

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

(TERMS---\$2 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE)

New Series---Vol. 1, No. 46---

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

---Old Series, Vol. 53

THE North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.

OF RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, AND All classes of Insurable Property, AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.
All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing. It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of Property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALE, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents, Hillsboro, N. C., May 25th.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.
CAPITAL \$200,000

OFFICERS:
Hon. Kemp P. Battle, President.
F. H. Cameron, Vice President.
W. H. Hicks, Secretary.
Dr. E. B. Haywood, Med. Director.
Dr. W. I. Royter, Asst. Med. Director.
J. B. Buchanan, Attorney.
G. H. Perry, Supervising Agent.

DETECTORS:
Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Hon. Tod H. Caldwell, Hon. John W. Cunningham, Col. T. M. Holt, Hon. Wm. A. Smith, Dr. W. A. Hawkins, Hon. John Manning, Gen. W. R. Cox, Col. L. W. Humphreys, C. Tate Murray, Col. Wm. B. Anderson, John H. Williams, Col. Wm. L. Sanders, R. Y. Moore, Hon. Wm. Kay, J. J. Young, J. J. Davis, John H. ...

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Paid in Capital \$500,000.
Designated Depository of the United States and Financial Agent.
W. H. WILLIARD, President.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Make collections in any part of the country at low rates.
DIRECTORS:
C. Dewey, W. H. Williard, A. S. Merrimon, R. S. Tucker, W. J. Hawkins, A. G. Lee, W. G. Upchurch.
Nov. 15th 6m.

Citizens' National Bank

OF RALEIGH, N. C.
Authorized Capital, \$500,000.
DEAL IN Government and other securities.
Nov. 14th 6m.

WILSON'S Liver Remedy

A sure and permanent Cure for all diseases caused by a deranged Liver, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Fevers, Nervousness, Impurity of the blood, Melancholy, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pains in the Head, and all kindred diseases.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.
HOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Prepared only by WILSON & BLACK, Charlotte, N. C.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WHEN, HOW AND WHERE WAS IT WRITTEN?

Messrs Editors:
There is much of interest in the above question from one of your correspondents, in the Observer of the 14th, and how much easier it is to ask than to answer. There is nothing left us but to gather what we can from the records and traditions of the men of that day, who were in that Congress, and especially from the immortal committee who were assigned to draw up the wonderful paper. It is well known that the committee were as they were named, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. John Adams says in his Autobiography, 'The committee had several meetings in which were proposed the articles in which the Declaration was to consist, and minutes were made of them. The committee then appointed Mr. Jefferson and me to draw them up in form, and clothe them in proper dress. The sub-committee met and considered the minutes, making such observations on them as occurred.' He goes on to say that Jefferson desired him to make the draft which he declined for several reasons, the last of which is, 'I had a great opinion of the elegance of his pen, and none at all of my own.' In a letter to Timothy Pickens, dated the 6th of August, 1822, as to the origin of the Declaration of Independence, he expressed the same recollections, and says that Jefferson said, 'Well, if you are decided, I will do as well as I can' and he replied, 'Very well, when you have drawn it up, we will have a meeting.' He goes on: 'A meeting we accordingly had, and we couched the paper over. I was delighted with its high tone and the flights of oratory with which it abounded, especially that concerning negro slavery, which, though I know his sub-committee would not oppose. There were other expressions which I could not have inserted, if I had drawn it up, particularly that which called the King tyrant. I thought this too personal, for I never believed George to be a tyrant in disposition and in a nature; perhaps believed him to be deceived by his courtiers on both sides of the Atlantic, and in his official capacity only, cruel. I thought the expression too passionate, and too much like scolding, for so grave and solemn a document, but as Franklin and Sherman were to inspect it afterward, I thought it would not become me to strike it out. I consented to report it, and do not now remember that I made or suggested a single alteration. We reported it to the committee of five. It was read, and I do not remember that Franklin or Sherman criticized anything. We were all in haste, Congress was impatient, and the instrument was reported, as I believe, in Jefferson's handwriting, as he first drew it. Congress cut off about a quarter of it, as I expected they would, but they obliterated some of the best of it, and left all that was objectionable, if anything it was. I have long wondered that the original draft has not been published. I suppose the reason is the vehement philippic against negro slavery.' Benjamin J. Lossing in his Lives of those Signers, gives the original draft, and this letter to Richard Henry Lee, four days after.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1776.
Dear Sir:—For news, I refer you to your brother, who writes on that head. I enclose you a copy of the Declaration of Independence, as agreed to by the House, and also as originally framed; you will judge whether it is the better or the worse for the critics. I shall return to Vir ginia after the 11th of August. I wish my success may be certain to come before that time; in that case, I shall hope to see you, and not Wythe in convention. The business of Government, which is of everlasting concern, may you receive your aid. Adieu, and believe me to be,
Your friend and servant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Webster, in his discourse on the Lives and Services of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, talks in this wise: 'The merit of this paper is Mr. Jefferson's. Some changes were made in it at the suggestion of other members of the committee, and

others by Congress, while it was under discussion. But none of them altered the tone, the frame, the arrangement, or the general character of the instrument. As a composition, the Declaration is Mr. Jefferson's. It is the production of his mind, and the high honor of it belongs to him clearly and absolutely. To say that he performed his great work well, would be doing him injustice. To say that he did excellently well, admirably well, would be inadequate and halting praise. Let us rather say, that he so discharged the duty assigned him, that all Americans may well rejoice that the work of drawing the title deed of their liberties developed upon him.'

Everett talks in the same strain upon a like occasion: 'This trust devolved on Jefferson, and with it rests on him the imperishable renown of having penned the Declaration of Independence. To have been the instrument of expressing in a brief, decisive act, the concentrated will and resolution of a whole family of States; of unfolding, in one all-important manifesto, the causes, the motives, and the justification of this great movement in human affairs; to have been permitted to give the impress and peculiarity of his own mind to a charter of public right, destined—or, rather, let me say, already elevated—to an importance, in the estimation of many, equal to anything human ever borne on parchment, or expressed in the visible signs of thought, this is the glory of Thomas Jefferson.'

Lossing, in his introduction to his 'Lives of the Signers,' says a few verbal alterations were made by Adams and Dr. Franklin, and that it was submitted to Congress on the 26th day of June. On the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee made the great move for independence, by offering his celebrated resolutions, which was incorporated in the instrument: 'Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be, totally dissolved.'

On the 11th of June the committee was appointed. The time 'when' lies, then, between the 11th and the 28th. There having been, according to John Adams, 'several meetings of the committee,' and one or more meetings of the sub-committee (Jefferson and himself.) The instrument must have been drawn within the space of two weeks, and probably within one. We have not seen 'how' it was drawn. The ideas are not original, but were long the expression of the public mind, which were then to take a more positive shape, and were to become the language of the Colonies united as separate States. The grouping, or as Webster has it, 'the composition,' was Jefferson's. His was the style—the rhetoric.
As to the place 'where,' Jefferson said to Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Ticknor, when they visited him in 1824, 'in reply to a question of Mr. Webster's: 'The Declaration of Independence was written in a house on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth—not a corner house, Heiskell's Tavern, in Fourth street, has been shown for it, but this is not the house.' This, in brief, is what we find as to the most eloquent State paper, bearing upon the question asked by your correspondent, lying scattered through revolutionary history and tradition. It was well in these centennial days to revive all that is known of those liberty-loving men who gave birth to a free government, based upon the will of the people, and teach their virtues to the rising youth, who have much to do with our history as a nation at the end of an other hundred years.
HERVEY.
FERRILL, ON THE HUDSON, August 16.

SAVAGE LIFE IN AFRICA.

Human Sacrifices and the Amazons in Dahomy.

An Englishman, Mr. J. A. Sketehly, has just returned from Dahomy, on the west coast of Africa, and is now furnishing some interesting illustrations from his sketchbook to the Illustrated London News. For six months Mr. Sketehly was the guest of the King, by whom he was very hospitably treated. He is the only white man that has been admitted in the private apart-

ments of the King. There is no town of Dahomy. The capital is merely one of the royal palaces with official residences for the high officers and the servants; while the Amazons reside within the palace in long, barn-like buildings immediately outside and surrounding the King's private apartments. At each of his nine palaces there are 4,000 of these Amazons.

Before Sketehly was admitted to the palace he went through ceremonies lasting three days, during which he was created a prince of the royal blood, a duke, and a general of the army, but not of the Amazons. He was then permitted to see the various customs. He was an eye-witness to the grand annual ceremony when the principal human sacrifices take place.

For the sacrifices called the Men-hoo-wo, the king reclines on a wicker-work lounge in his palace. He wears only a blue cotton robe, as he considers his dignity so great that he can afford to dress in ordinary clothing. Neither the king nor the members of the royal family ever dress in gaudy attire.

Above the king's head an umbrella is extended, and this is gorgeous with scarlet, blue and yellow figures, cut on with a knife from velvet, silk and damask. The Amazons sew the pieces together, so as to form emblematic devices. The bird is indicative of royalty. None but the princes of Dahomey are allowed to adopt it. The top of the umbrella is surmounted by a wooden ornament, representing a man with a bird in his hand.

The Amazons are seated around the king. Between them and the people a number of bamboo rods are placed in a line upon the ground. Any man who crosses one of these rods suffers immediate death. Soldiers bring in the victims—slaves taken in war, and generally old men. They are gagged by means of a stick up the whole throat, and tied at the back of the head. Their hands are fastened together, and they are firmly bound to baskets which are carried on the soldiers' head. Their bodies are entirely naked, save a single cloth around the loins. Conical hats are kept on their heads until just before decapitation. The prime minister lies prostrate and receives in that position a message from the king to the victims. This message is to be carried to the father of the present king, who died about nine years ago. For their subsistence on the way he gives them each a bottle of rum and beads of cowries. The men are then taken to a platform twenty feet high in an adjacent court yard; there they are cast head long still bound to the baskets. The executioner then cut off their heads and exhibit them to the people; after which they are placed on wood on altars or ornaments, the palace gate. Three days afterwards the heads are taken within the palace, where they are cleaned by the Amazons, and then used for State drinking cups, ornaments for drums, flagstaves, and other purposes. The bodies of the victims are dragged by the crowd through the market place, and are finally thrown into a ditch outside Dahomey, where the hyenas soon make short work of them. Thousand of skeletons are in this ditch, but not a skull. The men appear to have no fear of death. Mr. Sketehly states that he has frequently looked into a man's face just at the moment when he was about to have his head cut off, and not a muscle seemed to indicate either motion or fear.

The present king is more merciful than his predecessors were. He is endeavoring to reduce the fearful sacrifice of human life entailed upon him on his accession to the throne by the custom of the country. He generally spares the lives of half the number of victims intended for sacrifice. No women are ever killed for sacrifice, although they like the men are brought out on the heads of the Amazons, to be carried around the court yard.

THE LOVERS.

The following charming picture is another specimen in that 'Devil's Progress' from whose experiences you published last week 'The Dying Hebrew's Prayer' to which, it is sufficient praise to say, it is a worthy pendant.

A. M. K.
He stood beside a cottage lone,
And listened to a lute,
One summer eve, when the breeze was gone,
And the nightingale was mute;

The moon was watching on the hill,
The stream was staid, and the maple still.
To hear a lover's suit,
That—half a vow, and half a prayer—
Spoke less of hope, than of despair;
And rose into the calm, soft air—
As sweet and low
As he had heard—oh, woe! oh, woe!
The flutes of angels, long ago!
By every hope that earthward clings,
By faith that mounts on angel-wings,
By dreams that make night shadows bright,
And truths that lurk our day to night,
By childhood's smiles and manhood's tears,
By pleasure's day and sorrow's year,
By all the strains that fancy sings,
And pangs that time so surely brings,
For joy or grief—for hope or fear,
For all hereafter—as for here,
In peace or strife—in storm or shine,
My soul is wedded into thine!
And not a spoken word;
And, yet, they made the water start
Into his eyes who heard,
For they told of most loving heart,
In a voice like that of a bird!
Of a heart that loved though it loved in vain,
A greeting—and yet not in pain!—
A love that took an early root;
And had an early doom,
Like trees that never grow to fruit,
And early shed their blood!
Of vanished hope and happy smiles,
All lost forever!
Like ships that sail for sunny isles,
But never come to shore!
A flower that, in its withering,
Preserved its fragrance long;
A spirit that has lost its wing,
But still retained its song!
A joy that could not, all, be lost!
A comfort in despair!
And the Devil fled, like a lated ghost
That snuffs the purer air;
For he felt how lovers' spell,
Suzanne knew that love, as 'strong as death,'
Is far too strong for Hell;
And, from the country of its birth,
Brings thoughts—in sorrow or in mirth—
That sanctify the earth,
Like angels, earthward tempo-driven,
And waiting to return to heaven!
Richmond Enquirer.

HOW TO BE POLITE.
Do not try too hard to be polite. Never overwhelm your friends by begging them to make themselves at home or they will soon wish they were there. Show by your actions rather than your words that you are glad to see them. Have enough regard for yourself to treat your greatest enemy with quiet politeness. All petty slights are merely meanness, and hurt yourself more than any one else.
Do not talk about yourself or your family to the exclusion of other topics, what if you are clever, and a little more so than other people, it may not be that other folks will think so whatever they ought to do.
It may be interesting to you to talk over your ailments, but very tiresome for others to listen to.
Make people think you consider them pleasant and agreeable and they will be pretty apt to have a pleasant impression of yourself.
Treat people just as you would like to have them treat you.
It is much easier to lose the good opinion of people than to retain it; and when any one does not care for the good opinion of others, he or she is not worthy of respect.
Do not excuse your house, furniture, or the table you set before your guests. It is fair to suppose their visits are to you, not to your surroundings.
The whole machinery of social intercourse is very intricate, and it is our business to keep all places of possible friction well supplied with the oil of politeness.

A Terra Haute editor, who speaks with the air of a man who has discovered a new fact by experience, says that the way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

A correspondent of the New York Mail says that a kissing lady with an Elizabethan ruff on is about as much fit as embracing a circular saw in full motion.

'Who dat hit me?' Where, dat I am term? were the exclamations of a astonished Elmira darkey, after being thrown something like a hundred feet by a locomotive.

THE SITE OF ANCIENT TROY.

A recent number of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung contains a letter from Dr. Schleimann, which gives some further particulars of his discoveries on the site of Ilium. In the early part of July the Doctor found the great circular wall of Troy, and subsequently, in the immediate vicinity of Priam's palace, he struck a large copper object of singular form which claimed his attention, the more that he discovered gold behind it. To save the treasure from the cupidity of his workmen and preserve it for the benefit of science, he ordered his assistants to quit work and as soon as they were out of sight he, with the assistance of his wife, succeeded in cutting out the treasure, which proved to be the royal jewel box mentioned in the 'Iliad.' In and around it were jeweled vases, goblets and bowls, Homeric talents and Trojan spears and finally, in a hidden corner, the key to the treasury-box. In the largest vase he found two magnificent golden head bands and one frontlet, and four splendid pendants of gold—these lay fifty six golden earrings of most singular design, and thousands of very small rings, dice, and buttons of gold. Then followed six golden brooches and seventy four chains used for adorning the temple. Dr. Schleimann expresses the hope of finding more treasure.

A letter from Japan says that a 'Life of Washington' is announced by a Yeddo publisher. This literary novelty is brought out in no less than forty four volumes in the Japanese characters, and is profusely illustrated in the highest style of the art. Washington is represented in the clothes and fashion of the present day, and with a moustache, carrying a cane, and accompanied by a Skye terrier. He is gazing at a lady with a train, a Grecian bond, and a hideous waterfall. As it is the first attempt of the kind, and as it is a great curiosity in itself, the book would be a great addition to the collection of a bibliomaniac.

According to analysis, the dried onion contains from 25 to 30 per cent. of gluten, and ranks in this respect with the nutritious pea and the grain.
It is not merely as a relish that the way-faring Spaniard eat his onion with his humble crust of bread; but it is because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds, beyond what its bulk would suggest, to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—Extract from Monthly Report of Department of Agriculture for July.

The Memphis Appeal says 'let it be understood, once for all, that what Mr. Davis says Mr. Davis is alone responsible for.' Then, Mr. Davis, met us at Philippi. We should have invited you before, but were afraid we should have to meet the whole Southern Confederacy.
If Ames should be elected Governor of Mississippi Butler will rule his feeble-minded son-in-law, and be the real Governor of the State. In that case we should witness the conjunction of the 'Father of Lies.'

The President is not a member of any religious order, and troubles his head very little about church matters. The only doctrine that he believes in is that of *reti presents*.
Ex-Governor Foot, in his 'Reminiscences' is exhibiting too much spleen against Mr. Jefferson Davis. Mr. Davis's friends may have forgiven Mississippi for her repudiation and all that sort of thing, but they can never forgive her the wrong she did the upper house of Congress when, in electing a United States Senator, she put her Foot in it.—Courier Journal.

DURHAM WAREHOUSE. Is the place to send your fine TOBACCO REAMS and WALKER.