

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1855.

No. 1787.

**Lumber for Sale**  
At the Raleigh Planing Mills.  
200,000 feet dressed Flooring.  
100,000 " " Weather-boarding.  
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 freight, &c.  
T. D. HOGG & CO.  
Raleigh, March 22, 1855. 6muf

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
ORANGE COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1855.  
Thomas Robinson vs. S. D. Schoolfield.  
Thomas Robinson vs. Same.  
Burruss & Brother vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Henry Richards vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
William Donnell vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.

**Justices' Execut. on Lots of Land in the town of Hillsborough, known in the plan of said town as Lots Nos. 32, 34, 4, 160, containing three acres, more or less, and last four on part of Lot No. 25 in plot of said town.**  
McLean & Hanner vs. S. D. Schoolfield.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Eli Smith vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
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Henry Richards vs. Same.  
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**IT** appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that S. D. Schoolfield, the defendant in all the above cases, returnable to this Court, has absconded from Orange County, and his place of residence is unknown: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for said Schoolfield to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause why execution shall not issue in each of the above cases to sell the lands levied on.  
Witness, George Laws, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Hillsborough, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1855.  
GEORGE LAWS, c. c. c.  
April 9. Pr. adv. \$1.50 in each case. 62-

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
ORANGE COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1855.  
Joshua H. Lippincott vs. S. D. Schoolfield.  
Enslay Donnell vs. Same.  
Harris Hale & Co. vs. Same.  
Harrison Smith vs. Same.  
Hays & Zell vs. Same.  
Turner & Jones vs. Same.  
Original Attachments, levied on Land and Personal Property.

**IT** appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that S. D. Schoolfield, the defendant in the above cases, returnable to this Court, has absconded from Orange County: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for said Schoolfield to appear at the next term of said Court, on the fourth Monday of May next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him by default, and judgment of condemnation be entered against the property levied on.  
Witness, George Laws, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Hillsborough, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1855.  
GEORGE LAWS, c. c. c.  
April 9. Pr. adv. \$1.50 in each case. 62-

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
ORANGE COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1855.  
Garlick, Gwathmey & Hodge,  
vs.  
Samuel D. Schoolfield.  
Execution levied on Land.

**IT** appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that a Justice's execution in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant was levied on a tract of land in said county, being known as Lot No. 160 in the plan of the town of Hillsborough, containing one acre more or less, and adjoining the lots of Joseph Turner, sr., Richard M. Jones and others, and returned to this Court; and that said Samuel D. Schoolfield had therefore absconded so that notice of an application for an order of sale could not be personally served upon him; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, notifying the said Schoolfield of these proceedings, and that application will be made at the next term of this Court, for an order to sell the said lot of land.  
Witness, George Laws, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Hillsborough, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1855.  
GEORGE LAWS, c. c. c.  
April 9. Price adv. \$5.62 62-6w

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
**TWO Dozen Cod Liver Oil**  
JAMES WEBB.  
March 20th, 1855. 79-

**THE RAIL ROAD**  
Has at length reached Hillsborough, making quite a stir in our usually quiet village.  
THE subscribers, availing themselves of this great State work, are enabled thus early after their purchase to offer to their customers and the public a New and Complete Stock of  
**Dry Goods and Groceries.**  
Among them may be found—  
Prints, of all grades,  
Jackets and Jaconets,  
Berages and Summer DeLaines,  
Challis and Tissues,  
Checked and Striped Silks,  
New and Pretty Styles of Bonnet Ribbons,  
Straw, Chip, Silk and Neapolitan Bonnets,  
Missa's Flats, various kinds,  
Silk and Lace Mantillas,  
Table and Pinno Covers,  
Black Silk Shawls,  
New Styles of Embroidery Patterns,  
Embroideries of all kinds.  
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
April 10. 62-

**Groceries.**  
THE subscribers have on hand a lot of nicely cured Sides, Canned and Sugar-cured Hams, Mackerel and Cheese.  
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
April 10. 62-

**NEW DRUG STORE**  
IN CHAPEL HILL.  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the stock of  
**Drugs, Fancy Articles, &c.**  
of Dr. J. S. Lucas, and having replenished his stock by recent purchases at the North, is now ready to fill orders, either by wholesale or retail.  
R. B. SAUNDERS.  
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.  
April 3. 81

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**  
Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.,  
**General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
March, 1855. 78-1y

**T. C. & B. G. WORTH,**  
**Commission & Forwarding Merchants,**  
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Usual Advances made on Consignments.  
March 9, 1855. 78-15p

**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.  
March 3. 77-1y

**W. P. Moore, John A. Stanly, J. W. Jones,**  
**MOORE, STANLY & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
GIVE personal attention to the sales or shipment of **Country Produce**, and fill Orders promptly, when accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.  
REFER TO  
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank, Wilmington.  
E. P. Hall, Pres't Br. Bank of the State, " Charles River, Pres't Merchants' Bank of Newbern.  
March 9th, 1855. 78-1y

**J. & D. MacRae & Co.,**  
**COMMISSION & FLOUR MERCHANTS,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
LIBERAL advances made on consignments of Flour, and prompt attention given to filling Orders for Groceries, &c.  
March, 1855. 78-15p

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,**  
**Commission & Forwarding Merchant,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.  
Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds of Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to other ports. Consignments of Flour solicited.  
March, 1855. 79c-

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to Dr. S. D. SCHOOLFIELD, either by note or account, will call on the subscriber, as he alone, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, is authorized to receive monies and settle the accounts. Immediate attention to this notice is expected.  
J. A. TURRENTINE, Trustee.  
January 18. 70-

**RURAL ECONOMY.**  
"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's letter blessings pour  
O'er every land."  
From the Arator.  
**A Little Farm well Tilled.**  
A friend having called our attention to the importance of impressing upon the minds of our farmers the necessity of cultivating less land and working and mowing it better, we present the following extract from Mr. Sleeper's Address, as well calculated to convince them of the importance of thorough culture:  
The greatest obstacle to the improvement of Agriculture is the propensity of the farmer, the mania I might well call it, to own more land than he can till to advantage. And it is thus that we see scattered over the country large tracts of sterile, unproductive land, which, under good cultivation, would yield bountiful and valuable crops. Not only the dictates of sound philosophy, but numerous facts, drawn from experience, are constantly and loudly calling upon the farmer, from every quarter, to occupy a small farm and cultivate it well. I wish that this admonition could be thundered into the ears of the agricultural population of the country, until a complete revolution should be produced in the farming system.  
This great truth is already beginning to be understood in other countries, and is attended with corresponding advantages. The densest population of Europe may be found in Flanders and Lombardy, where the land is divided into small farms, and being thoroughly tilled, produces abundant food for the inhabitants. And the experience of a quarter of a century in France, proves that, by the occupation of the country under small working farmers, the land is producing one third more food, and supporting a population one third greater, than when it was possessed in large masses.  
The law is universal—it applies to every country—that the secret of agriculture consists in the thorough cultivation of a small piece of ground, which, well manured and well worked, yields up its treasures in prodigal profusion. In almost every part of our country, one capital error runs through the whole system of farming. A great deal of money is invested in land, and a very little money employed in its cultivation. And it is sad to see the owner of a large farm pride himself on the number of acres which he possesses, and undertake to cultivate the soil without sufficient means. Such a man has been happily compared to a merchant, who expends all his capital in building for his own use a large roomy store, and is afterwards seen gazing with complacency on his bare walls and empty shelves.  
He has chafed out to himself a hard lot, and voluntarily enters on a state of servitude, worse than Egyptian bondage. His work is never accomplished. He toils at all hours, and yet is never ahead of his work, and this work is never half done. He has not time to accomplish any thing thoroughly. His house is out of repair—his barn dilapidated—his cattle poor—his fences in ruins—his pastures overrun with bushes, and acres of land, which, under proper cultivation, might be made to yield a rich harvest, are but little removed from barrenness, perhaps dotted with mullen, burdocks, thistles, or filled with sorrel, white weed, and other noxious plants, which root out the grass and eat up the life of the soil, without affording nourishment to man or beast.  
What a harassed, unhappy being must be the owner of such a farm! He has no time for recreation or mental improvement. He is doomed to the treadmill for life; with his spirits depressed—despondency stamped upon his haggard features, and the worm of discontent gnawing at his heart, with him there are no pleasant associations with the past—the present is full of anxiety, care, and hard labor and a dark cloud rests upon the future. He reminds us of Hood's touching "Song of the Shirt," and it may well be said or sung of him,  
Work—work—work!  
From weary chime to chime,  
Work—work—work!  
As prisoners work for crime—  
Flour, and harrow, and hoe!  
Hoe, and harrow, and plow!  
Till the heart is sick and the arm benumbed,  
And misery stamp'd on the brow.  
Such a man has little reason to pride himself on his extensive possessions;

and paradoxical as it may appear, he would in nine cases out of ten, add to his riches as well as his enjoyment, by giving away one half of them at least. He is, in the true sense of the word, miserably poor, in fact a slave; and when his eyes are opened to his real condition, it is no wonder that he is glad to emancipate himself by selling his farm for what he can get, and escape, post haste, to Texas or Iowa.

**Management of Swine.**  
Messrs. EDITORS:—I give you my experience in the management of swine. In the first place, I take December pigs, let them run with the sows two months, then wean them, and enclose them in a pen, in which they are moderately fed on corn, with as much milk from the dairy, or good swill of some kind, as will keep up a thriftiness. As soon as clover is in blossom, I leave off grain feeding, and give clover three times per day until after harvest. I then turn them on to stubble. They remain there until about the first of September, whence I remove them to a pasture adjacent to my cornfield, and keep up their condition by giving them a small quantity of green corn. When the time of fattening hogs comes on, I have my hogs in very fine condition to take on fat. I enclose them in a pen, and feed them altogether on corn and water, and by the time the weather is cold enough, which is the latter part of November, I slaughter them at the age of about eleven and a half months. With this treatment, they weigh from two hundred and twenty five to two hundred and fifty pounds dressed pork. In the mean time, my second litter comes on in June, which have the benefit of the stubble with the first litter; and running with the sows, and sucking, they get a very fine start. At about two months old, I wean them and enclose them in a pen, taking the same process as with the first litter, only forcing their growth more rapidly by giving good slops, and as much corn as prudent, without fattening too rapidly for their growth. I continue this process until the first of January. I then slaughter them at about the age of six and a half months. They will average one hundred and fifty pounds of dressed pork very readily. This is no fiction, but matter of fact, from personal observation.  
You will now perceive that from one sow, say having two litters in one year, eight pigs in each litter, the result will be as follows: First litter, eight pigs, weighing two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty pounds each, aggregate eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds; second litter, eight pigs, average one hundred and fifty pounds, aggregate twelve hundred pounds; which would make from three thousand to three thousand two hundred pounds of dressed pork from one breeder. This has been my treatment of hogs for the last few years, and I am satisfied it is the most profitable way I have ever tried. Brother farmers, this is an experiment on the Bedford hog, which has the qualities of enormous size and great tendency to fatten at any age.  
Yours, &c.  
EDWARD J. ROSENBERGER,  
Smith's Creek, Va.

**Successful Experiment with Peas.**  
A gentleman well known in the South, sowed a field in oats, so poor that it yielded only seven bushels per acre. As soon as the oats were off, the land was plowed and sowed in peas, which were turned in when at their rankest growth. The next year it was sowed in oats again, and produced fourteen bushels to the acre. They were again immediately followed by peas, and the next season oats, which gave a product of twenty eight bushels per acre. This was followed by a third crop of peas, and a yield of over forty bushels of oats to the acre. The land was raised by three coats of peas, from seven to forty bushels per acre. Farmers, read, practice, improve. This must become an important branch of your system of manuring. Let it be combined with some methodical plan of saving, collecting and applying every material about the premises that will enrich the land, and in four years every poor farm on which the system is adopted and faithfully carried out, will double, and in some instances, quadruple its productions. N. C. Arator.

**SCRATCHES IN HORSES.**—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer has successfully tried, as a remedy for this disease, which is produced by numerous animalcules generated by a foul stable, a coat of zinc paint and oil. We have repeatedly tried with success, a remedy suggested to us by Mr. Riley Crawford, of the vicinity of Raleigh—a man of sound sense, and an acute observer—which is simply to beat up finely a quantity of copperas, put it in bags of

sufficient size for the purpose, made of strong cloth, and sew them securely around the diseased ankles. Let them remain a few days, and the sores will be healed. The sores should be first washed with strong soap suds, and the bags put on moist, and moistened at least once a day afterwards. We have never known it fail. *Ibid.*

**HOME MADE GUANO.**—S. B. Haliday of Providence, R. I., has a process by which he can convert the fish which swarm our coasts every season, into an article like guano of less than half the cost of the Peruvian article, and Prof. Hare, of Philadelphia, thinks equally valuable. Mr. Haliday says:—  
"I am able to say very confidently that this product can be afforded at \$25 per ton and pay the manufacturers more than 50 per cent. The oil (according to Drs. Jackson and Hare,) being almost valueless for fertilizing purposes, it is first taken from the fish, and they are then converted into guano. The first cost of the fish is about \$2 per ton, and containing nearly 3 per cent. of oil, and the oil will pay for the fish and nearly for the labor in manufacturing. By my own experiments, I thoroughly demonstrated the rendering of fish into a guano. I then consulted Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, who, I ascertained, had experimented extensively and successfully. I obtained from him his process, and have received considerable instruction from him on the subject. I have also consulted Dr. Jackson more recently. These gentlemen, and all with whom I have consulted, agree as to the great value of this fertilizer."

**"I CAN'T" AND "I CAN."**  
An Exchange says, with a good deal of compassion, we pity the man who has continually upon his lip the discouraging words "I can't." If he is asked to do this—'I can't.' If he is solicited to aid any new enterprise—'I can't.' If he is appealed to for charity—'I can't.' If he is reprimanded for a bad habit, and advised to reform—'I can't.' And so he goes through the world with his "I can't," a curse in society, doing nothing for himself or any one else, a mere know-nothing, do-nothing piece of human flesh, without back-bone, or heart, or soul, or blood, preventing the progress of humanity as the ice mountains block up the poles from the intrepid discoverer.  
"I can't" has done more mischief in the world than the biggest rogue that ever went unbing. It has made paupers and filled almshouses; it has created cards, and drunkards, and vagabonds; it has made children go barefoot in winter time, and destitute, broken hearted wives in the midst of God's choicest blessings; it has hung upon the young like a millstone, and palsied the arms of the middle-aged and gray-headed. It is the hand, maid of ignorance and the forerunner of crime. Let it have its way and the world would become desolate; no seed would be sown, no harvest gathered. Instead of the rose would spring up the thistle; the rude but would take the place of the luxurious mansion. No school house would stand by the road-side; no church bell ring in the village; no temple be raised to worship God in, and no race fit to worship it there were one.  
And we no less admire the man who feels that he can do something, declares it, and does it. With the words "I can" upon his lip, he helps himself and helps others. By his efforts the crooked paths are made straight, the rough places smooth. The confidence and energy with which he enters into good work, is the surest guarantee of its success. Poverty is relieved, crime diminished, the vicious reformed. Men do his bidding, and the elements are subjected to his will.  
And what if he fails? Not every one who says "I can," will succeed. Some will fail, perhaps. And what if they do? It is better to try and not succeed, than to make no effort. Besides, there is no such thing as fail to him who honestly and earnestly strives to improve the condition of himself and others. He may not be successful in business. The curious machine upon which he has spent years of sleepless nights, may not be perfected by him; but others following in the light which emanated from him, and profiting by his example, will take up the work and complete it, and the world shall reap its benefits.  
"I can" gives life to humanity—power to men. It has raised the race from barbarism to civilization. It inspired Columbus, and has inspired all discoveries in science and art. Poets, philosophers, statesmen, sages and heroes have achieved their victories and their influences. It has levelled forests and filled barns; built villages, cities, school houses, colleges, churches—roads and railroads—tunnelled the earth, bridged the ocean; and brought lightning from the clouds. And it has done, and is doing, all that is worth being done, and can be done, to make man in reality but a little lower than the angels, to raise him to that height of physical and moral greatness for which his Creator ordained him.

**CAMPOR AN ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE.**—Strychnine is one of the most deadly poisons; and so far as we are aware, it has been supposed that there was no antidote to it. The last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains an account, by Dr. S. H. Tewksbury, of the successful application by him, in several instances, of Campor as an antidote to this fearful poison. The first case mentioned, occurred in 1842, where strychnine was given as a medicine, and through some accident an over dose was given. The patient fell into paroxysms, and no other remedy being at hand, the saturated solution of campor was administered. The patient recovered.

On my similar experiments, on dogs, and other animals, the Dr. verified the fact of the antidotal power of campor. In 1852, a boy in this city ate a biscuit containing strychnine, and was thrown into convulsions. Dr. Tewksbury was summoned, and administered campor as before, and the boy recovered.

These are the first cases ever reported, so far as we can learn; and we think Dr. Tewksbury deserves great commendation for having laid the facts before the public through the columns of the Journal. The remedy is simple, and always at hand. Exchange.

**THE NEXT CONGRESS.**—The following table will exhibit the strength of the Administration and of the Opposition in the last and next House of Representatives, so far as those States in which elections have been held are concerned:

	34th Congress.	35th.
	Opp. Adm.	Opp. Adm.
Maine	5 1 3 3	
New Hampshire	3 0 0 3	
Vermont	3 0 0 3	
Massachusetts	11 0 10 1	
Rhode Island	2 0 0 2	
Connecticut	4 0 0 4	
New York	29 4 12 21	
New Jersey	4 1 1 4	
Pennsylvania	21 4 9 16	
Ohio	21 0 9 12	
Indiana	9 2 1 10	
Illinois	4 4 4 5	
Michigan	3 1 0 4	
Wisconsin	2 1 0 3	
Iowa	1 1 1 1	
California	0 2 0 2	
Delaware	1 0 0 1	
Florida	0 1 0 1	
South Carolina	0 6 0 6	
Arkansas	0 2 0 2	
Missouri	6 1 4 3	
	129 31 57 104	

Ten States have yet to vote, in which 73 members remain to be chosen. In the last Congress these States elected 53 Administration and 20 Opposition. The same result now, the Opposition will have 65 majority in the House.

Governor Reeder, of Kansas, has addressed a pungent letter to Mr. Manypenny, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reply to the charges made in his official report in January last, that the Governor had been taking an improper advantage of his official position to speculate in lands. He admits he bought lands, but he insists that he paid what they were worth to parties that were competent as he or Commissioner Manypenny to transact business. He concludes by saying that either he or the commissioner is unfit for his place, and proposes that the commissioner agree that unless he makes good his charge by or before a specific time, the President dismiss him, and that if he does the President dismiss Governor Reeder. Whether the commissioner will accept this challenge or not has not yet transpired.

By a recent act of Congress a certain amount was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to try the experiment of introducing camels on this continent as beasts of burden and for military purposes. As the Navy Department have occasion to send stores to our squadron in the Mediterranean, the storeship Supply, now at the New York yard, has been selected for this purpose, and on her return voyage will bring the camels. This vessel will be commanded by Lieut. David D. Porter, an officer of the Navy, and will take out Maj. Wayne, an officer of the Quartermaster's department of the army, to purchase the camels, and on her homeward voyage will bring them to the United States.

Catholico, (the Catholic,) of Genoa, says: "Four Priests of Paria have addressed the bishop to the effect that they cannot conscientiously adhere to the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The bishop of Parma has suspended them."