

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVIII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1858.

No. 1930.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving from New York an entire stock of New Goods, embracing a general variety of all kinds of goods usually kept in this market, consisting of

Prints, Alpaca, English and French Merinos, Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Bunnets,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Hardware, Glass and Queensware,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and many other articles not necessary to mention, which have been brought in New York very low, entirely for cash; all of which will be offered to cash buyers or punctual dealers at small profits.

We say to one and all, come and see us—we will take great pleasure in showing our goods if we do not sell. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

W. F. & T. J. STRAYHORN.
October 14.

CASH FOR WHEAT.
4,500 Bushels of GOOD, CLEAN, WHITE WHEAT WANTED.—We will furnish bags, and pay cash on receipt of the Wheat, at the highest market rates.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON, Agents.
December 9.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
125 SACKS SALT, Liverpool and Ground Alum, received and for sale by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
December 2.

CHOICE CALF SKINS, Shoe Thread and Shoe Nails,

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
December 2.

RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!!
RAGS WANTED, by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
December 2.

HORSES and BUGGIES for Sale.
2 GOOD team HORSES for sale on favorable terms; also, 2 new BUGGIES, one Open, the other a Top Buggy. Apply soon to

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
November 23.

Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscribers offer to their customers and the public a new supply of

"Staple and Fancy Dry Goods," purchased on the most desirable terms in the New York market. Believing as we do, that these would be a

retail customer in the money market this Fall and Winter, and that every one should economize, we endeavored to buy principally a **Staple Stock**, from which the purchaser can get the worth of his money.

We invite attention to our stock of—
Men's and Women's Shoes,
Negro Bagnans,
"Winter's" double-headed Brogans, best make,
Kerseys and Linseys,
White and Colored Flannels,
Negro and Bed Blankets, a large stock,
Moulinet Linens, new style,
Solid and Plaid Merinos,
Men's and Boy's Wear, assorted, together with a full stock of **GOOD FAMILY GROCERIES**, at the lowest prices.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
October 27.

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks.
BLACK and Grey Cloth Cloaks, from George Burdick's celebrated Ladies' Cloth store, New York, just received by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
October 21.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
HAVING made this a distinct branch of trade, we devote particular attention to it, and keeping a large stock of all kinds of

Over Coats,
Business Coats,
Black Frock Coats,
Vests and Pants,
we are enabled generally to fit and please those who favor us with a call. We shall keep our stock renewed from time to time. Call and examine it.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
October 21.

CRINOLINE—Expressly for Skirts, Embroidered Skirts also, Brass and Whitebone Hoops, and Elastic Belts, by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
September 16.

HOUSE PAPER—All grades; Window Shades very pretty.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
October 21.

TOW CLOTH!
TOW CLOTH WANTED, by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
September 16.

India Rubber Goods.
RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,
Rubber Fine Combs,
Rubber Pocket Combs,
Rubber Round Combs,
Rubber Side Combs,
Rubber Puff Combs,
Rubber Hair Pins.

Also, Bonnet Combs, a new and excellent article, at

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON'S.
July 15.

YEAST POWDERS.
Bull's Sarsaparilla, best,
Schmid's Sarsaparilla,
Colognes assorted, at

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON'S.
July 15.

LADIES' RETREAT.
MRS. BYRNES, FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
168 Thompson, near Bleeker street, New York,

ATTENDS females during their confinement, and treats all diseases peculiar to her sex. She has commended notes for the accommodation of her patients, and a patent apparatus to assist nature. A female pill, safe and sure remedy for all obstructions, sent by mail with full directions on receipt of \$2. She has also a sure remedy for Piles, and a valuable invigorating cordial.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
January 6.

A Change in Business.

THE DRUG STORE, formerly owned by Dr. JAS. F. GAIN, will hereafter be continued by J. C. WEBB & CO., who hope by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

January 27.

DRUG STORE.

J. C. WEBB & CO., will keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Perfumery, Stationery, Grass and Garden Seeds, Aromatics, Vinegar, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.
and all other articles in their line of business, and with the special design of keeping only **genuine articles.** They hope, by close attention and moderate prices, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

January 27.

Vinegar! Vinegar!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE DRUG STORE—ONE BARREL BEST CIDER VINEGAR.

J. C. WEBB & CO.
January 27.

Just Received at the Drug Store.

2 DOZEN PAPERS CORN STARCH,
12 dozen bottles Ink, assorted,
1 dozen Bell Cologne, quarts and pints,
1 dozen Heimbold's Extract, Buchu,
1 gross Burdick's Worm Candy,
2 lbs. large Sponges,
6 dozen Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative,
3 dozen fine Salad Oil,
72 lbs. Dupee's Potash, for Soaps,
1 doz. Pearl Starch,
1 dozen Batchelor's Hair Dye,
2 dozen Bateman's Drops,
1 dozen Necessar Oil,
1 dozen Mitchell's Eye Salve,
6 gross Steel Pens, assorted.

January 20.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

3 BOXES FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,
2,500 Extra Fine Cigars, just received and for sale at the

DRUG STORE.
January 20.

BARRELS FOR SALE.

A LOT of Barrels and Iron-Bound Casks just received and for sale at the

DRUG STORE.
December 23.

Cheap Cooking Wines and Brandy.

MALAGA WINES,
SWEET WINES,
FRENCH BRANDY,

for sale at the

DRUG STORE.
December 23.

For Coughs and Colds.

LEMON GUM DROPS,
Vanilla Gum Drops,
Orange Gum Drops,
Rose Gum Drops,
Also Compound Syrup Tolu,
just received at the

DRUG STORE.
December 16.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Peach,
Celery Parsley, &c.
For sale at the

DRUG STORE.
October 14.

Pocket Knives.

A LOT of extra fine Pocket Knives, just received and for sale at the

DRUG STORE.
October 14.

GRASS SEEDS.

ORCHARD GRASS,
Herds Grass,
Lucerne,
Clover,
Timothy,
Kentucky Blue Grass, just received and for sale at the

DRUG STORE.
December 16.

Notice to Smiths and Farmers.

THE subscriber, as the agent of the King's Mountain Iron Company, will supply all orders for a ton or upwards of Iron at 6 cents per pound, cash. The money must invariably be paid on delivery, or the charge will be 7 cents; and in no case will I sell less than a ton for less than 7 cents.

P. B. RUFFIN.
October 14.

Fire and Life Insurance.

Is your Property insured?
Is your Life insured?
If not, call upon the subscriber, who is Agent for the Greenestown Companies.

THOMAS WEBB.
January 6.

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 McLean & Hammer and Albright & Dixon. Terms suit the purchaser.

THOMAS WEBB.
January 28.

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.
October 20.

A CARD.

D. ROBERTSON, DENTIST,
Having located in Chapel Hill, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession.

His office is at Dr. Moore's. When requested, families will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.

Dr. R. will be in Hillsborough the fourth week in each month, also Superior Court weeks, and absent (without extra charge) if requested.

August 19.

BARGAINS.

Money saved is money made.

Fresh and desirable Goods at much reduced prices.

IN consequence of being later in the season in getting in my Goods than I ought to have been to meet the wants fully of my customers, and as money is more valuable as it becomes in greater demand, and I can operate advantageously with it in the future, I have determined to sacrifice to a large extent the profits on all my Rich and Fancy Goods; I therefore offer to sell for cash, or to my regular customers on time, my

Entire Stock of Goods, both at Hillsborough and South Lowell, at reduced prices.

The following named Goods I will offer at COST, viz: All rich and expensive Dress Goods, consisting of Mouslin de Laines, Fancy and Black Silks, fine Cashmere and Double Wool Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Irish Linens, fine Flannels, Fur and Soft Hats and Caps, Bed and Negro Blankets, Velvet and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, French Embroidery, embracing Collars and Sleeves separate and in sets, a lot of which will be found at very reduced prices, as they were purchased very cheap for cash; also Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Embroidered and Plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

The public are respectfully invited to call when they are looking for or purchasing any Goods, as I am determined to offer inducements, and in short to have a reform in my own business, to correspond with the present stringency of the times; therefore a general reduction of prices on articles may be expected—This plan to be continued during the winter, preparatory to the Spring business.

I would call the particular attention of Farmers to my Plantation Goods, consisting of Steel Spikes and Shovels, Fan Yards and Grain Shovels, Steel pointed Hinges and Wreeding Hoes, and last but not least, those celebrated Man's and the old Collins east-west AXES, of which I have been selling for the last six years, and have given universal satisfaction, and even a reputation of selling the best Axes by those who have tried them. All my stock was purchased on the decline of the Northern market, and would have been of great advantage to my patrons and myself but for the lateness of the season when they were received.

A large lot of the best RIO COFFEE on hand.

I also desire to inform the public that I will give the full market price for all saleable articles in barter, especially for the following articles, which I will without limit, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Good Feathers, Dried Fruit, Hops, Eggs and Butter, and all the staple produce of the country as opportunity may offer to dispose of it in a distant or home market.

H. L. OWEN.
November 14.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Equity.

John Crawford, et al., vs. Charles Bates.
Original and Injunction Bill.

IT being made to appear to me, Thomas Webb, Clerk of said Court of Equity for the county of Orange, State aforesaid, by the affidavit of John Crawford, filed in my office this day, that Charles Bates, the defendant in the above-named cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, to-wit, in the State of Tennessee, so that process cannot be personally served upon him,—this is therefore to notify the said Charles Bates of the filing of the Bill in said cause, and that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County and State aforesaid, to be holden at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March, A. D. 1858, and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *pro parte*.

Witness, Thomas Webb, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county and State aforesaid, at my office in Hillsborough, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1857.

THOMAS WEBB, C. & M. E.
January 6.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Important to Tobacco Chewers.

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S Taste Restorative Torches.

The Great Substitute for Tobacco.

It is a well known and incontrovertible fact that the immoderate use of Tobacco is the promoting cause of many of the most severe Mental and Physical Disorders to which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and painful experience have clearly proven that it contains certain narcotic properties most insidious in their effects, which, by entering into the blood, derange the functions and operations of the Heart, causing many to suppose they are troubled with a chronic affection of that organ.

Tobacco affects also the entire nervous system, manifesting itself—in all who have ever used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TORCHES are designed to counteract these baneful influences, and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases, and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the Taste which has become vitiated by great indulgence, completely removing the irritation and accompanying itching sensation of the Throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the Stomach, invigorate the whole system.

No excuse need hereafter ever be made by Tobacco Chewers that there exists no perfect substitute or relief for their cravings and unpleasant feelings, when attempting to break off from the use of Tobacco, as the Torches or Lozenges are warranted to perform all such offices. They are put up in a convenient and portable style at 50 Cents per Box, and can be had of all respectable Druggists. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BOWER, Druggist,
Corner 2d and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

Bible Depository.
MR. JAMES WEBB has been appointed agent of the American Bible Society, and will keep on hand a good assortment of Bibles and Testaments, to be disposed of to those who want at the Society's usual low prices for cash.

August 6.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

SUBAL BUCKERY.

Esuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land.

From the Southern Cultivator.

ARTIFICIAL AND STABLE MANURE.

I have for years employed the various kinds of concentrated manures, as well as different kinds of farm-yard dung, and yet with every inclination to prefer the former, I feel compelled in the majority of cases to prefer good barn-yard muck to anything else.

Though professing to be but a plain practical tiller of the soil, I class myself with those who like to know some kind of reason for their various operations. I have read carefully the writings of agricultural chemists on the action of manures, and on the analysis of plants, and their reasonings have always seemed to convince me that all that was necessary to insure as perfect a vegetable growth as possible, was to supply the soil with the different ingredients that entered into the composition of the plants grown.

Experience has confirmed this to a great extent. Plants abounding in some of their parts with phosphates, are certainly improved by the application of manures of that description. But the same effects in most instances are produced by stable manure. I have seen instances where comparative experiments have been made, that concentrated manures of some kinds have produced superior results; but this is anything but the rule.

In short, the conclusion I arrive at is, that while science teaches us to prefer concentrated manures, we in practice have to give the preference to the old-fashioned manures. How is this reconciled? I would suggest whether the mechanical action and thermal effects of vegetable manures, are not overlooked by our chemists? It seems to me that no matter how well adapted certain elements may be to vegetable growth, the plant is unable to avail itself of the opportunity without an due proportion of heat. All dark soils are much warmer than light ones; and it may be that the power of stable manure to give a dark color to soils, and thus render it a greater power of supplying greater warmth to the plant, may be one reason for its superiority in practice. Light-colored soils are usually poor, and dark ones fertile; and this is probably owing to the greater warmth of the latter. If this be recognized as correct, much of the opposing experience of different observers will be reconciled; for concentrated manures, guano for instance, while it might prove superior to farm-yard dung on a soil already warm and dark-colored, would stand no chance at all where a poor light-colored soil was chosen for the experiment.

KEEP YOUR SEEDS PURE.—How shall we do it? Don't plant any two varieties of the same family within two hundred feet of each other. Every planter knows that his corn mixes, because he sees the different grains on the cob. Yet it is hard to believe that his cotton will mix, because he sees no difference in the fabric, or any change in the seed. But next year will tell the tale. Hence are more garden seed spoiled by being raised indiscriminately together than most gardeners imagine. Melons, squashes, gourds, and cucumbers are fast blending into one. Okra and cotton will soon unite. Cabbage and long Colwarts are blending the head and stalk. Turnips will put on heads instead of bottoms. Beets are becoming woody. Irish potatoes and tomatoes are about to change places. We shall soon eat potato balls instead of tomatoes, and the tuber of the potato will become a fibrous root. Whatever grain, vegetable, fruit or flower is sowed, should be raised beyond the influence of any of its kindred plants.

HINTS ON SEED SOWING.—A correspondent of the Gardener's Chronicle says:
"All flat seed should be sown sideways, if laid flat on the ground, they are apt to rot; and, if this misfortune does not befall them, they never germinate so readily as those placed sideways. This accounts for so many failures amongst gourds, melons, cucumbers," &c.

DREYSO PERKINS AND MAKING PIEK.—Cut them up and stew them till they are soft and dry; pound and strain through a colander; then grease pie-pans, and spread it on a quarter of an inch thick and dry it; roll it up and put it away in a tight box or bag, from the insects. Each one of these rolls will make a pie. It is very easy now to make a pie. Put it in sweet milk and let it soak about two hours; put in an egg, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of ginger, and one of allspice; and if you are lover of pumpkin pie, so we are, you will pronounce it good.

OHIO FARMER.

OHIO SPRINGS.—A letter from Wirt Court House describes the petroleum sources in that neighborhood. They were first discovered by an old hunter named Stokely, on Hughes' river, near its junction with the Little Kanawha. This oil is found at a very short distance below the surface of the ground, and extends in a horizontal bed about one mile along the river, running west, and back north and south, for about fifteen miles. It lies saturating a stratum of coarse sand six feet deep and from every space of ten square feet about ten barrels of oil may be secured.

THE DEAREST SPOT ON EARTH.

The dearest spot of earth to me,
Is home, sweet home;
The fairy land I've long'd to see,
Is home, sweet home;

There how charmed the sense of hearing,
There where hearts are so endearing,
All the world is not so cheering,
As home, sweet home.

I've taught my heart the way to prize
My home, sweet home;
I've learn'd to look with lover's eyes
On home, sweet home;

There where some are truly plighted,
There where hearts are so united,
All the world besides I've slighted,
For home, sweet home!

INDIAN HISTORY.

Extracts from a notice of "Schoolcraft's Indian History" by the Book Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Congress in 1847 directed the names, numbers, and condition of the Indian tribes to be collected and published. The inquiry was placed in the hands of H. R. Schoolcraft, who has just completed the sixth and closing volume.

Prior to Mr. Schoolcraft's volumes our knowledge of the Indian tribes was scanty, and spread over a vast surface, and no small part of it vague and unreliable. For more than three centuries they had been regarded as an engine in history. Every considerable development of a tribe was deemed to be a separate nation, though having little more claims to independency of origin than the Highland clans have of the Gaelic stock. Their languages had not been classified; their opinions, rites, religion, superstitions, and manners remained a mass of confusion and obscurities; their very existence, in violation of all the maxims of political economy, was a paradox; their very ignorance and want of refinement was deemed a crime, and new principles of human nature and of the human heart were supposed to have been implanted in their breasts by the Creator to account for manners, sentiments, motives, and acts, which are common, under like circumstances, to the whole Adamic race. But there is a class of charlatans and skeptics who are not willing to leave the poor tribes here, but who ignore their claims to the very brotherhood of the human family; and in order to reach an acme of wit, paralleled only by the maxims of infidelity in France in 1798, deny the oracles of truth and Revelation, picture Moses as a demagogue and Hebrew chronology as a fable.

Mr. Schoolcraft restores the Indian to our sympathies, and depicts him as a man who has a heart and affections, which have only been blunted by long and severe vicissitudes. He exhibits him as one of the distinct varieties of the human race, who have declined from their original type into barbarism, but are worthy of the noblest efforts of modern benevolence and education. Superior to the structure of their minds, to the prebendal Hindoos, who fall prostrate before elemental matter, and sell their lives in defence of the ten thousandth part of an erroneous dogma, the North American Indian has no temple but the canopy of Heaven, and beholds the glorious symbols of his Creator in the magnificence of the sunlight and the awful manifestations of tornadoes and thunders.

To show that the image of God can be restored to the Indian mind, the plain and tangible results of teaching, arts, industry, and letters, and Divine truth in the removed tribes of the West are exhibited in authentic and elaborate tables of moral and industrial statistics. Houses, cattle, domestic animals of every name are reared. Fields are ploughed, houses are built, schools are established, churches are erected, and filled with deeply interested listeners. The Word of God is acknowledged as the oracle of wisdom; the examples of good government and laws are imitated. The principal tribes are the germs of future republics.

The statistics are of a character which could only have been attained by reference to the highest sources of official information. It is shown that while the Indian population of the Union is under 400,000, of which the census returns from the Government agents recognize but three hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and sixty-four, excluding the synonyms. A distinction is made between the semi-civilized tribes who have been civilized and the wild hunter tribes of Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington and Nebraska. Twenty-four tribes, comprising the Delaware, Shawnees, &c., gathered from the boundaries of the old States east of the Mississippi, are located on fertile tracts in Kansas. The four large Southern tribes of the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, the latter inclusive of the Seminoles, were located between the south boundary line of Kansas and Red river, where they have made great advances in every element of civilization. These four tribes alone number 77,500, nearly the ratio of a Representative in Congress. It appears that of the total number of 189 tribes and bands reported by the agents, 58 tribes are mere synonyms, or tribes of the imagination, to be found scarcely a tribe which has not three or four distinct names. The deduction of these sinks the census returns greatly. Our intercourse since the existence of the Government has been with sixty tribes located east of the Rocky Mountains. Twenty-four tribes are located in Kansas.

The fiscal statistics are exhibited with equal clearness. The amount of Indian investments in 1847 was \$3,516,700, in 1851 \$5,275,100. The interest paid in 1847 was \$177,853, in 1851 \$203,655. The total amount of per capita payments in 1854 was \$680,985. The amount of trust fund in 1855 was \$2,092,505. The whole amount of annuities paid in 1855 was \$907,902. The whole sum appropriated for the Indian service in 1855 was \$2,851,613. Of this sum \$1,874,860 was for fulfilling treaties, and the remainder for salaries and general expenses. The gross sum appropriated for all objects during the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Congresses, was, respectively, \$5,556,550 \$4,782,093, and \$5,889,375.

The industrial means of the civilized and the hunter tribes are discriminated. The latter as denoted by the state of the fur trade for three years presents interesting results. It appears that the whole number of animals killed by the hunter tribes in 1854, 1855, and 1856 was as follows: Bears 4,733, beavers 11,497, black muskrats 110,941, cross foxes 1,630, deer 59,928, elk 16, lawn 5,069, fisher 6,078, grey fox 32,983, red fox 5,085, lynx 1,250, marten 21,522, mink 306,0