


Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXIV.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1853.

No. 1712.



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 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. 3, 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 teaspoon-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 he was able to get up and walk with out pain.

In 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 good 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, 1853.

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 improved of my 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 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,

THE Drug Store, Sixty Ounces QUININE.

October 19. 07—

PRESBYTERIAN ALMANAC for 1854 for sale at THE DRUG STORE.

October 4. 05—

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. 95—

9th Month—Fall, 1853.

PAUL & McILWAIN,
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 Domestic will be found cheaper than any recent purchase. 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 & McILWAIN,
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. Muelock, 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, and 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. Rollin'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, good well, and a garden. A lot adjoining, containing about three acres, will also be sold with the other premises.

September 19.

IRON! IRON!!
AN Assortment just received.
LONG & WEBB.
June 15.

Just from New York.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just selected a fine Stock of Goods in his line, opened with great care by himself in the city of New York, which for beauty, taste and excellence, he thinks will compare equal, if they do not surpass, any which have before been offered in this place. They consist of every variety of articles usually kept in a

Merchant Tailor's Shop.

viz: superior French and English Cloths; Plain and Figured French Cassimere; Satin, Silk, and Woollen Vestings, both figured and plain; Shirts, with the latest French bosoms; Cravats, Neck Ties, &c. Also a well selected assortment of Ready Made Clothing, such as

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, &c. &c.

His friends and the public generally, are invited to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please in style, quality and price.

The Latest Fashions are reported to him monthly from two of the most fashionable Cities in the world; and he flatters himself that he can make as good fits as can be made any where.

He also promises the public that he will take pleasure in Cutting and Making work in every style that may be desired.

L. CARMICHAEL.
October 10. 09—

Negro for Sale.

ON Monday the 28th of November next, I shall offer for sale, at the court house door, in the town of Hillsborough, a likely Negro Man named Ben, about twenty-five or six years of age, belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Allen, decd.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ALEX. DICKSON, Adm'r.
October 15, 1853. 07—

Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.

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

July 5. 92—



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Southern Planter.

EXPERIMENTS OF THE ALBEMARLE HOLE AND CORNER CLUB.

Experiment in reference to the Distribution of Corn in planting, as to Distance and Arrangement.

The experiment by Dr. Minor was conducted in the following manner: Two rows, one stalk in the hill and one foot distance in the hill; two rows, two stalks in the hill and two feet distance in the hill; two rows, three stalks in the hill and three feet distance in the hill—all the rows at equal distances from each other.

The experiment by Mr. Clive was as follows: One stalk in the hill, one and a half feet apart; two stalks in the hill, three feet apart; three stalks in the hill, four and a half feet apart—rows at equal distances.

The experiment made by Mr. Wm. W. Minor was conducted as follows: He planted four rows, distance of each row from the other, five feet. They were on a hill-side—No. 1, lowest down the hill, he left one stalk in the hill, two feet apart. The row next above, No. 2, two stalks in the hill, four feet apart. The next row above, No. 3, three stalks in a hill, six feet apart. In No. 4, the highest on the hill-side, the same conditions in all respects prevailed as in No. 1, the lowest on the hill-side.

The results of all these experiments were in favor of the fewer stalks in the hill and shortest distances. The rows were all adjacent.

Experiment on Top-Dressing Wheat.

Conducted by Dr. W. G. Carr, as follows: The experiment was made with equal quantities of stable manure, six equal loads, in the first week of October, November, December, January, February and March, respectively. The land manured was thin grey highland, with a considerable admixture of sand, that without manure might have brought from three to five bushels of wheat to the acre. The manure was spread very thin, at the rate of not more than ten ox-cart loads to the acre. From the time the wheat came up until harvest, that top-dressed at the time of seeding in October, had the advantage of all the other lots. It came up more vigorously, grew faster, filled better, and ripened some days earlier than the other lots. In spite of a thick growth of blue grass, this lot yielded at least fifteen bushels to the acre, whilst that adjoining, of the same character, though not manured, did not yield three. He was unable to discover any difference in the other lots. The top dressing had a decidedly good effect on all, in hastening its maturity and improving the quantity and quality of the product over the unmanured land adjoining; the crop being fully doubled on all.

The fact that cold, freezing weather continued till April, and was succeeded by moist, warm weather, may account for the good effects resulting from the late manuring. Wheat, dressed with a very thin covering of straw in February, was not benefited by it, but the clover was very much improved.

Experiment to ascertain the difference in the result of cutting wheat when it first begins to rust, and when suffered to stand still till thoroughly ripe.

Conducted by Dr. Carr, as follows: On the 3d day of July he cut from different spots in the field two parcels of wheat just beginning to rust, the straw and blades green, the heads turning white, and the grain in the dough state, very soft, some of the heads being in the milk state. On the 19th of the same month, he cut from the same spots, the wheat which had been left to ripen. A struck measure of the rusted wheat, thoroughly ripe, weighed 85 grains—the number of grains 232. The same measure of the wheat, just beginning to rust, weighed 89 grains—number of grains 247. Of the wheat taken from another spot, a struck measure of the ripe rusted wheat, weighed 85 1/2 grains—number of grains 213. The same measure of wheat, just beginning to rust, weighed 95 grains—number of grains 216. The greater difference in favor of the wheat just beginning to rust, in the second experiment, must be attributed to its being rather more matured when gathered, than the first. The straw of the unripe wheat, is, to all appearance, very superior to that of the ripe wheat, and the flouring properties of the grain are, no doubt, superior.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

PLANTING TREES.

Mr. Editor: The question, "how should a tree be planted?" is so frequently asked, that it may be interesting to some of your readers to have a few hints on that subject.

A tree may be planted at any time from the fall of the leaf to the swelling of the bud, provided the ground is not too wet to plow, but the earlier the better. The ground should be prepared early in the Fall. Proper attention to this is of the highest importance. No one would think of building a house without preparing a foundation able to support it. The soil is the foundation of the tree; and if that is not in good condition, it is useless to plant. Apples, pears and plums, require the soil to be rich enough to grow first rate corn. Peaches, nectarines and apricots, like moderately rich soil.

The ground for an orchard should be well broken up and subsoiled. Fruit gardens, where the plow cannot be introduced, should be spaded at least eighteen inches deep. This thorough loosening of the soil will enable trees to stand a long drouth, and enables the roots to reach for food that they otherwise could not obtain.

For fear I shall take up too much room, I will postpone the suggestions as to planting and special manures till some future time. C. LUTHERLOH.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.
Treating a Case Actively.

I was sent for in great haste to attend a gentleman of respectability, who had been discovered in his room lying senseless on the floor. On arriving at the house I found Mrs. H— in great distress of mind.

"What is the matter with Mr. H—?" I asked, on meeting his lady, who was in tears and looking the picture of distress. "I'm afraid it is apoplexy," she replied; "I found him lying upon the floor, where he had to all appearances, fallen suddenly from his chair. His face is purple, and though he breathes, it is with great difficulty."

I went up to see my patient. He had been lifted from the floor, and his face was purple and breathing labored; but somehow the symptoms did not indicate apoplexy. Every vein in his head and face was turgid, and he lay perfectly stupid; but still I saw no clear indications of any actual or approaching congestion of the brain.

"Hadm't the better be bled, doctor?" asked the anxious wife. "I don't know that it's necessary," I replied. "I think if we let him alone it will pass off in the course of a few hours."

"A few hours!" He may die in half an hour," I don't think the case is so dangerous, madam. "Apoplexy not dangerous?" "I hardly think it is apoplexy." "Pray what do you think it is doctor?"

Mrs. H— looked anxiously into my face. I delicately hinted that it might possibly have been drinking too much brandy; but to this she indignantly objected. "No, doctor, I thought to know about that," she said. "Depend upon it the disease is more deeply seated. I am sure he had better be bled. Won't you bleed him, doctor?"

A few ounces of blood taken from his arm may give life to the now stagnant circulation of the blood."

This urged, I, after some reflection, ordered a bowl and a bandage, and opening a vein relieved him of about eight ounces of blood. But he lay as insensible as before, much to the distress of his poor wife. "Something else must be done, doctor," she urged, seeing that bleeding had accomplished nothing. "If my husband is not relieved quickly he must die."

By this time several relatives and friends who had been sent for arrived, and urged upon me the adoption of some active means of restoring the sick man to consciousness. One proposed mustard plasters all over his body; another a blister on the head, and a third his immersion in hot water. I suggested that it might be well to use a stomach pump. "Why, doctor?" asked one of his friends. "Perhaps he has taken some drug," I replied. "Impossible, doctor," said the wife; "he has not been from home to-day, and there is no drug in the house."

"No brandy?" I ventured this suggestion again. "No, doctor, no spirits of any kind, nor even wine in the house," returned Mrs. H—, in an offended tone.

I was not the regular family physician, and had been called in to meet the alarming emergency because my office happened to be nearest to the dwelling of Mr. H—. Feeling my position to be a difficult one, I suggested that the family physician had better be called. "But the delay, doctor," urged the friends. "No harm will result from it, be assured," I replied. But my words did not assure them. However, as I was firm in my resolu-

tion not to do any thing more for the patient until Dr. S. came, they had to submit.

I wished to make a call of importance in the neighborhood, and proposing going, to be back when Dr. S. arrived; but the friends of the sick man would not suffer me to leave the room.

When Dr. S. came we conversed aside for a few minutes, and I gave him my views of the case, and stated what I had done and why I had done it. We then proceeded to the bedside of our patient; there were still no signs of approaching consciousness. "Don't you think his head must be shaved and bled?" asked the wife anxiously.

Dr. S. thought a moment, and then said, "Yes, by all means; send for a barber, and also for a fresh fly blister, four inches by nine."

I looked into the face of Dr. S. with surprise; it was perfectly grave and earnest. I hinted to him my doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that it would not only cure the disease, but he believed take away the predisposition thereto, with which Mr. H— was affected to a high degree.

The barber came. The head of H— was shaved, and Dr. S. applied the blister with his own hands, which completely covered the scalp from forehead to occiput. "Let it remain on for two hours, and then make use of the ordinary dressing," said Dr. S. "If he should not recover during the action of the blister don't feel uneasy; sensibility will be restored soon after."

I did not call again, but heard from Dr. S. the result. After we left the friends stood anxiously around the bed upon which the sick man lay; but though the blister began to draw, no signs of returning consciousness showed themselves, further than an occasional low moan or an uneasy tossing of the arms. For full two hours the burning plaster parched the tender skin of H.'s shorn head, and was then removed; it had done good service. Dressings were applied, repeated and repeated again, but still the sick man lay in a stupor. "It has done no good," said the wife.

Just as we were about to open, he opened, and he looked with half stupid surprise from face to face of the anxious group that surrounded the bed. "What in the mischief is the matter?" he at length said. At the same time, feeling a strange sensation about his head, he placed his hand rather heavily thereon. "Heavens and earth!" (he was now fully in his senses.) "Heavens and earth, what ails my head?" For mercy's sake keep quiet," said the wife, the glad tears gushing over her face. "You have been very ill; there, there now!" and she spoke soothingly, "don't say a word, but lie very still."

"But my head! What's the matter with my head? It feels as if scalded. Where's my hair? Heavens and earth! Sarah, I don't understand this. And my arm, what's my arm tied up in this way for?" "Be quiet, my dear husband, and I'll explain it all. Oh, be very quiet; your life depends upon it."

Mr. H— sank back upon the pillow from which he had risen, and closed his eyes to think. He put his hand to his head and felt it tenderly all over, from temple to temple, and from nape to forehead. "Is it a blister?" he at length asked. "Yes, dear; you have been very ill; we feared for your life," said Mrs. H—, affectionately; "there have been two physicians in attendance."

H— closed his eyes again; his lips moved. Those nearest were not much edified by the whispered words that issued therefrom. They would have sounded very strangely in a church or to ears polite and refined. After this he lay for some time quiet. "Threatened with apoplexy, I suppose?" he said interrogatively. "Yes, dear," replied his wife. "I found you lying insensible upon the floor, on happening to come into your room. It was most providential that I discovered you when I did, or you would certainly have died."

H— shut his eyes and muttered something with an air of impatience; but its meaning was not understood. Finding him out of danger, friends and relatives retired, and the sick man was left alone with his family.

"Sarah," he said, "why in the name of goodness do you permit the doctors to butcher me up in this way? I'm laid up for a week or two, and all for nothing."

"It was to save your life, dear."

"Save the devil."

"H-u-s-h! there, do for mercy's sake be quiet; every thing depended upon it."

With a gesture of impatience he shut his eyes, teeth, and jaw perfectly still for some minutes; he turned his face to the wall, and in a low petulant voice, "too bad!"

I had not erred in my first and last impression of H.'s disease; neither had Dr. S., although he used a very extraordinary mode of treatment.

The facts of the case were these: H— had a weakness; he could not taste wine nor strong drink without being tempted into excess. Both himself and friends were grieved and mortified at this; and they, by admonition, and he, by good resolutions, tried to bring about a reform; but to see was to taste, and to taste was to fall. At last his friends urged him to shut himself up at home for a certain time, and see if total abstinence would not give him strength. He got on pretty well for a few days, particularly so as his coachman kept a well-filled bottle for him in the carriage house, to which he not unfrequently resorted; but a too ardent devotion to this bottle brought on the supposed apoplexy. Dr. S. was right in his mode of treating the disease after all, and did not err in supposing that it would reach the pre-disposition. The cure was effectual.

H— kept quiet on the subject, and bore his shaved head upon his shoulders with as much philosophy as he could muster. A wig, after the sores made by the blister had disappeared, concealed the barber's work until his own hair grew again. He never ventured upon wine or brandy again for fear of apoplexy. When the truth leaked out, as leak out such things always will, the friends of H— had many a hearty laugh; but they wisely concealed from the object of their merriment the fact that they knew any thing more than appeared of the cause of his supposed illness.

THE POLE OF THE DEAD SEA.

The following account occurs in Curzon's "Visits to Monasteries in the Levant":

We made a somewhat singular discovery when travelling along the mountains to the East of the Dead Sea, where the ruins of Ammon Jerase and Ajoulou will repay the labor and fatigue encountered in visiting them. It was a remarkably hot and sultry day. We were scrambling up the mountain

sides, which rise above the East shore of the Dead Sea, where we found a fine plum-tree, loaded with fresh blooming plums. I cried out to my fellow-traveller, "Now, then, who will arrive first at the plum-tree?" and as he caught a glimpse of so refreshing an object, we both pressed our horses into a gallop, to see which would get the first plum from the branches. We both arrived at the same moment; and each snapping a fine ripe plum, put it into our mouths; when, on biting it, instead of the cool delicious juicy fruit which we expected, our mouths were filled with a dry bitter dust, and we sat under the trees upon our horses, spluttering and hemming, and doing all that we could to be relieved of the nauseous taste of this strange fruit. We then perceived, and to my great delight, that we had discovered the famous apple of the Dead Sea, the existence of which has been doubted and canvassed since the days of Strabo and Pliny, who first described it. Many travellers have given descriptions of other vegetable productions which bear analogy to the one described by Pliny; but up to this time no one had met with the thing itself, either upon the spot mentioned by the ancient authors, or elsewhere.

A young lady of Scotland, Miss Cunningham, had been arrested at Lucca, in Tuscany, for giving to a peasant a Bible and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress in Italian. The report says that the British Minister at Florence had made unsuccessful application for her release, and had communicated the fact to his Government. The penalty for the offence is said to be five years' imprisonment. The intelligence caused great excitement in England. Deputations on the subject had waited on Lord Clarendon, who declared every effort should be made to release the lady.

Book Borneo turn the volume of friends engaged to perse the said, were years ago ever, not period.

of a la

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the