

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. 105--

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

Old Series, Vol. 51

NEW-RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS

Book & Stationery Supplies
FOR THE FALL TRADE--The undersigned have commenced receiving and will have to hand during the month, full supplies of Books, Stationery, Piano Fortes, and Music.

FULL FALL STOCK
JUST RECEIVED & IN STORE

To Country Merchants:
I am manufacturing daily my imitable Crushed Sugar, Steam clarified, and will warrant it better than any made in the U. States for wholesale purposes. I have on hand the largest stock of Confectionery, Family, Sewing, Tobacco (without alcohol) & Sausages I ever had at any one time. I buy all my goods from first hands, New York or Boston importers, or purchase them at cargo sales through brokers for cash, and can sell all goods as low as New York Jobbers.

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 improvements made and making.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE
RALEIGH, N. C.
SITUATED on the Principal Street in the centre of the City, convenient to all the Public Buildings, Banks, Business Houses, &c.
Accommodations equal to any Hotel in the South.

WILKERSON'S WAREHOUSE!
MILTON, N. C.
For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco.
SITUATED near the Bride on Country-Line, with splendid light and ample accommodations for man and beast.

MANGUM MALE ACADEMY.
FLAT RIVER, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.
THIS Institution, located within one mile of the late Hon. W. P. Mangum's residence, and in honor of whom takes its name, will resume its exercises on the 22d of January and continue 21 weeks.

HUGHES' ACADEMY.
THE Fifty-eight session of my School will commence Monday, Jan 8th, 1872, and continue twenty weeks.

KOSKOO
THE GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER MEDICINE
FOR HUMORS IN THE BLOOD, SCROFULA, DYSPYPSIA, 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 fifteen to eight years, with each family. An early application with good references will insure employment.

1872.

Give the young a Showing.
THE undersigned would respectfully notice his stores for all of his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for the past four months, and takes pleasure in announcing to all his friends that he has recently purchased the entire stock of J. D. Wilton and moved on to the

OLD DRUG STORE CORNER
where he will be pleased to serve them all during the existing year. Having plenty of room I am prepared to sell anything on

Commission,
and respectfully solicit consignments of
CORN,
WHEAT,
FLOUR,
PORK,
TOBACCO,
FRESH MEATS

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
Shoes,
Crockery and Stone Ware

FARMING UTENSILS,
CONFECTIONERIES, FANCY GOODS,
and every thing kept in a first class Store. Give me a call and I will make it to your interest to trade with me.

THE CHEAPEST
lot of SHOES in town ranging in price from 75 cents to \$3.

W. E. WILSON.
Hillsboro', Jan 10, 1872.

Wholesale Shoe House of
BOTTOMORE, HARROW & CO.,
Atlantic Block, Nos. 120 & 122 Main St.,
NORFOLK, VA.

GRAVES' WAREHOUSE,
DANVILLE, VA.
FOR THE SALE OF
Leaf Tobacco,
Salesroom 106 by 70 Feet, with
NINETEEN SKYLIGHTS.

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.

Crockery, Glassware &c.
KELLOGG & GIBSON,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Earthenware
AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS

Block Tin and Japanned Ware,
Patent Ice Pitchers, Fruit Jars, Stoneware,
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 reputable house in this country. Country dealers will save money by giving us their orders. Before you purchase call and see.

FARM-YARD SCRAPS

Farming snowed up.
Don't neglect your stock.
Prepare your fences now.
Hogs seen after in this bad weather.
See that rabbits are not destroying your fruit trees.
Fences cost more to the farmer, than the houses in cities.
Black Pepper rubbed on meat, is a preventive to bugs on meat.
Corn cobs and hickory wood is the best to smoke your meat with.
Prepare to set out a few well selected fruit trees each year. W. A. Kirkpatrick near Mabensville is the place to procure them.

KEEPING OF SHEEP.
Mr. Eli Stilton, President of the Wisconsin State Wool Growers' Association, is a noted farmer. For some years Mr. S. has been raising fifty per cent, more wheat per acre than most of his neighbors, and still his farm shows no signs of exhaustion. When asked for information as to 'what he knows about farming.' Mr. Stilton invariably responds that he knows no farmer can afford to be without a flock of sheep. Mr. S. has 1500 sheep upon his farm of 1100 acres, and the yield of his land, when compared with that of many of his neighbors, demonstrates that his sheep pay for their keeping in the increased fertility of the lands upon which they feed, leaving their fleeces a clear profit to their owner. There is no secret about it. What Mr. Stilton is doing upon the comparatively poor soil of Oshkosh, may be done by any farmer in the country, from Canada to the Gulf.
CURING PORK.
It has been ascertained by chemists, that survey will never arise from the use of salt provisions, unless salt-petre be used in curing; that salt alone answers the purpose, provided the animal heat be entirely parted with before salting. The pork should be rolled thoroughly with dry salt after it has been entirely parted with its animal heat, and before decomposition or taint commences around the bone. The fluid running from the meat should be poured off before packing the pork in the barrel. This should be done sufficiently close to admit of no unnecessary quantity of air, and should be filled up with dry salt, and then strong brine, hot water, should be added. Great care should be taken to fill the barrel entirely full, so that no portion of the meat can at any time project above the surface of the fluid, for it will become tainted and spoil the whole.

TAKE THE PAPERS.
Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.
Subscribe! you cannot lose a cent,
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus spent, is money lent
At interest four-fold paid.

AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.
The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: (Three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring.) That the Constitution of this State be altered as follows, to wit:
Amend Section six of the first Article by striking out the first clause thereof, down to, and including, the word 'but' in said section.
Amend section two of the second Article by striking out the word 'annually,' and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word 'biennially.'
Amend section five of the second Article by striking out all that precedes the words, 'the said Senate districts, and by striking out also the phrase 'as aforesaid,' or.'
Add a new section to the second Article to be styled 'section 20,' and to read as follows:
Each member of the General Assembly shall be allowed three dollars per diem whilst attending upon the sessions thereof; and for each session he attends, ten cents mileage for every mile he may have to travel going from his home to the Capital and returning, the distance to be estimated by the most convenient route. No member shall receive per diem for any days when he is absent from his place, unless for good cause, to be judged of by the House of which he is a member.
Strike out the words 'Superintendent of Public Works,' wherever they occur in the Constitution, so as to abolish that office.
Amend section one of the third Article

by striking out the word 'four years,' and inserting in lieu thereof, the words 'two years.'
Amend section six of the third Article by striking out the word 'annually,' and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word 'biennially.'
Amend section ten of the third Article by striking out the words, 'or which shall be created by law.'
Strike out sections two and three of the fourth Article.
Insert the words 'County Courts,' in section four of the fourth Article, immediately after the words 'Superior Courts;' and in the same section, strike out the words 'Special Courts,' and insert, in lieu thereof, the words 'such inferior tribunals, in cities and incorporated towns, as may be authorized by law.'
Alter section eight of the fourth Article so that said section shall read as follows: 'The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. Vacancies which shall occur during the official term of the present Justices of this Court shall only be filled when that will not make their number exceed three.'
Strike out sections eleven, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, twenty-five and thirty-three, of the fourth Article.
Amend the twelfth section of the fourth Article by striking out the word 'twelve' where it occurs in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word 'eight;' and in the same section, strike out the words 'two weeks,' and insert, in lieu thereof, the words 'such length of time in each county respectively, as may be prescribed by law.'
Strike out section fifteen of the fourth Article, and insert, in lieu thereof, the following: 'The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of County Courts in the several counties, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and other inferior tribunals authorized by this Constitution, prescribe and regulate by law the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Superior Courts, of the County Courts, of the Courts of Justices of the Peace, and of the other inferior tribunals, provide a proper system of appeals, and when necessary, establish and prescribe methods of proceeding, in all said Courts, in the transaction of the business coming within their respective jurisdiction, so far as the same may be done without conflicting with the provisions of this Constitution.'
Amend section twenty-six of the fourth Article by striking out all that part which begins with and follows the word 'but' in said section, and, in lieu of the part so struck out inserting the following: and any officers, including three of the Justices of the Peace pertaining to the organization of the County Courts, as they may be constituted by law, shall be chosen by the voters of the respective counties, for such terms as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided in this Constitution, shall elect two Justices of the Peace, whose term of office shall be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their county, and who may also act as Justices of the County Court in so far as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two Justices of the Peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns. The Chief Magistrates of cities and towns shall have all the powers of Justices of the Peace, except the right to act as Justices of the County Court.'

Amend section thirty of the fourth Article by striking out the word 'township,' and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word 'precinct' and also in the same section, strike out the words 'commissioners' for the county, and insert, in lieu thereof, the words 'county court.'
Amend sections one and seven of the fifth Article by striking out the word 'commissioners,' where it occurs in said sections, and, in lieu thereof, inserting the words 'county courts.'
Strike out section four of the fifth Article.
Insert the word 'and' before the word 'surveyor,' in section one of the seventh article, and strike out the words 'and five commissioners,' in said section.
Amend section two of the seventh Article by striking out the word 'commissioners' and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words 'county courts;' and in the same section, strike out the words, 'The register of deeds shall be ex-officio clerk of the board of commissioners.'
Strike out section three of the seventh Article, and in lieu thereof, insert the following: 'The county courts shall establish a suitable number of subdivisions, not to exceed one for each one thousand inhabitants, in their respective counties, as compact and convenient as possible in shape, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said subdivisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same as those which heretofore defined the township, until they are altered by the county courts.'
Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven, of the seventh Article.
Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh Article by striking out the words 'or township,' where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth Article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: 'The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and shall prescribe the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.'
Strike out section five of the ninth Article, and insert, in lieu thereof, the following: 'The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments, heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon the Board of Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly shall make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.'
Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of the ninth Article.
Amend section ten, of the eleventh Article, by striking out the words, 'at the charge of the State,' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'by the State, and such of them as are indigent, at the charge of the State.'
Add to section seven of the fourteenth Article the following: 'No person holding an office under the United States shall, at the same time, hold any office under the government of this State.'
Re-number the sections in those Articles from which any section has been stricken out without the insertion of a new one in its place, so that the new and the old sections may be embodied together and numbered consecutively, giving to any new section substituted for another the same number which, by the method aforesaid, would be given to the section for which it is substituted.

WATER IN THE DESERT.--Under the sand of the Great Desert there is a liquid bed which the inhabitants of the borders of Sahara have long been in the habit of reaching by means of wells. With rude instruments they penetrate the successive layers of sand, gravel, and clay, till they come to a schistose or slaty stratum at a depth of one or two hundred fathoms. This last covers the precious fluid, and in penetrating it, the indefatigable workmen are often overwhelmed by the sudden ascent of the water in great quantity. Sometimes these wells are completed under a column of a hundred or more feet of water for infiltration which it is impossible to keep out.--The Arabs dive to the bottom, remaining not more than four or five minutes, and bring to the surface, as the result of each trial, only a few pounds of sand. It is evident that often many years are needed for the completion of these wells, under such circumstances. The French have come to the relief of these unfortunate inhabitants, and have sunk artesian wells in various parts of the Desert, some of which furnish more water than the famous well of Grenelle.

HOW TO PUT THE CHILDREN TO BED.
--Not with a reproof for any of that day's sins of omission or commission. Take any other time but bed time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing and sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows larking both. Let them then at least have their sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their toy horses. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not so mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man or woman whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whom childhood's home dignity and severity stood where love and piety should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love not one.

BOYS USING TOBACCO.
A strong and sensible writer says a good sharp thing, and a true one, too, for boys who use tobacco: 'It has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys. It tends to the softening and the weakening of the bones, and it greatly injures the brain, the spinal marrow and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who smokes early and frequently, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical, as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys, who want to be anything in the world, to shun tobacco as most baneful poison.'

HOW TO MAKE A GLORIOUS NATION.
Here is what they sing at a public school examinations in a Vermont village, to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' visitors and all joining in the chorus:
If anything on earth can make
A great and glorious nation,
It is to give the little ones
A thorough education.
Chorus--Five times five are twenty-five,
Five times six are thirty,
Five times seven are thirty-five,
And five times eight are forty.

WHAT A DREAM DID.
The Fort Wayne Sentinel soberly narrates the following as a fact:
A gentleman of high social position living in this country has a son engaged as a clerk in a large mercantile house in Omaha. A few weeks ago the father received a letter from his son to the effect that he had been robbed of \$5,000 belonging to his employer while returning from a collecting trip into the country. The father was naturally troubled by the intelligence, and when he retired to his room for the night he lay awake for some time thinking of the unfortunate occurrence. At last he fell asleep, and as it seemed to him, he was sitting by a table in a bed-chamber of Hotel Omaha, listening to the conversation of two young men who were recalling the particulars of a robbery in which they had just been concerned, while they counted over the proceeds of the same with an exultant air.
Learning the number of their room, he descended the stairs, consulted the register, fixed their names in memory together with the date under which they were written, and then awoke. He immediately wrote a letter to his son, requesting him to call at the Hotel, look at the register, and if he found the names of John B. Wilson and James Frank inscribed on its pages under date of November, to have the parties found, arrested, and charged with the theft of the \$5,000. The son followed the directions, and from a letter received by the father yesterday we learn that the said John B. Wilson and James Frank were arrested at the said hotel; that they confessed to the felony; that \$4,812 of the lost money was recovered, and that the offenders had been sent to the penitentiary.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.
A few days since Mr. Gideon Hayes, wife and little boy, went out to get some grass seed, and a swarm of bees alighted on the boy, literally covering him from head to foot. They hung from his ears, chin and nose in great bunches, and clung in thick clusters to every part of his body. Mr. Hayes, realizing the dangerous situation in which his child was placed, directed him to stand perfectly still, if possible, and not to move a muscle. This the brave little fellow did, until the bees had all settled. Mr. H. then took a stick, gently lifted the boy's hat from his head, and placed it on a neighboring bush, when the entire swarm left their extraordinary resting place and took to the hat and bush. Strange to relate, the boy received only one sting, and that was caused by his seizing with his teeth a bee that was trying to make its way into his mouth. If coolness, presence of mind, and unflinching nerve in the presence of danger, entitle one to the honor of a hero, then this little boy should certainly be enrolled in the calendar.--*Morgan County Gazette.*

STAGNANT WATER AND MILK.
It has been known for a long time that milk left standing in a room where patients are sick becomes permeated with the subtle poison of the disease. Contagion has also been spread through milk, by reason of persons attending from sickness attending to the labor of the dairy. The kind of grass or fodder on which the cows feed also gives a peculiar flavor and quality to their milk. In addition to these facts, it has recently been demonstrated that the most startling consequences may ensue from the animals drinking stagnant water. Professor Law, of Cornell University, has examined, with a microscope, milk of an unusual, rosy appearance, and found it full of those fungi, or vegetable organisms, that abound in stagnant water. On inquiry, he found that the cows from which it came had only stagnant water to drink, and further investigation revealed the fact that the blood of the animals teemed with these fungi, and that the cows were in a feverish, unhealthy condition. The warning which this discovery ought to convey is very simple. It is the duty of dairymen to see that their cattle have a supply of pure, sweet water. They use such a great quantity of water that a judicious concern for the health of the community should induce them to employ none but the very cleanest.

FROZEN PLANTS.--Let them remain where they were frozen; close the window shutters or drop the curtains, so as to make the room quite dark; then sprinkle the plants with cold water direct from the cistern, and wait the result. Do not allow the room to become warmer than forty-seven degrees for twenty-four hours. If a few drops of spirits of camphor are thrown into the dish of water before sprinkling, it will be all the better. Plants treated in this way, though frozen so badly that the water will freeze on when sprinkled, yet by keeping the room dark and cool for an entire day, they will come out unharmed.

The other day in Western New York, a would-be fashionable lady called at a neighbor's, at about what she thought would be supper time.
'Come in,' said the neighbor; 'we are having tableaux.'
'I am so glad,' said the visitor; 'I thought I smelt 'em, and I like 'em better than anything for supper.'