

# 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

New Series—Vol. 3. No. 100—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., JANUARY 3, 1872.

Old Series, Vol. 51

**GRAVES WAREHOUSE,**  
DANVILLE, VA.  
FOR THE SALE OF  
**Leaf Tobacco,**  
Salesroom 165 by 70 Feet, with  
NINETEEN SELLING  
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 accommo-  
dation of our patrons.  
Every attention will be paid to the interests  
of the farmers, and a trial is solicited.  
T. J. STEARNS,  
J. T. BIRCHFIELD.

**Crockery, Glassware & Co.**  
**KELLOGG & GIBSON,**  
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALERS IN  
**China, Glass, Earthenware**  
AND HOUSE  
**FURNISHING 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 Bone China, Gold Band and  
White French China, Dinner, Tea and  
Toilet Sets, Fine Cut, Pressed and  
Common Glassware, Lamps and  
Furniture, Looking Glasses,  
Silver-Plated Goods  
of best quality  
Fine Table Cutlery,  
Block Tin and Spagnum Ware,  
Patent Ice Pitchers, Fruit Jars, Stone-  
ware, at manufacturers' prices, and 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,  
Oct 12 6m. 1207 Main st., Richmond, Va.

**ROBERT STARR & CO'S** Fruit in the boxes,  
papers or bladders of all sizes; also fine chewing  
Tobacco.  
Just received fresh Sugar Cakes, Tea cakes, Lem-  
on Pie-cakes, and Soda Crackers.  
apl 19  
**J. R. GATTIS**

Oct. 21, } **DRY GOODS** } Oct. 27,  
1871 } } 1871 }

**FURNITURE**  
SECOND FALL SUPPLY!

WE have just received large additions to our  
stock of Fall and Winter Goods, also many  
novelties of the season.  
We occupy a large Store Rooms, and keep al-  
ways on hand a complete line of  
**Dress Goods, Notions, white Goods**  
Hamburg Edgings, Lace undersleeves, Collars,  
Fetts Real Laces, Lace-Hdkts, New Style  
Scarfs, Shawls, Cloths, Hoods, Socks,  
Sullas, Ladies' Kid Gloves, at  
\$1.00 worth \$1.50.

**HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, James, Carpets,  
Oil Cloths, Rugs, Lace Curtains,  
Window Shades,  
**French China Tea Sets!**  
**Crockery and Glass Ware**  
Coat Fitting Shirt,  
Lamps, Toilette Sets, "Gen" Jars.

**FURNITURE,**  
We make this department a specialty, and can  
show an A. No. 1 stock as low as it can be pur-  
chased at retail in any northern city. We have  
saved the citizens of the surrounding country  
\$10,000 a year by reducing the price of  
**FURNITURE,**  
and respectfully solicit a liberal share of their pat-  
ronage.  
We keep a full line of all kinds of Mattresses.  
Call and see us.  
**MOORE & PRICE,**  
Danville Va.  
November, 16th,—1871—26.

J. G. WILLIAMS, S. C. WHITE, W. S. PROCTOR,  
President, Cashier, Asst. Cashier;  
**NORTH CAROLINA**  
**STATE NATIONAL BANK**  
RALEIGH.  
Special care and attention given to Col-  
lections.  
Nov. 1, 1871.  
**LEATHER! LEATHER!!**  
FOR SALE.  
Cheap, or cheaper than can be purchas-  
ed in Hillsboro. Will run on shares for one  
half. Hides left at my house or at the  
yard will receive prompt attention. Be-  
liefusion guaranteed.  
Nov. 1 2m. HAYWOOD BEVERLY.

**FARMERS** wanting  
**WATT FLOW** can be  
supplied by applying to me. I am  
also selling the Greenboro and  
Monitor FLOW.  
ALEX. DIERSON  
March 25 71.

**The Best Tobacco**  
FOR Ten cents a Plug, at  
J. R. GATTIS

**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.**

I have a complete stock of Dry Goods,  
Ladies Hats, Coats, Shawls, Kid Gloves  
of all descriptions. Thread lined  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
Hats, Caps, &c. Every thing that our  
Country will need for the Season Fair.  
These  
**GOODS**  
were selected with an eye to selling Or-  
ange for the Premium, and if I fail 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,  
Morroco, Calfskin, Pebble Gait, &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 will take a  
little of it.  
I must beg on SHOES. I have certainly  
got the best and most complete stock of  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
I have ever seen at retail.  
C. M. PARKS.  
Hillsborough, Sept 20th, 1871.

**NOBODY HURT!**  
THE undersigned has the pleasure of inform-  
ing in the public that he has a full stock of  
**LIQUORS**  
of all kinds on hand. Prices from \$2 to \$6 per  
gallon. Call and judge for yourselves, and if you  
don't like 'em don't buy 'em. Also expects  
**Oysters,**  
this season. All parties wanting oysters should  
furnished regularly through the season will do  
well to see me before making engagements else-  
where.  
JOHN A. UTLEY.  
Hillsboro, Sept 20, 1871.

**JOSEPH A. RICHARDSON, JOSEPH A. BELL.**  
**UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.**  
**Gaston House**  
NEWBERN, N. C.  
**RICHARDSON & BELL,**  
PROPRIETORS

The above named persons have formed a  
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.  
The travelling public will find good  
rooms, a table supplied with the best of the  
market affords, and polite and attentive  
servants. Terms moderate.

**VIRBOROUGH HOUSE**  
**RALEIGH N. C.**  
SITUATED on the Principal Street in the cen-  
tre of the City, convenient to all the Public  
Buildings, Banks, Business Houses, &c.  
Accommodations equal to any Hotel in the South.  
W. BLACKALL, Proprietor.

**DRUG STORE CORNER.**  
HAVING rented the old and well known stand  
formerly occupied by Capt. J. E. Whitehead,  
as a Drug Store, I am ready and fully prepared  
to serve the public as Apothecary, Commission Mer-  
chant, Grocer, &c.  
If you want your produce sold for good prices,  
bring it to the corner house.  
If you want good Groceries come to the corner  
house.  
If you want Dry Goods, come to the corner  
house.  
If you want Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Con-  
fectionery, come to the corner house.  
If you want good Cutlery or Hardware, call at  
corner house.  
If you want good Meats, Salt or Fish, call at the  
corner house.  
In a word if you want anything at all call at the  
corner house where you will be politely waited on  
and I shall not what you want I'll tell you  
where it can be had all right. Having close  
room I mean to work, and to work to some pur-  
pose.  
J. D. WILSON,  
Hillsboro, Aug. 1st, 1871.

**KOSKOO**  
THE GREAT  
**BLOOD AND LIVER MEDICINE**  
FOR  
**HUMORS IN THE BLOOD,**  
**SCROFULA, DYSPESIA,**  
**LIVER COMPLAINT,**  
**RHEUMATISM,**  
**KIDNEY AFFECTIONS,**  
**SKIN DISEASES,**  
**DEBILITY,**  
**GENERAL BAD HEALTH, ETC.**

**Boys and Girls Wanted.**  
WANTED at Saxapahaw Cotton Factory,  
Two or three families consisting of Boys &  
Girls. Each Family to furnish at least four hands  
—one or two boys aged from eleven to eighteen  
years, with each family. An early application  
with good reference will insure employment.  
JAMES NEWLIN & SON.

**EXCHANGE.**  
LEATHER and Collars in exchange for Hides.  
Will take on shares.  
Will receive Hides to Ten on Shares at Henry  
N. Brown's Store. ST. T. FORREST.  
Sept 26

**KLIEPTOMANIA.**  
**Remarkable Cases of the Disease.**  
Some instances of the disease known as  
Kleptomania would be ludicrous if they  
were not sad. The following cases the  
facts of which we have taken much pains  
to collect, are among those most recently  
reported by the highest medical authorities.  
**A RICH ENGLISH GENTLEMAN WHO STOLE**  
TOWELS.

A rich but eccentric gentleman, almost  
a recluse, but not insensible to all appearance,  
lived in an old manor-house, in Lincoln-  
shire, England. His neighbors were all  
kindly disposed towards him, and he was  
charitably disposed towards the poor. Ev-  
en the servants who saw him every day,  
although they confessed that he was cer-  
tainly very peculiar at times, never once  
dreamed of impugning his intellect. He  
was a good business man and managed his  
estate with care and prudence, auditing his  
steward's yearly account with the skill of  
an expert. He was insane in one direc-  
tion only—and one might have passed a  
lifetime with him without discovering it.  
He would be seized by a sudden determi-  
nation to travel, and on such occasions  
he would travel in state with a retinue of  
servants. After a fortnight's or perhaps  
a month's absence he would return home.  
Invariably on the morning of the next day  
after his return, towels, which had been  
taken from an open portmanteau, were  
found scattered about the room. After  
breakfast his custom was to retire to the  
library, and write the addresses of all the  
hotel-keepers at whose house he had slept  
during his absence on so many slips of writ-  
ing paper. These he handed over to his  
secretary, who in turn gave them to the  
house-steward, with directions to enclose  
to each address the number of towels spec-  
ified upon each piece of paper, and to copy  
such other writing as he might find there,  
and send it in a letter with the towels to  
the hotel-keepers.

This gentleman was one of the unhappy  
race of kleps, whose particular mania im-  
pelled him to purloin towels. He subse-  
quently gave to a friend the history of his  
case, and said he was goaded to those jour-  
neys and pilferings by an irresistible im-  
pulse, which he insisted was the result of  
demoniacal possession. He was never im-  
pelled, however, a second time the same  
journey; so that, while no hotel-keeper  
would be likely to suspect, during his visit,  
a gentleman of his rank and style as one  
who would steal his towels, it never trans-  
pired publicly, so far as is known, that he  
was a thief, although his own consciousness  
of the fact embittered his existence.

A CLERICAL BIBLE-THEIF.  
Another interesting example of klepto-  
mania is recorded of a very respectable  
Scottish clergyman, in the prime of life,  
and otherwise distinguished for his learn-  
ing, piety and charity. He stole Bibles  
with a special view to the glory of God by  
the propagation of the gospel. His name  
was a little 'missionary of stolen Bibles,'  
and he was much in earnest in the conver-  
sion of souls by the contraband process  
of the most enthusiastic foreign missionary  
could be in his calling.  
He was at last detected in wholesale Bi-  
ble stealing. It was further discovered  
that he had organized a wide missionary  
district, and left a Bible or a Testament  
at every cottage where it was needed along  
the route. The most touching fact in the  
story is that he was arrested while on his  
knees, by the bedside of a dying old man,  
with a stolen Bible lying wide open before  
him on the bed.

'What made you steal the Bibles, Mr. B?'  
asked the sheriff, with pious horror in his  
face.  
'God made me steal them, good man,'  
was the reply. 'He was weary of seeing  
His poor people perish of gospel-hunger,  
because the rich Bible Society could not  
afford to feed them without the barbed,  
and so God set me to steal for them and  
save them.'

He could not be persuaded that he had  
done wrong. The delusion of the clergy-  
man, who was a very poor man, naturally  
suggested insanity. But he was perfectly  
sound upon all other points, and it is doubt-  
ful whether he would have received the  
benefit of his malady—whether, indeed, it  
would have been admitted as a malady at  
all—if a learned and philosophical physi-  
cian in a neighboring town had not posi-  
tively sworn that he was the 'victim of  
moral mania.'

**SILK STOCKINGS AND GLOVE THEIF.**  
Another case reported is that of a lady  
who could not resist the stealing of silk  
stockings. She was rich, and a leader in  
the fashionable circles of London. There  
was no sign of a depraved intellect, and,  
apart from this one vice, she was exceed-  
ingly conscientious. It was no secret in  
her family, and her eldest son—she being  
a widow—always went himself to the store  
where she had made her last purchases, to  
find out whether they had missed any  
stockings after her departure. As it nearly  
always happened that they had, he paid  
for them, and so the matter was hushed  
up.  
Another London lady used to steal  
gloves. She frequented all the heads of  
the establishments where she traded with  
her disease, and requested that she might  
be watched, and a bill of her delinquencies  
made out, and sent after her to her house.  
This was done for nearly two years, when  
she got rid of the mania, as is claimed, by

course of gymnastic treatment, a pre-  
scribed diet and vigorous exercise. She  
had always paid the bills presented by the  
tradesmen in person, and without a mium-  
mur.  
**WHAT A BOY CAN DO.**  
About two hundred and sixty years ago,  
a poor lad of seventeen was seen, traveling  
on foot in the south of England. He en-  
tered over his shoulder, at the end of a stick,  
all the clothing he had in the world, and  
had in his pocket an old leather purse,  
with a few pieces of money, given him by  
his mother when, with a throbbing, pray-  
ing heart, she took her leave of him on the  
road, a short distance from their own cot-  
tage.

And who was John? for that was his  
name. He was the son of poor, but honest  
and pious people; and had six brothers and  
five sisters, all of whom had to labor hard  
for a living. He was an honest lad; and  
at fourteen was disappointed in getting a  
place as parish clerk, and with his parent's  
consent set out to get employment.  
At the city of Exeter, where he first  
went, he met with no success; but as he  
looked on the beautiful cathedral, and in  
the book-seller's windows, a strong desire  
sprang up in his mind to become a scholar;  
and at once he set out for the University  
at Oxford, some two hundred miles off,  
walking the whole way. At night, some-  
times he slept in barns, or in the sheltered  
side of a hay-stack, and often met with  
strange companions. He lived chiefly on  
bread and water, with occasionally a  
draught of milk as a luxury.

Arrived in the splendid city of Oxford,  
his clothing nearly worn out and very dusty,  
his feet sore, and his spirits depressed, he  
knew not what to do. He had heard of  
Exeter College in Oxford, and thither he  
went; and to his great delight, was en-  
gaged to carry coal into the kitchen, to  
clean pans and kettles, and that kind of  
work.

Here, while scouring his pans, he might  
be often seen reading a book. His stud-  
ious habits soon attracted the attention of  
the authorities, who very kindly admitted  
him into the college as a poor scholar, pro-  
viding for all his wants.  
He studied hard, and was soon at the  
head of his class. He rose to great emi-  
nence as a scholar, was very useful as a  
minister of Christ; and many years before  
his death, which took place when he was  
seventy-two, he visited his father and  
mother, who were delighted to see their son  
not only a 'great scholar,' but an eminent  
bishop.

Such was the history of Dr. John Fri-  
denzaux, who used to say, 'If I had been  
parish clerk of Ughborough, I should never  
have been Bishop of Worcester. I left  
many voluminous works of his industry  
and learning.—Young Pilgrim.

**TRIED BY FIRE.**  
The Detroit Free Press gives the follow-  
ing account of how the hunter became the  
hunted:

A man named Chas. Tyrell was hunting on  
the St. Clair river when two bears ap-  
peared. Somewhat excited he leveled his  
rifle and fired, and the next moment both  
bears were coming down upon him at full  
speed. The hunter saw that they meant  
business, each uttering fierce growls, and  
he dropped his gun, caught hold of the  
limb of a small oak tree, and swung his  
legs up just in time to save his boots. As  
he expected, one of them was not long in  
attempting to secure a close acquaintance.  
The animal got up about seven feet, and  
then the limb refused to let him by. He  
pawed, hit and growled at a great rate,  
and in making a big effort to push away  
the limb, fell to the ground. Tyrell com-  
menced shouting, which excited the bears,  
and one of them was quickly up to the  
limbs again, when the hunter struck a  
match and dropped it down on the bear's  
head, frightening him so that he went down  
the tree at a lively rate. The hunter had a  
bouta dozen matches with him, and every  
time the bears started to climb he would  
light one and let it fall, the trick never  
failing to stop their ascent. After a time  
both seemed to go away, and the hunter  
carefully commenced to descend. He was  
just about to touch the ground when both  
the bears came charging at him out of the  
darkness, and he had to go up again, one  
of his boots being raked by claws before he  
was above the limbs. The animals made  
no further efforts to climb the tree, but  
'tore around' for a full hour at its base.  
Tyrell dared not descend for fear that they  
had laid a snare for him, and passed the  
entire night astride of a limb. In the  
morning he found the bear that he had  
fired at dead at the foot of the tree, but  
the other had disappeared, and the hunter  
got safely off with the spoil.

**South Carolina—The Kuklux Trials.**  
COLUMBIA, December 27.—In the U-  
nited States Court to-day Mr. Stanberry  
moved for a new trial in the case of Mitch-  
ell, on the ground that the kuklux conspir-  
acy culminated March 6th, 1871, and was  
sought to be punished under a law enacted  
April 20th, 1871. He also moved for the  
arrest of judgment on the ground of the un-  
constitutionality of the kuklux acts.  
The cases of Brown and Miller were taken  
up, and Brown pleaded guilty.  
COLUMBIA, December 28.—In the U-  
nited States Court this morning John S.

Miller was found guilty. Judge Bond an-  
nounced the decision overruling Mr. Stan-  
berry's motions for a new trial and arrest  
of judgment in Mitchell's case.  
All the defendants were convicted, 86  
who pleaded guilty, were then sentenced:  
John W. Mitchell, five years' imprison-  
ment and \$1,000 fine; Sheppard Childers,  
William Montgomery, Evans Murphy, Ho-  
sekiah Mitchell, R. H. Mitchell, Sylvanus  
Slaughter, Hugh Shearer, William Shearer,  
and James B. Shearer, each eighteen  
months' imprisonment and \$100 fine; Dr.  
Thomas B. Whitesides, one year and \$100  
fine; John S. Mills, three months and \$20  
fine.

**EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.**  
The fact that the Queen of Belgium im-  
recently been announced in a court of law  
by a Brussels modiste for 67,000 francs  
(13,400); the alleged value of certain ar-  
ticles of dress applied to Her Majesty,  
which sum the latter refuses to pay, on the  
ground of its being an exorbitant demand,  
moves the Philadelphia Ledger to say,  
The changes in the fashions, which one  
hears talked of so incessantly, and for  
which thousands of people are compelled  
to pay extravagant sums, there being no  
appeal from the absurd tyranny, are origi-  
nated in these modistes not by any means  
as improvements on previous fashions, nor  
because they are more becoming, but be-  
cause they provide an excuse for spending  
money and wasting time on the part of  
those who have no wofuller occupation than  
to 'study the fashion.' Thus, no sooner  
has one style come into vogue, than it is  
mysteriously whispered that certain things  
are worn a little longer, or shorter, or full-  
er, or higher, or lower, or a lighter color,  
or of a darker, or they are worn square  
instead of round, or round instead of square,  
or braided, or flounced, or with trunks,  
or plain, or gored, or with a train, or without  
one, or with high heels, or no heels or  
feathers instead of flowers, or with enorm-  
ous paniers, on which any one could sit  
while the wearer is walking along the street  
—in short there is no end to the absurdities  
which are daily perpetrated under the  
name of 'fashion'; yet this tyranny ap-  
pears to be more firmly established than any  
kingdom or republic. No one seems to  
have the courage to resist it, on this side  
of the Atlantic at least; on the other, how-  
ever, the Crown Princess of Prussia, the  
eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, follow-  
ing the excellent example of her mother,  
who has never yielded to the demands of  
fashion, has inaugurated a league of ladies  
whose purpose is 'to cultivate plainness  
and modesty of dress, with good taste,  
befitting materials, but no extravagance nor  
meretricious display.' The idea was also  
taken up by a band of ladies at the late  
Social Science meeting in England, who  
agreed that the true way to rescue Society  
from the outrageous inventions and the ruin-  
ous expenditure which characterize the  
dress of the day, is to revolutionize the  
ideas and styles of the boudoir and the sal-  
lons, and introduce modesty and economy  
among themselves, and they seriously in-  
vite all good and honorable women to join  
them in this crusade against fashionable  
dress-makers. It is to be fervently hoped  
that all 'good and honorable' women will  
respond to the call and set an example  
which the vain and frivolous will feel them-  
selves constrained to follow.

It is high time that the tyranny of  
fashion, as ugly as it is contemptible, should  
cease, and that American wives, sisters  
and daughters should refuse to live any  
longer under the perpetual changing or-  
ders of impudent women who teach them  
to lay themselves out to advertise and al-  
lure, rather than to please and adorn.

**THE SIAMSE TWINS.**  
These twins, Eng and Chang, who are  
now living in the Western portion of this  
State, and one of whom is lying danger-  
ously ill at the present time, were born in  
a small village on the coast of Siam in the  
year 1811. We are in possession of some  
particulars concerning them which may be  
of interest to our readers.

Their parents got their living by fishing.  
And until 1829, when Eng and Chang  
were brought to the United States, they  
made their living by selling shell fish.  
Their mother bore seventeen children. At  
one time she gave birth to three, and never  
less than two. But none of these children  
were deformed.

**HOW THEY ARE UNITED, &c.**  
They are united at the anterior part of  
the chest by a prolongation of a kind of  
fleshy band, the size of the hand. This  
band of flesh is about two inches broad and  
four inches thick. The whole mass is  
tough and capable of being considerably  
extended. While you may whisper in the  
ear of one without the other hearing; while  
volatile salts applied to the nostrils of one  
has no effect on the other; and while pinch-  
ing the arm of one excites no sensation in  
the other; still if you but stick a pin in  
the exact vertical centre of this connecting  
link, both will finish from the hurt. These  
twins are seldom observed to converse  
with each other. They play a good game  
of draughts, make pretty much the same  
moves, and at the same time, and fre-  
quently play against each other. They  
are both married and have grown children.  
—Raleigh Carolinian.

**NEGRO INSURRECTION.**  
Quite an alarming insurrection has broken  
out in Chicot county, Arkansas. It  
originated in a dispute between a negro,  
named Wynn, and an old white citizen of  
the county named Saunders. The negro  
called Saunders a liar and struck him.—  
They finished and white Wynn was at-  
tempting to draw a revolver, Saunders  
snatched a knife off the counter and stabbed  
and killed him. Saunders, with two other  
white men were arrested and put in jail.  
But word was sent throughout the surround-  
ing country to come up armed; and when  
the mob was from 300 to 500 strong, they  
demanded of the Sheriff the keys to the  
jail—took out the prisoners and shot and  
bayoneted them. The negroes have con-  
tinued to assemble, and now defy the  
State and Federal authority, and say they  
intend to drive the whites out of the  
country. The terror of the people is complete,  
and all who can are fleeing from their  
homes, leaving everything behind, some  
of them not carrying off even a change of  
clothing. No relief has yet gone to them,  
and delay may be the means of much blood-  
shed.

P. S. The negroes have disbanded and  
there are no indications of retaliation by  
the whites.

**A REMARKABLE GOOSE.**  
Thomas W. Sydnor, near Dover, owns  
one of the most remarkable geese in A-  
merica—bearing a few prominent loyal po-  
litical positions, statesmen and editors. She  
was owned nearly thirty five years ago by  
Thomas White, in Henrico county, Va. He  
presented her in 1840 to Mrs. Edward  
Sydnor, and she in 1869 transferred the  
bird to Thomas W. Sydnor. He brought  
her to this State in the fall of '69. The  
goose was very old when this series of pre-  
sentations began, and is now supposed to  
be over seventy years of age. She raised  
a full flock of goslings last season. She  
has a full suit of feathers, her voice is  
strong and clear, and she can fly a mile  
without winking. Take it altogether, she  
is certainly a remarkable emblem of U-  
lyssian statesmanship.—Lee, (Mo) Carolinian.

**THE LATEST FROM LOWERY.**—We  
are informed by a gentleman from Rob-  
son that Henry Berry Lowery, Governor  
of Senflston and its tributaries, went to  
the house of Capt. Baker, in the vicinity of  
Red Banks, a few days since, and very po-  
litlely informed him that the object of his  
visit was to get some meat. Mrs. Baker,  
without a moment's hesitation, which the  
family knew would be useless, handed the  
bold outlaw the keys to her smoke house  
and told him to help himself. He there-  
fore appropriated three large pieces of meat  
and took his leave. Lowery, in the course  
of his visit, informed Mr. Baker that he  
had quit stealing provisions &c., and would  
hereafter give contributions in the day  
time, consequently if any person's property  
was molested in the night time the victims  
might rely upon it, that he nor any of his  
party had anything to do with it. Lowery  
says furthermore that hereafter, he shall  
molest nobody, in the way of personal vi-  
olence, unless he is first interfered with by  
them.—W. Star.

**IMPORTANT TO THE HOLDERS OF**  
**MUTILATED CURRENCY.**—On and after  
the 1st proximo defaced or mutilated United  
States notes and fractional currency  
instead of being redeemable as new, only  
by the United States Treasurer, subject to  
discount for mutilation, will be redeemed  
at their full face value in new notes or  
currency by the Treasurer, several assistant  
treasurers and designated depositories of  
the United States, and all national bank  
depositories, and will be received at their  
full face value by all officers of the Treas-  
ury Department in payment of currency  
due to the United States, provided that  
three-fifths of the original proportion of the  
notes are presented in one piece.—  
Fragments less than five-eighths will be re-  
deemed only by the Treasurer of the United  
States. If more than one-half and less than  
five-eighths is presented, half of the face  
value will be paid. Less than half a note  
will be redeemed only on affidavit that the  
missing portion has been totally destroyed.  
Under the new rules any person, firm,  
bank, corporation, or public officer will be  
permitted to forward five dollars and up-  
wards in fractional currency, and fifty dol-  
lars and upwards in legal tender notes for  
redemption to the Treasurer, by express,  
at the expense of the department, under  
the government contract with Adams Ex-  
press Company.

**THE YEAR 1872.**—This year contains  
fifty-two Sundays. September and Decem-  
ber each begins on Sunday. January,  
April and July, on Monday. October is  
the only month beginning on Tuesday.  
February begins and ends on Thursday.—  
Consequently we have five Thursdays,  
which will not occur again until the year  
1900. In the year 1780, February will  
have five Sundays, which will not occur  
again until the year 1920. The year 1871  
began on Sunday and will end on Sunday.  
This will occur again in 1782, and every  
eleventh year thereafter.

Many persons were injured in the Nor-  
ristown, Penn., Railroad accident.