

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXV.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854.

No. 1733.

Hostilities Commenced!

A. C. MURDOCK,
BEGS leave to inform the public that he is now receiving one of the Largest and Most varied Assortments of

GOODS

ever brought to this market. He would be pleased to show the Ladies his Stock of De Laines, Merinos, Alpaccas, Geo De Rhine and Silk Velvet Mantillas; and White Goods of all kinds and qualities, consisting of Swiss, Jacquet, Mull and Book Muslins, Jacquet Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Dimities, Muslin and Cambric Edgings, Corset Skirts, Embroidered Collars, Chemisettes and Under-Sleeves, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

For Gentlemen he has the finest Black Cloth in the place, Plain and Fancy Casimeres, Steel-lined Navy Blue, Brown and Black Sattins, Pocket and Neck Kerchiefs, Spring and Napoleon Ties, (new style), Lamb's Wool Vests, Fancy Vest Patterns, Dickies, Gloves, Hosiery's Superior Mole-skin Dress Hats, and Caps of every description.

His Stock of Farming Implements, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools, Negro Clothing, Negro and Sable Blankets, Brogans, Groceries and Groceries, enable him to offer inducements which are found no where else in the market.

Being extensively engaged in the Carriage Making Business, his Stock of Coach Trimmings, Springs and Axles, and all articles in that line, were selected by himself.

Call at his Store, east of the Court House, November 15.

Black-smith Shop.

The subscriber has now in operation one of the most extensive Smith Shops ever carried on in the town of Hillsborough. Having procured the services of Mr. JAMES H. BARRIS, formerly of Portsmouth, Va., as foreman, with other good Northern and Southern workmen, he begs leave to say that he is now prepared to execute all work in this line of business in the best manner and at short notice. Plantation Work will be done with neatness and despatch, and Horses shod in the best manner. The iron work on coaches, huggies, &c. will be executed in a superior style and with proper regard to its durability. For further information call at his shop south east of the Court House.

A. C. MURDOCK.

January 25.

A. M. McPheters, H. Chiselin, J. W. Martin.

A. M. McPheters & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office at No. 6, Bonnoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour and other Produce.

REFERENCES.

Thomas P. Devereux, esq., Halifax, N. C.

Geo. W. Montcalm, Pro'm Bank of State of N. C.

Charles Dewey, Cashier

W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.

I. O. B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh & Gaston Road.

Messrs. Reid & Sautter,

Dr. N. C. Whitehead,

Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.,

Alexander Bell, esq.,

Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.

Messrs. B. Blossom & Son, New York.

Messrs. D. Heartt & Son, Hillsborough, N. C.

October 28.

Gaswell Mutual

Fire Insurance Company,

LOCATED AT MILTON, N. C.

This Company, which has been in successful operation for some months, is prepared to receive applications for insurance against Fire on Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Stores, Workshops, Mills, Factories, and other buildings and personal property, on reasonable terms.

Every one who insures becomes thereby a member of the Company. The risks taken are generally in the country or small towns, in this state and Virginia, so that no heavy loss is at any time anticipated, and it is expected that it will seldom, if at all, be necessary to make assessments on the premium notes.

Applications to be addressed to James M. Allen, esq., Secretary, Milton, or to the undersigned at the Post Office in Hillsborough, who will attend to taking the necessary survey of the premises on which insurance is desired.

JAMES M. PALMER, Agent.

November 25.

Just to hand,

AT THE DRUG STORE,

A FRESH Supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., consisting, in part, of the following:

The Thought Blossom, Gem of the Season, Flora's Interpreter, Gift Book of Gems, Flora's Gem, Gems of Beauty, Ladies' Keepsake, Floral Keepsake, Crystal Fountain, Dew Drop, Gift of Flowers, The Aloe, Gift of Affection, The Rose.

Poetical Works of Milton, Campbell, Cowper, Moore, Byron, Burns, Thompson, Pollock and others; together with a great variety of Miscellaneous Works, Port Folios, Albums, Letter and Note Paper, &c.

November 8.

NEW MUSIC!

An assortment of NEW MUSIC received and for sale at the Drug Store.

February 14.

FOR SALE at the DRUG STORE,

VAN HORN'S Celebrated Shoulder Braces, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, universally approved.

December 14.

IRON! IRON!!

An Assortment just received.

LONG & WEBB.

June 15.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.

The subscriber having entered into the Carriage Making Business, at his residence, six miles north of Hillsborough, is prepared to execute all orders in that line with which he may be favored. He has provided himself with good materials, and will keep good workmen, and thinks he will be able to please those who may want any article in his line. All orders will be promptly attended to, and his terms will be moderate.

His Wool Carding Machine will be furnished with new Cards, and put in good repair by the 15th of June.

LEMUEL WILKINSON.

March 29.

"Money Saved is Money Made."

The undersigned, having formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business in the town of Hillsborough, under the style of

NELSON & PAUL,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING THEIR

Stock of spring and summer

GOODS,

selected with great care in the Northern markets, and consisting of almost every article usually kept in a country store; all of which they offer for sale at very low rates.

All they desire of the public is to examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident they can please in quality and price.

Country-made Jams and almost any country Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. NELSON,

WM. PAUL.

April 27.

\$25 Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 4th of July last, a Negro Girl named JANE, aged about 22 years. She is black, heavy set, of ordinary height, stoops forward a little when walking fast, and is free spoken. She was formerly owned by Mr. James Johnston, of Alamance, and her mother is now owned by John Trullinger, esq., and she is probably lurking in Alamance county. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me, near Leasburg, Caswell county, or for her confinement in any jail so that I can get her.

JAMES W. REID.

November 8.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY A. C. MURDOCK, a Large Lot of Ready-made Clothing, such as Frocks and Dress Coats, Pants, Pantalons, Vests, &c., of various kinds of materials, and of fashionable cut. Call and see.

November 22.

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Grocery & Commission

BUSINESS,

In Hillsborough.

LYON & DICKSON are now receiving and opening, in the house formerly occupied by J. J. Freeland & Son,

A General Assortment of Groceries,

(Spiritous Liquors excepted.)

which will be sold on small profits for Cash or Barter. All kinds of Produce and Manufactured Articles usually taken for Goods, will be taken at market prices in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

We will also sell, on the usual commission, any Produce or Manufactured Articles that may be entrusted to our care.

As we intend to do a strict Cash and Barter business, credit need not be called for—the business will not justify it.

We have procured the services of Mr. John M. Faucett, who, as a business man, is well known to the community.

JOHN F. LYON,

ALEX. DICKSON.

December 15, 1853.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1854.

William H. Campbell vs. William Brockway and Charles Brockway.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Brockway and Charles Brockway, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said Brockways to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of said Court, at office in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1854.

GEORGE LAWS, c. c. c.

March 24. [Price adv. \$4 50.] 29-6w

SEED COTTON.

WE will barter for Seed or Picked Cotton giving in exchange any kind of GOODS that may be wanted.

LONG & WEBB.

October 26.

A fresh supply of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phentix Bitters.

Received and for sale at the Post Office.

November 17.

BOOTEEES.

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

LONG & WEBB.

June 15.



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the N. E. Cultivator.

The Economy of Pork Raising.

Much is said, now-a-days, about pork raising. Indeed, some old farmers say that the "Suffolks" are but another chapter of the Merino sheep, Morus-Multicaulis, and cochon-go-rooster speculations, with which so many verdant ones have been "burned." But no one can deny that the subject is one of great interest to every one who owns land enough to build a pig-pen upon. And we find so much good sound sense in an article written by a Pennsylvania farmer, that we copy it entire. The season may be over for sales, but now is the time to plan for next year's operations, and our New Castle friend gives excellent advice.

1. *The Best Breeds.*—A reverend gentleman, in a country district, the excellence of whose hogs was well known, was asked on his way to his pen, what breed his hogs were of? His answer contains much sound philosophy on this vexed question of breeds. From the basket on his arm he drew an ear of corn into his pen, and replied: "That's the breed my hogs are of." The moral is, that unthrifty farming cannot repair its deficiencies by relying on the best of breeds; and the man that would economically fatten his animal, however good its kind, must study its comfort in the matter of food, and we must add, shelter. Yet some varieties are certainly better, and some worse. In general it is best to secure pigs of approved breeds whatever they may be, pure, or if crossed, crossed only with other best varieties. Berkshires, Leicesters, Chinas, Graziers and Waburns are approved sorts. Also, Essex, Suffolk, and Bedford breeds. Avoid, in their purity or crossed, the old voracious woodbreed, with which our forefathers were afflicted and whose race is not yet extinct, a sad evidence of remaining barbarism in our midst in the nineteenth century. If your neighbors have such, avoid alliances with them. "Those raming hordes of razor-backed alligators," as Mr. George, of Jefferson county, Ohio, graphically declares of them, "will manage to steal a march not only on you, but on their less amorous male competitors of the China or other breeds, and thus transmit their own depravity in their offspring representatives, and produce a ruination of your plans. One of the greatest obstacles to improvement arises from these hordes of worthless animals turned out by their owners, often with small profit to both, and almost an absolute curse to the whole neighborhood." The picture is true to the very life.

2. *Is it most advantageous to keep hogs fat all the time?*—Mr. Phinney, of Lexington, Mass., a pork raiser of the very best experience, settles the question fully: "If intended for killing at the age of nine or ten months, they should be full fed all the time, and kept as fat as possible. If to be killed at fifteen or eighteen months old, they should not be made very fat for the first ten or twelve months. The reason is obvious. Those that are short-fed are more active, and this activity causes the muscles to enlarge and the frame to spread; while very fat pigs become inactive, and, like indolent bipeds, neither work for their own benefit nor that of others." But we must guard against the extreme of withholding food so as to stunt the growth. The growing animal that is not immediately designed for the knife, should be kept in thrifty, but not in fat, condition.

3. *The age at which it is most profitable to kill* is an important item of economy. Some breeds mature sooner than others: But of them all it is true that there is much saved by killing before maturity, and especially in slaughtering spring pigs the following winter, say at eight or ten months old. The saving is not merely in avoiding the cost of an extra winter's feeding, which is more expensive than summer feeding, but in the obvious fact, that when an animal arrives at full growth, though not increasing in weight, he does not cease to eat, and of course as he nears this period, his growth is much slower in proportion to the amount of food, than when younger. An experienced gentleman, John Lowell, says, as the result of twenty years' experience, that young pigs of twenty or thirty pounds weight, will give nearly

double as many pounds in six months feeding, as shoats of six months old, weighing one hundred pounds. "I have taken," says he, "two pigs, six months old, each weighing one hundred pounds, and could never, between May and November, get them above one hundred and eighty pounds each. I have taken three pigs of thirty pounds each, and, on the same food, they would weigh from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and eighty pounds each, in the same period." The above statements are from facts collected with care by Henry Colman, in a report as Commissioner of the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, and published in the Patent Office Report of the United, for 1843. They fully settle the question, which is the most profitable age at which pigs should be slaughtered.

4. *Management of food and shelter are important.*—A good clover pasture affords the cheapest summer supply. It should be convenient to the house, to allow the pigs to be fed also with the refuse milk of the dairy, and swirl from the kitchen. When there is no such pasture, no more pigs should be kept than can be kept on the waste of the kitchen. It will not pay to feed pigs here on articles at the market prices. The peculiar economy of pig-raising lies in the fact, that although the pig is a great eater, he will eat what nothing else will, and which would therefore be lost. But, four or six months before killing, he should be penned, and a short time before killing fed on corn. Though corn may occasionally be fed in the ear, it is better ordinarily to be ground, and then fully scalded or boiled, in which condition it may be mixed with boiled roots or other feed. You may save, in general, however, by boiling your corn, when shelled, without grinding; it will answer the same end. Have your pens so constructed that your pigs cannot root, as fat pigs are often injured by rooting, and, if possible, have fresh, clean water in their yard for them to wallow in during the summer. Let them also be warm and quiet during the period of fattening, so as to induce sleep, and, when they are in their beds, by no means disturb them. Give them occasionally rotten wood and charcoal, and frequently put wood ashes and salt on their food.

5. *In respect to Breeding,* do not let the boar run with your stock; and do not keep your sows at any time too fat, in which condition they are not likely to breed. It is advantageous to have a litter from a young sow at twelve or fourteen months old, in time to fatten her for fall or winter killing; but it should be remembered that her second and third litters will most likely be better than the first.

These remarks on economical pork-raising do not apply to Indiana, and other rich corn States of the West, where pork is raised wholesale, as the most available way of bringing the produce of the farm into the market. With those States we cannot compete, and we repeat that to make pork-raising profitable in the ordinary way of house keeping or farming, but little food must be bought for them, and but little fed to them, when it can be sold for the present good prices in the Middle and Eastern States.

New Castle, Pa., 1853.

DRAINING.—My mode of operation is as follows: Dig your drain above all the springs, close to the hill, and it is best to dig deep enough to get a hard bottom; but if this cannot be conveniently done, it is as well to lay some old posts or plank in the soft places. Then, if you have square stones, lay a row on each side or bottom of the drain, and cover the channel thus formed with large stones, and fill in about four inches of small stones and a layer of cedar bushes or straw, and fill in the dirt (cedar bushes are preferable to straw.) This manner of draining I have tried, and have drains which have been laid thirty years, which are as good as when laid; and I have drained a meadow by this means, which has heretofore been a useless bog, and made it one of the most profitable pieces of land on my place. But before I came here, this piece of meadow had at least a half dozen drains cut around it, on the plan of your correspondent, all of which were to no purpose except for a few years, and the land again became useless. Care should be taken to have a grate at the end of the drain to prevent anything from getting in.

Dollar Newspaper.

ASHES.—Take especial care of the ashes made on your place; don't permit them to be exposed to the weather; but keep them under cover. Five bushels of ashes, mixed with two double horse cart-loads of marsh or river mud, muck or peat, will convert the whole into a good manure; a hog-head or two of soap-suds would do the same thing;

therefore, among your savings, save and utilize them.

CURE FOR SCRATCHES.—Mix one ounce chloride of lime and one quart of water; wash the parts well, after which apply white lead ground in oil. This has never failed to cure.



Father Land and Mother Tongue.

BY LOVER.

Our Father land! and wouldst thou know,

Why we should call it Father land?

It is, that Adam here below

Was made of earth by Nature's hand;

And he, our father, made of earth,

Hath peopled earth on every hand,

And we, in memory of his birth,

Do call our country "Father land."

At first in Eden's bowers they say,

No sound of speech had Adam caught,

But whistled like a bird all day—

And may be, 'twas for want of thought;

But Nature, with resistless laws,

Made Adam soon surpass the birds;

She gave him lovely Eve—because

If he'd a wife—they must have words.

And so, the native land I hold

By male descent is proudly mine;

The language, as the tale hath told,

Was given in the female line;

And thus, we see, on either hand,

We name our blessings whence they've sprung,

We call our country Father land,

We call our language Mother tongue.

THE PARTING.

The following scrap, which was received from

Chapel Hill by a friend in this place on St. Valentine's day, is not devoid of merit. The author we do not know:

In his soft hand he held my own,

A moment e'er we parted—

He gazed into mine eyes, and then

In each a tear drop started;

'Twas but a moment e'er we sighed adieu!

By that warm clasp I knew that he was true.

We parted—not forever! no!

My fondest hope, my dearest,

Is, that I may behold again

The one I would be nearest;

For while he lingers from me absent yet,

His parting clasp I never can forget.

THE EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS.

The agricultural interest of the whole country is benefitted by railroads. We can recollect the time (says the Pittsburg Post) when corn sold in Ohio for twelve and a half cents per bushel, while at the same time it was worth seven times as much in Boston. It cost nearly all it was worth to carry it to the markets from Ohio. Now the farmer in Iowa can send his wheat and corn all the way to New York and Boston by railroads, and get full eastern prices for it, except the low cost of a speedy transit by the rails. All over the broad land the rail roads are stretching in every direction, and the price of farm lands rapidly rising and the products of those lands have immediate access to all the best markets of the world. The rail roads also develop the mineral wealth of the country. Many a coal bed and iron has lain valueless for centuries, until some rail road has brought them within the reach of the markets. The business of the whole country, and its wealth too, are doubled by steam and the rail. Steam and the rail make neighbors of the most distant communities. Washington city will be as accessible from California in ten years, as from Ohio twenty years ago. And from San Francisco to London or Paris the journey may yet be made in fifteen days; and a Pittsburger may travel to Constantinople in twelve days. With such facilities for traveling, men will and do "go to and fro in the earth, and knowledge increases." And as knowledge increases, the prejudices of nations give way; the human race becomes more assimilated and friendly, and knowledge more universally diffused. Steam and the rail are revolutionizing the world.

Standard.

Palpitation of the Heart Cured by Soda Water.

A lady, about 40 years old, had suffered for 12 years from periodical attacks of palpitation of the heart, so violent as to shake the bed on which the patient lay. During one attack, feeling thirsty, she expressed a desire for some soda water. No sooner had she swallowed the first draught when her palpitation left her, and recurred no more until the period of the next attack. As soon as it commenced she sent for her medical attendant, and told him what had occurred a month previously, and requested to be allowed to try the same remedy the second time. He consented, but wishing to ascertain

which of the ingredients of soda water had relieved the complaint, he gave her a dose of the citric acid by itself. This had no effect. He then gave her a dose of carbonate soda, which also failed. He then mixed the powders, and gave her some ordinary soda water, placing his hand at the same time on her heart. The moment she swallowed the first mouthful the palpitation ceased, and recurred no more for that time. From that period, whenever the palpitation came on, she could always stop it by this simple remedy. It appears, from the experiments made by medical men, that carbonic acid was the active element in relieving the complaint, because until the gas was liberated by the mixture of citric acid and the carbonate soda, no benefit accrued.

Journal of Health.

THE TURKS.—There have been many reports of late years in respect to the condition of Turkey as a nation. Some writers having declared it to be in the last stage of political decrepitude, while others of clearer vision have seen a gradual but decided improvement both in power and civilization. Turkey is undoubtedly weak to a certain extent, by reason of the creeds and nationalities of its numerous subject, being not only at variance with the Mussulman faith, but in many respects antagonistic to it. Nor is the government, especially of the Pashalics, such a more enlightened civilization would admire; but, with all these drawbacks, the Molek Empire, stretching from Servia to Abyssinia, is far from being in that state of decrepitude which shallow thinkers suppose. The Turks as a people are infinitely superior to the Greeks and Armenians that form so large a portion of the population, and their capacity of enlightenment is at least equal. Now that old prejudices have been already partially broken down, now that the turban has given place to the Frankish hat, the pelisse and loose flowing trousers to coat and pantaloons, the same advance has been made to more important changes as was effected by Peter the Great when he cut off the beard of his Boyards. They are no longer a distinctive people. They begin to entertain more liberal ideas. They honor European improvements. They have built steam vessels of war. They have changed their military tactics. They have thrown aside the arquebuss for the Minie rifle, and above all, they foster education. Who can despair of such a people?

Arthur's Home Gazette.

A POWERFUL MICROSCOPE.—It is said that a German, in Cincinnati, has invented a microscope which has such an immense magnifying power, that by it the dust which by contact with the wings of a butterfly adheres to the finger, is shown to be a number of feathers, on which longitudinal and transverse lines may be discovered. On a very minute particle from the wing of a widge, measuring only the one-five-hundredth part of an inch, and only one-thousandth of an inch in breadth, the number of scales is found to be 84,000, which gives the enormous sum of forty two thousand millions to one square inch.

A DOWN EAST PARADISE.—A Vermont paper, with just pride, says:—"There is but one city in the State, and not one soldier. We have no police, and not a murder has been committed in this State within ten years. We have no museums, nor crystal palaces; but we have homes, genuine homes, that are the centre of the world to their inmates, for which the father works, votes and talks—where the mother controls, educates, labors and loves—where she rears men, scholars and patriots."