

The Hillsborough Recorder

C. N. B. & T. C. EVANS, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. WE KNEEL TO NONE BUT GOD. TERMS—\$2 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Hillsborough, N. C., DECEMBER 13, 1871. Old Series, Vol. 51

GRAVES' WAREHOUSE,
DANVILLE, VA.,
FOR THE SALE OF
Leaf Tobacco,
Salesroom 166 by 70 Feet, with
NINETEEN SKYLIGHTS.
Prompt attention to the interest and Com-
fort of Planters and their Teams.

FARMERS' WAREHOUSE,
DANVILLE, VA.
THIS new and commodious Warehouse was
opened on the 1st day of November last for
the sale of Leaf Tobacco. The accommodations
will be equal to those of any Warehouse in the
place. We have a good Wagon yard with stalls
for horses and a house for the accommodation of
our patrons.
Every attention will be paid to the interests of
the farmers, and a trial is solicited.
P. J. STEARNS,
J. T. BRIGHTWELL

**Crockery, Glassware &
KELLOGG & GIBSON,**
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN

**China, Glass, Earthenware
AND HOUSE
FURNISH'NG GOODS**

WE have now in store of our own importation,
and purchased direct from the manufac-
turers, the largest and most complete stock of
goods in our line that has been offered in this
city since the war. Rich Decorated, Gold Band and
White French China, Dinner, Tea and
Toilet Sets, Fine Cut, Pressed and
Common Glassware, Lamps and
Fixtures, Looking Glasses
Silver-Plated Goods
of best quality
Fine Table Cutlery,
Block Tin and Spanned Ware,
Patent Ice Pitchers, Fruit Jars, Stone-ware,
at manufacturers' prices, &c., with every variety
of Common Goods, suitable for the country trade.
We guarantee to sell goods as low as they are
sold by any respectable house in this country.
Country dealers will save money by giving us
their orders. Before you purchase call and see.
KELLOGG & GIBSON,
127 Main St., Richmond, Va.

ROBERT STARR & CO'S Store in Tin boxes,
papers or bladders of all sizes; also chewing
Tobacco.
Just received fresh Sugar Cakes, Tea cakes, Es-
ton Pie-cakes, and Soda Crackers.
J. R. GATTIS

1871 } DRY GOODS } 1871

FURNITURE
SECOND F A L L SUPPLY!

WE have just received large additions to our
stock of Fall and Winter Goods, also many
novelties of the season.

Dress Goods, Notions, white Goods

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

French China Tea Sets!
rockery and Glass Ware

FURNITURE

MOORE & PRICE,
Danville Va.

STATE NATIONAL BANK
RALEIGH.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE.

CALLUM'S Eye Water

BRICK STORE.
NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods.
I have just returned from N. York with
a full line of Fall and Winter
GOODS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Hats, Caps, &c. Every thing that our
Country will need for the Raleigh Fair.
These

GOODS
were bought with an eye to sending Or-
ange for the Premium, and if I am to have
a say-so before you go, I will guarantee it.
The best stock of **SHOES** we have
ever offered. A complete line of Ladies'
Work, Waterproof Walking Gaiters,
Morrocco, Calf Skin, Pebble Goat, &c.
In fact, the Brick Store is full to the
top. Come and see me.

I want your Barter of all kinds that we
have been taking, and if you have nothing
to trade on bring money. I would take a
little of that.

NOBODY HURT!
THIS undersigned has the privilege of inform-
ing the public that he has a full stock of

LIQUORS
of all kinds on hand. Prices from \$2 to \$5 per
gallon. Call and judge for yourselves, and if you
don't like 'em don't buy 'em. Also exports

Oysters,
this season. All parties wanting sound Oysters
furnished regularly through the season will do
well to see us before making engagements else-
where.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Gaston House
NEWBERN, N. C.

RICHARDSON & BELL,
PROPRIETORS.

The above named persons have formed
a co-partnership and leased this well
known Hotel, which is now open for the
reception of Guests. The house has been
thoroughly renovated, and important im-
provements made and making.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE
RALEIGH N. C.

**ON THE
DRUG STORE CORNER.**

KOSKOO
THE GREAT
BLOOD AND LIVER MEDICINE

Boys and Girls Wanted.

FURNITURE

MOORE & PRICE,
Danville Va.

STATE NATIONAL BANK
RALEIGH.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE.

CALLUM'S Eye Water

THAT LINE FENCE.
Old farmer Smith came home in a mill
From his field the other day,
While his sweet little wife, the pride of
his life,
At her wheel was spinning away.

And ever anon, a gay little song
With the buzz of her wheel kept time;
And his wrathful brow is clearing now,
Under her cheerful rhyme.

'Come, come, little Turk! put away your
work,
And listen to what I say:
What can I do but quarrel brow
With the man across the way?

'I have built my fence, but he won't com-
mence
To lay a single rail;
His cattle get in, and the feed gets thin—
I am tempted to make a sale!

'Why John, dear John, how you go on;
I am afraid it will be as they say,
'No, no, little wife, I have heard that
strife,
In a lawyer's hand don't pay.'

He is picking a flaw, to drive me to law,
I am told that he said he would;
And you know long ago, law wronged me,
So,

I vowed that I never should,
'So what can I do, that I will not rue,
To the man across the way?
If that's what you want, I can help you
haunt
That man with the spectre gray!

'Thirty dollars will do to carry it through,
And then you have gained a neighbor;
It would cost you more to peep in the door
Of a court, and much more labor.'

'Just use good sense—let's build him a
fence,
And shackle had set out of the fellow,
They built up his part, and sent to his
heart
Love's dart, where the good thoughts
nellow.

That very same night, by the candle light,
They opened, with interest, a letter,
Not a word was there, but three greenbacks
fair
Said the man was getting better.

Report has it that the recent extensive
purchases and leases of railroads in the
Southern States, which are supposed to
have been effected by parties connected
with the Pennsylvania Company, have turned
out to be the work of an independent or-
ganization, controlled by Baltimore capi-
tal. Among the parties concerned in the
enterprise are W. I. Walters, Alexander
Thomas & Sons, General O'Donnell, Messrs.
Brown & Jenkins, Horace Abbott, Thos.
Kensett, George Bartlett and B. F. New-
comer of Baltimore; M. K. Joseph & Co.
of New York; Drexel & Co., P. A. & S. Ken-
nel, and Whitney & Sons, of Pennsylvania,
and J. James, of Liverpool. Over \$7,-
000,000 have already been expended in ac-
tual cash, and up to the present time, by
the purchase of stock and controlling ma-
jorities in a number of the most important
lines of railroads, comprising in all 1,425
miles, have been secured. Besides this
control has been obtained under a lease of
363 miles additional. The new company
now controls both the main lines south from
Richmond, the North Carolina roads, the
chief roads of South Carolina, two main
roads in Georgia, and the important lines
of East Tennessee.

A RACE WITH A PANTHER.—In Pon-
techarra, a few days ago, a boy of fourteen
years, living in Rockton, Clearfield county,
made a narrow escape from a panther.
While on his way to the tunnel, on an er-
rand, in Union township, he was startled by
a low and heavy growl nearly overhead.
Upon looking up he saw a panther perched
on a tree, about thirty feet from the ground,
which was wagging its tail, in anticipation
of springing upon its prey. No sooner did
the boy's eyes meet the panther than it
gave a loud and very piercing yell, and
leaped to the ground. The sudden, bold
and noisy demonstration on the part of the
panther frightened the boy, who was riding,
and it took to flight at full
speed—the panther keeping close to its side
and about the neck to neck, giving an oc-
casional fierce yell, which seemed to add
speed to the boy's feet. After running in
this manner for about forty rods the pan-
ther gave up the chase.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We learn that
on Friday morning last a negro man and
his wife, whose names we could not ascer-
tain, residing a few miles from the city, in
Campbell county, left home before day-
light to visit Lynchburg, leaving their three
children, the eldest about nine years of
age, asleep in the house. They also left a
bright fire burning in the fire-places, from
which they apprehended no danger. On
returning late in the afternoon they found
their cabin a heap of smouldering ruins,
and the remains of their three children
barely visible in the ashes. It is supposed
that a log of wood rolled out of the fire-
place and set the house on fire.—Lynch-
burg Republican.

EXTRACT FROM GOV'S MESSAGE.

DEBT AND FINANCES.
The most important subject which will
demand your attention at this session is the
debt and finances of the State.

The report of the Public Treasurer exhib-
its the condition of the debt. An analy-
sis of it will show that the debt consists of
the following classes:

FIRST:
'Old,' or 'ante-war debt'
including \$383,045 held by
the Board of Education
which is in the form of a
certificate issued in lieu of
old bonds.

Accrued interest, \$8,761,245
1,588,615
\$10,349,760

SECOND:
Bonds issued since the
war under acts passed be-
fore, in aid of Internal Im-
provements.

Accrued interest, \$3,015,000
542,700
\$3,557,700

THIRD:
Bonds issued since the
war to fund accrued interest
and past due bonds, viz:

Under act of 1866, \$2,417,400
" " 1868, 1,721,400
Accrued interest, 744,984
\$4,883,784

FOURTH:
Bonds issued during the
war for Internal Improve-
ment purposes, but not mar-
ketable, because of the time
of issue, &c., viz:

Bonds issued under acts
passed before the war, \$913,960
Bonds issued under acts
passed during the war, 215,000
Accrued interest, 383,550
\$1,512,510

FIFTH:
Bonds issued under acts
passed since the war for in-
ternal improvement pur-
poses, not special tax, viz:

Under ordinance of Con-
vention of 1868 to Clatsop
Railroad Company, \$1,200,000
To Wilmington and Tar-
boro Railroad Company, 150,000

Accrued interest, \$1,350,000
234,000
\$1,584,000

SIXTH:
Special Tax Bonds, issued
under acts passed in
1868-69, and since repeal-
ed by act of 8th of March,
1870, viz:

Bonds to Eastern Division
of Western North Carolina
Railroad Company, \$273,000
Western Division of N.
Carolina Railroad Co., 6,367,000
Western Railroad Co., 1,320,000
Wilmington, Charlotte &
Rutherford Railroad Co., 5,000,000
Wilmington & Tarboro
Railroad Company, 300,000
Atlantic, Tennessee and
Ohio Railroad Company, 147,000

Accrued interest, \$11,407,000
1,473,670
\$12,880,670

SEVENTH:
Bonds pronounced uncon-
stitutional by Supreme Court
viz:

Bonds issued to Clatsop
Railroad Company, now out-
standing, \$350,000
Pontchartraine on Deep Ri-
ver, 100,000
\$450,000

SUMMARY OF DEBT.
The principal of the en-
tire debt is \$29,900,045
The total amount of ac-
crued interest thereon to
October 1, 1871, is 4,987,419 45

Total \$34,887,464 45
The only securities held by the State
from which she derives any income, are the
\$300,000 stock in the North Carolina R.
R. Company, on which six per cent di-
vidends have lately been realized which di-
vidends by a decree of the Circuit Court
of the United States, for the District
of North Carolina, have been subjected to
the payment of interest due on the bonds of
the State issued to pay for said stock.

A CONNECTICUT lady who couldn't
persuade her husband to get her a patent
clothes-dryer, took the pole out from her
old-fashioned line the other evening,
and crouching down by the fence screamed
'murder!' In an instant her startled
lord came flying out of the house, was caught
across the throat by the clothes line, and
before he could recover himself it had nearly
saved his head off. The next morning
a sombre-looking chap, with his neck all
done up, was seen putting up a patent
clothes-dryer in the yard.

NAMES OF THE STATES.

Maine—So called from the province of
Maine, in France, in compliment to Queen
Henrietta, of England, who, it had been
said, owned that province. This is the
commonly received opinion.

New Hampshire—Named by John Mas-
on in 1639 (who with another obtained the
grant from the crown,) from Hampshire
county in England. The former name of
the domain was Laconia.

Vermont—From the French word *vert*, *mont*,
or green mountain, indicative of the moun-
tainous nature of the State. The name was
first officially recognized Jan. 16, 1777.

Massachusetts—Indian name, signifying
'the country about the hills.'

Rhode Island—This name was adopted
in 1664, from the Island of Rhodes, in the
Mediterranean, because of its fancied re-
semblance to that island.

Connecticut—This is the English otho-
graphy of the Indian word *Quonuc-ta-ent*,
which signifies 'the long river.'

New York—Named by the Duke of
York, under color of title given him by the
English crown, in 1664.

New Jersey—So called in honor of Sir
Geo. Carteret, who was Governor of the Is-
land of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania—From William Penn, the
founder of the colony, meaning 'Penn's
woods.'

Delaware—In honor of Thomas West,
Lord de-la-Ware, who visited the bay and
died there in 1610.

Maryland—After Henrietta Maria,
Queen of Charles I. of England.

Virginia—So called in honor of Queen
Elizabeth, the 'virgin queen,' in whose
reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first
attempt to colonize that region.

North and South Carolina were original-
ly in one tract, called 'Carolina' after
Charles IX., of France, in 1584. Subse-
quently, in 1585, the name was altered to
Carolina.

Georgia—So called in honor of George
II., of England, who established a colony
in that region in 1732.

Florida—Ponce de Leon, who discovered
this portion of North America, in 1512,
named it Florida in commemoration of the
day he landed there, which was the Pas-
que de Flores of the Spaniards, or 'Feast
of Flowers,' otherwise known as Easter
Sunday.

Alabama—Formerly a portion of Missis-
sippi Territory, admitted into the Union as
a State in 1819. The name is of Indian
origin, signifying 'here we rest.'

Mississippi—Formerly a portion of the
province of Louisiana. So named in 1800
from the great river on the western line.
The term is of Indian origin, meaning
'long river.'

Louisiana—From Louis XIV., of France,
who for sometime prior to 1763 owned the
territory.

Arkansas—From 'Kansee,' the Indian
word for 'smoky water,' with the French
prefix 'ar,' bow.

Tennessee—Indian for 'the river of the
big bend,' i. e., the Mississippi, which is
its western boundary.

Kentucky—Indian for 'at the head of
the river.'

Ohio—From the Indian, meaning 'beau-
tiful.' Previously applied to the river,
Michigan—Previously applied to the
lake, the Indian name for a fish weir. So
called from the fancied resemblance of the
lake to a fish-trap.

Indiana—So called in 1802 from the
American Indians.

Illinois—From the Indian 'Illini,' men,
and the French suffix, 'ois,' together signi-
fying 'tribe of men.'

Wisconsin—Indian term for a 'wild-
rushing channel.'

Missouri—Named in 1821 from the
great branch of the Mississippi which flows
through it. Indian term, meaning 'muddy.'

Iowa—From the Indian, signifying 'the
drowsy ones.'

Minnesota—Indian for 'cloudy water.'

merican citizens more in the spirit of de-
siring such outrages as a pretext for seizing
Cuba than in the fear that they will take
place. And this desire for Cuba will at
some day, in the absence of a real provo-
cation, break through all restraints, and that
island will be annexed.

We have no sympathy with the GRANT
Administration in its scheme to acquire St.
Domingo. It would be a foul patch upon
the nation, and take us one step lower in the eyes of
the world. But Cuba would be an acquisition
indeed.

Speculation about the assumed instabi-
lity of the present government of Spain,
and its inefficiency, are indulged as grounds
of hope that Cuba will exfoliate from the
mother country. That won't do for this
country. It must belong to Spain or the
United States. It cannot be left independ-
ent with safety to the interests of this
country. It has been long enough a can-
cer on the side of the Union, fruitful of
disturbance and political annoyance. It
must be annexed to avoid consequences.
For years it has been such a cause of irri-
tation, and its irregularities have been so
serious and have occurred in such rapid
succession, that as a question of police, for
the preservation of order upon waters
washing our own shores, the United States
Government should take hold on it.

With such incentives to public policy
and to action with reference to Cuba, it is
humiliating to see our Government treat-
ing with the giddy-giddy-gouts of Hayti
and St. Domingo—holding parley with the
'Parrots' and the 'Lizards'—attempting
to impress the world with the idea that
those poor creatures are endowed with
sense and dispositions that entitle them to
the dignity of treaty-making nations. It
could be established in a court of law that
they are *non compos*, and that what we
might get from them were as good as sto-
len, as we believe, indeed, it would be up-
on the terms of the 'put-up job' to which
the President lent the approbation and
authority of this great nation. May kind
Providence save us from such disgrace as
would be justly entailed upon us by any
such treaty with the poor and semi-civilized
inhabitants of that island of St. Domingo,
whose history carries with it a moral that
should sink deep into the minds of the peo-
ple of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly hostile to the
making GRANT policy in the West In-
dies, and we are in favor of a bold and
manly and rational diplomacy which shall
secure to us Cuba and insure peace in the
near Atlantic waters. This is what we
want. St. Domingo, indeed! We would
much better acquire the right to an island
of monkeys, because they would be indeed
monkeys, and no bar to the establishment
of real civilization and the order and thrift
which intelligence and industry would fash-
ion.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette says:
'In our commercial column mention has
already been made of the fact that, according
to the October report of the Department of
Agriculture, Arkansas stands foremost of
all the Southern States in the culture of
cotton. In addition to this pleasing intel-
ligence, our information places the number
of acres planted at one-third less than last
year, and the proportion of corn over last
year correspondingly increased. For one
year our farmers took a common-sense view
of matters and the result is: their cotton
will bring them as much as last year—the
decrease in the number of bales raised mak-
ing the demand greater, and thereby in-
creasing the price—while our cribs are over-
flowing with corn. Every farmer has his
barn full, and if he was not to receive one
cent for cotton, he is consoled with the re-
flection that he has plenty laid up to eat a-
nother year. To add to this gratifying
condition, parties who have traveled exten-
sively through the State report the most
crop better than known for many years. It
is sufficient of itself to fatten all the hogs in
the country, and there is a fair prospect of
pork being cheaper than any year since the
war.'

The Central Texan, of the 17th, says:
'We have been shown by Mr. I. Levy a
sample of the Egyptian wool-cotton, and
are highly pleased with its appearance. It
is soft, white, and as fine as the best Meri-
no wool, and, in fact, can not be distin-
guished from it except by competent judges.
It grows on a bush exactly like the cotton
plant; has seed like it, and is cultivated in
the same manner and at the same seasons
as cotton. It is no more trouble to raise
and is equally as productive, while a pound
of this fleece or wool is worth several times
as much as pound of ordinary cotton-lint.'

It is said that the very first thing the
Grand Duke Alexis asked for on landing
in America was a bottle of Wintersmith's
Buchu. If the gentleman who bet with us
that the Grand Duke's first call would be
for a bottle of Bourbon will come forward
and settle immediately, he will greatly
oblige us.

I respectfully recommend that an ap-
propriation be made for a new issue of na-
tional bank notes. Those now in use are
much worn, and very successful counter-
feit of several denominations has appeared.
—Secretary Boutwell.