

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855.

No. 1780.

HURDLE & HURDLE,

WOULD inform the public that they are manufacturing Carriages and Harness of all kinds

wanted in this country, more extensively than they ever have heretofore, and from their long experience they flatter themselves that their work will not be surpassed by any other establishment.

They generally keep on hand some good HORSES for sale; and in exchange for Carriages and Harness, they will take Wheat and Tobacco at market prices, delivered at Hurdle & Turner's Mills, eight miles south of Roxborough, where they intend keeping for sale Pine LUMBER of the best quality.

January 16. 70-6mp

SELLING AT COST!

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. C. Murdock for certain purposes therein mentioned, the subscriber offers to sell, at Cost and Charges, for Cash, or on time at a small advance, the

Large Stock of Goods,

owned by A. C. Murdock and conveyed in said trust, embracing a great variety of very desirable Goods. Among them will be found:

Plain, Plaid, Striped and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, all-wool Delaines, Alpaca, Mouselin Delains, Prints, Muslins, Cambrics, Vazettes, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Cotton, Worsted Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c. Also, Cloths, Plain and Fancy Casimeres, Domesics, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Domestic, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, Queens, Tin and Hard Ware, Carpenters' Tools, and almost every thing else that is to be had in a Store.

The Goods are all new. A large portion of them were purchased in Philadelphia and New York last Fall, and all of them since the Fall of 1853.

Purchasers who wish to get Goods at very low prices, can do so, if they will give us a call, at the Store East of the Court House.

N. D. BAIN, Trustee.

January 15, 1855. 70-

GROCERIES.

TERCE Rice, new crop. 7 Hogheads Molasses, best new crop. Also, a pretty lot of Dried Apples, at \$1 a bushel.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

February 20. 70-

BUSINESS CONTINUED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr., having bought out the interest of his partner Dr. O. F. Lown in the late firm of Lown & Webb, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to serve the former customers. With increased facilities and experience, and a determination to please all, he hopes to merit the confidence of the public.

January 22. 71-

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

This CELEBRATED COMPOUND, SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED FROM THE BEST ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

has gained an unrivalled reputation for the following good effects, viz:

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

and thus curing—

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, ULCERS, OLD SORES, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, and all diseases arising from

The Improper Use or Abuse of Mercury.

REGULATING THE STOMACH and BOWELS. Thus it cures—Liver Disease, Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, and Piles, Strengthening the Digestive Organs, thus causing the food to nourish and support every part. Regulating the Secretory Organs, and by enabling them to perform their proper functions, preventing and curing Bilious and other Painful Disorders.

Strengthening and Quieting the Nervous System, thus allaying Nervous Irritation and curing all Diseases of the Nerves.

It is unrivalled in the cure of Female Disorders!

WEAKNESS, IRRREGULARITIES, OBSTRUCTIONS, &c.

It is entirely SAFE IN ALL CASES.

Acting in harmony with the restoring powers of nature, it never injures but always benefits and cures, as thousands of voluntary certificates from the best authorities testify.

Recollect that each bottle bears the name of BENNET & BEERS, Druggists,

No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.

None other is genuine.

Price One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants in all the cities and counties of the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

W. S. BEERS & CO., Proprietors.

* For sale by Drs. Long & Cain, Hillsborough; W. S. Pass, Person County, and J. S. Lucas, Chapel Hill.

January 30. 72-1y

To Millers and Barrel-Makers.

3 PENNY NAILS, for Barrels, just received by J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

August 14. 49

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Administrator of ADNER PARKER, dead, at the February Term, 1855, of Orange County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to him; and for all persons having claims against the estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

HARRISON PARKER, Adm'r.

March 1, 1855. 77-3w

To Merchants, Tailors, &c.

THE undersigned publishes, for the benefit of those interested in the 26th, 27th and 28th Sections of the Revenue Law passed by the Legislature of 1854-5, and requires a strict compliance therewith:

26. Every such merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, engaged in business in any county, on the first day of April, shall apply to the sheriff of such county, and on paying the tax on his capital, estimated as aforesaid, the amount of which he shall swear to in an affidavit subscribed and made before the sheriff, shall take a receipt therefor, and be allowed to carry on his business.

27. Every person opening such store, after the first day of April, shall pay the tax, or shall execute and deposit with the sheriff a bond, with good security, payable to the State of North Carolina, to pay the tax on the amount of all his purchases, including his present stock, to the first day of April next succeeding; and thereupon shall take from the sheriff a receipt for such tax or bond, and be allowed to carry on his business.

28. Every wholesale, commission, or retail merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweller, who shall sell any goods, wares or merchandise, with out first taking the receipt of the sheriff as in any of the foregoing sections of this chapter is provided, shall pay an additional tax of one hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall collect forthwith by distress with the other tax imposed on such merchant.

R. M. JONES, Sheriff.

Hillsborough, March 5th, 1855. 77-

Hillsborough House.

THE subscriber would take the liberty of informing the Travelling Community and those who may visit our town, that he has taken charge of the House of Entertainment, north-east of the Court House, well known as Faddie's Hotel. He has repaired the buildings, his furniture is new, and every thing well calculated to refresh the weary traveller. Those who may please to call on him, will find his table furnished with the best market affords and his stable with an abundance of provender.

Drivers will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber, as they can get accommodations there which cannot be obtained elsewhere—a splendid lot to show stock in rear to the Court House.

N. B. Having retired from all other business, I give my sole attention to visitors, and will try to have their wants satisfied. My prices shall be moderate.

WM. M'CAULEY.

March 6, 1855. 77-

SPRING, 1855.

Kerr & Marbury,

IMPORTERS,

and Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, &c.,

Nos. 74 and 76, Spangrow Street, PETERSBURG, VA.

TAKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that they have returned to their old stand, and from extensive importations this Spring, per Ships "Centurion," "Constantine," and "City of Brooklyn," together with heavy purchases of Domestic Goods at the Factories, are enabled to offer the largest stock and finest assortment of

China, Glass, Earthen & Stone Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods, that they have ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell at the lowest rates.

March 1, 1855. 77-4w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned has this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of

BAKER & BARRAUD,

as successors to Messrs. Wilson & Grace, for the purpose of conducting a Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business; for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson & Grace.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.

WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.

THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 19, 1855. 72-

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. Mason,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and its Vicinity,

that he is at his post ready to attend their calls. N. B. Being known, he deems it unnecessary to wait longer than is just necessary for those who expect his services to let it be known by letter or otherwise.

Be prompt to act, 'tis folly to delay. Since life awaits the issue of a day."

February 27. 76-

\$25 Reward.

ABOUT two hundred and fifty dollars were stolen from the Store of E. G. Mangum & Co. on the night of the 26th of February, of which about sixty dollars were in gold pieces. The above reward will be given for any information leading to the recovery of the money, or detection of the thief.

E. G. MANGUM & CO.

March 24, 1855. 77-2w

COURT OF WARDENS.

THE next Semi-Annual Meeting of the Court of Wards, will be held at the Poor House on Monday, the 2d day of April, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Persons having business with the Court, can make application at that time.

E. A. HEART, Sec'y.

February 27th, 1855. 76-

I am now Receiving

SUPERIOR new crop Molasses and Rio Coffee; finest quality Black and Green Teas; Tallow and Adamantine Candles; Cider Vinegar; Powder and Shot; School Books; Pipes; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Jan. 30. 77-



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

Lime and Ashes—Effects of the two Combined.

We give below some results of our experience in the application of lime and ashes: In the spring of 1842, a field previously broken up for corn, received an application of lime, at the rate of fifty bushels per acre. In one corner of this field were eleven acres, which had for many years been cultivated in cotton, and which received annually a heavy dressing of ashes and well rotted stable or barn-yard manure. To this portion of the field it was deemed unnecessary to apply any lime. The following crop of corn was nearly equal throughout the adjoining newly limed land and the eleven acres formerly heavily and frequently ashed. The whole was sown in wheat in the month of October, and to our surprise the growth of wheat on the eleven acres was greatly inferior to that on the surrounding limed land; the growth of clover on each being about equal. In July and August, of 1844, the same field was fallowed for wheat, where the eleven acres formerly omitted in liming received an equal dressing of fifty bushels per acre. The result was thirty-eight bushels of wheat per acre from the eleven acres, and only twenty-five bushels from the adjoining limed land, but on which no ashes had been applied.

In 1844, another field, broken up for corn, received a dressing of fifty bushels per acre of lime, including a large galled spot on one side of the field, which, in addition to the lime, received a heavy application of well rotted manure, besides a heavy covering of wheat straw formerly plowed deeply under. The corn on this galled spot was worthless, as was also the following crop of wheat. In 1845, this same field was fallowed for wheat, previously dressing over the still bare and unsightly galled spot with ashes and cinders from the blacksmith's shop. On all the following crop of wheat was good; but on the formerly galled spot the growth was so heavy that it lodged long before maturity, and with consequent injury to the grain. In after years the crop of corn was always inferior to that on the surrounding field, but on it the wheat crops were superior, and the crops of clover about equal.

For several subsequent years we made similar experiments, with somewhat varying results, but all of which strongly tended to strengthen our belief that lime is a necessary basis in all fertile soils, and that while ashes are of great value, their value as a manure is greatly enhanced when applied to land previously limed, and vice versa. These experiments and observations were made in the tide-water section of Virginia. We will only add that, while gypsum was used with marked benefit on these lands after liming, its application was altogether worthless on lands unlimed. We only state the facts, and leave our readers to draw their own inferences.

Southern Farmer.

AGRICULTURE FOR 1855.—

We believe that there never were better prospects for our farmers to use every effort in raising a large crop than there are at present. The war in Europe will prevent the cultivation of the soil in a number of extensive and fertile districts, which heretofore have raised a large amount of surplus produce. This will open a gap for our farmers to fill up. Corn is becoming more an article of food in Europe every year. Three times the quantity was exported in 1854 than there was in the preceding year. Scientific American.

A WORD TO PARENTS.—It seems a hard and cruel thing—and it is a hard and cruel thing—to make the affections of a child its means of punishment for slight juvenile offences. A friend relates the following occurrence as evidence to the point:

A little girl who, although an affectionate little creature as ever lived, was very volatile and light hearted, and would not always remember to mind her mother. At the close of a day in the early part of the present winter, she had in some trifling command disobeyed her mother—going into the street to play with one of her little companions; when she came in, and was prepared to go to bed, she came to her mother for her nightgown.

"I cannot kiss you to-night Mary,"

said the mother; "you have been a very naughty little girl, and have disobeyed me. I cannot kiss you to-night."

The little girl, her face streaming with tears, again begged her mother to kiss her, but she was a strong minded woman, and was inexorable.

It was a sad lesson that she learned; for on that very night that child died of the croup. She had asked her mother, the last thing as she went up to her little bed, if she would kiss her in the morning, but in the morning her innocent lips were cold.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

THE BLIND MISSIONARY.

Chapel Hill, March, 1855.

The Rev. William W. Henning labored for six years as a missionary on the Western coast of Africa, where he lost his wife, five children and his eyesight by the acclimating fever. Being on a visit to our village, he preached in the college chapel on the subject of African missions, and a more interesting and eloquent missionary sermon I have never heard.

His text was Ps. lxxviii. 31. "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." After stating that he had been an eye-witness of the facts he was going to relate, he proceeded to show that Africa is the most promising field for missionary enterprise throughout the whole heathen world. In the first place, the African worships one Great Spirit, the great first cause of all things, and the giver of all good. When "grisgris" or amulets, in which the native Africans have great confidence, are given to any one, the giver says to the receiver, "if God so will it this grisgris will protect you from all evil; but if God will it not, the grisgris of itself is of no value." When in a case of supposed crime a deadly decoction of sassy wood is administered, the Great Spirit is solemnly invoked, with the belief that if the accused be innocent he will immediately eject the poison from his stomach; but that if he be guilty, he will suffer the punishment due to his crimes by a speedy death. Not long before leaving Africa, Mr. Waller was conversing with a native on the subject of a future state of rewards and punishments, and argued from the fact that the wicked are punished even in this life. "Yes," said the negro, "those who do not die by the poisonous sassy wood are often decoyed into thickets and murdered; but the murderers are always observed either to die within the year, or to meet with some terrible calamity as a punishment for their wickedness. The Great Spirit will not allow the wicked to go unpunished." This religious system, imperfect as it is, shows that the untutored mind of the African is feeling after God; it is the faint twilight of truth that precedes the rising of the Sun of Righteousness.

The African is always a respectful hearer of the truth. He listens with earnestness to the story of him who came into the world to save sinners. A missionary to India writing home to his friends, tells them that he is stationed in a province containing ten millions of inhabitants. That in the morning and evening he goes out into a crowded thoroughfare to preach. After waiting an hour or two he collects an audience of two or three, sometimes five or six, and these are generally Bramins who come only to scoff and ridicule. How different is the scene in Western Africa, when on a Sabbath morning, at the tolling of the church bell, the missionary wends his way to the nearest native village! As soon as he is seen approaching, it is announced that "the God-man comes." On arriving at the church he finds a respectful audience of fifty or sixty persons, eager to receive the bread of life which he comes to break unto them. After sermon he goes to the mission school, where a number of native children are assembled to gain such knowledge as will enable them to enlighten their benighted brethren.

The missionary in Africa can teach and preach without fear of molestation. Such is not the case in any other pagan land. In China he is jealously watched by the civil authority. In India the native convert is expelled from his caste, and his nearest relations do not dare to give him even a cup of water. No one will give him employment, and he must therefore either be permitted to starve or be supported from the missionary fund. The same is the case in a great measure among the Mahometan nations. In Madagascar the strong arm of the law is stretched out against the messenger of the gospel, and tribulations and persecutions await him. But in Africa the fullest liberty of conscience is enjoyed.

The negro, moreover, is wholly illiterate. He has no philosophic sophistries to unlearn. His faith is purely traditional. He has no priesthood to

interpose between himself and his offended God; to warp his mind when searching after truth, and prevent the light of the Gospel from penetrating the thick darkness of his soul.

A Presbyterian missionary was once conversing with a native chief, and told him that without christianity his people were lost, famishing, naked. The chief replied: "If one of my children were lost in the forest and I should go to seek him with a torch in my hand, would he not come to the light? If he were famishing and I should offer him bread, would he not take it? If he were naked and I should give him clothing, would he not put it on? Come, then, and teach my people the truth."

That part of the western coast which has been visited by missionaries, extends from Senegal, 15° North lat. to Benguela, 8° South lat. Forty years ago the whole coast was desolated by the slave trade; there was not a single church throughout its length and breadth; the white man was known only as the inhuman monster who fomented strife among the native tribes to prosper his own accursed traffic. Now there are seventy christian churches on this coast, in which there assemble fifteen thousand native converts who have thrown their idols to the moles and the bats. There are twelve thousand children in the mission schools. The Scriptures have been translated into about forty native dialects.

But Christianity is not without opposition. Her greatest enemy is Mahomedanism. The warlike tribes of the interior have espoused the religion of the False Prophet, and are ever ready to propagate it with fire and sword.

Another deadly enemy is Popery, wherever the Gospel banner is unfurled the standard of the "man of sin" is set up by its side. Wherever the tree of life spreads its branches for the healing of the nations, this deadly Upas springs up to counteract its influence.

But this opposition only creates a more pressing demand for laborers. Who then will go? Many excuse themselves by saying that they have neither the mental nor physical qualifications requisite for such a task. Let them remember that this is an altar which sanctifies the humblest gift. The feeble efforts of him who clears away the briars and rubbish, are as essential to cultivation as those of the strong man who turns up the soil or gathers in the golden harvest.

Others object that they have no call to such a work. And where do they expect to hear this call? In the whirlwind, the tempest, or the earthquake? Or are they waiting for a vision like that of the man of Macedonia? Would they but listen carefully and prayerfully to the still small voice of conscience, they would hear the Spirit of God saying in clearest accents, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" What can be a louder call than the voice of six hundred millions of the human race perishing in their sins?

Individuals are very ready to acknowledge the duty of the Church with regard to missions, and to contribute for their support; but farther than this they deem it a matter in which they have no personal concern. We have no fellowship with his sentimental pietism that says its prayers, goes to church, and even contributes regularly to benevolent purposes, but feels no anxiety for the spread of the Gospel, no concern for the salvation of souls.

Not long ago, an adventurous young man attempted to cross the Niagara above the Falls in a boat. He succeeded very well for a little way, but the current soon caught his skiff and despite his strenuous efforts was bearing him steadily downward. A crowd of anxious spectators was assembled on the shore. At last one of the bystanders cried out, "I will give any man a thousand dollars that will throw him a rope!"

A boat was immediately launched, and a rope thrown; but ere it reached the struggling victim he had plunged into the fearful abyss! Now a current deeper, darker, broader than Niagara is hurrying millions down to the fathomless abyss of eternal ruin! We are the anxious spectators upon its banks. Who then will man the boat?

But we are told the climate of Africa is a deadly one. But its deadliness has never checked lawful commerce, or been the least restraint upon the inhuman slave trade.

We must not, however, be deterred by dangers and difficulties. A chaplain in the English army, one of those faint-hearted believers who are prone to look to results rather than obvious duty, once asked the Duke of Wellington if the results of missionary labor justified so great an expenditure of life and treasure. "Look," said the old hero, "to your marching orders! 'Go into all the earth and preach the Gospel to every creature!'"

Sacrifices must be made for the attainment of any great and good object. It is our duty to work and our privilege to suffer in this glorious cause. In conclusion, the African mission should engage the especial attention of the South. In this way only can the immense debt we owe to the down-trodden negro be partially cancelled. Africa, the Niobe of nations, is a supplicant at our feet. She makes no recriminations; she complains not of her treasures that we have spoiled, her blood that we have spilled, her children that we have enslaved. She only asks in return for all this the Word of Life; and what heart can be so cold and hard as to refuse?

Such is a brief compendium of this eloquent discourse. We have seldom beheld a more impressive scene than when that holy man, raising to heaven his sightless eyeballs, exclaimed, "It is a precious privilege to suffer in such a glorious cause!" The sermon loses much of its effect in this extract, as it is made only from such imperfect notes as could be taken while it was delivering. We think, however, that the facts and arguments herein contained cannot fail to convince any candid reader.

And if it is our duty to send the gospel to the heathen beyond the Atlantic, what is our duty to the heathen at our own doors? We cannot deny that, in this age of light and liberty, thousands of our fellow creatures are kept in a state of profound ignorance by legislative enactment. Is such a state of things justifiable? We pronounce most unhesitatingly that our slaves should have the Bible. A knowledge of that book from which are drawn the strongest arguments for the lawfulness of slavery, can do the slave no harm. A reluctance to put the Bible into the hands of the blacks betrays, on the part of the master, a reluctance to have his conduct judged by its standard. Let christian slaveholders take into consideration this momentous question, "What is our duty to our slaves?"

BCLUS.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.—At this season of the year, when people are called upon to subscribe to papers, the excuse "I can't afford it," is very frequently made, which being interpreted, means "I regard other things of more consequence to myself and family than a newspaper." Rightly considered, there are few influences which tell more immediately and effectually upon the improvement of the family circle, than a well conducted and high toned paper. Judge Thomas, of Worcester, Massachusetts, in a recent lecture before the Young Men's Association, in this city, said: "The newspaper press is destined to be the chief instrument of popular culture. It is, intellectually, the daily bread of the people. The power of the press, great as it is, and continually increasing, will draw to itself and demand for its service more of the learning and talents of the country. The eloquence of the bar, of the assembly, and of the stump, create a stronger immediate impression, but their sphere is too limited to compete with the wide influence of the pen. As instruments for swaying the popular mind, they all yield to it. The pen is the true lever of Archimedes, and in the newspaper press has found the place for the fulcrum.

A man cannot afford to deprive his family of the advantages which a newspaper affords. What are a few dollars and cents in comparison with right views, sound principles and generous feelings?

WHAT WON'T THE LOVE OF WHISKY DO?—Last week one of our physicians was called to see a sick child that seemed to be wasting away for want of proper nourishment, and suspecting that a want of money made a want of food, he gave a little brother of the sick child a shilling, and told him to take it to some person who would give him the worth of it in good rich milk for his sick little sister. The little fellow, joyfully taking the money, with many thanks from the mother of them both, set out with his little brown mug in search of milk, and the doctor went his way. An hour later he met the father of those children beady drunk, and on his visit next morning, learned that he had met his little boy with the mug and took the money from him, and with it bought a quart of whisky, and left his helpless babe to starve or get its food from the ravens. The child and family were provided for, but not the wretch who gave them whisky for their milk-money.

American Freeman.

If ivory becomes brittle by age, it will recover its original quality by being boiled in a solution of pure glue.

At a public meeting in St. Louis on the 9th instant, the Hon. Thomas H. Benton was nominated for the Presidency.