

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXV.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1854.

No. 1744.

## Now is the Time!

The subscriber, having removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Laws as a Fancy Store, north of the Court House, is now prepared to furnish his friends with any and every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors. Having purchased in New York a larger stock than was ever before brought to this market, he is prepared to sell Goods as low as they can be bought in the State. All and examine.

Having employed a gentleman in New York, who has worked at the business for the last eight years in the city of London, he is confident his work cannot be surpassed by any one in North Carolina; and by his visit to N. York this spring, he was enabled to improve himself in Tailors' Paris, London, and New York Fashions to land.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN A. COX.  
April 4th, 1854. 30-

## New & Cheap Goods.

WE are now opening a large Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which we wish to sell upon fair terms for Cash, or to punctual customers, consisting in part of:

Rich Dress Silks, Lawns, Muslins, Printed Berages, Jaconets, &c. Ribbons, Gloves, French Corsets, French Worked Collars, Sleeves, Cuffs, Bands, &c. &c. and many other Goods for Ladies' wear, such as Calicoes, Gingham, &c. &c.

A General Assortment for Gentlemen and Boys. Brussels Carpeting, Canton Matting, &c. &c.

LONG & WEBB.  
April 4th, 1854. 30-

## Spring and Summer Goods.

## Just from New York.

THE Subscriber has just opened a fine Stock of Goods in his line, selected with great care by himself in the city of New York, which for beauty, taste and excellence, he thinks will be found to 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 Cloth; Plain and Figured French Casimeres; Satin, Silk, and Marcellite 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, Pantalettes, &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.  
April 16. 31-

## BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

THE Depository of the Orange County Bible Society has been removed to the Drug Store of Dr. S. D. Schoolfield & Co., and Dr. Schoolfield appointed Librarian.

Persons desiring a Bible or Testament from the largest and finest Church or Family Bible to a small Testament, can be supplied at the lowest prices by applying at the Depository; or if unable to purchase, a Bible will be supplied as a gift.

E. A. HEARTT, Sec'y.  
May 25th, 1854. 38-

## Land for Sale.

THE tract of LAND belonging to Joseph O. Brown, lying on north Little River, ten miles north of Hillsborough, containing 240 acres, more or less, is now offered for sale. Persons desiring to purchase land in that section of country, will do well to call on the subscriber, J. L. Brown, who is acting as agent; or they can view the premises by calling on Mr. C. L. Dunagan.

J. L. BROWN, Agent.  
May 37-3mo

## \$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 Tringler, eq. 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 2. 41-09

## House & Lot for Sale.

Having removed to Chapel Hill, the subscriber offers his late residence in the town of Hillsborough for sale. The Dwelling House is large and roomy, and very conveniently arranged. There is a good Office on the lot, with two rooms, a Well, Barn and Stables, and every necessary Out House. The House is situated on King Street, convenient to the Court House. Apply to the subscriber, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

HUGH WADDELL.  
April 12th, 1853. 81-

## TIME! TIME! TIME!!

THE prettiest and best CLOCKS, for sale by A. C. MURDOCK.  
April 29. 34-

## TOW CLOTH! TOW CLOTH!

THOSE having Tow Cloth to sell would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he wishes to purchase 5,000 yards.

A. C. MURDOCK.  
April 29. 34-

## PERPETUAL MOTION!

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public generally, everybody else and the rest of mankind, that he, having entered into the

### Carriage Making Business,

at Faucett's Mill, three miles north-west of Hillsborough, is now prepared to execute all orders in that line, with which he may be favored.

He has provided himself with the very best of materials, and, with Mr. Charles T. Crabtree, a man who stands pre-eminent in his profession, as Foreman in the Wood-Shop, he is confident that he will be able to please all who favor him with their patronage.

Now he that likes a pleasant ride, Or two, or three, and more beside, Would do well never to stop Until he gets to Faucett's shop; And there he'll find a carriage made, The maker of which knows his trade; And as to neatness, none are finer In the State of North Carolina. There are many, we all do know, Who know not strength, but only show; But we combine the two in one, And make a carriage both show and run.

W. M. D. FAUCETT.  
April 29, 1854. 34-3m

## New Goods & New Prices.

THE subscriber is now receiving his well selected stock of

### SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,

embracing every article usually found in this market, which he is determined to sell for Cash. All those wishing to get Bargains are invited to give him a call, as he is resolved to please, and will keep everything you want.

His Stock of Farming Implements, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools, Brogans, Tinware and Crockery, enable him to offer inducements which are found nowhere else in the market.

Bring 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.

A. C. MURDOCK.  
April 29. 34-

## "By Industry we thrive."

J. M. & C. E. PATERSON,  
HAVE received at their Store, ten miles north of Hillsborough, a well selected Stock of

### Spring & Summer Goods,

comprising every article usually kept in a country Store, which they will sell at the lowest living prices. Their purpose is, to do an active business with small profits—pursuing strictly their motto, that "By Industry we thrive."

Every species of Trade, such as Home-spun Cloth, Beeswax, Tallow, Poultry of all kinds, Eggs, Shingles, Rags, &c. &c., will be taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Give them a call and they will endeavor to please.

Parisville, April 20th, 1854. 32-3m

## Bargains! Bargains!!

OAKLEY & BROWN,  
HAVE just received and opened, at their New Store, ten miles north of Hillsborough, and three miles from Walnut Grove, a valuable stock of

### Spring and Summer Goods,

embracing every article usually kept in a country Store, which they are determined to sell at the lowest Prices for Cash or Trade. All who wish to get bargains are requested to give them a call, as they are determined to spare no efforts to please.

All kinds of Country Trade, such as Raw Hides, Home-spun Cloth, Beeswax, Flat Seed, Poultry of all kinds, Rags, &c., will be taken in exchange for Goods.

Orange co. April 20, 1854. 33-6m

## COMMISSION HOUSE,

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Orange and the adjacent counties, that, having located themselves in Portsmouth for the purpose of carrying on a

### WHOLESALE GROCERY,

Forwarding & Commission Business, they will promptly attend to any business in their line entrusted to their care.

Farmers and others, sending Orders, or Produce for sale, may rely upon despatch and quick sales. All Flour and other Produce consigned to their care, shall be sold at the best prices.

PEETE, PEPPER & CO.,  
Portsmouth, Va.  
May 24th, 1854. 37-1y

## Wilson & Grice,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,  
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,  
In Groceries, Provisions, Salt, Lime, Fish, Naval Stores, &c., &c.  
Nos. 11 & 13, High St. and Pate's Wharf, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Give their personal attention to the Sale and Shipment of FLOUR, Corn, Cotton, and Produce generally, and make liberal advances on consignments.

SAM'L. M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.  
May 9th, 1854. 35-3m

## Spring Trade, 1854.

SCHOOLFIELD & FREELAND,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

ARE now receiving the largest and most selected Stock that they ever offered to the Trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in Middle or Western North Carolina.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Farmers, are cordially invited to call and examine the quality and prices, as we are determined to make it to their interest to buy of us.

Orders sent will be filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch.

Orders amounting to \$25 or upwards, we will deliver free of charge to any distance under twenty-five miles.

April 4, 1854. 30-



RURAL ECONOMY.  
"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessing, pour  
O'er every land."  
From the Ohio Cultivator.  
Sweet Potato Culture.

The soil for this crop should be of a warm, sandy or gravelly nature—rich, deep, and mellow, rather dry than moist. We have known many failures of late, from attempting to grow this crop on clayey, or moist soils. Except in very dry or warm seasons, the crop is sure to suffer by an overgrowth of vines, with watery tubers, on such lands.

Preparation of the soil is of much importance, especially if not already deep and mellow. Let it be plowed early and thoroughly pulverized, adding some well rotted manure, if not in good heart—but heavy manuring is not advisable. About the last of May, or during the first of June, when the sprouts or plants are nearly ready, plow the ground into ridges, say 4 feet apart, and 12 to 15 inches high; or if preferred, into squares or hills 3 feet apart each way, the centers a foot or more in height, to be finished off with a hoe.

The mode of planting described by one of our correspondents several years ago, is as good as we can give: "Take a garden trowel, a stick or any suitable article convenient, and form a trench in the top of your ridge, to the depth desired, say four inches, where the sprouts are planted, then place the sprouts in the trench the desired distance apart, at the same time filling the trench about half full of earth around the plants, gently pressing it to prevent them from falling; then pour water in the trench (I use well water) until the earth is completely saturated, then fill the trench loosely with earth around the plants, and the work is done."

"The philosophy of the matter appears to be this: the water settles the earth around the roots of the plants, affording them nourishment, and the filling of the trench with dry earth, on the top of the water, prevents evaporation, retaining it at the roots of the plants where needed, and prevents the earth from baking around them, a matter of much importance to their welfare."

Another successful grower of sweet potatoes describes his mode of planting and after culture as follows: "Put two plants in a hill; if the hill is small, one is better than two. Set them four inches apart, and make the hill a little hollow, so as to hold a pint of water. Set the plant half its length in the ground; do not wait for rain in order to plant. If the weather is dry, plant them in the evening and put a pint of water in each hill, the water should be as warm as rain water. It is better to plant in a dry time than when the ground is too wet, for when the ground becomes dry it will bake and retard the growth of the plant. The plant may be planted in ridges, and when they are thus planted, put them ten inches apart. At the first plowing, scrape the weeds and grass from the hills and draw up but little dirt the first time you work them, for the hills will warm through better when small. Hill them up the last of July or the first of August. If the vines have grown across the furrow, turn them to the opposite side of the hill, hoe the side left bare, then turn them back. Never wind the vines upon top of the hill, it will prevent the sun from warming it as much as it requires to the full growth of the plant. The vines should not be cut off if they grow very rank. Pull them loose from the hill and drop them down again; this is to prevent the little sprouts from growing and encumbering the hill with a load of stringy potatoes.

"Plant early and dig before the first frost. If the vines are frosted the potatoes become watery and will not keep any length of time."

From the Southern Farmer.

## Oregon Pea and Rescue Grass.

Amongst the agricultural novelties of the day, those which appear to be attracting the greatest attention are the Rescue Grass and the Oregon Pea. Each has received encomiums of the highest character, and if one half of what is said of them is true, they possess a value which should entitle them to a fair trial at the hands of every farmer. In the last number of the American Farmer there are several testimonials in favor of the Oregon pea.

The first is from Charles Mason, Esq., Commissioner of the Patent Office, who quotes from a descriptive account of the plant furnished by A. B. Rozell, of Tennessee, the conclusion of which is in the following words: "In short, taking this plant altogether, it is one of the finest and richest productions I ever saw and I am satisfied in my own mind, that it is the greatest acquisition to the farmers of the valley of the Mississippi and the States adjacent, that has been introduced into this country—guano not excepted—for the last thirty years." There are also several testimonials from North Carolina, the terms of which are no less laudatory.

We have seen the Oregon pea growing for two or three years past, and while we are far from being disposed to indulge in such language as the gentlemen who furnished these statements, yet we consider it a very valuable plant, and think it deserves to rank high as a green crop. Probably it may be more luxuriant in the south or south west than it is in this climate, though we should think there could be no great difference between here and North Carolina. The vines grow about waist high on medium soils; they stand very erect, and are exceedingly productive of peas. We have seen some vines, the yield of which was accurately computed, which was about a thousand to one. We have no doubt the peas would form an excellent food for stock, if ground or crushed, and mixed with corn or oats, or the offal of wheat.

In regard to the Rescue Grass, we learn that the orders are so numerous that Mr. Iverson declines to receive any more. Several of our neighboring farmers have made application for it; and in a short time we may expect that numerous trials will be made of it in our own vicinity, when we shall have an opportunity of testing its value in this climate. It is understood to be a native of South America, and introduced into this country only within a few years. "Patuxent Planter," a well known correspondent of the American Farmer, expresses a good deal of confidence in its value; and we have learned from reliable sources that it possesses many of the qualities which have been ascribed to it.

From the S. W. Baptist.

### THE SWEARER REBUKED BY A CHILD.

It was excursion day, and the cars were nearly full, when a lady, evidently in ill-health, entered, leading a little son of four or five years.

She paused and looked around in vain for a vacant seat. The gentleman by my side, perceiving her embarrassment, sprang to his feet, and politely offered his seat, which was accepted with grateful acknowledgment.

She was about to take the little boy in her arms, when a gentleman on the opposite side extended his hands, saying, with a winning smile, "Come here, my boy, come and sit down upon my knee. I am better able to hold you than your mother is."

The child looked up for his mother's consent, then joyfully sprang to the seat so kindly offered. For some few moments the gentleman amused himself by asking the child all manner of questions, drawing out his curious ideas, and listening with satisfaction to his artless replies.

Soon, however, his attention was drawn to an article in the paper he had just laid aside, and giving the boy some sweetmeats, he entered into an earnest political discussion with another gentleman by his side. At first it seemed they only sought amusement, and jokes and laughter were frequently intermingled with argument. But the contest gradually waxed stronger, until at length jokes were exchanged for profanity.

The boy had been very happy with his new friend, but when the first profane word was uttered, he looked up with astonishment. Tears gathered in his large black eyes, and laying the watch carefully aside, which had been given to him by the gentleman for his amusement, he slipped quietly to the floor, and fled to his mother.

"Where are you going, my dear?" exclaimed the gentleman, as he saw him moving off. "Come back, my boy, come back. I thought you were very happy a few moments since, what is the matter now? Come, you are a fine fellow, come and see what I can find for you in my pocket." But the boy clung to his mother, utterly refusing the extended hand.

"Well, now," exclaimed the gentleman with evident chagrin, "this is very strange. I do not understand it. Come, my boy, tell me why you left me."

"Tell the gentleman, my dear," said his mother encouragingly, "why you do not wish to sit by him."

"Because," said he, as he straightened himself back, and summoned all his

resolution for the effort, "the Bible says we must not sit in the seat of the scorners."

The gentleman looked confounded. For a moment the blood rushed to his high expansive brow, and I thought he was angry. The mother was also surprised. She had not expected such a reply. But the man instantly regained his composure, and pleasantly said, "I hope you do not call me a scorners."

"The boy leaned his head upon his mother's shoulder, but made no reply. "Come tell me," continued he, "why do you call me a scorners?" The child looked up and simply but earnestly said, while a large tear stole quietly down his cheek, "I don't like, sir, to hear you swear so!"

"Oh! that is it, is it?" Well," continued he, as the mother pressed her son to her bosom, and bowed her head to hide her tears which were starting in her own eyes, "come back and sit with me, and I promise you I will never swear again."

"Won't you," asked the child earnestly, "then I shall love you very much indeed." Saying this, he allowed the gentleman again to place him on his knee; but it was quite plain to be seen he did not go back with the joyfulness with which he had at first taken the seat.

The gentleman saw this. He felt that he had lowered himself in the estimation of that innocent and noble-minded boy. The thought evidently gave him pain; and he did all he could to efface from his mind the unpleasant impression.

In explanation of this affecting scene his mother said it was her custom to read a chapter in the Bible every morning to her son, explaining it as she could, and then pray with him. That morning she had read the first Psalm, and when explaining to him the character of a scorners, among other vices she had mentioned profanity. Not fully comprehending the subject, but resolved at all events to do right, he thought it was really a sinful act to sit for one moment with a man who had taken God's name in vain.

When, oh, when will mothers realize the vast amount of influence they are capable of exerting over their children? When will they realize the strength and permanence of those impressions received in childhood?

### DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.

A. How does it happen, neighbor B. that your children have so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the same school, and for aught I know, enjoy equal advantages.

B. Do you take the newspapers, neighbor A.?

A. No, sir, I do not take them myself; but now and then borrow one just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B. Why sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers; it is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised, that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A. In truth, neighbor B. I frequently think I should like to take them; but I cannot well afford the expense.

B. Can't afford the expense!—what, let me ask, is the value of two or three dollars a year, in comparison with the pleasure and the advantage to be derived from a well conducted newspaper! As poor as I am, I would not, for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection, that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society. Oh, don't mention the expense!—pay it in advance every year, and you will think not of it.

NEBRASKA.—The German emigrants are pouring into Nebraska in crowds. Seven hundred and thirty passed through Cincinnati one day last week, on their way to the Territory. With such emigration, and the question of slavery left free to the inhabitants of the Territory, there will be but little chance of the "peculiar institution" extending itself into the new Territories.

Dollar Newspaper.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Baron Rothschild, while complaining to Lord Brougham of the hardship of not being able to take his seat, said, "You know I was the choice of the people." To which his Lordship, replied, "So was Barrabas."

## THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

An application from a gentleman of considerable political information, for the particulars of the operation of the Deposite Act of 1836, induces us to suppose that at this time particularly others of our readers will be glad to see the facts in print.

It is known to every one, that in 1836 a bill was introduced by Mr. Webster to distribute among the States, according to federal population, the immense surplus revenue which had accumulated in the Treasury, amounting on the 1st of January 1837, when the act went into operation, to \$37,468,859 97 (over and above \$5,000,000 retained in the Treasury,) passed both Houses of Congress by such overwhelming majorities that Gen. Jackson signed it, though reluctant to do so. This large surplus was produced by sales of the public lands, from which source upwards of twenty five millions were derived in the year 1836.

By a letter from Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan'y 3d, 1837, the share of North Carolina was stated at \$1,011,676 53. It was payable by installments, one-fourth every 90 days. The amounts falling due on the 1st of January, April, and July were paid into our State Treasury, amounting to \$1,433,757 50. Before the 4th instalment of \$477,919 13 fell due the treasury was bankrupted, under Van Buren's Administration, an extra session of Congress was called, and one of its first acts was to suspend the payment of that instalment. It has never since been paid.

By reference to the 1st vol. of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina, it will be seen what disposition the Legislature made of this noble fund. The first provision was for the payment of a debt of the State of \$300,000, previously incurred in the erection of the State House. \$300,000 were next invested in the Cape Fear Bank (now worth \$394,000.) the dividends from which have been constantly appropriated to the Common School Fund. \$600,000 were subscribed to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, securing the completion of that important work. The dividends from this stock also have been paid over to the Common School fund. And \$200,000 were appropriated to draining the Swamp Lands, which lands also were given to the Common School fund.

These are the material particulars. There is now another large surplus in the Treasury, and it would be a good time to pay over that 4th instalment. There would still be about twenty millions left in the Treasury, which is more than ought to be there; whilst the handsome sum of nearly half a million of dollars would be of great advantage to North Carolina, in aiding her to carry on her judicious schemes of internal improvement.

Payetteville Observer.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That Alfred Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a Federalist of the worst stamp; that he holds consolidation notions in relation to the State and the general government; and that, so confirmed were these notions, and so strong his prejudices with the free States in the struggle of 1850, that he said he would vote in Congress men, and money, and ships of war to reduce the State of South Carolina and his own State into subjection to aggressive and usurping federal rule.

Raleigh Standard.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That the editor of the Standard, who thus belches up his bile against the Whig candidate, is a Locofoco of the worst stamp; that he holds secession notions in relation to the State and general government; and that so confirmed were these notions, and so strong his prejudices with the disunion States in the struggle of 1850, that he exerted all his powers to disseminate his heresies and bring about a dismemberment of this glorious Union.

Keep it also before the people, that upon whatever authority the Standard informs its readers that in 1850, or at any other time, General Dockery "said he would vote in Congress men, and money, and ships of war to reduce the State of South Carolina and his own State into subjection to aggressive and usurping federal rule," it is as foul a falsehood as the father of lies himself ever forged upon his anvil; and that in slander, as in larceny, the receiver is as bad as the thief.

N. C. Argus.

A friend has called our attention, as we do that of our readers, to the fact that the Agricultural Association of the Slaveholding States is to meet at Raleigh, in October next, during the meeting of N. C. State Agricultural Society, and the holding of the State Fair. The last meeting of the association was held at Columbia, S. C.

Fay's Observer.