

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

No. 1950.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
May Term, 1858.

Manion Stewart vs. Ann May.

Original Attachment.

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

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1858.

GEORGE LAWS, C. C. C.  
June 14. Price adv. \$4 75 44-6v

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

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

John Hiett vs. Thomas C. Parish.

Silas Hopkins vs. Thomas C. Parish.

Edmund Strudwick vs. Thomas C. Parish.

Original Attachment, levied on Land and Negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas C. Parish, has removed out of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on 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 Thomas C. Parish, 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 reply and plead 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 our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

GEORGE LAWS, C. C. C.  
June 14. Price adv. \$6 00. 44-6w

## STEAM CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber, now living at his Mill, on a main road a half mile from Cedar Grove, on the one mile road leading to Mount Tiras, expects to have his Machines in first rate order by the 15th of June. Carding will be done at the usual prices, and those who will favor him with their custom will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

He is also manufacturing Carriages at moderate prices, and all repairing done as low or lower than any where else, and in the best manner.

LEMUEL WILKINSON.  
Orange county, May 25. 41-

## FOR SALE,

The House and Lot in Hillsborough, now occupied by William McCauley and formerly by Robert F. Morris as a Public House, framing and within call of the Court House. It is in good repair, with thirteen rooms and ten fire-places, a good cellar, a good kitchen with two fire-places, a smoke house, and stables with thirty-six stalls, a good spring and spring house within thirty steps of the kitchen, and a front house on the street for business, and nearly two acres of land, the best stand in town. I will sell the above property on very accommodating terms, and if not sold by the 1st of September, I will rent the property for the next year.

RICHARD TAPP.  
June 1. 42-3m

## JUST RECEIVED,

White Wine Vinegar, Superior Syrup, Blasting Powder, Sole Leather, Kip Skins, Jones & Hudson's Shuff, Wheat Cradles, Prepper, Cugal Varnish, Gine, Lintseed Oil, Tanners' Oil, and other Goods, cheap for Cash.

Also, Barrel Scales, Shovels, Jaws, and Hams.  
New Style ENVELOPES, for Ladies' correspondence.

JAMES WEBB.  
May 31. 42-

## FOR THE LADIES.

WE are now receiving some beautiful Bonnets and Ribbons, and all repairing done as low or lower than any where else, and in the best manner.

French Corsets, Bonnet Combs, Parasols and Fans, Embroidery Patterns, Misses' Flats, Shaker Hoods, white and colored, at very low prices.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
April 12. 35-

## HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Importers and Jobbers,

WILL exhibit on and after the First of March, a FULL and WELL-SELECTED Stock of

## Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

which will be disposed of at the lowest prices. Merchants from the South and West are invited to call and examine at the old stand of Paul & McIwaine, No. 60 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Street attention given to orders.  
February 23. 27-12mo

## YEAST POWDERS,

Bull's Brand, best, Scotchman's, Colonges assorted, at

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON'S,  
July 15. 93-

## CHOICE CALF SKINS, Shoe Thread and Shoe Nails,

at very low prices.  
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
December 2. 17-

## RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!!

RAGS WANTED, by  
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
November 28. 17-

## TO PURCHASERS OF Cabinet Furniture.

From 20 to 30 per cent. saved.  
See the advertisement of

FOSTER & LEE,  
35 Bowery, New York.

In all the principal newspapers of WILMINGTON, RALEIGH, PAYETTEVILLE, &c.

Catalogues containing List of Prices, will be sent free of postage, on application.  
August 8. 00-contin.

## 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, Apapacs, English and French

Merinoes, Shawls, Hankerchiefs and Bonnets,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Hardware, Glass and Queensware,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

HEADTRADE CLOTHES,

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 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. 10-

## 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. 97-

## 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-

## CRIVOLINE—Expressly for Skirts, Embroidered

Skirts, also, Brass and Whalebone Hoops, and Elastic Belts, by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
September 16. 06-

## TOW CLOTH!

LOW CLOTH WANTED, by  
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
September 16. 06-

## 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-

## Cheap Cooking Wines and Brandy.

MALAGA WINE,  
SWEET WINES,  
FRENCH BRANDY,  
DRUG STORE.  
for sale at the  
December 23. 20-

## GRASS SEEDS.

ORCHARD GRASS,  
Herds 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?  
Is your Negro insured?

If not, call upon the subscriber, who is Agent for the Green-Cross 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 Albright & 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. E. will be in Hillsborough the fourth week in each month, also Superior Court weeks, and oftener (without extra charge) if requested.  
August 19. 02

## SUBAL ECONOMY.

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

## CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

We have received a small pamphlet, published by Mr. Wm. Glaze, of Columbia, S. C. giving an account of experiments and observations upon the Chinese Sugar Cane. The first part comprises experiments and observations, made with a view of determining its value as a sugar producing plant, by Joseph Lovering, of Oakhill, Pennsylvania. From seven experiments, which are stated minutely, he makes the following inferences:

1. That it is obvious that there is a culminating point in the development of the sugar in the cane, which is the best time for sugar making. This point or season I consider to be, when most if not all the seeds are ripe, and after several frosts—say when the temperature falls to 25° or 30° Fahrenheit.

2. That frost, or even hard freezing, does not injure the juice nor the sugar; but that warm Indian summer weather, after the frost and hard freezing, does injure them very materially, and reduces both quantity and quality.

3. That if the cane is cut and housed, or shocked in the field when in its most favorable condition, it will probably keep unchanging for a long time.

4. That when the juice is obtained, the process should proceed continuously and without delay.

5. That the clarification should be as perfect as possible by the time the density reaches 15° Beaume, the syrup having the appearance of good brandy.

6. That although eggs were used in these small experiments, on account of their convenience, bullock's blood, if to be had, is equally good; and the milk of lime alone will answer the purpose; in the latter case, however, more constant and prolonged skimming will be required to produce a perfect clarification, which is highly important.

7. That the concentration, or boiling down, after clarification, should be as rapid as possible without scorching—shallow evaporators being the best.

What these conditions secured, it is about as easy to make good sugar from the Chinese cane as to make a pot of mush, and much easier than to make a kettle of good apple butter.

Included in the pamphlet is a very practical statement of experiments made in Fairfield, by Capt. H. C. Davis, addressed to the members of the Fairfield Agricultural Society. The practicability of manufacturing the sugar seems yet to be involved in uncertainty; but syrup of a superior quality has been repeatedly made. Last fall, at the Fair in Willsborough, we saw several varieties that were made with great success. So, also, at the State Fair. With very little trouble and small expense, every planter can supply the home demand, and thus contribute immeasurably to the comfort of his negroes. Even though in flavor it might not be able to compete with the best New Orleans, yet the cheapness with which it can be made, must commend the syrup to that kindly consideration for their negroes, which characterizes our planters generally. Columbia Carolina.

## HORSE TAMING.

This subject does not appear to be fully understood even by professional horsemen. The majority of horses which are denominated vicious, are on the contrary extremely docile and possessed of gentle natures, but as these admirable qualities are always associated with boldness and courage, such animals will not infrequently retaliate by kicking or biting their abusers. They never exhibit antagonism unless punished or when made to perform some painful exertion, taxing them beyond their powers.

The horse inherits a greater degree of intelligence than any other useful animal of the brute kind. His instincts, in many instances, compare favorably with those of the nobler animal, man. If, therefore, a horse is obdurate and intractable, it is because he has not been understood; because his genius is superior to the person to whom his early education and training have been confided. Ignorant grooms, in breaking colts, use coercive measures, where kindness and gentle treatment are only appropriate. The first impression of a young horse deprived of the liberty and the unrestrained following of his own inclination, are almost certain to mark indelibly his future career, and make him either obstinate and intractable or submissive and affectionate. Thus, if he has been frightened and his nervous system excited beyond control, flogging or any harsh practice would confirm what originally was but an impulse, and make it a permanent habit.

Horses, like men, are more susceptible to flattery, than chastisement. I will relate a case in point which occurred last spring, by which a promising through-bred, three years old, was entirely ruined in disposition. The animal in question was unusually intelligent, possessed remarkably elastic limbs and temperament, and was perpetually throwing up his heels and gamboling when not restrained by lack of space. A professional horse-trainer had contracted the job of reducing him to servitude. The first difficulty of catching the colt in an adjoining pasture was only accomplished after half a day's coaxing, and

the utter demolition of the patience of the trainer. This individual, thoroughly exasperated, initiated the mettlesome animal into the virtues of a black whip. His efforts at resistance were terrific; he kicked and plunged, and made fearful lunges at his executioner; he was in the most intense state of the excitement; the neck veins became gorged with blood, and his eyes were projected far from their sockets. So ungovernable did he become, and so much was his indignation aroused by this surprising treatment, that after a period of a week had elapsed, the opening of the stable door where he was confined was the signal for a continuation of the kicking and struggles which marked the day of his introduction to society. At the present time this colt is the most furious and vicious quadruped I ever saw, which is entirely attributable to the brutal flogging he received when it was unmerited, and before he could understand its objects. Thus the superior intelligence which might have been cultivated into pre-eminent virtues, was turned into a channel for the fostering and development of his baser proclivities.

In breaking a colt, we should first endeavor to make him conscious of what it is required of him. Fettering him with a halter for the first time, placing the saddle upon his back, fastening the girths, are all matters of paramount importance, demanding the greatest degree of patience, perseverance, and an intuitive knowledge of his idiosyncrasies.

Before putting a halter upon a colt, he must be rendered familiar with it by caressing him and permitting him to examine the article with his nose. Then place a portion of it over his head, occasionally giving it a slight pull, and in a few minutes he will be accustomed to these liberties, and then the halter may be fastened on properly. To teach him to lead is another difficulty. Stand a little on one side, rub his nose and forehead, take hold of the strap and pull gently, at the same time touch him very lightly with the end of a long whip across his hind legs. This will make him start and advance a few steps. Repeat the operation several times, and he will soon learn to follow you by simply pulling the halter. The process of saddling and bridling is similar. The mouth of the colt should be frequently handled, after which introduce a plain snaffle between his teeth and hold it there with one hand and caress him with the other. After a time he will allow the bridle to be placed upon him. The saddle can now be brought in and rubbed against his nose, his neck and his legs; next hang the stirrup strap across his back, and gradually insinuate the saddle into its place. The girth should not be fastened until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the saddle. The first time the girth is buckled it should be done so loosely as not to attract his attention; subsequently it can be tightened without inspiring him with fear, which, if fastened immediately, it would most certainly do. In this manner the wildest colt can be effectually subjugated by such imperceptible degrees that he gives tacit obedience before he is aware of his altered condition.

The recently introduced art of taming horses as practiced by Mr. Rarey, and which has given him an enviable celebrity in Europe, is one which, in my opinion, will prove of inestimable value, not only in training colts, but in eradicating the vices of the matured horse. Mr. Rarey's method is not new in this country, nor original with him—it having been practiced by circus riders in subduing and educating horses for their performances. The treatment is exceedingly simple, and consists in placing the horse in such a position as to render all his efforts at resistance abortive. Once convinced him of your superiority, mentally and physically, and his obdurate spirit is permanently conquered. The older the horse the more the difficulty in vanquishing him, as he clings to his early impressions with astonishing tenacity.

Last week I had the gratification of witnessing the taming of a horse by a *cofre* of Mr. Rarey, practicing in this city, Mr. Caleb H. Rarey. The horse provided for the operation was a most intractable brute, extremely nervous, and apparently actuated by a desire to taste of every person who came within range of his mouth. Mr. Rarey approached him fearlessly, and after a contested struggle of two hours, the ferocious animal was entirely changed in disposition. In fact he presented a most pitiful and forlorn appearance, not only permitting Mr. Rarey but also the bystanders to take liberties which, two hours before, he would have resented in the most savage manner. Such was the wonderful influence of a few simple contrivances by which the horse was effectually prevented from offering successful resistance.

The art of horse taming is, to a certain extent, known to the Mexicans. Throwing the lasso and entangling the animal in its meshes, so as to deprive him of his liberty, will produce similar effects in curing him of his obstinacy as Mr. Rarey's method, as the same general principles are involved.

I am not permitted to give the details of this gentleman's practice, as secrecy was enjoined upon all who witnessed the performance. Any knowledge of the horse that will make him more useful to man cannot be too widely disseminated; and I sincerely hope that horse taming, with all the details of the operation, will soon find its way into the public prints, properly authenticated. The introduction of valuable thorough-breds makes the subject of training an exceedingly interesting one, as in many instances the pure bloods defy all efforts at subordination.

In conclusion I will give a recipe for teaching any horse to pace. Buckle a 7 pound weight around each ankle of the hind leg; the weight should have two straps attached, so that it can be permanently secured. The horse should be ridden at a lively gait, and at the same time each rein of the bridle should be alternately twitched. This will

force him into the required gait. After driving with the weights for several days, they can be gradually decreased at the rate of a pound a day until entirely removed. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the operation. If desired to make a trotter or pacer to increase his stride, buckle a strap around each forearm. This plan is practiced by persons who train for the track, and may be relied upon.

“I am going to spend as much money as I can,” she replied.

“That is right, Maria, do,” added the reckless husband.

And Edward soon had reason to repent this advice, for Maria now seemed to spend all her spare time in asking him for money.—He was too reckless, too magnanimous to deny her, or to suggest that she was exceeding the bounds of reason.

She was merciless in her drafts upon him, and to supply her demands, for he had not the courage to refuse her modest requests, he was obliged to curtail his own private expenses. On several occasions he had been obliged to borrow money to meet her requisitions upon his purse; and being an honest man he had to cut off many luxuries in order to pay these loans.

What had got into Maria? She was extravagant; and yet she did not seem to be dressed much better, or his house to be supplied with many additional luxuries. But he was too proud to complain. He did hint, but she would not take a hint.

A year passed by, and there was no improvement in the reckless woman. Fortunately for him his salary was raised to two thousand, but it was scarcely done before Maria demanded a fifty dollar bill.

“You spend more money than you used to spend, Maria,” he suggested.

“What is the use for me to pinch myself, if you spend all you get?” smiled Maria, so sweetly, he could not say another word. “I want to have the good of the money while it is going, as well as you.”

“All right, my dear,” he replied.

There was no improvement in the woman, and Edward had some doubts as to the consequences; but what puzzled him most was to know what became of the money.

Another year passed by, and the danger of running in debt stared him in the face. “Maria, we are living too fast, I am afraid,” he observed, in a melancholy mood.

“I am afraid we are; for yesterday you brought home a pair of chickens for which you paid twenty cents a pound,” replied Maria, with her usual smile.

“Poo! Maria, I don't mean these little things. We must have something to eat, and while my salary is two thousand dollars a year, I mean to live well.”

“Great trees from little acorns grow,” added the wife.

“Let us stop the bung hole first,” continued Edward desperately. “Would you believe me, my dear, that I have given you six hundred dollars a year for the last two years?”

“What is six hundred dollars a year for a lady?” You were reading the other day that a great many ladies in New York spend two thousand dollars a year for dress alone. You certainly cannot complain of six hundred.”

“O no, by no means. I don't mean to complain,” replied Edward.

“I knew you didn't. Whatever I spend goes for a good cause.”

“I suppose so; but I don't care anything about it, only that I am getting a little short. There is Dr. Smith's bill of sixty dollars, I don't see how I am to pay it.”

“Let it rest, then. He will never ask you for it.”

“But I don't like that way of doing things. I don't want to get in debt. I will go and see him.”

And he did go and see him. The doctor was a rich man, and offered to take Edward's note payable any time he pleased, which offer the latter eagerly accepted, promising to take it up in six months.

No change for the better appeared in the affairs of the young couple. Maria kept asking for money, and she was so pretty, so sweet tempered, and so gentle, that Edward could never refuse. If he demurred, she could coax it out of him.

At the end of the six months the doctor's note was due, and Edward could not pay it. He had borrowed money till he was ashamed to do so any more. But he had a nice sense of honor, and instead of letting his creditor whistle for his pay, he went to see him to procure further extension.

“Doctor, I am hard up,” said he.

“Sorry to hear it.”

“My family is getting to be expensive.”

“Be prudent, then.”

“I can't, my wife—”

He checked himself. He was impulsive, and did not mean to say anything about Maria.

“What of her? Is she extravagant?”

“Well, yes.”

“Put the bits in her mouth, then,” laughed the doctor.

“Don't like to do that.”

“Masn't let her ruin you.”

“I hope she will not.”

“He firm Lester. There is only one way to deal with an extravagant woman, shut down upon her before she ruins you.”

“I haven't the courage to deny her.”

“I am sorry for you, what can I do for you?” asked the doctor, who seemed to be in the best of humors.

“That little note of mine—”

“What note?”

“Why the one I owe.”

“But you paid that.”

“Come, doctor, you are quizzing me.”

“Pon my soul I am not. Didn't you pay it a few days after you gave the note?”

“No, surely not,” replied Edward, confounded by the statement.

“But I am sure you did. Here,” continued the doctor, pulling an account book from his pocket, “here is where I entered the cash. You have got the note.”

“No I.”

“Look over your papers and you will find it. I will go home with you.”

They repaired to the cottage, and Edward all the time protesting that he had not paid

## OLD FRIENDS.

Oh, time is sweet when roses meet,  
With spring's sweet breath around them;  
And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost,  
If those we love have found them;

And sweet the mind that still can find  
A star in darkest weather,  
But nought can be so sweet to see,  
As old friends met together.

Those days of old, when youth was bold,  
And time stole wings to speed it,  
And you never knew how fast time flew,  
Or knowing, did not heed it;

Though grey each brow that meets us now,  
For age brings wintry weather,  
Yet nought can be so sweet to see  
As those old friends together.

The few, long known, whom years have shown  
With hearts that friendship blesses;  
A hand to