

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1858.

No. 1952.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
ORANGE COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
May Term, 1858.  
Mason Steward vs. Ann May.  
Original Attachment.  
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Ann May has removed out of the State, or so absent or concealed 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 this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, 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 my hand and seal of said Court, at Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1858.  
GEO. GE. LAWS, C. C.  
June 14. Price adv. \$4 75 44-60

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
ORANGE COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1857.  
John Hitt vs. Thomas C. Parish.  
Silas Hopkins vs. Thomas C. Parish.  
Edmund Stradwick vs. Thomas C. Parish.  
Original Attachment, in and of Land and Negro.  
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas C. Parish, has removed out of the State, or so absent or concealed 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, she will be proceeded against in the same manner as if he had been served with process and had failed to appear and plead.  
Witness my hand and seal of said Court, at Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1858.  
GEO. GE. LAWS, C. C.  
June 14. Price adv. \$6 00. 44-60

**STEAM CARDING MACHINE.**  
THE subscriber, now living at his mill, one mile and a half east from Cedar Grove, on the main road leading to Mount Tabor, 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 as lower than any wagon size, and in the best manner.  
LEMUEL WILKINSON.  
Orange county, May 25. 41-

**FOR SALE,**  
The House and Lot in Hillsborough, now occupied by William McCouley and formerly by Robert F. Morris as a Public House, fronting and within call of the Court House. It is in good repair, with thirteen rooms and two 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 land 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, Sable Leather, Kip Skins, Jams & Bonnet's Souffle, Wheat Cradles, Pepper, Cujal Vanilla, Glue, Lard Oil, Tanners' Oil, and other Goods, cheap for Cash.  
Also, Baron Skirts, Shoolers, Jowls, and Hams. New Style ENVELOPES, for Ladies' correspondence.  
JAMES WEBB.  
May 21. 42-

**FOR THE LADIES**  
WE are now receiving some beautiful Bonnets and Ribbons, Batsan and Brass Hoops, and an entire new article of Skirts.  
French Corsets, Bonnet Combs, Parasols and Fans, Embroidery Patterns, Mince' Plates, Stoker Models, white and colored, at the next low price.  
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 & McWhiney, No. 60 Exchange Street, Petersburg, Va.  
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
February 23. 27-12m

**YEAST POWDERS,**  
Ball's Sarsaparilla, best, Scudder's Nephropo, Colognes assorted, at  
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON'S.  
July 15. 91-

**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-

**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, FAYETTEVILLE, &c.  
Catalogues containing list of Prices, will be sent free of postage, on application.  
August 9. 00-2m

**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, Alpines, English and French Merinos, Shawls, Hankerchiefs 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 prompt 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-

**Rubber Dressing Combs,**  
Rubber Fine Combs,  
Rubber Pocket Combs,  
Rubber Round Combs,  
Rubber Side Combs,  
Rubber Pull 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,  
are enabled generally to fit and please those who favor us with a call. We shall keep stock renewed from time to time. Call and examine it.  
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.  
October 21. 11-

**CRIOVINE—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-

**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 WINES,  
SWEET WINES,  
FRENCH BRANDY,  
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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  
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**Notice to Smiths and Farmers.**  
THE subscriber, as the agent of the King's Mountain Iron Company, will supply all orders for iron 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.  
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**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. Loan & Hamner 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 M. Washington.  
THOMAS WEBB.  
October 20. 61-

**RURAL ECONOMY**  
"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."  
From the N. C. Planter.  
**LETTERS ON HORIZONTAL PLOUGHING AND HILLSIDE DITCHING.**  
No. 1.  
To the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, President of the North Carolina Agricultural Society.  
Hillsborough, Oct. 20, 1857.  
DEAR SIR:—Observing that the Executive Committee, in presenting subjects for agricultural Essays at the approaching annual Fair, have given especial prominence to "Horizontal Ploughing and Hillside Ditching," I propose in two familiar letters addressed to you, to be laid before the appropriate committee, to give you my views on that subject. And I think I may be excused for so doing, not only because of the importance of the subject to the agricultural interests of the State, but more particularly because for many years I have myself practiced this mode of cultivation, with perfect success. I am writing, therefore, what I know, and am not offering speculations merely.  
The evil to be remedied, waste of soil from washing rains, in my view cannot easily be exaggerated. Considering the quantity of improved lands within the bounds of North Carolina, we may suppose as the lowest estimate, that two millions of acres of rolling lands have been cultivated the present year, every acre of which was subject to wash, from heavy rains; because the rains fell faster than the ground could absorb them, and the surplus water in running off, carried a portion of the soil with it. And it is this quantity of land has been cultivated on corn, cotton and tobacco, and the other half in small grain, we will probably be below the mark, in putting down the loss from this cause to the land owners of our State. For this one year, at an average of fifty cents per acre, or one million of dollars for the whole.  
Ask each land owner, How much have your lands been damaged this year by washing rains? and believe me, sir, the answer in the mighty aggregate would make a fearful development.  
Cast your eye over the State of North Carolina, and say how much the State has already lost, in millions of acres of once fertile land, now sterile and desolate from this cause. Make up the mournful estimate of the other thousands of acres which are being annually added to this dreary waste, and then tell me if that system can well be overvalued, which will stay this mighty destruction?  
But can any act in ploughing effect this great object? Can land be so cultivated, as not to wash? To question that fact, would be to stultify man, and impugn the wisdom of God.  
This earth has been provided for the abode and sustenance of man, through all his generations, and in all time to come. But to carry out this design of Providence, the fertility of the soil must be preserved and increased. And if those who succeed us are to go on destroying the soil by their mode of cultivation, in the same ratio as the present and the past generations have done, how are our lands to support the teeming millions of population which are destined hereafter to possess them?  
Land can be so cultivated as to prevent washing, by two modes:  
First, by deep ploughing. Let the land be ploughed, say eight inches or more, with a suitable plough; I mean one which will turn the furrow not bottom upwards, but only partially over, and then leave the soil on the top and the clay still at the bottom; and let this plough be followed in the same furrow by a sub-soil plough, loosening the land ten or more inches deep, without turning up the clay at all, and you will have your land broken eight or ten inches deep; and lands thus prepared will absorb the heaviest rains as they fall, and there will be no wash, because there will be no surplus water to run off.  
But this plan, it must be admitted, is suited rather to large than to small cultivators, for each of these ploughs must be drawn by at least three horses. That is to say, each furrow costs the labor of two men and six horses. And the large mass of our farmers have not this force at their command.  
Again, upon much of our land this plan is impracticable, because the soil is full of stones. And upon the whole, our system of agriculture is not perhaps sufficiently advanced to warrant the expectation that this system of cultivation will be generally adopted.  
Secondly, the same object may be effected by horizontal ploughing, assisted by hillside ditching.  
It is the aim of this system to leave the land broken up in beds parallel to each other, and upon a perfect level, with deep water furrows between them, and that this state of things shall be preserved throughout the cultivation of the crop.  
This system promises the following among other advantages:  
1. First, and greatest of all, land thus prepared and cultivated will not wash, because every two beds with the water furrow between them form a great trough upon a dead level sufficient to hold all the rains ordinarily as they fall. There is, therefore, no wash; when the water falls there it remains and is drunk in by the earth. But if the beds shall

chance be broken by one of those immense falls of sudden rains which do sometimes happen, or from defective work, then the hillside ditches are intended to receive and carry off the surplus water, and thereby prevent mischief from washing.  
2. By this mode of cultivation you secure for your crops the full benefit of all the rains sent upon them by a beneficent Providence. Whereas, by the ordinary mode of ploughing, half the water is allowed to run off the fields, carrying the very best of the precious soil with it, and then complaint is made of dry seasons and short crops.  
3. All the rains being thus preserved without washing or baking the land, it will remain loose and light through the season.  
4. The horses, in ploughing, being always upon a level, perform their work with more ease and in a more perfect manner than they can do when tugging up and down hills, in the common way.  
5. And lastly, preserve your soil by this system of cultivation, thus laying a secure and proper foundation for all other improvements, and you will have the comfortable reflection of knowing that your lands will descend to the next generation not worse, but better than when they came to your hands.  
In this letter I have studied brevity, and have therefore omitted many things which might probably have been said. In my next I propose to give particular instructions for this mode of ploughing.  
With great esteem, your obedient servant,  
J. W. NORWOOD.  
From a Country Gentleman.

**EARLY CUTTING OF HAY.**—I have observed in several agricultural papers, articles exhorting farmers to cut their hay as early as at the time that it comes out in blossom, (or even earlier), because it is said, "if properly cured, the hay retains its beautiful green color, and the nutritious juices of the plant, to a much greater degree than if suffered to stand until the seeds are fully formed."  
Perhaps this may be true in regard to clover, but I am satisfied that it is not in regard to timothy or the other "grasses." At all events, my experience is that green timothy hay is not as palatable to cattle, nor to stock of any kind, as that which is cut after the seeds are fully formed, and indeed so far ripened as to "shell a little, when the hay is "housed."  
Some years ago I cut some very good timothy grass before harvest, and before the blossoms had entirely fallen off. It was cured in the very best manner, and placed in a mow to which I could at any time have access. After harvest, and when the seed had become so ripe as to shell out considerably, I cut the same kind of grass in the same field, and placed it in a separate mow. At a favorable time (in the following winter), for making a fair experiment, I carried out to my cattle, hay from the mow in which I had stored that which had been cut while green, (before harvest), and fed to each a separate parcel.  
After they had fairly commenced feeding upon it, I carried to each a parcel of that which had been cut after harvest, and from which the seed shelled out when it was handled. In every instance the cattle immediately quit the "beautiful green hay," and ate up, clean, that which was cut after harvest, before again touching the former. Indeed, in many instances they threw from their mouths the green hay, the sooner to get at the other. I repeatedly tried the same experiment, and the result was the same in every instance. The reason of the preference shown by the cattle for the hay cut after the harvest, I suppose to be this: it was much more easily masticated, and sweeter in flavor than the other; that it retained, in the stems, leaves and seeds, all the nutritive matter it possessed when green, and probably with some additions, derived from the earth and atmosphere, over and above that of the green hay.  
The green, early cut hay, although it retained its green and beautiful appearance, was tough and difficult to masticate; and very probably the crude and unelaborated sap acquired an acid and bitter taste, which was disagreeable to the palate, and deleterious to the health of the cattle. Be this as it may, the experiments fully satisfied me that the cattle were most fond of the later cut hay; that they would eat more of it, and keep in better condition upon it than upon the earlier cut green hay. I have not so perfectly experimented in regard to horses and sheep. But I have observed that they always made the same choice with the cattle when opportunity offered; no doubt for the same reasons.  
J. H. H.

The old and erroneous idea that the whole region of the Rocky Mountains north of the 4th parallel is a sterile region, presenting an almost unbroken field, is completely refuted by Giv. Stearn's exploration. One of the officers of his party, Lieut. Saxton, says in his report: "I find that my previous ideas of this Rocky Mountain range are, so far as this section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rocks and mountains almost impassable, I find a fine country, well watered by streams of clear, cold water, and interspersed with meadows covered with the most luxuriant grass."  
A novel application of artillery to road-making has taken place in Department de l'Arriege, near the Pyrenees. The contractor found the process of blasting an overhanging rock rather difficult, and a battery of mortars of the 10th regiment passing along, he telegraphed to Paris for leave to open fire or to employ sixty metres above the road over which it impended. A few rounds of 10-inch shell brought down the whole mass in fragments; it was the affair of ten minutes.

From the Boston Olive Branch.  
**POLITENESS PAYS.**  
"THE LITTLE BRATS."  
"It seems to me you treat that ragged little brat with more politeness than I should," said a rough-looking young man to a shopkeeper who had just done up three cents worth of sugar very neatly in a brown paper and tied it carefully.  
The boy in question had presented a marked physiognomy. From under a rimless hat projected a wide, full brow, deep sparkling eyes, and features full of energy and resolution. His face and hands were scrupulously clean, but his clothes were poor and patched, though not as the man above had insinuated, ragged. His mother was a woman possessing much force of character—a hard-working woman, who had been reared in apparently better circumstances than those that now surrounded her, for she was the wife of a drunkard.  
The grocer was said, and he evidently had not heard what was said, so the rough-looking man remarked again:  
"I say, Wyman, you're a queer one."  
"How queer, Goss?" asked the grocer, throwing a scope of tea into the scales.  
"Why, you treat all the beggars about here with as much consideration when they come with their pennies, as if they bought by the wholesale."  
"And why shouldn't I?" asked the grocer, looking up with his honest eyes wide open and clear.  
"Oh, I don't know; it's queer, that's all; you're the only man that does it, I reckon, in these parts."  
"Well, I'll tell you," said Wyman, deliberately unrolling a spool of cord and twisting the string about a package he held in his hand; "the fact is, if I wasn't naturally tender towards the children, I should treat them as I do from motives of policy. You see I'm but a young man, and these 'brats' as you call them, are growing up fast. Many of them, of little worth as they seem now, will become men of character, and men of business. Now I want to retain their custom," he said laughingly; "their pennies, in the course of a few years, will turn into pounds; their three cents' worth of sugar will change into orders by the barrel. I shall have many a good customer among the 'brats'; besides I have always found that politeness pays well."  
"Something in that," ejaculated the coarse man, thrusting his hands into his pockets, "something in that; but I never looked at it in that light before."  
"The boy who bought the sugar," continued the grocer, "is of no ordinary mind, if I am not mistaken. If his father was dead, I'd take him with me into the store, and make a man of him—though I reckon nature will do better for him than I could; and the far-seeing grocer suitably handed a cent's worth of pins to a little timid child whose top curl just reached to the counter.  
Time verified the prediction of Wyman the grocer. There wasn't a shop in the place where so much small change was spent as in his; for the children loved to go where they were not afraid of rough actions or rude speeches. They felt themselves safe while making their little purchases; they saw that their rights were respected; and it is well known that on such trifling sales much profit accrues in the aggregate.  
Time passed, and Wyman the grocer was the most popular man in town. His pleasant face at forty years was greeted everywhere. Young men and maidens always patronized Wyman. It was strange to see the transformation that took place so gradually. The little dirty-faced juveniles shot up into awkward youths learning trades, and then grew to respectable business men. Wyman enlarged his shop, and built a splendid house, "all the fruits of children's pence," he often said, laughingly.  
Yes, with him, it paid to be polite; it always pays. It pays the merchant as well as the mechanic, the lawyer as well as the physician. Urbane manners have been the means of making many a fortune, while the cross-grained have wondered why they didn't get along. The roughness that "speaks its mind at all times and in all places, boasting itself that it is only honest, blunt, and straightforward," is a habit that demoralizes as well as insults. Ask any man you chance to see, if he remembers those who treated him with urbanity when he was a child, and he will call his name with a throb of pleasure. Perhaps, too, he will couple some other names with the epithet of "old rascal!" and "I've never liked that man—I wouldn't have dealings with him."  
It paid the grocer to be polite. The ragged boy, the drunkard's son, became a great success as a rich man. He established his sad mother in a handsome residence of her own, and sent an unlimited orders to the grocer. It was his influence that gave Wyman several posts of honor in his native city—for the town became a thriving city—and when silver hairs hung on the shoulders of the old man, and the young congressman's name rang far and wide, spoken by admiring tongues, praised by men of wisdom and sterling worth, it was no idle boast for him to say with a smile of triumph, "I told you so!"  
M. A. D.

**ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.**  
The following is related by a highly respectable Baptist minister of Kentucky:  
"He had just commenced preaching, and had for a few years been married and kept a house. He was in humble circumstances, and of a limited education—modest and retiring to a fault. It was with great difficulty that he could summon resolution to address a congregation. Mr. Clay, in the discharge of his duty as a lawyer, came to the neighborhood of one informant, (Clover Bottom, Woodford county,) to have surveys made of

some land then in litigation. He was accompanied by another lawyer of note. They made the humble cabin of Brother B. their home. On the first night they stayed with him, our brother was reduced to great extremity. He was in the habit of holding family worship morning and evening; but he trembled at the thought of doing so in the presence of men so distinguished as Mr. Clay and his friend. His little children were becoming sleepy, and his wife, by significant gestures, suggested that the time for prayer had come. Brother B. hinted to his guests that perhaps they would wish to go to bed. But Mr. Clay, with great politeness, said that he did not feel at all sleepy, and that, unless it were intrusive, he would be happy to enjoy his society longer. Of course Brother B. could not object. Still, the matter of prayer could not be postponed without sending the children to bed in advance, which was contrary to his settled principles of procedure. At last, with considerable trepidation, he stated to Mr. Clay and his friend what was his custom, and said that they could stay and unite with his family in their devotions, or retire, at their option. Mr. Clay promptly, and with some feeling, replied that they would remain by all means; that the earliest recollections of life were associated with such exercises; that his father was a Baptist minister, and his mother was still a member of that communion, and that they had taught him to reverence the institutions of religion, and none more so than that of family worship.  
"Brother B. then proceeded with his wonted exercises, but with much fear and trembling. He says that he never felt so much embarrassed in his life. When the season of prayer was passed, Mr. Clay approached him and said:  
"Mr. B., never again feel the least hesitation in the discharge of your duty to God on account of the presence of men. I saw your embarrassment, and remained on purpose that you might never feel it again. Remember, my dear sir, that every man of sense will respect the individual who is not ashamed to acknowledge his dependence upon his Maker; and he deserves only contempt who can cherish any other feeling than reverence for the concentrated host of man in audience with Deity." And what was myself and friend here but frail and feeble mortals, like you and your children, indebted for all that we are to the great Fountain of Good, and dependent on him for every blessing of life! We and you are destined to the same grave, and to the same final retribution. The king upon his throne and the beggar in his rags are the same in the eyes of the Omnipotent. Think of this, Mr. B., and you will never again hesitate to engage in prayer to God on account of the presence of men. For myself, I would rather know that the prayer of a pious man, no matter how humble his position in life, were ascending in my behalf, than to have the wildest applause of listening senators."  
"Mr. Clay and his friend then retired for the night. Mr. B. says it was the best lesson of his life. He afterwards heard the great statesman in all the grandeur of his eloquence; but he insists that in no effort he ever heard was so impressive as on the occasion named."

**In Bed with a Rattlesnake.**—We have frequently heard of snakes visiting houses, and of their sometimes having been found in and under beds, but we do not recollect ever having heard of as remarkable an escape from an awful death from a snake as the following, related to us by Mr. T. W. Bliss, who was present when it occurred. About five weeks ago, two children of Mr. Jacob Schell, living about three and a half miles west from Washington—the one aged nine and the other four years—becoming weary from the excessive heat, lay down on the bed shortly after dinner and were soon fast asleep. Some time during the afternoon Mr. Schell and our informant, who had been at work in the field, were compelled to seek the house for shelter from a heavy shower. They had scarcely entered when Mrs. Schell went to the bed to replace some of the covering which had become misplaced, when the horrible sight met her eyes, the head of a huge rattlesnake projecting from between the children, and its body in close proximity to theirs. Mrs. S. was of course much frightened, and there is not much doubt but that it would have terminated fatally to at least one of the children, had it not been for the providential arrival of the two men, who with more presence of mind, quietly removed them from either side of the bed at the same time, without alarming the snake, thus undoubtedly saving their lives. His "snakeship" was then unceremoniously dispatched. It proved to be a very large one, with six rattles on its tail. How he got there is a mystery.  
Pavia Union.

**THINGS LOST FOREVER.**—The following word from the pen of Lydia H. Sigourney are full of instructive meaning:  
"Lost wealth may be restored by industry; the wreck of health regained by temperance; forgotten knowledge restored by study; alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness; even forfeited reputation won by patience and virtue; but whoever looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from Heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time? The foot-print on the sand is washed out by the ocean wave; and easier might we, when years are fled, find that foot-print, than recall lost hours."  
Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches' pockets and a pip in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come right.

**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 offices (without extra charge) if requested.  
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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 offices (without extra charge) if requested.  
August 19. 00-

**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 WINES,  
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 iron 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-

**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. Loan & Hamner 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 M. Washington.  
THOMAS WEBB.  
October 20. 61-

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