

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. 1012—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., APRIL 3, 1872.

—Old Series, Vol. 51

Waverly Magazine.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office No. 6, Linnell Street, Boston.

THIS paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most fastidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of Tales, History, Biography, together with Miscellaneous and Poetry. The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy for 12 months \$3 00

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Postmasters may take subscribers at the above rates and deduct twenty-five per cent.

We use but one kind of paper, and that much better than we have ever used before. With future volumes, we shall use still better and thicker paper. Subscribers in the Free Press the same, including United States postage.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume, and pays for six months, he will have a complete bound volume with a title page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received.

Monthly parts, \$6 a year in all cases.

We will send one copy of the Weekly Waverly Magazine and "Ballou's Monthly" one year for five dollars.

Any one sending us \$6 can have the Waverly Magazine and "Peterson's Lady's Magazine" for one year.

For \$7, we will send the Waverly Magazine and either "The Gazette," or "Fashion," or "Atlantic Monthly," or "Harper's Magazine," or "Weekly," or "Bazar," or "Godey's Lady's Book" one year.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON, JOSEPH A. BELL.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Gaetan 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.

The travelling public will find the market affords, and polite and attentive servants. Terms moderate.

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THE OUTLAWS.

Donahoe's Story in regard to the Killing of Boss Strong—the Death of Henry Berry Lowrey—The Circumstances as Detailed by Henderson, of the New York Herald.

From the letters of A. B. Henderson, who was recently among the Robeson outlaws, which we find in the New York Herald of Tuesday, we glean the following facts in relation to the killing of Boss Strong and the death of Henry Berry Lowrey, knowing it will be perused with interest by our readers.

DONAHOE'S STORY OF KILLING STRONG.

"Last Thursday night, March 7, I reached the house of Andrew Strong, on the edge of Seaford, about ten miles from here, at twelve o'clock. I fixed a good blind about 150 yards from the house, and lying down I watched the rest of the night and all the next day, eating some provisions I had brought along. About half-past seven P. M. Friday Andrew Strong came out of the woods, and looking around him in all directions he went into the house, and directly came out and gave a low call, when Boss came out of the woods to the house; they were each armed with two rifles and two or three revolvers. A little after eight o'clock, when I thought they would be at supper, I slipped up to the house and looked in through the cut hole in the door, as I supposed they were eating their supper by the light on the hearth. Besides Andrew's wife, Flora and a Miss Cummings were there. I kept watching there until Boss laid down on the floor with his feet to the fire and his head towards me and commenced

PLAYING ON A MOUTH ORGAN.

Then I saw my chance, and I pushed the muzzle of my rifle (a Henry) through the cut hole until it was not over three feet from his head, took a steady aim by the light of the fire and shot. When I fired the woman screamed and said: "HE'S SHOT," "NO HE ISN'T," "YES HE IS," and I looked in as quick as I could get my gun out of the way. Boss' arms and legs had fallen straight from his body, and there was a little movement of the shoulders as if he was trying to get up. Andrew Strong was then standing

IN THE SHADOW IN THE CORNER

and he stayed there until I left. He said to his wife, "Honey, you go out and see what it is," and opened the door opposite the one I was at and pushed her out. She came out, but did not come around to the side I was; but went in directly and said there was no body about. He sent her out again, telling her to look in the corners and jama, but before she had got well out he said, "Come back, honey, he was blowing on that thing and it busted and blew his head off," and directly after he said, "My God! he's shot in the head; it must have come from the cut hole," and sent his wife out again, and I slipped off. When I returned the cut hole was shut up and the house was all dark. Then I came back to Shoe Hill and

GOT A FORCE TO GO AFTER THE BODY.

I watched at the cut hole a good half hour after I shot Boss and there was no sign of life after that movement of his shoulders. The next day when we went back we could not find the body nor any blood, but the floor had just been scrubbed and we asked what they had been scrubbing for, and they said they had dead body in the house all night, but that Steve and Tom Lowrey and Andrew Strong had carried it off about an hour before. We searched the house and found a lot of boots, shoes, blankets, wine, brandy and cigars concealed about the house and in the woods. Boss has been

IN THE WOODS SINCE HE WAS FIFTEEN

years old. I tell you he was a thousand times worse than Henry Berry Lowrey was. He would ravish women, burn houses, abuse children and do anything else that is devilish if it was not for Henry Berry. I am not afraid to stay here now. I would like to have the reward that was offered for Boss, dead or alive. It is now over \$6,000, and I think I ought to have it, for I know I killed him, and no person can ever find his body."

THE DEATH OF HENRY BERRY LOWREY.

As this letter cannot be read by the people of this settlement before I have left it, the most important piece of information I have to communicate shall be given first. Henry Berry Lowrey, the notable chief of the notorious swamp outlaws is actually dead. This is denied by all of his comrades, and his relatives profess to be ignorant of his fate. But from evidence the most reliable, when connected with a well connected chain of circumstances, I am enabled to give you a correct account of

THE DEATH OF THIS ROBBER CHIEF.

Between February 13 and 16, in company with his five Abolutes, Boss Strong, Henry Berry Lowrey was ranging the country in the neighborhood of Moss Rock in search of some persons whom he had been informed were hunting him, while Steve and Tom Lowrey and Andrew Strong were stationed at a rendezvous on Lumber River, near the "new bridge." About one and three quarter miles from Moss neck station, within short gunshot of the road leading from Inman's Bridge to McNeill's mill, they discovered in the bushes a newly made "blind" (a place of concealment or ambush used by intertwining the branches of the

OPPRESSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A GREAT SPEECH FROM HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette gives the following synopsis of the splendid speech delivered in Congress, on Saturday, by that able and fearless champion of popular rights, Hon. D. W. Voorhees of Indiana:

Mr. Voorhees, in opening referred to the condition of many of the States in the Union, which, he says, excites the unmingled pity and indignation of the civilized world. They are the theme of sorrowful and of bitter comment wherever the channels of human intelligence penetrate. They engage the attention of all the departments of the government. Executive proclamations spread evil things about them, and hurl every principle of their liberties, every monument of their safety to the ground.

Congress emits laws against them which utterly destroy every vestige of freedom, and forge and rivet on their helpless limbs the fetters of despotism. It also sends forth its powerful missionaries of mischief in the form of committees, backed by the money and the power of the government, whose labors are to "blacken the character and the fame of their people under the guise of official investigations and official reports. The head of the Department of Justice, the late Attorney-General, who led his people into the war and then returned to plague and lay waste the hearthstones of his followers, superintended in person the inquisition and the torture inflicted upon the descendants of those who fought in the battles of the revolution.

The army of the United States, in a time of profound peace, has launched like a bolt of destruction into their midst. It is engaged in seizing, without sworn charge or warrant of law, the youth, the middle-aged, and the gray-headed grand sires, in the sanctuaries of American homes, and driving them like herded beasts into crowded prisons. And the President himself, in his recent message, prepared, as he says, in haste, as if he had affairs of greater importance to engage his attention, yet found time to give his sanction to all this, and to

THE FOLLOWING LETTER IS FROM DR. N. M. ROAN, OF CASWELL, TO E. S. GUION, LINCOLN, N. C.

Dear Sir: I presume you had reference to curing tobacco yellow, for which this section is so famous. It is a very nice process, and requires some experience, observation, and a thorough knowledge of the character and quality of the tobacco with which you have to deal, in order to insure uniform success. Much depends upon the character of the crop when it is taken from the hill. If it is of good size, well matured and of a good yellowish color, there is no necessity for curing it at all.

As soon as the tobacco is taken from the hill and housed, we commence—with a low degree of heat, say, 95 to 100 Fahrenheit—"the yellowing or steaming process." This is the first and simplest part of the whole process, and requires from 15 to 30 hours, according to the size and quality of the tobacco, and this degree of heat should be continued, until the leaf opens a lemon color and is nearly free from all greenness. When this point is reached, the heat should be gradually raised to 105 degrees, in order to commence drying the leaf; and here lies the whole difficulty in curing. (I mean drying the leaf.) The last degree of heat indicated, should be continued five or six hours, when it should again be gradually raised to 110 degrees, and should be maintained at this point, until the tails or points of the leaves begin to curl and dry. Indeed it will probably be safest for beginners to continue this degree of heat until one-third of the leaf is dried. The temperature may then be gradually increased to 115 degrees and kept for several hours at that point, until the leaf begins to rattle when shaken, then again raise the heat to 120 degrees, at which point it should be continued until the leaf is dried, after which the temperature may be increased to 150 degrees to dry the stem and stalk; the latter should be blackened by the heat, before the curing is complete. Ordinarily, it requires from two and a half to five days to cure a barn of tobacco, dependent entirely on the size and quality. Put seven or eight plants on each stack, and place them eight inches apart on the air poles. In the yellowing process, the door of the barn should be kept closed to exclude the air. When the point is reached for drying the leaf, the door may be opened occasionally and kept open from 20 to 30 minutes at a time, especially if the tobacco gets into a "sweat," as it is called, or becomes damp and clammy. The temperature is raised in the barn, by cautiously, from time to time, adding coal to the fires, which should be placed in small piles on the floor, in rows, allowing about five feet between each pile, which should contain at first a double handful of coal. In adding coal, you will soon learn the quantity necessary to be applied, by the effect produced. Avoid raising the heat hastily after the drying is commenced, lest the leaf should be scalded and reddened; on the other hand it should not be raised too slowly for fear of "raising the grain," or the leaf becoming spongy and dingy. Both extremes are to be avoided, and the skill here required to insure uniform success is to be acquired only by experience and observation. We frequently cut tobacco the latter part of the week; house it and suffer it to remain until the first of next week, that we may not violate the fourth commandment. If I had time and space, there are other points which might be mentioned. If, however, I have succeeded in this crude and hasty manner, in giving you any suggestions which will aid you in your new enterprise, I shall be gratified, and it will give me pleasure to give you any further information in my power.

GRAVES WAREHOUSE.

DANVILLE, VA.

FOR THE SALE OF

Leaf Tobacco,

Salesroom 106 by 70 Feet, with

NINETEEN STALLS.

Prompt attention to the interest and Comfort 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 farmer, and a trial is solicited.

P. J. STEARNS,

J. T. BRIGHTWELL

Jan. 1.

If you wish to buy a handsome BONNET, Ladies HAT a misses or child's Hat call on

ISAAC OETTINGER'S

Fashionable Millinery Establishment

No. 48 Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

his stock of Ribbons, Satins, Laces, Velvets, Fancies, Silks, for trimming, Ladies Furs, Hoods, Breakfast Suits, Chignons and all sorts of chair Goods, Velvets and other Cloths, cannot be surpassed. His prices are moderate and orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

His stock of Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Fice Goods and Dress Goods are offered at and below COST, in order to have his store fixed up for a regular

Millinery and Ladies Furnishing Store.

People visiting our next State fair would find it to their advantage to call at 48 Fayetteville St., Oct. 18.

Boys and Girls Wanted.

WANTED at Sixpenny 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 eighteen years, with each family. An early application with good reference will insure employment.

JAMES NEWLIN & SON.

S. H. WEBB,

Attorney at Law,

Oaks,

Orange County, N. Carolina.

WILL practice in Alamance, Orange and Chatham. Collection of Claims a speciality. Feb. 1872.

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.

Prompt attention given to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams and the highest prices for Tobacco guaranteed. Bring us the "read."

J. C. WILKERSON,

J. C. STEPHENS,

J. M. COVINGTON,

Proprietors.

Nov. 29th.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

FOR SALE.

Cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Hillsboro. Will tan on shares for one half. Hides left at my house or at the yard will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Nov. 13m. HAYWOOD BEVERLY.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE

RALEIGH N. C.

SITUATED on the Principal Street in the center of the City, convenient to all the Public Buildings, Banks, Business Houses, &c.

Accommodations equal to any Hotel in the South and attendance at Hillsboro for one dollar per week. They furnishing their own food, for tourists see hand bills.

J. R. BUDY.

EVERY BODY USES Callous' Eye Water.

It has no equal.

hundred years by the blind and bigoted nations of the earth were never more complete or appalling.

The prayer of Mr. Voorhees was excellent, and to be thoroughly appreciated must be read in full.

.....RIP WINKLES.....

WAKE Forest College has a revival.

STATESVILLE is to have another paper,

W. G. BROADFOOT, of Fayetteville is dead.

TARBORO has had two fires and the loss considerable.

THERE was frost in Wilmington the 28th of March.

The "oldest inhabitant" in Newbern is a spinning wheel.

HOOPER'S Seminary in Wilson has sixty-five young ladies.

SEVEN boats ply between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THE Raleigh News says that Sion Rogers' disabilities will be removed.

MAJ. John Hughes of Newbern is mentioned by Craven for LA. Governor.

IN cultivating the earth in Wilmington a coffin with a colored baby was found.

AT the second days sale at Taylor's Warehouse in Oxford a number of wagons brightened up appearances.

WILLIAM Whitford of Newbern has made his maiden speech as a young politician. He had better pick another business.

AT a "meeting" held in Newbern one hundred and six delegates were appointed to the Greensboro convention. Not half enough.

William Montrose of Wilmington undertook to kindle a fire with a can of Kerosene. Had to buy him another suit of clothes.

S. D. WATTS of Raleigh went to "help raise" a balloon in Capitol Square and upset a can of burning alcohol. His face is now all wrapped up in a rag.

SAMUEL FRANKIN, an old Mexican soldier, who got drunk last year at Ruffin and mounted a horse hitched to a rack and rode to Yanceyville and sold the horse, has been pardoned out of the Penitentiary by Gov. Caldwell.

The agent for De Castro in Wilmington offered the captured correspondent of the New York Herald one hundred dollars a night to use a private box at the theatre and let him announce on the bills "that he would be there."

ROTATION OF CROPS.

There can be no doubt a strict rotation of crops is necessary to entire success in this country; or, in fact, in any other country. And we may find a good reason for it laid down in the following propositions by a most eminent French agricultural chemist:

1. Every plant has a tendency to exhaust the soil.

2. All plants do not exhaust alike.

3. All plants of different kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner.

4. All plants do not restore to the soil the same quantity of manure.

5. All plants differently affect growth of weeds.

From these fundamental principles, the following conclusions may be drawn:

That however well a soil may be prepared, it cannot long nourish crops of the same kind in succession, without becoming exhausted, for every crop impoverishes a soil in proportion as more or less nutritious matter is consumed by the plant cultivated.

Perpendicular rooting plants, and such as shoot horizontally, ought to succeed each other. Plants of the same kind should not return frequently in a circle of cropping; neither should two crops equally favorable to the growth of weeds succeed each other. Such plants as greatly exhaust the soil, as grains, should only be sown when the land is in good condition, and in proportion as a soil is found to exhaust itself by successive cropping, plants that are least exhausting should be cultivated.

CHIRS from the Wilmington Star.

An old widower says that a miss is as good as a mile—of old women.

A fashion reporter out West says: "Miss A. wore no jewel but consistency."

Lamont says we may as well be happy, as 'we are going through the world for the last time'.

It is said that there are more beautiful women in Lima, Peru, than in any other city of its size in the world.

After leap year party dinners the ladies go up stairs and indulge in ondy cigars, while the gentlemen criticize each other's attire.

"If you don't give me a dime," said a young hopeful to his mamma, "I know a boy who's got the measles, and I'll go and catch them."