

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855.

No. 1782.

SPRING, 1855.
Wholesale BOOT and SHOE TRADE,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE are now receiving a large portion of our stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c. for the Spring Trade, and offer them to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina on the most favorable terms.

SPRING TRADE,
March, 1855.

WE are now prepared, at our New Store, Nos. 78 & 80, Sycamore Street, opposite Messrs. Millaine, Son & Co., to offer to the Merchants of North Carolina and Virginia the most commanding stock of Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods we have ever had.

STEVENS & WEDDELL,
Petersburg, Va., March, 1855.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
A SUPPLY of Fresh Garden Seeds just received, and for sale, at the New Drug Store.
LONG & CAIN,
February 5, 1855.

REGENT.
THIS Thoroughbred Stallion and Race Horse, (Awarded the first premium at the last North Carolina Agricultural Fair), will make the Spring Season, commencing the 8th of March and closing the 10th of July, at Hillsborough, N. C. For further particulars, see hand bills.
THOMAS H. MILES,
February 20, 1855.

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.

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

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

Plain, Plaid, Striped and Fancy Silk, Merinoes, Cashmeres, all-wool Delaines, Alpaca, Mouseline Drapings, Prints, Muslins, Cambrics, Vaines, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Cotton, Worsted Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c. Also, Cloths, Plaids and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, 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.

GROCERIES.
TIERCE 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, 1855.

BUSINESS CONTINUED.
JAMES WEBB, JR., having bought out the interest of his partner Dr. O. F. Loss in the late firm of Loss & 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.

Ladies' Cloaks and Mantellets.
A SUPPLY of very handsome Ladies' Cloaks and Mantellets, for sale by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON,
Nov. 25.

Carpets and Carpeting.
PARLOR, Chamber, and Stair-case Carpeting just received by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON,
November 7.

THOMAS WEBB,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

IN addition to the ordinary practice of his profession, will give prompt attention, as heretofore, to the prosecution of all claims for Pension and Bounty Land.

Office in the Court House,
March, 1855.

Henry P. Russell. Jos. B. Russell.
RUSSELL & BROTHER,
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Thos. H. Wright, Esq., Pres't Bank Cape Fear.
E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't Br. Bank of the State.
O. G. Parsley, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank.

WE have ample Wharf and Store Room, situated in the most central part of the town, and are prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on Flour, Cotton, Naval Stores, or other Produce consigned to us for sale here, or shipment to our friends North.

JUST RECEIVED,
CASK French Brandy,
1 do. Madeira Wine,
1 do. Port Wine.
Pure for medicinal use.
Also, a lot of fine Cigars.

LONG & CAIN,
March, 1855.

BARTER! BARTER!
WANTED, in exchange for Dry Goods, Bags, Old Castings, Copper, Brass, Dried Fruit of all kinds, Herbs, Grass, Timothy and other Seeds, Flax Thread, and all kinds of Household Cloth.

JAMES WEBB,
March 20th, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED,
TWO Dozen Cod Liver Oil
JAMES WEBB,
March 20th, 1855.

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 Faddis' Hotel. He has repaired the buildings, his furniture is new, and every thing well calculated to refresh the weary traveller.

W. M. MCCAULEY,
March 6, 1855.

SPRING, 1855.
Kerr & Marbury,
IMPORTERS,
and Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, &c.,
Nos. 74 and 76, Sycamore 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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
HE undersigned have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER & BARRAUD,

W. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia,
Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 19, 1855.

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.



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Maine Farmer.

Corn and Potatoes Together.

The idea advanced by some, that potatoes planted in rows alternating with corn, would prevent the potato rot, induced many last year to try the experiment. As the potato disease did not prevail so extensively during the last season as usual, the results of the experiment in this respect are not so definitely ascertained as we could wish.

It has also been believed, by some, that this is a better mode of raising these two crops than by planting them separately.

We have been reminded of this idea by reading the address, delivered by Mr. Newhall, before the Essex County Agricultural Society, at their last Cattle Show. We find that he advances the same idea, and brings forward some facts corroborating it. Premiums had, some years ago, been offered by that Society for mixed crops of corn, beans, potatoes, &c. Mr. Newhall says:

"But one premium had been claimed, which was for a crop of corn and potatoes, planted in alternate rows; the experiment made at the time, by measurement of land and produce, showed that the mixed crop yielded some nineteen per cent. more than that which was planted separately, the corn and potatoes planted in this way, were mutual helps to each other; the potatoes shading the roots of the corn, and protecting it from the effects of drought, and the corn, in the mouths of July and August, screening the potatoes from the rays of the sun. The crops planted in this way, adding the value of potatoes in corn, yielding from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre."

Mr. Newhall quotes a remark of Lorrain, on this subject, who says that he frequently planted Indian Corn in single rows, eight feet asunder, and dropped single corn two feet distant from each other in rows, so as to stand in single plants. When the corn was ridged, potatoes were planted in the clearing out furrows, which were filled with rotted dung, and closed by two furrows backed over the potatoes by the plow. I have had, repeatedly, forty to fifty bushels of shelled corn, and one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to the acre. In weight the corn always exceeded the best corn cultivated in the common way. The mode was suggested to me by General Washington, who told me that he had great success in it."

It is probable also that another reason why these two crops are better, (taking it for granted that there is no fallacy in the above named experiments,) is this: The air can circulate freely through them, and the sun also has its genial effect, while the mutual shade which one crop gives to the other, tempers its rays, and prevents any excess of heat which would be injurious; in other words, the temperature is more uniform.

This experiment is so easily tried, that we hope it will be more generally instituted next summer, and its results noted.

AMERICAN HOPS.—Hops are becoming an important article of foreign as well as domestic commerce. We are now supplying the English market with the growth of 1854. The hop trade of this country is destined to be one of vast importance, but, as yet, we produce comparatively few, the breadth of land devoted to their cultivation not exceeding eight thousand acres, chiefly in New York and East. The average crop and consumption hitherto has not exceeded twenty thousand bales of 200 lbs. to the bale. This year's growth goes beyond the average by at least six to eight thousand bales, and a brisk export demand is the result at remunerative prices—forty cents per pound. Already the exports amount to five thousand bales, worth at least the large amount of four hundred thousand dollars!

There is every probability of the foreign demand continuing, as prices range in England from eighty to one hundred and twenty cents per pound, whilst fifteen cents will cover all expenses of shipment, sale, duty, &c. Should this foreign demand continue another week or two, we shall be left with a deficiency on this side, and as malt is seventy-five per cent. above the average price of the past twenty years,

brewers will have to advance their prices from five to seven dollars per barrel for the genuine article.

S. CAROLINA WOOL.—The Charleston Mercury says, the experiment of rearing fine breeds of sheep for wool, in the upper part of South Carolina, promises to be completely successful. Several gentlemen who have engaged in the trial have come to the conclusion that sheep flourish remarkably well throughout the State; that they can be raised at a trifling cost, compared with that of the wool-growing regions of the North, and that the quality of the wool of choice European breeds does not degenerate. Specimens of the wool have been rated by English manufacturers at the top of the market. The Mercury thinks that wool growing, if properly followed up, will prove a source of wealth to the upper districts of the State.

[BY REQUEST.]
From the Fayetteville Observer.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I learn from the Captions published in your paper, that there is an Act regulating the Flour Inspection in Fayetteville. You would oblige some of your readers by giving the act an early publication to give those interested a knowledge of its provisions. If they are such as satisfy the country people there will at least be some more Flour taken to Fayetteville than otherwise will be. It is a little surprising that the merchants generally of your town do not use greater exertions in having the subject arranged more to the satisfaction of the country farmers who have so long been accustomed to taking all their surplus produce to Fayetteville, many of whom are now driven to other markets by causes which might easily be removed. I see the people of Wilmington are complaining of the falling off of the usual quantity of flour in that place. If there is but little going to Fayetteville, still less will go to Wilmington, for an additional reason the people can not understand why there should have been during the last year the marked difference in the price of flour in Wilmington and Norfolk. Is not a barrel of flour (for shipping) worth as much in Wilmington as in Norfolk? If those markets were equal more flour would be taken to Fayetteville, provided equal justice was done in the inspection. It costs a dollar and ten cents more to send a barrel of flour from this neighborhood to Norfolk than to Fayetteville, and still many of us, under existing circumstances prefer the Norfolk and Petersburg markets. There is no one thing which has contributed so much in sustaining Fayetteville as the convenience there in procuring Salt for the supply of the back country. But inasmuch as the palpable frauds are becoming notorious and constantly practised in selling pieces of sacks for whole ones, as by the Flour, so it will be by the Salt. It is stated by some of those who have had considerable experience in boating from Wilmington to Fayetteville, that it is not unusual for scraps of salt to be made up in boats by scraping up the salt which is casually scattered out of other sacks aboard of the boat, with little or no regard to measure or weight. I will not presume to say that any regular merchant was ever engaged in such a detestable species of fraud. I am sure that none who are entitled to the honorable title of Merchant ever would be. But, nevertheless, inasmuch as those sacks made up of the sweepings of the boat are put up in due form, I have no doubt they find their way into market, and are sold as whole sacks of prime clean salt. In conclusion, I will say, in my humble opinion, it ought to be the business of all merchants who desire to do a regular and honorable business to attend to these subjects. If their interest is not sufficient to prompt them, I am sure their moral duty should.

A greater amount of fraud may be imposed upon the community in selling Salt than in any one article, inasmuch as it is an article of more general use than any other one of the first articles of necessity altogether indispensable if to be had at any price. The last cent is often paid out by the poor for a little Salt to assist in keeping soul and body together; next to bread it is the nearest indispensable. Then ought any, particularly the indigent, to be cheated in the purchase of that which they cannot do without? This is a subject which very properly claimed the attention of our last General Assembly. And doubtless, but from the fact of its being crowded out by the numerous Bank, Railroad, Plankroad, Navigation and Corporation bills, it would have been regulated by Legislative enactment, which, in my humble opinion, would have rendered much more acceptable service than some other measures claiming to be of much higher dignity. The public has been

recently informed through a public paper, (the Carolinian,) upon the authority of an experienced merchant, that sacks of Salt put up at the works originally vary fifty pounds. If so, how is the purchaser to know he is not imposed upon, unless he buys by weight or measure? Then let it be sold by weight, fix some standard to sell by. It is as reasonable and just that a sack of Salt should be required to contain a certain weight if sold by the sack, as that a barrel of Flour should. I, however, hope, if in no other way, when public attention is aroused to the subject, the evil will cure itself.

ONE INTERESTED.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.
CHOICE OF PURSUITS IN LIFE.

There is genuine good sense and right feeling expressed in the following paragraphs, from a late work by Mrs. Sedgwick. The sentiments expressed are in harmony with the spirit of our republican institutions.

"I shall be governed by circumstances; I do not intend or wish Anthon to crowd my boys into the learned professions. If any among them have particular talent or taste for them, they may follow them. They must decide for themselves in a matter more important to them than any one else. But my boys know that I should be mortified if they selected these professions from the vulgar notion that they were more genteel—a vulgar word that ought to be banished from the American vocabulary—more genteel than agriculture or the mechanic arts. I have labored hard to convince my boys, there is nothing vulgar in the mechanic's profession—no particular reason for envying the lawyer or the doctor. They as much as the farmer and mechanic, are working men. And I should like to know what there is particularly elevating in sitting over a table and writing prescribed forms, or in inquiring into the particulars of disease and doling out physic for them.

"It is certainly a false notion in a democratic republic, that a lawyer has any higher claim to respectability—gentility, if you please—than a tanner, a blacksmith, a painter, or a builder. It is the fault of the mechanic, if he takes the place not assigned to him by the government and institutions of his country. He is of the lower orders only when he is self-degraded by the ignorance and coarse manners which are associated with manual labor in countries where society is divided into castes, and have, therefore, come to be considered inseparable from it. Rely upon it, it is not so. The old barriers are down. The time has come when being mechanics, we may appear on laboring days, as well as holidays, without the sign of our profession. Talents and worth are the only eternal grounds of distinction. To these the Almighty has affixed his everlasting patent of nobility, and these it is which make bright the immortal name to which our children may aspire as well as others. It will be our own fault, Anthon, if, in our land, society as well as government, is not organized upon a new foundation. But we must secure, by our own efforts, the elevations that are now accessible to all."

Hugh Miller thinks that owing to some change in the Gulf Stream, nearly all Britain was once submerged in a sub-arctic ocean, and that it existed as a scattered archipelago of wintery islands. And yet there are evidences that, at a remote period still, Britain was above the water, existing as a larger country, and enjoying a tropical climate. Then the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the hyena, and the tiger infested the British jungles. In the course of thirteen years, two thousand elephants' grinders and tusks have been gathered from the sea bottom of the Norfolk coast. These elephants must have belonged to a number of generations, and roamed over a vast area.

The Immaculate Conception.
The Edinburg Witness, of which Hugh Miller is leading editor, moralises thus upon the late decree of Rome: "We do not say that this decree formally enacts that there is no God; but we maintain that its effect is to obliterate God from the minds and beliefs of the people of the Roman church. The decree bids them not to pray to God, nor to look for any blessing from God, nor cherish any love to God, nor even think of God. It is, we strongly suspect, the filling up to the cup, for it is the last truth of the Bible left standing not blotted out. It is not the manner of that church to deny truth in the way of leaving its place a blank, but to deny it in the way of displacing it by the antipodal error. In this way it has gone the whole round of revelation, extinguishing one light after another; and now all is dark—darkness that may be felt. She denied the atonement by substituting the sacrifice of the mass; she denied the existence and agency of the Spirit by substituting the

sacrament; she denied Holy Scripture by substituting tradition. There remained only the belief in a God; and now the Church of Rome has blotted out that last truth by a decree which is tantamount to proclaiming the deity of Mary, and which fixes her, in the feelings and beliefs of the members of that church, as the supreme and only God. However divergent their courses and diverse their forms, all error has a common point of meeting; and thus the infidelity of Voltaire, and the superstition of the Popes, have found at length their common culminating point in Atheism. 'There is no God,' said the French Convention, when they celebrated the apotheosis of a female in Notre Dame; and Pius IX, and his bishops, re-echo the cry from beyond the Alps, in the apotheosis of Mary in St. Peter's, 'There is no God.'

Good Sense Fashion.—The New York Times, in the course of an article under the head of "A Column of Talk for Young Men on Small Wages," has this plain and sensible paragraph on the subject of dress:

"Then as to dress—it is great nonsense to say that all must dress fashionably or lose caste. What is the fashion? Who wears a fashionable coat, and how do you know it is the fashion? Tell us of one substantial merchant, one thrifty mechanic, one successful lawyer, or one gentleman who wears it, and we will name ten of each, equally noted and successful, who do not, and ten fops whom you utterly despise, that do. The fashion in New York, for men just now, requires a clean, decent garment, and no patches on it—no more, no less. A lady might wear her grandmother's shawl in Broadway and not be noticed. The timid ones, and those just in from other cities and villages, alone are worried about their looks when they wear last winter's bonnet to the lecture or to church. Let the young imitate the substantial and common-sense, rather than those who are keeping up appearance at a sacrifice. It will be a saving in this item."

Lager Beer is a malted liquor, originally made in Bavaria, in essential properties identical with ordinary ale, which it closely resembles in appearance, though differing in taste, of much less specific gravity, weaker, and retaining its foam a short time after being drawn. Its taste is sub-acid pungent, and leaves in the mouth a peculiar flavor, caused by a coating of pitch which the interior of the barrels receive before being filled.

The difference between the modes of brewing lager beer and the ordinary ale, is indicated by the etymology of the name Lager—meaning rest—remaining in store; the former requiring to rest in a cool vault from four to six months before it becomes drinkable, while the latter can be used immediately after emptying from the vats. In effect it is moderately exhilarating, having but feeble intoxicating properties. Indeed, if it were not comparatively innocuous in its effect, the enormous quantity consumed would effect said havoc among the drinkers—it being no very unusual occurrence for an individual to drink a gallon daily, and even more.

A DISCOVERY IN POLITICS.—A good many people have wondered what our diplomatic system was for. The appointment of such men as Horland and Dodge shows very plainly that it is not for the ostensible purposes which apologize for it. We certainly cannot send abroad such men for the same purpose for which the great powers of Europe send out their most accomplished statesmen, men conversant with foreign languages, versed in public law, and familiar with the wants, the capacities and the resources of great countries. Mr. Badger, in a recent debate in the Senate, gives the following explanation of our diplomatic system:

"Are you not in favor of rotation in office? We do not have a diplomatic system on account of the benefit to the country, but for the advantage of those who successively get into the missions. Nobody believes that the system was designed for any other than providing places for such beneficiaries as usually get into our foreign missions."

De Quincey, in one of his essays, says: "Russia, a mighty empire as respects the simple grandeur of magnitude, builds her power upon sterility. She has it in her power to seduce an invading foe into vast circles of starvation, of which the radii measure a thousand leagues."

The Journal of Commerce says that the business of enlisting soldiers in New York, has been completely broken up, and that the recruiting agents have voluntarily withdrawn.