

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

No. 1898.

## PROSPECTUS

### North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and to record her interests. It is estimated that only one thousand Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries. We have thirteen thousand Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are thirty thousand Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develop the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious Journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken twenty years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about \$5,000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May, Rev. A. Baker, Chairman, the paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the *North Carolina Presbyterian*. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors; Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the North Carolina Presbyterian a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, old school doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to North Carolina Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise and give their hearty support.

TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; \$2 50 in six months; \$3 at the end of the year. Two clubs of twenty-five or more, paying in advance and when the paper is sent to one address, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, by August 1st, to this Office. As soon as 1,500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3,000.

Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 10. 92-3\*

## AGENTS WANTED.

**\$130.00 PER MONTH**—Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital. The above is no "three cent catch-penny," or humbug to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c. For an outfit, enclose stamps for return postage. Address

T. S. CARTER,

Box No. 8, Lawrence, Mass.

June 10. 92-3\*

## FOR SALE,

A LOT in the town of Graham, immediately in front of the Court House, on South Street, lying between the store houses of M'Lean & Hamner and Albright & Dixon. Terms to suit the purchaser.

THOMAS WEBB, 93--

## HOUSE and LOT for Sale.

I offer for sale, on accommodating terms, that desirable House and Lot on Queen Street, now occupied by Mr. Washington.

THOMAS WEBB, 61--

## TO COTTON PLANTERS.

**The Cotton Planter's Manual;** BRING a compilation of facts from the best authorities on the culture of Cotton, its natural history, chemical analysis, trade and consumption; and embracing a history of Cotton and the Cotton Gin. By J. A. Turner. Price \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price.

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH.

By W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A most complete manual for every department of Horticulture, embracing the Vegetable Garden, the Fruit Garden, the Flower Garden, and the Pleasure Ground, adapted particularly to the Southern States. Price \$1.25. To be obtained of all Booksellers, or sent by pre-paid to any part of the Union on receipt of price.

C. M. SAXTON & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, 140 Fulton Street, New York. 78--

Arthur's Celebrated Patent Air-Tight, Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, FOR PRESERVING FRESH FRUITS, TOMATOES &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE. 91--

## Guano! Guano!!

I SHALL have a supply of pure Peruvian Guano in time for Turnips, and will also have a supply for Wheat, at lowest cash prices.

JAMES WEBB. 95--

July 1.

## A New Treatise on Trigonometry.

A MANUAL of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with some of its applications. By Charles Phillips, Professor in the University of North Carolina. 200 pp., 12mo. MALLET & CO., Chapel Hill, W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh. 93--

June 17.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1857.

Hardy Justice and Joseph W. McKee, vs. Green Taylor.

*Justices Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Green Taylor, has removed out of the county, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, notifying the said Green Taylor that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead and answer, according to law, he will be proceeded against in the same manner as if he had been served with process and had failed to appear and plead.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1857.

GEO. LAWS, C. C. C. 93--6w

July 17.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1857.

Sallie Currie and others vs. Hugh Currie and another.

*Petition for Partition of Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Eliza Currie, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for the space of six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, notifying the said Eliza Currie of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1857.

GEO. LAWS, C. C. C. 93--6w

July 17.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1857.

Hamilton Montgomery, Ex'or vs. Alexander Montgomery, and others.

*Petition for Settlement.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander Montgomery, Mary Potts, and the children of Lydia Woods, deceased, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1857.

GEO. LAWS, C. C. C. 93--6w

June 17.

## GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Houghton's

PEPSIN

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from Rennet, after the directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations. Pepsin is not a drug. Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University; Prof. Dauglish's Physiology; Prof. Stillman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of Cures from all parts of the United States.

Pepsin in Powder sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of One Dollar.

Sold wholesale and retail by Druggists generally, and by D. HEARST, Hillsborough, N. C. 92-12m

June 10.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber most respectfully thanks his friends for the liberal encouragement given him last year, and begs leave to inform the public, that having associated Dr. Hooker with him, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JONES & HOOKER. PRIDE JONES.

March 18. 80--

DR. PRIDE JONES. DR. O. HOOKER.

Sash, Blinds, Doors, &c.

OUR machinery being now in complete order, our new engine fixed, and foundry established, we are prepared to do either wood or iron work at short notice, and on reasonable terms. We respectfully ask a trial for home manufactures.

PRICES:

Sash, 1 1/2 lumber, 8 by 10 at 7 1/2c per light.

" 8 by 12 at 8 1/2c "

" 10 by 12 at 9 1/2c "

" 12 by 16 at 10c "

" 12 by 18 at 10 1/2c "

" 14 by 20 at 11c "

" 16 by 20 at 12c "

Doors, 2, 4 & 6 panels, from \$3 to \$6 50.

Blinds, stationary or on pivots, 40c. per square foot.

JONES & HOOKER. 80--

March 18.



## RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Plough, Loom and Anvil.

## RUTA BAGAS.

When in the pleasant and rich farming town of Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., a few days since, we heard of a farmer a mile or two out of the village who was famed for great crops of Ruta Bagas. On visiting his farm we found him a modest, unassuming man, but earnest and we think wise, in bringing up his farm to a much higher productivity than it had been in before he had charge of it. There is nothing like turnips, he said, for increasing the manure heap; and if fed to milch cows immediately after milking, he is confident that they do not in the least injure the flavor of the milk. We became satisfied that this gentleman knows very well how to grow crops of turnips, of eight, ten or twelve hundred bushels to the acre, with as great certainty as attends most crops, without exorbitant expense for labor and fertilizers, and consistently with leaving the soil in good heart and the best tilth. We do not believe the turnip crop as important for American as for English farmers. This gentleman does, and he certainly has a right to his opinion, has earned it, and has a better right to it than we have to ours. But we agree with him that whether this crop is as important to us as to English farmers or not, it is certainly of very considerable importance, and we earnestly requested a statement of his mode of culture, to which we have received the following short but very valuable reply:

Amenia, June 11, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—Dear Sirs:—My mode of raising ruta bagas after a corn crop, is, to plough at the same time as for oats, and harrow; then plough eight inches, and harrow twice up to time of planting; then trench thirty inches apart, and manure in the trench with twelve to twenty loads of well rotted manure; then turn the furrows back on the trench. That leaves it in ridges. Rake the ridges off lightly. Plant last week in June or first week in July. Plant with Allen's seed drill. Then leave them till the plants are good size. Plough in a clear, warm day, with a half mold board corn plough. Turn the furrow to the plants, and if they are thick no matter if you cover them half up. Leave them about three days, and thin to six or eight inches. Plough again if necessary, or cultivate. For raising ruta bagas on sod ground, I plough when I plough for corn, seven inches deep. Harrow the same as for corn, and cultivate two or three times up to the time of planting. Sow three hundred pounds of guano per acre, cultivate and harrow in three days before planting. Plant with seed drill thirty inches apart. When the plants are large enough, plough with corn plough. Turn the furrow to the plants, not breaking the sod; thin as above, and cultivate again if necessary.

HENRY W. PETERS.

P. S.—For the want of a double mold board plough, I have not pursued the best plan. I would mark with a marker that would make six marks, and make the first one straight, then let one tooth follow the mark already made. Then with the plough above named, I would plough in the center of the mark. Then manure if you like in the trench. Then split the ridges with the plough. Have the rows long if possible.

H. W. P.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

## FARMING IN THE WEST.

The intelligent and estimable senior editor of the American Farmer was one of the party who composed the recent great railroad excursion to the West. He was, as might have been expected, a keen observer of the agricultural characteristics of the twenty-six hundred miles of country through which he passed, and he avers that he has returned to his home with the full conviction, that, for agricultural purposes, there is no necessity for any man in Maryland or Virginia to change his location—that with only half the energy and industry which it will be necessary for him to employ in the West, he can do far better in the Middle and Southern States. We heard similar opinions expressed by other observant gentlemen during the same trip. It is true that the fertility of the virgin soil of the West offers at first glance very tempting advantages to the hardy and industrious settlers, but there are serious drawbacks to be taken into consideration by those who desire to emigrate. It is manifest in the first place that speculators have bought up a large proportion of the lands, which they hold at prices much higher than come within the means of the ordinary class of agricultural emigrants. But assuming that they have the means to purchase a farm, they must yet be content to pass many years of severe labor before they can surround themselves with the home comforts to which they have been accustomed in the older States. There is the land to clear and fence, a house and outbuildings to erect, roads to cut, domestics and farm hands to hire at extravagant wages, and difficult to procure in many instances at almost any sum. Luxuriant crops are of little use to the possessor, if he cannot command sufficiency of force to house them safely; while

their transportation to a remote market takes largely from their value. The comfort of a home everywhere depends mainly upon the assistance that can be obtained in conducting the rougher details of household affairs—in the educational facilities afforded the younger members of the family, and in the reasonable proximity of places of public worship.

If those who emigrate to the newer States and territories would but apply the same energy they are obliged to use there to the renovation of the ill farmed lands of the Atlantic border, and would consent to wear homespun, to live in loghouses, and, eschewing all luxurious appliances, be satisfied to live upon the products of the homestead, they could acquire a competence with more ease in settled neighborhoods than on the fertile and sparsely populated prairies of the great West. They would moreover be enabled to enjoy that social intercourse which is essential to the well being of every class of persons, and living under fixed laws, among a people accustomed to respect private rights, would be far more secure in person and property. It is also unquestionable that improved land in the older States more rapidly appreciates in price than in the new, by reason of the greater density of population, and the greater value of fertile soils within easy distance of a good market. We believe that no one need go West with a view to make money by farming, who is willing to apply the same amount of labor and to live in the same style on the seaboard.

## GRASS FOR HAY.

When shall it be cut? We say, clover, when in full blossom; herds-grass when out of blossom, but before the seed is fully ripe; other grasses, a little before they begin to dry up and become woody. The sugar turns to wood, and becomes indigestible if grass stands too long. If cut much before or much after the periods indicated, it is less valuable. Nevertheless the difference is not as great as is sometimes stated; and we say again, as we have often said, that no farmer should do more than a fair day's work, in a day, nor require his hands to do much more, for the sake of cutting his grass at precisely the best time. It comes just when the hocks are to be attended to, and on the very eve of the wheat, rye, barley, and oat harvest, and when the flax, if that is grown on the farm, and we think it ought to be more than it is, requires to be secured. All good farmers are exceedingly anxious to get in the hay at the right time; and how to do it is a harder problem than that of the fox, the goose and the bushel of corn. Every farmer must solve it for himself. There is one little worse than to mow too late, and that is to have hay caught in a shower when ready to go into the barn. The damage to hay, of being wet after being thoroughly dried, is considerable, in addition to the labor of drying it over again. Yet it would not be wise to pitch a load of hay in less than half the usual time even when a shower is at hand. Health is worth too much to peril by an unreasonable violent exertion. Our idea is that more men are seriously injured on the farms of this country in July than all the rest of the year. The effect follows insidiously and they are not aware what the cause was. Clover is better to lie a few hours in the swath, till the ground becomes heated, than to be turned over on the hot ground between the swaths, to be put in small tumbles towards night, these to be turned over the next morning at 10 or 11 o'clock, two to be put into one at middle afternoon, the same day, and then be let alone till pretty thoroughly dried, than to be treated, as it too often is, in a way to deprive it of nearly all its leaves, and to convert its stalk, by too much exposure to the sun, into a dry, woody and indigestible mass. As to the degree of dryness which should be aimed at, in curing clover and other grasses, much depends upon the quality of the moisture. If it is the natural juice of the grass, no harm accrues, even if it heats slightly in the mow; but if it is rain water the effect is worse. We have always observed that a water soaked load injures the whole mow. A too green load may produce a fermentation, which we should dislike, but is not as apt to produce smut and unpleasant odor.

## CULTIVATION OF NATIVE GRAPES.

I think very few of the thousand who cultivate the Isabella and Catawba grapes, in the middle States, are aware how much the size and quality of the fruit is improved by high culture.

I have four Isabella vines, which have given me for two years past, fruit nearly as large as those of the Black Hamburg, and of very fine flavor. Perhaps it may please some of your readers to know the treatment they have received.

They stand in a border, twelve feet wide by thirty feet long. I prepare this border by throwing out all the soil and subsoil to the depth of three feet. The bottom was then filled up with stones, mixed with half lime rubbish (from the walls of an old house) one foot in depth. Throwing away all the subsoil, I then mixed with the good soil ten cart loads of stable manure, and two barrels of bone dust, and a cart load of leached ashes. With these all incorporated together, the border was made complete by filling up the remaining two feet upon the stones and lime rubbish in the bottom.

The vines were planted six feet apart and trained to an upright trellis. I was astonished at the gigantic shoots which they made the second and third years, the shoots were some twenty-four feet long, and as thick as my thumb. I pursue the simple spur mode of pruning, and obtain regular and heavy crops. Some of the bunches weighed a pound and a quarter last year; and the berries were so large

that many persons who saw the fruit would scarcely believe it was the same variety as the common Isabella grape. So much for the efforts of high culture.

## AN AMATEUR.

### GRAPE VINES.

There are thousands of acres of rocky hillsides over the country, which contain a sufficiency of soil in each of the many clefts and small hollows for a grapevine. Many of these are now covered with brush-wood, of no value, and incapable of being turned to good account in any other way. Yet here we have some of the very best sites for vineyards, which can be planted with very little expense, except clearing, burning and strewing the ashes upon the same ground. In such places the roots delight to run, provided there are a few inches of soil to cover them, for they will lap around and creep under the rocks, and will draw moisture and nourishment out of the stone itself. This is one of the most natural positions for the grapevine, in which, if the most luxuriant growth be not always secured, there will be a good crop of finely flavored fruit, and an absence of some of those diseases that we have often to complain of in a more artificial state of culture. Here the branches may be allowed to ramble over the rocks and inequalities of the surface; and, excepting judicious pruning, take their own way, and it needs no poet's eulogy to portray the beauty of such picturesque scenery.

### Horticulturalist.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—The Middleton Republican copies the following, and certifies to its good effect, as proved by experiment: "An old friend handed us the following simple recipe for publication. It has been practiced in his family for many years with uniform success, even in the most alarming stages of the complaint. Take indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee, (or coarse meal browned,) and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a teacupful (warm) two or three times a day. One day's practice, it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure."

"OFT IN THE STILLY NIGHT," BY MOORE. With an additional stanza by Mr. Ford, of Beaufort. Oft in the stilly night, Ere slumber's chain has bound me, Fond memory brings the light Of other days around me, The smiles, the tears Of childhood's years, The words of love then spoken, The eyes that shone, Now dimm'd and gone, The faithful hearts now broken. When I remember all The friends so link'd together, I've seen around me fall Like leaves in wintry weather, I feel like one Who treads alone Some banquet hall deserted, Whose lights are dead, Whose garlands dead, And all but he departed. But hope, in lines of love, My sinking soul sustaining, Oft points to realms above, And bids me cease complaining. The smiles, the tears Of former years, In those bright realms shall greet me, And there the friend Whose hapless end Sad memory weeps—shall greet me. Thus oft at midnight hour, Ere slumber's chains surround me, Kind hope dispels the gloom By memory thrown around me.

## EXECUTION OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

"She wore her richest royal robes as she walked to the scaffold, and approached it with that graceful majesty" that ever distinguished her. Then Dr. Fletcher, Dean of Peterborough, began to preach, exhorting her to forsake that creed "in which continuing she must be damned." This he repeated with the delicacy and delight in damning their fellow beings which characterize such persons. Mary begged him not to trouble himself about her. On his persisting, she turned away from him. He walked around the scaffold, confronted her, and began again. Then the Earl of Shrewsbury commanded him to stop preaching and begin to pray; a command which the worthy divine instantly obeyed. But meantime Mary was repeating in Latin the Psalms for the dying.

## A LESSON TO A SCOLDING MOTHER.

A little girl who had witnessed the perplexity of her mother on a certain occasion when her fortune gave way under severe trial, said: "Mother, does God ever fret or scold?" The query was so abrupt and startling it arrested the mother's attention almost with a shock. "Why, Lizzie, what makes you ask that question?" "Why, God is good—you know you used to call him 'Good Man,' when I was little—and I should like to know if he ever scolded." "No, child, no." "Well, I am glad he don't; for scolding always makes me feel so bad, even if it is not me in fault. I don't think I could love God much if he scolded." The mother felt rebuked before her simple child. Never had she heard so forcible a lecture on the evils of scolding. The words of Lizzie sank deep in her heart, and she turned away from the innocent face of her little one to hide the tears that gathered in her eyes. Children are quick observers; and Lizzie seeing the effect of her words, hastened to inquire: "Why do you cry, mother? Was it naughty for me to ask so many questions?" "No, love, it was all right. I was only thinking how bad I had been to scold so much, when my girl could hear and be troubled by it."

## LENGTH OF A MILE.—The mile varies in length in different countries. For example: the English mile is 1,760 yards; the Russian, 1,100; the Italian, 1,467; the Irish and Scotch, 2,200; the Polish, 4,400; the Spanish, 5,028; the German, 5,860; the Swedish and Danish, 7,253; and the Hungarian, 8,850. The French measure by the marine league, which is 3,066 yards.

## LEARNING TO BE A GOOD MOTHER.

"At the first blow the executioner split the lower part of her skull; at the second, he cut deeply into her neck; at the third, he served her head from her body, and holding it up by the long gray hair, he said: "God save Queen Elizabeth." The people sobbed and wept. "So perish all her enemies," said the Dean of Peterborough. And the people sobbed and wept. "So perish all the enemies of the gospel," cried the Earl of Kent. And the people sobbed and wept, but no man said Amen!

## LEARNING TO BE A GOOD MOTHER.

"Why do you cry, mother? Was it naughty for me to ask so many questions?" "No, love, it was all right. I was only thinking how bad I had been to scold so much, when my girl could hear and be troubled by it."

"O, no, mamma, you are not bad; you are