

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY

TERMS—\$2.00 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

New Series—Vol. 2 No. 20—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MARCH 25, 1874.

Old Series, Vol. 54.



FALL 1873. FALL 1873.
NEW GOODS.
HICKSON & TYACK,
DANVILLE, VA.

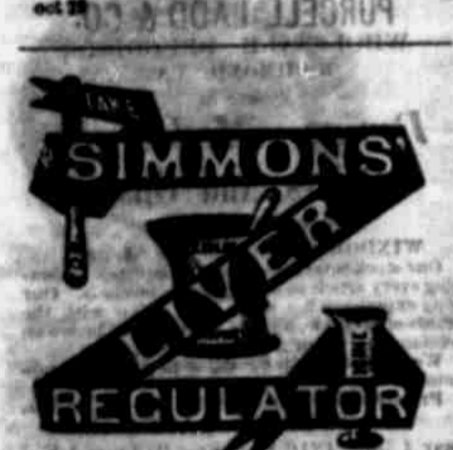
Are now receiving their Fall Stock of
Dry Goods,

Recently purchased in the best Northern Markets, and embracing all the latest styles of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions, BLEACHED & BROWN DOMESTICS, Blankets, Shawls, Bed-Quilts, Bed-Spreads, Cambrics, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, and all the fabrics of the CHARLOTTESVILLE WOOLEN MILLS. No widely known and highly celebrated for its quality. We have added very largely this season to our stock of

BOOTS and SHOES
And have selected these goods with great care being able to warrant every pair sold. Our assortment of GAITHERS, BOGS, and Floor Oiled, Dog Mat, &c., is unequalled and prices are very much lower than last year for same quality goods. In the
CHOCKERY & GLASS-WARE STORE,
We have added largely to the assortment, and are exhibiting a beautiful variety of FANCY PAINTED Tin Chamber Sets, Printed TOILET SETS, TEA SETS, in plain china and Gold Band, Fancy Teas, Knives and Forks, Corals, Wafers, &c.
IS THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT.
We keep always on hand
Kerseys, Tea, Coffee, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Sugar, &c.
at the lowest market price.

IN THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.
We have received a nice lot of Walnut
Bed-Steads and Bureaus
from the WEST, at prices very much below those ordinarily asked. We have also a beautiful assortment of
Walnut Chamber Sets, Fancy Painted Sets, Chairs, Wash-Stands, Bed-Steads, &c.
We respectfully refer to the above stock as being SUPERIOR in extent and variety. We have never before shown such a large stock of furniture and the public to give us a call before purchasing.

HICKSON & TYACK,
DANVILLE, VA.



SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY
This celebrated medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE
Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine,
Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and respectability. Contact physicians concur in its merit.

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in
Malarious Fevers, Head Complaints, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.
It is the cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists, Feb. 1st.

\$10 TO \$20 per day. Agents want of every where. Particulars free. A. B. BLAIR, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU!

The only known remedy for
BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

And a positive remedy for
Gout, Gravel, Strictures,
Diabetes, Dyspepsia,
Nervous Debility, Dropsy.

Non-retention or impotency of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Obstruction of the
BLADDER & KIDNEYS.
SPERMATORRHOEA.

Lecorrhoea or Whites, Discharge of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder
Coliculus Gravel or Brick-dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the
Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings,
Existing in Men, Women and Children.

No Matter What the Age!
Prof. Stead says: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined."

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Depot, 104 Duane St. New York.
A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.

Sold simply for Paupers, free.

Nervous and Debilitated OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.
Dr. J. B. DYOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to receive medicine. Send for the Guide to Health, Price 50c.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.

LEE'S MODESTY.

[Ben Hill's speech before the Georgia Branch of the Southern Historical Society.]

There were many peculiarities in the habits and character of Lee, which are but little known and which may be studied with profit. He studiously avoided giving opinion upon subjects which it had not been his calling or training to investigate; and sometimes, I thought he carried this great virtue too far. Neither the President, nor Congress, nor friends could get his views upon any public question not strictly military, and no man had as much quiet, unobtrusive contempt for what he called "military station and political generals." Meeting him one day in the streets of Richmond, as I was going out, and he going in the executive office, I said to him, "General, I wish you would give your opinion as to the propriety of changing the seat of Government, and going further South."

"That is a political question, Mr. Hill, and you politicians must determine it. I shall endeavor to take care of the army you must make the laws and control the government."

"Ah, General, I said, but you will have to change that rule, and express political opinions; for, if we establish our independence, the people will make you Mr. Davis's successor."

"Never, sir," he replied with a firm dignity that belonged only to Lee. "That, I will never permit. Whatever talents I may possess, (and they are but limited,) are military. I think the military and civil talents are distinct, if not different, and full duty in either sphere, is about as much as one man can qualify himself to perform. I shall not do the people the injustice to accept high civil office with whose questions it has not been my business to become familiar."

"Well, but General, I insisted, history does not sustain your view. Caesar, and Frederick of Prussia and Bonaparte, were all great statesmen, as well as great generals."

"And all great tyrants, he promptly rejoined. 'I speak of the proper rule in republics, where, I think, we should have neither military statesmen, nor political generals.'"

"But Washington was both, and yet not a tyrant," I repeated.

"And with a beautiful smile he said: 'Washington was an exception to all rules, and there was none like him.'"

"I could find no words to answer, further, but instantly I in thought said: Surely Washington is no longer the exception, for one like him, if not even greater, is here."

"A right, old hoss, I'll be there," said an Alabama boy, when sentenced to be hanged.

SEPARATION OF THE STATES. A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

A friend has called our attention to a remarkable prophecy contained in the following extract from an old work entitled "Recollections, &c., of the Reign of George III., by a member of Parliament." Whatever may be the force of the author's reasons, how near he came to the truth, the past few years too sadly tell.

"These States form a Federative Republic. They have neither King, nor nobility, nor Established Church.—The English language and the English love of liberty, prevail throughout the whole confederacy. The facility with which landed property may be acquired and brought into cultivation, fixes in the inhabitants a disposition to migrate; a propensity which will much facilitate the extension of agriculture and the rapid population of the country."

"On the sea-coast the active spirit of the people leads them to commerce and the fisheries; and when compelled to become a military State, they have shown the most courageous exertions. It is visible that they are capable of presenting themselves as a formidable naval power. Great Britain, France and Spain are the only naval powers of much consideration now in Europe; and even the most formidable of these—I mean Great Britain—would find it difficult to carry on a naval war with the United States of America. It is true Great Britain at present possesses on that continent one naval port and arsenal, viz: Halifax. If deprived of this, Great Britain would find it extremely difficult to carry on a naval warfare and British America could not long be defended, except at an expense which could not be borne."

"The United States may now be considered as holding a high rank in the intercourse between themselves and the several States of Europe. The facility of acquiring landed property, naturally leads the people to apply themselves to agriculture, rather than to manufactures; and it is more for the interest of the Americans to bring land into cultivation, than to establish manufactures. The judicious conduct of the British Government has, in many places forced the Americans to establish manufactures; and machinery will be used with more advantage in a country where the population is thin, than it can be in a country like Great Britain, where the manufacturing population may be, perhaps, too great."

"The application of the steam engine to the navigation of rivers, affords an advantage to America, almost beyond calculation. The inhabitants of the upper parts of her great rivers, will easily be supplied with everything that commerce can present."

"The United States will be decided. If the whole continent of North America formed but one State, it could only be controlled by a despotic government, but the happiness of man requires that governments should be free. One of the circumstances which at present contributes the most to the inhabitants of the United States, is that they have occasion for so little government. The facility with which subsistence can be acquired, removes the temptation to criminality. Whenever a division of the United States takes place, most probably it will not be in the first instance, a separation of the Northern from the Southern States; through this separation will most probably at one time or other take place. But the first division probably be, of the Western States from the Eastern. That immense plain which is watered by the Mississippi with her attendant streams, is naturally separated from the Eastern States by ranges of mountains, and the difference of soil, climate, produce and occupation will create that opposition of interest which leads to separation. But though this separation may be attended with bloodshed, it will ultimately be beneficial to the country."

A GOOD TRUE STORY.
A story of the panic of '57' which has the merit of being strictly true, was recently told us by a gentleman familiar with facts in the case. The firm of Cannon & Brothers, wholesale merchants in New Albany, in this State, seeing that the panic was developing into a formidable monster, and fearing an entire break-up of their business, gathered themselves together in council to discuss the expediency of closing up their business until, after the trash had passed over. To go on seemed utter destruction; bank notes were at a discount, and goods sunk immediately to ruinously low prices. Paper would be falling due that it would be impossible to meet if the business was discontinued, and yet it seemed quite as unlikely that it would be met if the house did not close. One member of the firm suggested that liberal advertising might float them through the troubled waters safely, and argued that the very dullness of the times would be the means of drawing special attention to their advertisement, if they were happily constructed. This argument won at last, and the other members of the firm gave their consent to make the trial. Accordingly a bargain was that evening made for one-half page of the next morning daily paper. The advertisement contained the

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information that bills on certain banks that were at a discount would be received by this firm at par. The result was magical. Money poured into the hands of Messrs. Cannon Brothers in such lavish quantities that the panic passed by the other side, while their less discerning neighbors went to the wall by the dozens. They spent thousands of dollars in advertising throughout the entire "hard times," a proceeding which was not only very profitable to them, but an absolute benefit to the public. The junior partner of this firm still resides in New Albany, one of the wealthiest and most honest citizens. —Manufacturers' and Real Estate Gazette Indianapolis, Ind.

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The trial of the claimant to the Tichborne estate in England, on charges of perjury committed during the trial for the possession of the estate, has been concluded with a verdict of guilty and a sentence to fourteen years of penal servitude. The trial has been a long one, having lasted one hundred and eighty days, and its result effectually extinguishes the pretensions of the claimant to the Tichborne estate. The case will live as one of the most celebrated in law records, and a popular interest will be long attached to the man himself, who has had the audacity to assume a title that did not belong to him in order to get possession of a vast property. Whether he be William Orton, the butcher, or some other person, it has been, it appears, well settled that he is not a Tichborne. The following is a resume of the extraordinary case:

Roger Tichborne, oldest son of Sir James Tichborne, after being educated in France and at Stonyhurst, and serving for a while in the army as an officer of carabiniers, set sail for South America, in 1851, after which he was never seen again in England. His travels and his life ended or were supposed to have ended, when the ship Bella, on which he set sail at Rio de Janeiro for New York, foundered at sea. His mother refused to believe him dead, and advertised for him for several years. At last she was rewarded by hearing from Australia that her son was alive and well, and she got letters purporting to be from him, in which he stated that he had been picked up at sea and carried to Melbourne. In 1866 the would be Sir Roger, in the person of the claimant, reached England. Robert's father was dead; the claimant was recognized by Lady Tichborne as her son. In a year or two she died, before the case came to trial; meanwhile almost every other member of the family denied his identity. The suit instituted by him for the possession of the title and estate, commenced on the 10th of May, 1871, and continued, with little interruption, until July 7, when an adjournment for some months was had. The case was resumed in November, and the claimant's case completed on January 15, 1872. Sir John Duke Coleridge, then Attorney General, on that day began his opening address for the defence, occupying five weeks in its delivery. On March 4th the jury having just listened to the testimony of Lord Bellaw, to the effect that he had tattooed the real Sir Roger when he was at school, and the claimant being unable to show any tattoo marks, were induced to state to the court that they had heard enough testimony. Two days afterwards the claimant's case was withdrawn from before the court. Lord Chief Justice Boville who had presided at the first trial, therefore issued a warrant for the arrest of the claimant on the charge of perjury, and his bail was fixed at £50,000, but he was soon bailed out by his enthusiastic partisans. On April 25, 1873, he was put on trial before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Hawkins conducting the prosecution, and Dr. Kenally the defence. The testimony for the prosecution was closed on the 2nd of December last. The defence was then opened, and concluded on the 14th of January. The summing up for the prosecution was finished on January 28, and on the ensuing day Chief Justice Cockburn began the charge to the jury, which has proved almost as tedious as the speeches of counsel. The verdict of guilty was an unexpected one, for there were two men on the jury who were regarded with great suspicion. The two trials of the case have cost the government alone fully \$2,500,000, the counsel receiving enormous fees, and witnesses being brought from Australia and this country at great expense. Altogether the case has been a marvellous one.

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He turned back into his study, and Dick was never troubled any more.

JEW'S WITH BLACK SKIN.—In the city Cotochin (Hindostan) and its neighborhood live nearly two thousand colored Jews. They are not quite so dark skinned as the Ethiopian negroes. They are Israelites in the full sense of the word, and faithfully worship the God of their ancestors. According to their own statement their origin is as follows: The conquest of a portion of the East Indies by Europeans opened to the commercial world the road to unlimited wealth, and the prospect of getting rich attracted adventurers from all parts of the world. Among these were many young Israelites from Bagdad, Basora and Yemen, who came to seek their fortune. After establishing themselves they purchased female slaves from the natives, a number of whom married their masters after they were converted, and from these intermarriages the present population of Cotochin is descended. But an account of their color they are under a ban; neither the Israelites of Bagdad nor the white Jews of their own locality will intermarry or otherwise associate with them.

Patrick, the widow Maloney, tells me that you stole one of her finest pigs. Is it correct? "Yes, yer honor. 'What have you done with it?' 'Killed it,' and ate it, yer honor. 'Oh, Patrick, Patrick! When you are brought face to face with the widow and the pig, on the Great Judgment Day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?' 'Did you say the pig would be there, yer reverence?' 'To be sure I did.' 'Well, then, yer reverence, I'd say, Mrs. Maloney, there's yer pig.'"

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

In December, 1873, the Grand Lodge of Masons ordered the opening of an Asylum, at Oxford, for the protection, training and education of indigent and promising orphans. Several weeks were occupied with preparations, and, in February, 1873, the work began. Some foresaw nothing but failure, and predicted that spontaneous donations would not sustain such an institution. Others determined that as far as its success depended on them, their whole duty should be performed. Lodges, Churches, Benevolent Societies, and liberal individuals have supported it by their voluntary contributions, and many helpless and homeless orphans have been placed where wholesome food, comfortable clothing, and faithful instruction will make them intelligent citizens. The laws of the land afford but little protection to orphans, and the hard of avarice often holds them in sad and shameful slavery. Legislators disregard their appeals. Orphans cannot vote, their fathers are all dead, and the rich seldom espouse the cause of their poor relations. Careful observation has shown that, by close economy, every orphan may be fed, clothed and taught, for five dollars a month. In order that different sections of the State may be represented, and that the most urgent and most needy applicants may be admitted, about two hundred orphans should be kept in the Asylum, their expenses will amount to twelve thousand dollars a year. To ensure the permanence of the institution and the continuance of its work, there ought to be some provision for its support for at least five years. If sixty Lodges, Churches, Benevolent Societies, or individuals, will each pay one hundred dollars every year for five years; if twenty Lodges, Churches, Benevolent Societies, or individuals will each pay fifty dollars a year for five years; and if one hundred Lodges, Churches, Benevolent Societies or individuals, will each pay twenty-five dollars each for five years, the people will then appreciate the value of the work, and in some way make it permanent. Thus, for food, clothing, and instruction, twelve thousand dollars a year may be raised, and smaller contributions will supply furniture and fixtures. Will the friends of orphans raise this amount? The question is now before them.

Direct contributions are earnestly solicited. No contribution should be given to those who wish to grind their axes at the expense of the Orphans, neither should public attention be diverted by new schemes for raising money out of others. When people feel for Orphans, they should feel in their own pockets and contribute as the Lord has prospered them. Contributions for this year, and pledges for future years should be sent to the Superintendent, at Oxford.

J. H. MILLS, Superintendent,
J. N. NICHOLS, Grand Master.

A SALT WATER TARTAR.

Hon. Rufus Choate, the great lawyer, rarely failed to show mental supremacy anywhere, and generally came off with flying colors from any play of wit with judge, lawyer or witness. But occasionally, when teasing a witness, he found his match and was silenced. Here is a case:

Choate, in an important assault and battery case at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship Challenge, on the stand, and badgered him so for an hour, that Dick got his salt water up and hauled by the wind to bring the Keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony, Dick had said that the night was dark and rainy.

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked—
"Was there a moon that night?"
"Yes, sir."
"Ah, yes! a moon—"
"Yes, a full moon."
"Did you see it?"
"Not a mite."
"Then how do you know there was a moon?"

"The Nautical Almanac" said so, and I will believe that sooner than any lawyer in the world."

"What was the principal luminary that night, sir?"
"Binocular lamp aboard the Challenge."
"Ah! you are growing sharp Mr. Barton."
"What in blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?"
"Be civil, sir! And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the equator in?"

"No—your'e joking!"
"No, sir, I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me."
"I shan't."
"Ah! you refuse, do you?"
"Yes; I can't!"
"Indeed! You are the chief mate of a clipper ship, and you are unable to answer so simple a question!"
"Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew there was no latitude at the equator."
"That shot silenced the great lawyer."

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The Pacific Rural Press thus sums up the object of the Patrons of Husbandry:

1. The embodiment of labor and the producing classes.

2. Bringing more closely together the producer and consumer.

3. Mutual instruction. The lighting up of labor by diffusing a better knowledge of its aims.

4. Social culture.

5. Mutual relief in sickness and adversity.

6. Prevention of litigation.

7. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

8. The overthrow of the credit system.

9. Building up and fostering home industry.

10. Mutual protection to husbandmen against sharpers and monopolists.

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information that bills on certain banks that were at a discount would be received by this firm at par. The result was magical. Money poured into the hands of Messrs. Cannon Brothers in such lavish quantities that the panic passed by the other side, while their less discerning neighbors went to the wall by the dozens. They spent thousands of dollars in advertising throughout the entire "hard times," a proceeding which was not only very profitable to them, but an absolute benefit to the public. The junior partner of this firm still resides in New Albany, one of the wealthiest and most honest citizens. —Manufacturers' and Real Estate Gazette Indianapolis, Ind.

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information that bills on certain banks that were at a discount would be received by this firm at par. The result was magical. Money poured into the hands of Messrs. Cannon Brothers in such lavish quantities that the panic passed by the other side, while their less discerning neighbors went to the wall by the dozens. They spent thousands of dollars in advertising throughout the entire "hard times," a proceeding which was not only very profitable to them, but an absolute benefit to the public. The junior partner of this firm still resides in New Albany, one of the wealthiest and most honest citizens. —Manufacturers' and Real Estate Gazette Indianapolis, Ind.

END OF THE TICHBORNE CASE—REVIEW OF THE TRIAL.

The trial of the claimant to the Tichborne estate in England, on charges of perjury committed during the trial for the possession of the estate, has been concluded with a verdict of guilty and a sentence to fourteen years of penal servitude. The trial has been a long one, having lasted one hundred and eighty days, and its result effectually extinguishes the pretensions of the claimant to the Tichborne estate. The case will live as one of the most celebrated in law records, and a popular interest will be long attached to the man himself, who has had the audacity to assume a title that did not belong to him in order to get possession of a vast property. Whether he be William Orton, the butcher, or some other person, it has been, it appears, well settled that he is not a Tichborne. The following is a resume of the extraordinary case:

Roger Tichborne, oldest son of Sir James Tichborne, after being educated in France and at Stonyhurst, and serving for a while in the army as an officer of carabiniers, set sail for South America, in 1851, after which he was never seen again in England. His travels and his life ended or were supposed to have ended, when the ship Bella, on which he set sail at Rio de Janeiro for New York, foundered at sea. His mother refused to believe him dead, and advertised for him for several years. At last she was rewarded by hearing from Australia that her son was alive and well, and she got letters purporting to be from him, in which he stated that he had been picked up at sea and carried to Melbourne. In 1866 the would be Sir Roger, in the person of the claimant, reached England. Robert's father was dead; the claimant was recognized by Lady Tichborne as her son. In a year or two she died, before the case came to trial; meanwhile almost every other member of the family denied his identity. The suit instituted by him for the possession of the title and estate, commenced on the 10th of May, 1871, and continued, with little interruption, until July 7, when an adjournment for some months was had. The case was resumed in November, and the claimant's case completed on January 15, 1872. Sir John Duke Coleridge, then Attorney General, on that day began his opening address for the defence, occupying five weeks in its delivery. On March 4th the jury having just listened to the testimony of Lord Bellaw, to the effect that he had tattooed the real Sir Roger when he was at school, and the claimant being unable to show any tattoo marks, were induced to state to the court that they had heard enough testimony. Two days afterwards the claimant's case was withdrawn from before the court. Lord Chief Justice Boville who had presided at the first trial, therefore issued a warrant for the arrest of the claimant on the charge of perjury, and his bail was fixed at £50,000, but he was soon bailed out by his enthusiastic partisans. On April 25, 1873, he was put on trial before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Hawkins conducting the prosecution, and Dr. Kenally the defence. The testimony for the prosecution was closed on the 2nd of December last. The defence was then opened, and concluded on the 14th of January. The summing up for the prosecution was finished on January 28, and on the ensuing day Chief Justice Cockburn began the charge to the jury,