

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1855.

No. 1783.

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.

To those buying for Cash, and to punctual time customers, we will offer such inducements as cannot fail to please.

We solicit an examination of our stock before buying elsewhere, as we feel assured that we can give entire satisfaction to all who are disposed to patronize a "Home Market."

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 56, Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

March 3, 1855. 78-4w

SPRING TRADE,
March, 1855.

WE are now prepared, at our New Store, Nos. 78 & 80, Sycamore St., opposite Messrs. McIlwaine, 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.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present season, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this Market, would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENS & WEDDELL,
Petersburg, Va., March, 1855. 78-

Henry P. Russell. Jos. B. Russell.

RUSSELL & BROTHAER,
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Thos. H. Wright, Esq., Pres't Bank Cape Fear.
" E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't Dr. Bank of the State.
" O. G. Parley, 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.

March 3. 77-1y

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Garden Seeds just received, and for sale, at the New Drug Store.

LONG & CAIN. 72-

February 5, 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.

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 Hurdles & Turner's Mills, eight miles south of Hillsborough, 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. Muddock for certain purposes therein mentioned, the subscribers offer to sell, at Cost 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 Silks,
Merinoes, Cashmeres, all wool DeLains,
Alpacas, Mousseline Delaines, Prints,
Muslins, Cambrics, Varettes, Shawls,
Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Cotton, Worsted
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Hosiery, Trimmings, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.
Also, Cloths, Plain and Fancy Casimeres,
Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys,
Domestics, Ready-made Clothing,
Hats, Coats, Boots, Shoes,
Glass, Queens, Tin and Hard Ware,
Carpenter's 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-

BUSINESS CONTINUED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr., having bought out the interest of his partner Dr. O. F. Loxe in the late firm of Loxe & 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-

Ladies Cloaks and Mantellets.

A SUPPLY of very handsome Ladies' Cloaks and Mantellets, for sale by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

Nov. 25. 81-

Carpets and Carpeting.

PARIOR, Chamber, and Stair-case Carpeting just received by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

November 7. 81-

Clarendon Iron Works,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or in the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Ag't.

March 17. 85-1f

Lumber for Sale
At the Raleigh Planing Mills.

200,000 feet dressed Flooring.
100,000 " " Weatherboarding.
50,000 " " Ceiling.
100,000 " " Thick Boards.

THIS lumber is of the very best long leaf pine brought to an exact thickness, and will be delivered on board the cars free of charge. Those wishing to purchase will, on application by letter or otherwise, be furnished with a card of prices, and all necessary information as to freights, &c.

T. D. HOGG & CO.

Raleigh, March 22, 1855. 6mf-

W. P. ELLIOTT,

Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.,
General Commission & Forwarding
Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

March, 1855. 78-1y

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.

All Soldiers, Revolutionary and others, whose services extended to fourteen days, their Widows or Minor Children, and who have not received one hundred and sixty acres, are now entitled to additional Bounty Land. And as the advertiser has a register of all the cases presented by him under the former laws, and also of all the warrants purchased by him, containing all the details and facts of each case, and the number of every warrant, persons for whom he acted before will therefore have no difficulty in establishing their claims. He has also a copy of the Muster Rolls published by direction of our General Assembly.

Office in the Court House.

March, 1855. 78-6w

JUST RECEIVED,

1 CASE French Brandy.
1 do. Madeira Wine.
1 do. Port Wine.
Pure for medicinal use.

Also, a lot of fine Cigars.

LONG & CAIN.

March, 1855. 78-

BARTER! BARTER!

WANTED, in exchange for Dry Goods, Rags, Old Castings, Copper, Brass, Dried Fruit of all kinds, Herbs, Grass, Timothy and other Seeds, Flax Thread, and all kinds of Home-spun Cloth.

Also, wanted in exchange for Groceries or other Goods, Corn, Wheat, Meat, Flour, Flax Seed, and all kinds of Marketing.

JAMES WEBB.

March 20th, 1855. 79-

JUST RECEIVED,

TWO Dozen Cod Liver Oil.

JAMES WEBB.

March 20th, 1855. 79-

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 Fadd's House. 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 the 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 convenient lodgings there which cannot be obtained elsewhere—especially hot 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-



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Farm Journal.

SHADING POOR LAND.

BY J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D.

I am not one of those who believe that mere shade is, in itself, equivalent to manure, or that shade really creates any materials of value in the soil so shaded. But I believe that it is highly important to keep all land, and especially that which is light and porous, and comparatively poor, well shaded during the hot season, in order to prevent the too free evaporation of the gaseous elements of plants from the soil.

Under good management, and especially where land is well manured, no fields should be permitted to lie idle, broken into ridges, and uncovered by the foliage of growing plants, making some kind of crop. The loss caused by neglect of this rule, both by want of shade, and by the exhausting influence of weeds, is greater than the profit to be derived from any single crop that can be grown.

I am induced to write this article for the purpose of bringing to the attention of farmers two occasions on which the best farmers in Virginia resort to shading the land as a means of protecting the soil from exhaustion, and two means by which they do it, which appear to me to be worthy of extended imitation everywhere. We are in the habit of supposing that the farmers of Virginia are behind the age, in improvements and methods of cultivation; and so they are, many of them, just as many of our farmers are in Pennsylvania; but in the art of renovating exhausted soils, I am of the opinion that there is as much skill exhibited by a few planters in Virginia, as there is in any part of the United States.

The two plans for shading light soils in summer, above alluded to, are as follows:

The first is top-dressing clover immediately after mowing, the same day or the next morning, with a view to shade the plants and the soil. To effect this object long manure is employed, leaf mould, dried peat, muck, loam, or any other carbonaceous matter; or if these materials be not abundant on the farm, then a light drilling of plaster of Paris and salt is employed, say one or two bushels of plaster, and a bushel or less of salt, to each acre. The heavier the dressing is on light soils, of course the better; but even the slight coat of plaster and salt is said to be highly beneficial, shading the naked plants, to some extent, and keeping the land moist, and preventing the too rapid evaporation of valuable gases. One of the best farmers in Virginia, from whom I obtained this hint, is celebrated for his success in improving soils, and attributes much of his success to top-dressing clover with plaster, or plaster and salt, coarse manure, &c., as above described, immediately after mowing in hot weather. I think the suggestion a very valuable one, and strongly advise the trial of it by farmers generally, when the soil is not well covered with clover.

Another method of shading the soil much practised in Virginia, is the sowing of the field pea immediately after wheat, or any other crop, is removed, when the land is not to be used directly for any other seed or vegetable crop. A fair growth of vines may no doubt be obtained even as far north as Pennsylvania, before cold weather, to be turned under as a fertilizer; and as the pea grows very quickly, it will soon shade the ground, especially if sown broadcast. The merits of the field pea for this purpose, and as food for stock, I have discussed at length in other articles in the Farm Journal. If it is found that the pea will not make sufficient growth to pay for the expense of sowing it, after wheat or oats, (which I do not anticipate,) then the farmer may try corn fodder, (corn sowed thickly in drills or broadcast,) or corn and buckwheat, or buckwheat alone, to be used as a green manuring crop. The seed of either of these plants would cost him but little, and the benefits to be derived from the shade afforded by the peas, corn and buckwheat, with the additions which they would make to the soil, and the absence of weeds, would afford a good profit on the expense and labor.

In some of the Northern States it is the custom among the best farmers to top dress timothy fields with manure

immediately after mowing, and the result is that a second growth of grass is obtained, half the weight of the first, on land which, without such treatment, would scarcely afford decent grazing.

As all farmers may not have manure to spare for grass lands, to be used in this way, I do not expect the practice of summer manuring to be very generally adopted; but surely all farmers might find some kind of muck or leaf mould, to be used chiefly for shading clover lands; or if not this, they might dress them with plaster and salt. For fields which have been stripped of their crops (as on truck farms) early in the season, and cannot be worked with any crop requiring much cultivation, there is no plant equal to the field pea for shading and enriching the soil. Y. Philadelphia, Jan. 1855.

Hedge—The Osage Orange.

We extract the following from the Progressive Farmer, for the information of such of our readers as may feel an interest in the subject of live fences:

We all know that it is a very heavy tax on the produce of our farms to keep them enclosed, yet no one, unless he actually goes to work and makes a true calculation of the yearly outlay of "time and money," has conception of the large amount actually expended in the necessary work of keeping up a decent set of fences on his farm. At a rough guess, I should suppose at least ten per cent. of his annual income is expended on the item of fences alone, or, we might say, a farm that will produce to the value of one thousand dollars a year, will cost \$100 to keep up the fences. Now could the farmers, generally, see their interest in the planting of live fences or hedges, I am convinced, that our unsightly and dead fences would soon be removed from the premises of all Progressive Farmers, and their places occupied by permanent and ornamental living hedges. What a "bother" it would be to our "Sportsmen," or, more properly, "loafers," in trespassing over our fields to start a Rabbit, or a Partridge, and find one of these "ticklish" barriers obstructing their further progress! Wouldn't they stand and hold forth against modern progress!

In some of the Western States, where thousands of miles are already growing of the Osage Orange as hedges, the demand is far ahead of the supply. There are regular companies organized and engaged in raising, planting, and trimming, at so much per rod. In a Circular now before me, they offer to "plant, cultivate, trim and mature a complete fence, at from 75 cents to \$1 per rod, one third to be paid when planted, and the balance when completed." "Hedges completely grown at \$1 to \$1:25 per rod, to be paid when a thorough fence is matured." Truly do these gentlemen say, "this being the fact, who would not prefer it to a dead, dull wooden fence, costing no more to construct, and lasting but eight, twelve or fifteen years at most, when the same expensive operation must be repeated." "Of the Osage Orange, a living fence can be made that will last for generations, with but little attention annually, at one dollar, or even less per rod."

From the Southern Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL DOUBTS.

No. III.

All writers, in describing the proper shape and position of the farm-pen, agree that it should incline from the circumference to the centre, so as to confine the drippings and prevent their escape. I am inclined to enter a doubt here, for the following reasons: In the first place, a yard of this description renders the cattle uncomfortable, and gives them a cold, damp, unhealthy atmosphere. In the second place, while moisture favors the decomposition of vegetable matter, soaking preserves it. Straw, if kept perfectly wet, will not rot for years—when slightly moistened, it ferments in a very short time. I would give the farm-yard a gentle inclination, that the rain-water may pass off so gradually as not to carry away the vegetable matter, but at the same time to prevent an excess of water from standing on any part of the farm-yard. Until fermentation commences, no valuable portion of the vegetable matter is dissolved or can be lost. This fermentation does not in our climate commence till April, and by that time the manure can be piled up, preparatory to removal to the land on which it is to be applied. Many persons seeing a dark colored water flowing from the farm pen, after a hard rain, suppose they are losing valuable matter. Not so. It is the tannin and coloring matter escaping, which are rather deleterious than useful to the crop. If vegetable matter, or rather the fertilizing portions of it, were so readily washed away, we should never see a rich hill side. Yet, in my part of the State, the steep lands are richer than the

plains, and precipitous mountain-sides are often seen surpassingly fertile. Let the farm-pen, then, be placed on ground which slopes gently—very gently—to the South, and the cattle will be more comfortable, the straw and stalks will be decomposed sooner, and the manure be sooner ready for hauling out on the land.

While on the subject of manures, who can pass over the great fertilizer of the Pacific—guano? The only doubt which any one can entertain about it is, whether it is worth fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency, per short ton. Here is a thing which a poor man can afford to buy, and a rich man cannot afford. This is a seeming paradox and a real truth. It is on hen-net grass land a marvellous fertilizer—on richer lands a questionable benefactor. If any man doubts this, let him take the cars any bright morning in the coming April, and step off at the Boston depot, and if I do not prove it to his satisfaction, I will give him up as hopelessly dull, or incurably obstinate. This is the kind of land, "short grass," on which Mr. Turnbull made his experiments. By the way, if I were a king, or any other fountain of honor, I would give to him a medal and a pension for his essay on the restoration of poor land, recently published in the Southern Farmer. But he must excuse me for doubting whether he is right in commencing his system with a corn crop, instead of one of wheat or oats. I also doubt whether his system, even when thus amended, admirable as it is for light, sandy soils, would be equally efficacious for heavier lands—to say nothing of stiff clays. So anxious is "A Doubter" to know the reason why guano acts better on poor than on rich land, that he authorizes the editors of the Southern Farmer to offer a silver cup, of the value of twelve dollars, for the best reason, chemical or mechanical, for the phenomenon. The truth of it is not to be questioned, but taken for granted. The reasons to be published in the Farmer, and its editors to be the judges, with the privilege of calling in the chairman of the Executive Committee as umpire in case of disagreement. He is not yet done with his doubts, who calls himself

A DOUBTER.

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in consequence of the circulation of a paragraph taken from an Iowa paper, in which it was announced, on the alleged authority of Senator Douglas, that the City of Moscow was not burnt in 1812, as the world has believed, has availed himself of the occasion to relate the following particulars in relation to that conflagration, founded on his personal observation, and the results of his inquiries on the spot. He says: "Having arrived there myself in August, 1814, where I remained till the following May, I profess to know the condition of Moscow at that time, and annex a few facts in regard to it; not, however, because I suppose the absurd story attributed to Senator Douglas needs any refutation with well informed persons, but in the belief that they may afford some interest to your readers. The French army entered Moscow on the second day of September, O. S., 1812, Kutuzoff having evacuated it a day or two previously. The inhabitants believed that he would have risked a battle in its streets, and were entirely ignorant of the intention of Count Costopelin, the military Governor, to destroy their venerable city on its occupation by the enemy. On Sunday, about noon, Napoleon established his headquarters in the Kremlin, and on Monday night the city was discovered to be on fire in innumerable places. This terrible conflagration lasted eight days, during six of which it raged with equal fury. About seven-eighths of the city, in space, and nearly all the most magnificent establishments of the nobility, with their libraries, galleries of the fine arts, &c., were destroyed. At date of my arrival, nearly two years after the conflagration, the great street, called Trakoy, which, in extent and the splendor of its edifices, would have once vied with that of any capital in Europe, was still almost entirely in ruins, a solitary mansion here and there in process of reconstruction being the only marks of returning vitality. In Kitay Gorod, or Chinese town, the business part of Moscow, lying under the Kremlin, and walled in, which contained immense depots of flour, grain, &c., all the warehouses and shops, and most of the restaurants and coffee houses, not a single building was saved. It is beyond these walls that are found the Boulevards, the spacious streets, the immense structures owned and in part occupied by the nobility, and the residences of the officials and best classes generally. Many of these buildings are surrounded by extensive grounds, often walled in, and are at considerable distances asunder, to which, mainly, and the fact that a por-

tion of the French army was quartered there, may be attributed the preservation of about one eighth of the city area, which was saved by the almost superhuman exertions of the French soldiers.

The Kremlin, in like manner occupied by the French, and protected by brick walls of from 20 to 30 feet in height, (not 60, as Senator Douglass is reported to have said,) was also preserved. Nor did any magazine blow up and crack the church of Ivan Velecky, as stated. The rent in the walls of that cathedral, and the prostration of several of the towers and bastions (now probably replaced) of the old Tartar fortress, were caused by the explosion of mines placed under them by Napoleon when he evacuated Moscow, and which, but for the failure of some of them to ignite, would have left the whole Kremlin, with its thirteen churches, two Imperial palaces, arsenal, barrack, &c., a complete mass of ruins.

How far Moscow may claim to have been a burnt city may partly be inferred from a statistical table now before me, published by the Russian government after the evacuation.

When the French entered Moscow, it contained 2567 brick houses, of which 2041 were burnt! But the reader must not suppose I mean those small structures so called in our cities, or even the boasted edifices with their four rooms on a floor, occasionally seen here, which are the pride and envy of so many good citizens. Most of the brick houses referred to, and so termed by the Muscovite enumerators, would, from their great extent and capacity, be called in Italy palaces casting in the shade in these respects the most famous of our public hotels, each furnishing space for the accommodation of many families, and most of them so occupied. The vastness of these edifices can hardly be appreciated by persons who have not seen them. For instance, the house of Count Apraxin—a small part only of which, with its palatial ball-rooms, drawing rooms, private theatre, &c., sufficed for his princely establishment, the rest being rented out to tenants, and which he had already rebuilt in 1814—was a huge quadrangular building reputed to be a vast or two thirds of an English mile in circumference.

Of Wooden houses there were 5691, of which 4461 were burnt, leaving on the departure of the French but 2100, chiefly at the extremities of the city.

Even at the close of 1814 there were 6000 fewer street lamps than prior to the arrival of the French. The churches having been all built and arched, and having floors of brick or stone, with little that was combustible in their interior, and being, moreover, generally detached from other buildings, suffered numerically less than so wholesale a destruction of a city might lead one to suppose. The number standing when the French arrived was 326, and in August, 1814, 273 were in a condition fit for use.

Many more details could be given, but I suppose the above will suffice to dispose of the gigantic imaginary wood-sheds of Senator Douglas, on the burning of which he would have us believe the greatest of our modern poets wasted his magnificent apostrophe:

Sublimest of Volcanoes! Etna's flame
Pales before thine, and quenchless Hecla's tame;
Veuveus show his blaze, an usual sight,
For grasping tourists, from her backneyed height;
Thou standest alone, unrivaled till the fire
To come, wherein all Empires shall expire!

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

Jedediah Hodge was dead in love with the beautiful Sally Hammond, but owing to an unconquerable feeling of diffidence, he had never been able to screw up his courage to the sticking point, absolutely requisite to enable him to inform her of his predilection. Three several times he had dressed up in his "Sunday-go-to-meeting-fixins," and made his way to her father's house, determined this time to do or die. But, unluckily, his courage oozed away, and became "small by degrees and beautifully less," as the politicians say, till, when he was fairly in her presence, he was barely able to remark that it was a warm evening. Sally got tired at length of this oft reiterated observation, and resolved to help him out of his predicament, for, like a true woman, she had not failed to perceive what Jedediah was trying to come at, but couldn't. For the fourth time Jedediah came, but did not succeed any better. Sally commenced her attack by informing him that Mary Somers, an intimate friend, was going to be married. "You don't say," said Jedediah, that being the only idea that occurred to him, except one, and that he didn't dare give utterance to.

"Yes," said Sally, "she's going to be married next week. It seems rather queer that she should be married before me, considering she's a year younger." Jedediah's heart leaped up in his throat, but he didn't venture to say any thing. There was a pause.