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AMOS ATKINS'S PROVERBS.

Amos Atkins was very fond of proverbs; he read proverbs, wrote proverbs, spoke proverbs, and meet him where you would, he always had a proverb on his lips. When he once began to speak, there was hardly any stopping to him. When I first met Amos, I was on my way to my uncle's; a long walk it was, but I told him that I hoped to be there before night.

"Ay!" said he, "Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper. Put your best foot foremost, boy, or else you will not be there. It is a good thing to hope, but he who does nothing but hope, is in a very hopeless way."

"Have a care of your temper; for a passionate boy rides a pony that runs away with him. Passion has done more mischief in the world than all the poisonous plants that grow in it; therefore, again I say, have a care of your temper."

"Remember, that the first spark burns down the house; quench the first spark of passion, and all will be well. No good comes from wrath; it puts no money in the pocket, and no joy in the heart. Anger begins with folly and ends with repentance."

"Look at your feet and fingers, boy, and let both be kept in activity; for he who does nothing is in a fair way to do mischief. An idle boy makes a needy man, and I may add a very miserable one too."

"If you put a hot coal into your pocket, it will burn its way out. Ay! and so will a bad deed that is hidden make itself known. A fault concealed is a fault doubled, and so you will find it all through life. Never hide your faults."

"Waste not a moment of your time, for a moment of time is a monument of mercy."

"Now step forward, boy, and as you walk along, think of the half-dozen proverbs given you by Amos Atkins."

Church Chronicle.

RELIGION AND GOOD MANNERS.

The meek and benevolent spirit of our religion has had a powerful influence in sweetening and refining all the comforts of human society, and conversation among the rest. That human society, and kind affection, whereof good breeding always assumes the outward form, Christianity establishes in the heart as a permanent principle and indispensable obligation. That generous love of human kind which prompts the Christian to watch for the good of others, and embraces every opportunity of promoting not only their welfare, but their virtue, taking care never to offend, and avoiding even the appearance of evil—would not the man of taste acknowledge it to be the very perfection and heroism of good behaviour. Must not the affecting view which true religion exhibits, of all mankind bearing one to another the relation of brethren, impart keenness and activity to those tender sympathies of our social nature, whereof the language of good breeding is so remarkably expressive.

Christianity commands not the suppression only, but the extinction of every indelicate thought, arrogant emotion, and malevolent purpose; would conversation stand in need of any further refinement, were this law as punctually fulfilled as it is earnestly recommended? What is more efficacious than habitual good humor in rendering the intercourse of society agreeable, and in keeping at a distance all intemperate passion, and all harshness of sentiment or language.

In a word, true Christianity alone and at once, transforms a barbarian into a man; a brutal, selfish and melancholy savage into a kind, generous, and cheerful associate.

Dr. Beattie.

THE YANKEE WAR DEBT.

The New York Christian Advocate comments on the enormous debt which this war is creating for the North as follows:

They tell us of an expense of nearly seven hundred millions of dollars in a year. Can we appreciate such a sum? How little do we know of the distance to the sun? Ninety-five millions of miles! Start a railroad train for such a journey. Let it stop at no planet for wood and water, or passengers.

Place on it a little infant. The infant becomes a man, and reaches the allotted age of man; but the sun is not reached. Let another take his place, and live his three score years and ten; another and another—and still with no pause for repairs, or cool its burning axels, and yet the journey's end is not attained. The fifth man's dying eyes are looking forward millions of miles for the journey's end. But we are here talking of seven hundred millions—not of ninety-five.

For a hundred years and more churches have been gathering up property in the United States. Subscriptions have been nobly deeded; dying men have left their accumulations to their loved churches; and in all this time the evangelical churches have got together about fifty millions of property—not enough to pay the price of victory for one month.

We have a missionary society. It gathers each year from nearly a million of people. It throws its influence into nearly every part of the world. But its whole yearly revenue would endure the draft of the United States Treasury but a single hour.

Seven hundred thousand men are drawn from the pursuits of industry. It is far more impoverishing than if half a million of papers were thrown on us to support, for then the laborers and producers would remain at work. Now they are far worse than idle. Their weapons are costly equipments; but harvests perish, and cities are ruined by their presence.

England is contributing fearful amounts of want and starvation to swell the price of victory. France loses the sale of twenty-five millions of its wares; and interior Europe and parts of Asia are paying portions of this stupendous cost of victory.

GEN. BULL NELSON.—The New York World, on noticing the death of Major General Nelson by the hand of Gen. Davis, says: "The deceased was a brave man and a good subordinate General, but he failed to pay any respect to those courtesies, not to say decencies of life, without which ability and bravery are useless in a military leader. He was blasphemous, indecent, and abusive beyond all precedent in his conversation and deportment toward his equals and inferiors in rank. If one-half that is reported of him is true, it is a marvel he was not shot months since. Such a man, no matter what his claims, should not have been permitted to remain in the army a month. He was perpetually violating that most essential of the army regulations which insists on 'conduct becoming a gentleman.' Had he been displaced for this cause it would have been worth a victory to our armies in the warning it would have been to the mass of our officers, whose discipline in this respect is very defective."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A boy was once tempted by his companions, to pluck some ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch.

You need not be afraid, said they; for if your father should find out that you had taken them, he will not hurt you for it.

That is the very reason, replied the boy, why I would not touch them.

It is true my father would not hurt me, yet my disobedience, I know, would hurt my father; and that would be worse to me than anything else.

Was not this an excellent reason?

DEATH.—Sterne was very fastidious about his dress when he desired to write those essays, which though apparently so easy, were the result of great labor and care. When he was ill dressed he found that his thoughts were slow. It is stated of the late accomplished and beloved divine, the Rev. Dr. Nettleton, that when about to enter his study, he first carefully made his toilet. Hayden, also, that eminent master of music, used to dress himself with particular care before he sat down to composition; unless his hair was properly powdered, and he had his best coat on, his mind would not work with exactness and vigor. He remarked that it focused his intellectual energies still further, to place on his finger the diamond ring presented to him

by Frederick the Second, and to have the finest paper before him.

Newspaper men are having a fine time of it publishing a newspaper at the old price, while paper, clothing and produce, is selling at three times its former value. A subscriber can now pay a year's subscription with 20 lbs. of flour, 6½ lbs. of bacon, 10 lbs. of pork, 15 pounds of beef, 60 lbs. corn meal, 1 lb. coffee, 4 lbs. sugar, or 4 small chickens, hardly feathered. Everybody will agree that printing a paper in these times is a money making business.

Cleveland (Tenn.) Banner.

HOW TO MAKE MATCHES.—Dr. L. T. Roberts sends the LAGRANGE Reporter the following receipt for making matches:

Take strips of wood and dip them into melted sulphur and let them dry, which will be done in a minute after dipping them. Then the points of these sulphured matches must be dipped in a composition made in the following manner, viz: Dissolve, in hot water, gum arabic, four parts, chlorate of potassa, one part, and phosphorus, one part. These are all to be added to the hot water separately, and in the order herein prescribed, and as soon as the first ingredient is dissolved, then add the second, &c., until all are dissolved. This must all be done in a water bath, (like glue is prepared,) and the mixture must be kept in the water bath while the process of dipping is going on. The matches to be thoroughly dried before they are used. Dry in the shade for twenty-four hours. Cover the mixture closely.

SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL PLANT—WASH FOR BUILDINGS.—This wash is not only a protection against fire, but renders brick work impervious to water. The basis is lime, which must be slacked in a tub with hot water to keep in the steam. It should then be passed in a semi-fluid state through a fine sieve. Take six quarts of fine lime and one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, the salt to be dissolved by boiling, and the impurities skimmed off. To five gallons of this mixture of salt and lime add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of potash, (the last to be added gradually,) four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes. Add coloring matter to suit the fancy. It must be applied with a brush. It looks as well as paint, and is a lasting as slate. It stops small leaks, prevents moss from growing, and renders the work incombustible.

Rome Courier.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—Two car-loads of negroes arrived in this city yesterday, by the Central Railroad, direct from Harper's Ferry. Included in the number were men, women, and children. They are property of citizens of Virginia living in the vicinity of the Ferry, and are part of those found with the Yankees after their capitulation to the forces of Gen. Jackson. Their masters propose to offer them for sale in Richmond, not deeming them desirable servants after having associated with the Yankees.

The New York Tribune says in a short time the rebellion will be crushed and peace will be restored to the "glorious Union."

DOWN GOES SUGAR AND COFFEE.—Private accounts from Virginia say that there is a panic in the coffee and sugar market, and prices are going down rapidly.

Understands the Value of the South.

The New York Express gives the Administration notice that "very few will support it in the new career it has started in," and shows, in the following article, what would be the effect of such a policy as Mr. Lincoln proposes to carry out on the duration of the war and the trade and commerce of the North. After discussing the unconstitutionality of the measure, the Express says:

The President's Emancipation Proclamation provokes the question among business men, when this war is to end and how it is to end—if that end is to be in the destruction of the labor system of the South—cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c.—what our ships freight, what our commission merchants make

their profits on, and what supports vast masses of manufacturing labor at the North. The President's Proclamation is two-fold:

1st. The destruction of all the slave system of labor South.

2d. The deportation of that labor to some foreign country.

Commercial men naturally enough see in these propositions destruction to ships and shipping—Northern cotton and tobacco manufactures for Southern negro labor. Commission, freight, labor, foreign exchange, &c. Hence there is great inquiry among commercial men.

1st. What interest has commerce in prosecuting a war upon such destructive and revolutionary principles? and 2d. If the Southern States are to be black negro States—is a "Union" with such Negro States worth fighting for on such commercial principles? What is most profitable to us, a Hayti or a Louisiana?

Besides, business men, banking men, commercial men, now see that the war prosecuted upon such principles, must be prolonged indefinitely, and at greater expense. A war to subjugate eight millions of white people to an equality with four millions of negroes, it is reasoned, involves so much passion, energy, furor, that it must last years and years.

Hence, real estate owners and holders of bonds and mortgages, who are with difficulty realizing the interest upon mortgages, bankers, &c., begin to ask—

First—What is to be the value of real estate, especially in New York, if a war is to be conducted on such revolutionary principles?

Second—What rents are to be realized from stores, &c., if about one half of the productive property of the country is to be destroyed of which New York is the representative centre?

Third—What is the currency to be during this indefinite war—what but PAPER, PAPER? The paper money system of Mr. Chase, founded upon little or nothing, was working well, upon the supposition that, under Constitutional anti-radical policy, not only the Union was to be restored, but the commerce and free trade of the whole Union—while here is presented to us a war for the destruction of the labor system South, and a trade, if trade is restored, only with negroes, such as are in Hayti—but such as we have in Cuba, or had with the old slave labor system of the South. Hence, as the war is now prolonged indefinitely, and for purposes very revolutionary and very destructive to all trade and commerce, what is to be our currency, founded upon such bases and for such purposes? What but inflation, years after years, endless inflation, with aggravated prices to all consumers?

There is, therefore, now, upon the discussion of these new questions, a very general disposition to uprising and overthrow the starters, projectors and maintainers of this new radical revolutionary policy. Owners of real estate, who were easily paid five thousand and ten thousand dollars for stores, now getting one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, see the reduction of profits to be permanent, if radicalism becomes permanent. Bankers, who have property, see in the infinite increase of paper—mere paper—no real prop or certainty for their property. Ship owners, in case of the failure of the grain crops, see no prospect of cotton, sugar, rice, or tobacco freights. Laborers, manufacturers, see that the great raw material of their industry is now to be uprooted—while taxation is to go on indefinitely and oppressively too. All are disposed, and mean to support the Government; but very few seal, five business men now mean to support the administration of the Government upon the new course it has started on.