

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1858.

No. 1936.

To Mule Raisers.

My Jack Simon Pure, will stand the ensuing season, and include the Fall season, at his stable, seven miles north of Hillsborough. I do not intend to send him any where else. Price for insurance five dollars each, the money due when the fact is ascertained, of the property changed. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility for any that may happen.

DESCRIPTION.—Simon Pure will be six years old in June; is a sure foal-getter, and is sired to some as good colts as any other Jack. He is very near fourteen hands high, and of excellent form. I have the certificate of John A. Vians, the gentleman of whom I obtained the Jack, who says he is from, as fine a family of Jacks as any in the eastern part of the State. His dam was the largest Jenny I ever saw, and as black as a crow.

TYRE B. RAY.

March 16. 31—m

CAROLINA BLACK HAWK.

THE Season commenced the 10th of March, and will end the 15th of June.

Terms—\$30, if paid in the season, \$35, if paid within the season, with privilege of having the mare served the next season, if she proves not to be in foal. One dollar to the groom.

CALN & STRUDWICK.

March 16. 31—m

REGENT.

THIS thorough-bred Stallion and Race Horse, to which was awarded the first Premium at the first State fair, will stand at Hillsborough the present season, which will commence the 20th day of March and end the 30th day of June, and will render service at the low price of 10 dollars the season, due at the end of the season. Fifty cents to his skillful groom in all cases.

A. W. HEDGPETH.

March 8. 30—3w

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, Alpaccas, English and French Merinoes, Shawls, Blankets, Ribbons and Bonnets.

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

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, and many other articles not necessary to mention, which have been bought in New York very low, entirely for cash; all of which will be offered to cash buyers or purchased 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. 10—

CHOICE CALF SKINS, Shoe Thread and Shoe Nails, by J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

December 2. 17—

RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!! RAGS WANTED, by J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

November 28. 17—

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. 11—

CRINOLINE—Expressly for Skirts, Embroidered Skirts, also, Brass and Whalebone Hoops, and Elastic Belts, by J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

September 16. 06—

TOW CLOTH! TOW CLOTH WANTED, by J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

September 16. 06—

India Rubber Goods. RUBBER DRESSING COMBS, Rubber Dressing Combs, Rubber Pocket Combs, Rubber Round Combs, Rubber Side Combs, Rubber Hair Pins, Also, Bonnet Combs, a new and excellent article, at J. C. TURRENTINE & SON'S.

July 15. 97—

YEAST POWDERS, Bull's Brand, best, Schmeidler's, Colman's, at J. C. TURRENTINE & SON'S.

July 15. 93—

LADIES' RETREAT. MRS. BYRNES, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 108 Thompson, near Blecker street, New York, ATTENDS females during their confinement, and treats all diseases peculiar to her sex. She has commodious rooms for the accommodation of her patients, and a patient apparatus to assist nature. A female pill, a 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 investigating cervical.

January 6. 21—1y

NOTICE.

HAVING at the late term of Orange County Court, qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of William Cain, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it must present the same, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, else this notice will be pleaded in bar thereof. This 4th December, 1857.

JAMES F. CAIN, J. R. CALDWELL.

December 9. 19—3m

A Change in Business.

THE DRUG STORE, formerly owned by Dr. JAS. F. CAIN, 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. 24—

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 Liqueurs, &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. 24—

Vinegar! Vinegar!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE DRUG STORE—ONE BARREL BEST CIDER VINEGAR. J. C. WEBB & CO.

January 27. 24—

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 Helmholtz's Extract Buchu, 1 gross Burdett's Worm Candy, 2 lbs. large Sponge, 6 dozen Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, 3 dozen fine Scented Oil, 72 lbs. Durkee's Potash, for Soaps, 1 box Pearl Starch, 1 dozen Batchelor's Hair Dye, 2 dozen Bateman's Drops, 1 dozen Maccassar Oil, 1 dozen Mitchell's Eye Salve, 6 gross Steel Pens, assorted.

January 20. 23—

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

3 BOXES FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, 2,000 Extra Fine Cigars, just received and for sale at the DRUG STORE.

January 20. 23—

BARRELS FOR SALE.

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

December 23. 20—

Cheap Cooking Wines and Brandy. MALAGA WINES, FRENCH BRANDY, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

December 23. 20—

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.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

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

Pocket Knives.

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

GRASS SEEDS.

ORCHARD GRASS, Herbs Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, just received and for sale at the DRUG STORE.

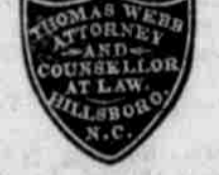
December 16. 19—

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. 10—



Fire and Life Insurance.

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

THOMAS WEBB.

January 6. 21—5w

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 & Hanner and Al bright & Dixon. Terms to suit the purchaser.

THOMAS WEBB.

January 28. 23—

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. 61—

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 of each month, also Superior Court weeks, and oftener (without extra charge) if requested.

August 19. 02



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

From the Germantown Telegraph. AN OLD FARMER'S EXPERIENCE TO NEW BEGINNERS.

Particularly such as have but little to begin in the world with.

In the first place, spare no pains to establish for yourselves a good character for honesty, punctuality, industry and economy. If a man's credit is good and he is in want of the loan of a few dollars, to carry on his business to a better advantage, he can readily get it; but if otherwise, the lender will keep his money, and the borrower may do as he can. Never make a positive promise to pay money, or do anything else on a certain day, without some proviso. Use all endeavors to meet every engagement punctually at the time. Avoid as much as possible all jarring and differences with others; if they do arise, compromise the matter, even at some sacrifice, if it can be done; if not, leave it to a reference, and then let it end. Be particularly careful to guard against being concerned in law suits—in most cases it is better to give up the claim than go to law about it. It is easy to get into the law, but oftentimes very hard and expensive to get out of it.

If your capital is small, begin business on a moderate scale, and as your gains and experience increase, your business may also be increased. Let speculating very much alone, and be contented with the slower but more certain profits of regular business. Avoid entirely all visionary speculative schemes, that, like the morus mitealis, hold out a prospect of rapid accumulations, and making an independent fortune in a short time. But see the result: all a piece of deception, attended with the loss of much money and trouble.

If the business is farming, have your work so arranged as to change from one thing to another as little as possible in the same day; do one thing at a time, and that before beginning another; and always remember, that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. Let there be no hurrying and driving of hired help, to get as much work as possible out of them in a day, nor pinch them down to work for less than common wages; there is nothing gained by it but the name of a close-fisted hard master, and perhaps a little addition of ill-will.

Stay at home, and see to the work yourselves, that it is done properly and in the right time. Deal fairly, and pay in cash or short credits; settle with all those you deal with at least once in every year. Keep fair accounts of debt and credit, so that you may know at any time how your affairs are going on.

If you borrow anything of your neighbor, be careful that it be not injured, and return it as soon as you are done with it, and make the same terms with them when they borrow.

Be accommodating, for it costs but little, remembering that you may yourselves be placed in difficulty.

Have a place to put all your tools and implements, in the day when not in use, and then you will know where they are, when wanted to use again. How often do we see plows, harrows, &c., left in the corner of the fence where they were last used.

A man will never make a poor farm rich with little money, unless these small matters are attended to.

If there should be any new fangled project got up, and there is hardly a year passes without, for the purpose of improving land, or making money faster and easier; if you are disposed to try them at all, do it on a small scale, and then if it should prove blank, as they most commonly do, there will not be much loss; but if it succeeds, try it again, as one experiment in farming operations does not establish a fact.

I approve of farmers trying experiments on a small scale, that look likely to be beneficial in raising crops, or improving land. There have been valuable discoveries made thereby, and perhaps as many others the result of accident.

Such has been the experience of one who spent a long life devoted principally to the culture and improvement of the land; one who practised what he has laid down in these essays, and whose observations of the practice of others, has confirmed his belief, that no man will ever make a good farmer, in any other way, save by his own experimental knowledge.

A PRACTICAL FARMER. Byberry, 3d Mo., 1858.

it may be planted as late as the 20th of June. 3. Its cost and culture is about the same as Indian Corn.

4. Height of plant, when fully grown, varies from 6 to 18 feet, and stalks vary from half an inch to two inches in diameter. The weight of the entire crop, when fully grown, taken before drying, is from 10 to 40 tons. Of seed, the amount is reported from 15 to 60 bushels.

5. During the early stages of its growth it makes but little progress; so slow indeed, as to have discouraged many cultivators; but the approach of warm weather imparts to it a wonderful rapidity. The period of growth varies from 90 to 130 days.

6. The yield of juice was about 50 per cent. The number of gallons required to make a gallon of syrup varies from 5 to 10; in New Brunswick, 10 to 1; in Indiana and Illinois, 7 to 1; and in Maryland and Virginia, 5 to 1. The yield of syrup varies from 140 to 400 gallons. The amount of pure alcohol ranged from 5 to 9 per cent. Ripe cane, grown on a light, warm soil, gives 11 per cent. of well defined crystallized sugar.

7. palatable bread was made from the flour ground from the seed.

8. By accounts from all parts of the country, this plant is universally admitted to be wholesome, nutritious and economical food for animals; all parts of it being greedily devoured, in a green or dry state, by horses, cattle, sheep and swine, without injurious effects; the latter, especially, fattening upon it as well as upon corn.

9. Paper of various qualities has been manufactured from the fibrous parts of the stalk, some of which appear to be peculiarly fitted for a special use.

POISONOUS PROPERTIES OF GUANO.—A scrap of information in regard to this subject having accidentally reached us, through a friend, we give it to our readers. As the season is near at hand when guano is handled most, it is proved of some value:

A planter in our district, who had used a water trough in which to pulverize or dissolve guano, instructed that the trough should be thoroughly cleaned before used. It seems that the work was but imperfectly or partially performed, and that a number of his hogs drank from it in that condition. Some five or six of these died a short time afterwards. Their necks and throats were very much swollen before death ensued. A calf, which also drank, died in a similar way. These statements we regard as being entirely reliable. Great caution should, therefore, be employed in the use of guano.

Subscriber (S. C.) Watchman.

CURE FOR CANCER.

We find the following statement of a cure for cancers, in the Milwaukee True Democrat. If it is what it is claimed to be, it is a discovery of great value, and we advise our readers to preserve a paper containing it.

Some eight months ago, Dr. T. B. Mason—who keeps a music store on Washington street, and who is brother of the well-known Lowell Mason—ascertained that he had a cancer on his face of the size of a pea. It was cut out by Dr. Wolcott, and the wound partially healed. Subsequently it grew again, and while he was in Cincinnati on business it attained the size of a hickory nut. He has remained there since Christmas under treatment, and has come back perfectly cured. The process is this:

A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small rim of healthy skin next to it was exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, bloodroot and wheat flour was spread on a piece of muslin of the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found to be burnt into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon suppurates and the cancer comes out a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again. This remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years, with unvarying success, and not a case has been known of the re-appearance of a cancer where this remedy has been applied. It has the sanction of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of London, but has not until recently been used in this country, and many of the faculty, with their proverbial opposition to innovations, look upon it with distrust.

We saw Mr. Mason at church yesterday, and have since conversed with him, and took particular notice of the cicatrized wound, and we can only say that if the cure is permanent—and from the evidence of six or eight years' experience in other cases, we have no doubt it is—the remedy ought to be universally known. We have referred to this case, because Mr. Mason is well known, both here and at the East. The experiment excited much interest in Cincinnati, and we call the attention of this State to the remedy. If it is what is claimed for it, this terrible disease will be shorn of most of its terrors. The application is painful, but the pain is of comparatively brief duration, which any one so afflicted would cheerfully endure.

"Here you little rascal, walk up here and give an account of yourself—where have you been?" "After the girls, father." "Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?" "No, sir; but mother did." "My son, you had better go to bed."

Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, of Tennessee, has again become deranged, and is now confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, Ky.



UNHAPPY JOHN.

BY DR. CHARLES M'RAY.

Unhappy John doubts woman's truth, And vows true love is dead and gone;— Why? He was jilted in his youth; A false fair maid abandon'd John; Because he found one canker'd peach, All fruit are worthless in his eyes. Come forth, ye gentle souls, and teach The selfish craven how he lies; Come forth, ye ladies, bright and fair, Point at him your reproving hands, And let your eyes, your truth declare, And shame him where he stands.

Unhappy John is sick of schemes; He doubts the use of striving on;— Why? Something is amiss, it seems, And failure has dishearten'd John; He moans in piti'd distress, Because his projects topple down. Come forth, ye masters of success, Ye builders of your own renown, Who dig the mine and fell the oak; Show him your hard and blister'd hands, Tell him the worth of stroke on stroke, And shame him where he stands.

Unhappy John distrusts his kind; He gives the world his mansion; Why? He was somewhat weak and blind, And a false roguo defrauded John. He thinks misanthropy is right, If he be cheated of his pelf. Come forth, true souls, and in your light Depict the bigot to himself, Come forth, ye generous and good, With spotless hearts and liberal hands, Show him the face of brotherhood, And shame him where he stands.

THE OLD TIME GRANDFATHER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

DEAR old man! He was a gentleman of the old school, ripened by age and experience. I see him now, as I look back through more than forty years, with his courtly garments and cheerful manners, his cheerful countenance and cheerful words, his manly bearing and elegant address. He had seen the world in most of its aspects; had served his country both as a statesman and a soldier; had braved, in his time, peril by land and peril by sea; yet, in growing older, he had grown gentler and more refined. The attrition of life had polished, instead of abrading the surface of his character and marring its beauty. At seventy, he was the model of an old man.

"Grandfather Deering" he was called by the half score of boys and girls in the third generation, from two years old and upwards, who spent many weeks of each recurring winter and summer at the old homestead, to be remembered long afterwards as the happiest times in all their lives. It was a pleasant sight to see him amid these grandchildren. With the boys he was almost a boy again. He entered into all their sports, and encouraged them to activity that bordered sometimes on daring. He had his fishing tackle, and went with them to the river; his boat, and accompanied them on water excursions, and picnics at the islands. There was only one thing in which Grandfather Deering did not meet the wishes of his darling boys. As he advanced in years, the old man grew tender-hearted. He had been something of a sportsman in his younger days; but now the sight of a bird, instead of creating a desire to shatter its beautiful body with a leaden shower, awakened feelings of admiration.

"Don't harm the bird," he would say to his grandsons. "They have an equal right to you to life and enjoyment."

But boys have a passion for fowling-pieces, and are destructive by nature. Grandfather Deering's boy were no exceptions to this rule. They begged for guns; but the old man, so indulgent in all things else, was unyielding in this.

"No, no, no," he would answer their importunities—"not a bird shall be harmed here. I love them too well. Shame on you, boys, for being so cruel-minded! It pleases me so rare, that you must seek it in the destruction of life? I shall have to send you all home again, I see. You are not happy at Grandfather Deering's."

And so he would conquer. The little girls, his grand-daughters, were an especial delight to the old man. He saw their mothers' childhood revived in them; and that must have restored in almost living freshness the sainted image of one these fragrant human blossoms had never seen.

Grandfather Deering was not a childish, but a manly old man. To the last he retained all the accomplishments of early and middle life. In company, his graceful attention to ladies was in marked contrast with the awkward restraints, cold reserve, or almost offensive indifference so often witnessed in those who are advanced in years. With young men, whose society he liked, he was affable, courteous, and free from dogmatism. His mind was active and progressive; and, though old in years, he was young in thought and feeling. It pleased him to note the ardent impulse in young men, and his aim was to direct, never to restrain it. He was always ready to excuse their errors; to sympathize with them in disappointment; to help them upwards by kind words, instead of depressing them by cold discouragements. With young ladies he was neither critical nor cynical. The new aspects of fashion never disturbed him, though he had not changed his own style of dress for more than twenty years. How gayly, and with them what fond

familiarly, would the sweet maidens gather around the dear old man in every company where he appeared. They felt no restraint—no repulsion—but were drawn to him by an attraction of affinity. It was youth and beauty clustering about ripened age, mellow and luscious.

It is now many years since this old time grandfather passed away, and left behind him the fragrant odor of an almost perfect life. But there are hundreds yet living who will recognize him in the brief sketch we have given. Would that there were many such old time grandfathers! The world needs them.

Speech of Hon. JOHN A. GILMER,

OF NORTH CAROLINA, Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 30th, 1858, on the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution and the Green Pugh amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have been an attentive listener to the arguments on this Lecompton question for three months. Whilst some of the speeches have been calm and considerate, I feel constrained to say that, by far, the larger number have been violent and extremely sectional, tending directly to weaken the respect which the North and South should have for each other, and which is essential to the safety of the Union itself. I have heard and read speeches delivered both in this House and in the other end of this Capitol, by gentlemen from the North and from the South, the true spirit and meaning of which is disunion.

True, most, if not all, profess to love the Union and the Constitution. Their speeches are filled with expressions of high veneration for the Constitution of our fathers. They indulge in patriotic strains. Their addresses are robed in the most beautiful habiliments, overflowing with professions and assurances most imposing. The spirit of disunion is, however, the core. It is presented, and perusal and handling secured, as you would an asp in a basket of beautiful flowers. The design is evidently to infuse the poisonous spirit of disunion—where, for it, there could be no reception, were proper labels attached. Professions of patriotism are uttered in loud and eloquent tones, for peace and harmony, whilst the evident drift is to exasperate and make wider the breach.

With pain and regret am I forced to the belief, there are gentlemen on this floor, who, while they oppose the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, do really desire the bill to pass for the sake of certain consequences, disastrous to the peace and harmony of the country, which they expect to grow out of it.

On the other hand, I fear that among other gentlemen, advocating this measure, there are some, whose regret is, that the Lecompton Constitution and the manner of securing its presentation here, were not more odious to the people of Kansas and the free States, so that their ultimate object might be the sooner secured by a bloody conflict of Northern and Southern arms on the plains of Kansas, and, in case of a failure in this, such bitter sectional excitement shall certainly ensue, as to produce a fusion of all political parties in the free States, combined as a purely sectional party, against a similar fusion of all parties in the slave States, by which disunion is made certain in the end. These speeches I will not particularize. They have unfortunately gone forth to the country—those of the North to be read in the South, that they there may have samples of how Northern people hate and despise Southern men; and those of the South to be read in the North, that they may know how they are scorned and detested by the citizens of the South.

The designs and purposes of both sides, it is to be feared, are the same—to arouse, drill, and prepare for strife the minds of a great people now happy, with bright prospects for the future, and who, by their united energies, in advancing the industrial and literary interests of the whole country, are doing much more for the true happiness and prosperity of us all.

Without intending to be offensive or personal, I must be permitted to say, I envy not the man who can look on our country as it is, and with composure anticipate its condition, when severed and divided. The man who can contemplate that terrible day, when, by reason of civil war, our beautiful and growing cities, towns, and villages, shall be consumed by fire—our manufactures razed to the ground—our commerce broken up—our lovely fields and gardens made the foraging grounds of rivalrous soldiery—all international trade and communication cut off—all municipal and family peace destroyed—our sons dragged from their homes—amid the sighs and tears of affectionate mothers and sisters, to the bloody fields of civil strife; and all this growing out of a question as to how, when, or in what manner, forty thousand people ONLY, in Kansas, shall settle for themselves their own domestic affairs—or rather, how they shall soonest get clear of a few slaves—and get two "Free Soil" Senators and one Representative in Congress. I say such a man has no feeling in common with me—and none, I trust, with the great body of the honest yeomanry of this country.

We have our troubles, I admit. We have had sectional troubles of a similar kind before of all sections.

We have had, as now, disunion threatened, but thanks to the good sense of the people, they have never yet inclined to take the prescriptions of those who boastfully decline to sing from the Union!

England, from whom we derive our nature and many of the free principles of which we boast, had her troubles. She has had her disquisitions—her White and Red roses—her land has been tinged with blood in civil strife—and once the head of her King was brought to the block—but her people were attached