemen, who were much more likely than myself to be equal to the occasion, had been compelled to decline the duty.

The Committee, however, deeming it such an inauguration could not be dispensed with; and desiring that nothing should be omitted that could advance the agricultural interests of our State, or arouse her citizens to the fulfillment of the high destiny which awaits them, urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to-day. Deferring to their judgment, I determined not to consider personal inconvenience, but cheerfully to employ whatever influence I might possess in aid of the great cause, a subject, of all others, most likely to furnish compensation for the brief space allotted to preparation, in the richness of the theme, the variety of its interests, and above all, the vastness of its importance. Borrowing nothing from novelty, the interest which it commands is referable alone to its intrinsic merit. We assemble, to-day, to do honor to this, one of the noblest, and most useful of human occupations, that which came first to the supply of the wants of man, when "sin threw a blight" over the bloom of Paradise, and the curse curbed the bounties of nature by restraining the spontaneous fruitfulness of the earth. Man was "sent forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken," with the assurance that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." This is the patent from which Agriculture dates its institution, and it comes to us venerable as well for its high antiquity as for its divine origin. And he who said to the first of our erring race, "cursed be the ground for thy sake," laid not on that curse so heavily, but that human skill, and arduous industry, abundantly to supply the wants incident to our nature.

It was kindness, as well as justice, which imposed the necessity of labor upon a race which had lost its innocence. All experience teaches that the necessities of life are indispensable to the perfection of human character. Stern and inflexible teachers they are, but as faithful as they are stern, and as important as they are inflexible, types and shadows of the thorns and thistles, which our great ancestor for the first time saw springing from the ground, a consequence of his transgression, when he, who had gathered the fruits of Paradise for his refreshment, was told, that he should "henceforth eat of the herb of the field." Then began the work which has since continued to mark the generations of our race, a mark so distinctive, a proof so conclusive, of the identity of that race, that we may well smile at the credulity of those inquirers who have failed to find in revelation enough to remove their doubts.

Man alone tills the ground for his bread. Sustained by the recurrence of seed time and harvest, he sows in hope and cultivates in joyous expectation. In all conditions of man, from the deepest barbarism to the highest civilization, the existence of religious feeling, connected with the cultivation of the earth, has been discovered. The very occupation, depending for its success upon changes of season beyond human control, points to an overruling Providence as the source of prosperity. And the history of every people perpetuates the memory of seasons of sadness as well as of rejoicing, as the earth withheld or bestowed in bountiful profusion her fruits. From the green corn dance of our own Indians to the Festival in honor of Ceres, our own joyous harvest times, and the rejoicings of the world over the ingatherings of the fruits of the earth, we perceive that the feelings of the heart have coursed through the same channels which led in the earliest times to the offering the first fruits of flocks and fields to the Author and Dispenser of all good.

The progress of its improvement and the extent of its advancement are most certainly indicated by the manner in which the earth is tilled, from the villages of Indian Wigwags, and the small patches of grain cultivated by their women, through all the gradations of social organization, until we reach the highest refinements of civilized life. Nations gradually emerge from the turbulent semi-barbarous and aggressive state of war and conquest, into the permanent quiet of an agricultural

age. Men seek such a condition for the security of persons and property, the cultivation of social affections, and that expansive benevolence which looks to the human family as one and the same superior race. In the full prosperity of agriculture national prosperity is complete. It calls into existence and sustains all other professions, which enlarge and increase its own success. Like an unfailing fountain, it refreshes each with continuous streams of vitality. As long as Agriculture flourishes and maintains its precedence, or, at least, its equality in human employments, a nation would be unconscious of the wasting influence of decline, or the presence of decay. It is when those who till the ground, to whom the wildness of barbarism and the fierceness of a warlike spirit yielded in the constitution of a well organized government, resign their leadership and fall behind those who have grown up under the shadow of, and loved upon their labor, that the imbecility of age and decline is seen and felt. Nations, like men, grow old and feeble, but for very different reasons. Neither the highest virtue, nor the most unvarying prudence, can evade the doom. "The dust shall return to the dust as it was." But wisdom to devise and patriotism to execute good, just and wholesome laws, would continue the existence of a nation through the generations of man. There would be a current of happiness and prosperity, of progressive increase, of devotion to such a Government, that would give strength with age and inspire a vigor which would resist the invasion of decay. Liberty, which consists in the equality of right, opening a field for enterprise, would give ceaseless employment to those energies which are always salutary, when not unwisely restrained. Success would be the result of well directed effort, and the acquisition of independence and wealth the end of a virtuous and judicious industry. Idleness and improvidence would find no favor by authority of law. But, whilst agriculture is producing only, and leaving the management of affairs to those impelled by other interests, another state of things arises, the tendency of which is sure and steady to the overthrow of free institutions. When wealth accumulates, and diffuses its alienation and consequent return to the common stock, thus aiding capital in its war against labor, a contest, in which the right arm of the people is often crippled or paralyzed, in which the complete success of capital produces the most abject condition of those who look to labor as a source of support; this is a decisive symptom of national senility,—the substitution of the will of the creature for that of the Creator,—that irregular diffusion of vital energy, that inequality in the distribution of those weights that should balance each other, which disorganize and destroy—the rich kept very rich and the poor very poor, by the force of legislation—a state of things which finds its termination in revolution, or the law of force, or in our more civilized age, in the emigration of poor and oppressed labor, until capital is compelled to yield, for the want of subjects upon which to operate. It is the old age of Europe, the oppression of labor by capital, "the muzzling the ox that treadeth on the corn," and forgetfulness of the truth, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," that has poured upon our shores that stream of emigration which for many years has presented one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age. They come to till the ground, where all is new and fresh and free, and above all, where labor commands capital, because labor can always command bread—where industry never fails to secure comfort and independence—where the cry of want or the ravages of hunger never distress or invade. We are this day engaged in doing honor to the great business of tilling the ground, and those who till it, and to the occupations which grow out of it and depend upon it—where labor sits the presiding genius to control and give direction to capital, using it as a stimulant to give force and effect to the enterprises conceived and executed by itself.

It is not my purpose to confine my remarks exclusively to practical agriculture. Such a discourse belongs more properly to another occasion, and would be better suited to the meeting of an Agricultural Society devoted to the execution of the details of this great profession. We meet not only as farmers, but to recognize all the results of that profession in the kindred productions, *mechanics and the arts*—to claim fellowship with those industrial pursuits which, deriving support from the farmer's toil, in return diminish the severity of his labor by improved agricultural implements, and which add to the comforts, luxuries and elegancies of his house, those manufactures which

taste designs and skill perfects—to demonstrate that agriculture is the great centre from which all industrial pursuits radiate, until they form the circle of perfect social organization, the great balance wheel that should govern and control the motion of all its mechanism, securing regularity and precision in every movement. When any disturbance in the conduct of a free government is observed and felt, it will be found in the undue influence of some other professions and interests, which, for the time, have combined for the oppression of agricultural industry. Such grievances are usually patiently endured for a long season, and sometimes left to the curative influence of time. Agriculture, like fabled Atlas, which upheld the Universe, has great strength and great powers of endurance. Its recuperative energy is inconceivable. Like the centre of a great army when the light troops and skirmishers are driven in, it forms a nucleus upon which order may be restored and losses retrieved; in every crisis and calamity of a people, the Agricultural interest sustains and enables them to endure. Commerce may flag, the industrial arts may cease to be remunerative, but the tide must turn in time, and prosperity return with it. But when the earth withholds its increase and the flocks and herds perish in the fields, when the toil of the husbandman is vain, and want and famine stalks forth in the land, Hope departs, Despair comes, and stern Rain begins its reign. Large portions of our earth, once populous and rich, radiant with all the splendor of art and genius, fostered by wealth and power, are now, either from natural causes or the oppressions of government, lonely and without inhabitants, and in the silence of their desertion, speak to the heart that the labors of the husbandmen were vain, that the genius of Agriculture, having lingered till all hope was passed, departed to some happier and more auspicious country, and with its flight, wealth, power and population have perished from the land. Indeed the strength and power of any people must be found in their agricultural capabilities. No nation can long exist who import all their supplies of food—neither can any people prosper permanently, where Agricultural interests are either oppressed or neglected by Legislative power and authority.

Legislative neglect is as fatal as actual oppression, and it is demonstrable that much of the depression of this great interest in North Carolina is referable to such neglect. It is not only natural and proper, but necessary to the permanence of any such government as our own, that the cultivators of the soil, those who direct the details of the work, should govern and control its operations, and take care of its own interest. In any other hands exclusively it is unsafe, because not guarded by personal interest. A necessary consequence of the neglect of our farmers to assert and exercise the right to control and govern the country, is the degradation of the profession in perfect cultivation and diminished profits. Whilst agriculture asks no bounties from governments, no inequalities of legislation to advance its interests, it should demand the removal of obstructions, and resist the imposition of burthens. To secure this, there must be a strong representation of this interest in the legislatures of the country, a representation at once enlightened and learned, in all the details of this important subject, which sees in the agricultural prosperity of our State and country, something higher and nobler than the enterprizes of *clap trap* politicians, and their paltry schemes. In order to do this, there must be a change in the system of education, which has prevailed amongst us. Agriculturists, farmers, in the practical sense of the terms, have not been numerous amongst those who administer our government either in this State, or in the Confederation of States which form our Republic. The result has been manifested in the burdens which agriculture has sustained, in the pampering which other individual pursuits have enjoyed, in the wealth which such hot house culture has placed in certain localities and the occasional depressions which have curtailed the profits of producers. In this state of things, it is true, we have a demonstration of the destructibility of agricultural energy and productiveness, of its capacity to endure and prosper under circumstances which would ensure ruin to other employment. Many a time sometimes been heard and made so apparent to the capitalists, awakened to a sense of the loss of all, have yielded to a general relaxation of a grip which have yielded to general relaxation of justice. Austerity restrained by any part to justice, gave a rest which had

were diligently engaged in their occupation, leaving the government in the hands of those who chose to manage it. In fact, educated farmers were brought up for that purpose, though all the branches of the highest literature and the most enlarged science are not sufficiently numerous amongst us. The cultivation of the earth and the representation of those who cultivate it is not often confided to such a one, principally because such an one is not always to be found. The farmer, themselves have not regarded their profession as one in which such enlarged education is necessary. They have not considered the discoveries of science or the treasures of art as a powerful part of the resources which bring the soil to its highest state of productiveness, and cover the face of the country with rural beauty. They seemed to have adopted the conclusion, that as to other pursuits,

"A man must serve his time to every trade, Save Farming,—Farmers are all shy made."

Under such auspices, no wonder that this appearing forests are replaced by worn-out and arid surfaces, and that the productive power of our lands has suffered continued diminution. Agriculture has been considered as an art dependent for its success upon mere labor, however unskillfully applied, and improvements have advanced slowly, because neither understood nor a lot to. Even in the application of manures, the same fatal error has prevented success. An ignorance of agricultural chemistry, which precludes any certain knowledge of the constitution of the soils to which manures are applied, has left it pretty much to accident whether they succeed or fail. Like the unskillful practitioner of medicine, the same dose is administered for every disease, and in the same quantities, and it should not surprise us if the effects are often as mischievous as salutary.Farming seems to have been regarded as a business which may be taken up when all others fail, and abandoned as soon as any other shall be offered which promises profit, because benefited by the progress of improvements which have been recognised and adopted. Such has been the indifference to agricultural education, that by far the greater portion of what has been written for the advancement of knowledge upon this subject has been but little read and usually been designated *book farming*, and treated with neglect, if not contempt. Any new suggestion, however valuable, must pass the ordeal of a comparison with the sayings and doings of some individuals, who, having in some measure succeeded, give law and opinion to the circle in which they are known. The disapprobation or distrust of such persons would be conclusive against any improvement, unless its utility is so obvious as immediately to silence all opposition. Our farmers have not generally been educated for the business. The opinion has generally prevailed that the highest mental culture was not necessary for success in this employment. They have been taught the use of the plough, the hoe, and the spade. They can feed and raise domestic animals with some success. But they have not been enlightened by the concentrated experience and learning of those who are successful as well as practical, and have given their learning to the world. They have not learned to make the best, the most easy and profitable application of their practical knowledge—how to increase fertility with increased productiveness—how to demonstrate that exhaustion is not the legitimate consequence of production; and that under wise management, the contrary is true. Our farmers have acquired much from experience we admit, but individual experience, although a certain, is a most slow and expensive teacher. The loss of time and the failures which it records leave it far behind other instructors, when we consider the value or amount of the information obtained. Men should learn from experience, it is true, but it is cheaper and better to learn from the experiences of others than on our own. Facts discovered are common property, and a practical education would stand the test of centuries.