

The Hillsborough Recorder.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.
Superior Court—27th March 1874.
William C. Cheek, Plaintiff
against
Nannie E. Cheek.

IT appearing in the affidavit of the Court that Nannie E. Cheek is a non-resident of the State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, notifying the said Nannie E. Cheek to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange at the Court House in Hillsboro on the 8th Monday after 1st Monday of March 1874, and answer the complaint which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, and for the defendant take notice that if she fail to answer the said complaint at that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk.
Superior Court.
April 8th 74 6m.

BRAGG IN THE FIELD.

A reporter of the St. Louis Globe lately interviewed Gen. Bragg, who was in that city, on the 27th of the battle of Chickasaw, and the many disputed points concerning it. Next to Vicksburg, this battle, in which Gen. Bragg commanded the Confederate forces, was the most important in the Southwest. It appears that he had not really as many men in his command as has since been supposed. He went into the battle with 39,000 and before 8 o'clock in the morning he had lost 17,000 of them. Of these, over 16,000 were killed and wounded. The Federal loss was also very great. Gen. Bragg is represented as emphatic in his statements, that he could not have followed up his victory by capturing the Federal army, which he estimates as two to one or more than his own. He promised the Globe reporter to give more accurate statement of the matter when he reaches his home and has access to his papers and documents.

Our minds are like ill-burned red-hot iron when they have little to carry they rise a prodigious ladder; when heavily laden they neither creak nor rumber.

ANACT

To amend chapter 32 of the Act of Assembly known as "Battle's Revised," which chapter is entitled "Crimes and Punishments," and chapter 33, "Battle's Revised," entitled "Criminal Proceedings."

WHEREAS Great expense is incurred by Counties, and sometimes unnecessary hardships are imposed upon persons charged with petty offences by reason of the long time between their imprisonment upon the charge and a regular term of the Superior Court of the County; and whereas, it is desirable for these and other reasons to increase the present jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to hear and finally determine criminal charges and actions for petty offences within the Constitutional limits; now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,

SECTION 1. Chapter thirty-two of the Act of Assembly, known as "Battle's Revised," which chapter is entitled "Crimes and Punishments," shall be amended as follows:

SEC. 2. Section forty-three shall be amended by adding thereto as follows: The punishment for this offence shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 3. Section forty six shall be amended by adding thereto as follows: The punishment for this offence shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 4. Section eighty five shall be amended by adding thereto as follows: The punishment for this offence shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 5. Section one hundred and two shall be amended by adding as follows: When the owner or one of the owners of an estate in possession, the party injured shall complain of the injury before a Justice of the Peace of the County in which the offence is charged to have been committed before the regular term of the Superior Court of the County next after the commission of the offence, and shall fail to state in his complaint that the damage exceeded ten dollars, the punishment, upon conviction of the offence, shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 6. Section one hundred and eleven shall be made to read as follows: In all cases of assault without intent to kill, and when no deadly weapon has been used and no serious damage done, and when the party injured shall make complaint before a Justice of the Peace for the County in which the offence shall have been committed, and shall ask the Justice finally to determine the action, in such case the punishment shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 7. Section one hundred and twelve shall be amended by adding as follows: The punishment for this offence shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 8. Section one hundred and sixteen shall be amended as follows: The punishment for this offence shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 9. Section one hundred and seventeen shall be amended by adding as follows: The punishment for this offence shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 10. Section one hundred and nineteen shall be amended by striking out the following words: "As both in the discretion of the Judge of the Superior Court or Justice of the Peace before whom the case shall be tried."

SEC. 11. Section one hundred and twenty shall be amended by striking out the same words as are stricken out in section one hundred and nineteen.

SEC. 12. Section one hundred and thirty-nine shall be amended by striking out all thereof after the words "shall be deemed a trespass and guilty of a misdemeanor," and inserting in place of the words stricken out: The offence shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars or by imprisonment not to exceed one month, and it shall be cognizable only before a Justice of the Peace of the County in which it is committed, who may release the party on his giving a recognizance, with or without security, for his industrious and peaceable deportment for one year or less from the date thereof or may also impose on him a punishment not to exceed that above mentioned.

SEC. 13. Chapter thirty-three of an act known as "Battle's Revised," shall be amended by adding thereto as follows: Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine in the manner prescribed in this chapter, "Criminal Actions," for the offences described in section twenty (20), forty-three (43), forty-six (46), eighty-five (85), one hundred and two (102), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and sixteen (116), one hundred and seventeen (117), one hundred and nineteen (119), one hundred and twenty (120) and one hundred and thirty (130), of chapter 32 of "Battle's Revised," whereby said chapter thirty-two (32) as amended by this act, or by any other law now in force, or which may hereafter come in force, the punishment of the

offence cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 14. Section one hundred and nineteen (119) of said chapter thirty-three shall be amended by striking out the following words: "That the offence was committed in his township."

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 16th day of February 1874.

J. L. ROBINSON,
Speaker of the House.
C. H. BROGDEN,
President of Senate.

Certified to by W. H. HOWERTON,
Sec of State, March 5th 1874.

LANGUAGE OF THE CLOUDS.

The colors of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good evidence. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather and a ruddy sunrise, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellowish sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, and feathery, the weather will be fine. If the edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual lines betoken wind and rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

JOAN D'ARC'S ARMOR.

A historical curiosity has just been placed in the Museum of the Invalides, namely, the suit of armor which Charles VII presented to Joan of Arc, and which the heroine went to deposit at St. Denis after having been wounded under the walls of Paris. It is composed of steel plates, weighs about fifty pounds, and in every respect resembles the one in the Pierrefonds collection, which the Maid of Orleans wore at the moment when she fell into the power of the enemy in making a sortie from Compiegne.

In his late book Gen. Joseph E. Johnson says: "The Confederate States began the war with 120,000 arms of obsolete models, and 700 of recently adopted weapons, rifled muskets, and the United States with about 450,000 of the old and all of the modern arms that had been made since the adoption of the new model, about the middle of General Pierce's administration, when Jefferson Davis was at the head of the War Department, except, however, the 700 held by the Confederacy. The equipped field batteries and fixed ammunition of all kinds were in the North, as well as the establishments for the manufacture of arms and preparation of ammunition, except that at Harper's Ferry, which, being on the border, was abandoned by the United States, after an attempt to destroy it, which left little beside the machinery.

As a travelling party were riding through Palestine the attention of a certain American was called to the reputed seat of Moses' tomb. "Moses who?" says Jonathan. "Why the great Moses who led the Children of Israel through the desert for forty years." "How far is that?" "Three hundred miles, maybe." Upon which the American remarked: "The Chicago and Northwestern would have taken 'em thru', I guess, in eight hours."

How rapidly the organization of the farmers is proceeding may be learned from the January circular of the National Grange. Since the middle of December there was an increase of 1,506 Granges and the whole number is now over 11,000. The largest increase took place in the former slave States, where 565 new Granges were formed, against 459 in the Western States. The national membership of the Granges now numbers 780,000.

It is said that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid has been added, then lightly wipe it off, and, after a few hours, set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of this improvement remains unexplained.

A lady in the county was unwise enough to fit out her boy of five with fishing tackle. Soon she heard a shout from the barn yard, and found that one of her easy-bellied boys had swallowed the hook and was fast winding up the line in her crop. Of course she was greatly troubled, but all the comfort she got from the young fisherman was this: "Don't worry, mother. I guess she'll stop when she gets to the pole."

A lawyer in Bucyrus, Ohio stated at a temperance meeting that, having seen his father killed by the carelessness of a drunken man, he took a solemn oath never to drink again. "Since that time," he continued, "I have never broken that oath, at least not very much."

Parents will hold pannies as well as pounds.

LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.

It is always interesting to know under what circumstances a poet has framed an immortal poem or sonnet or song. As I happen to know something of the origin and birth of many of Longfellow's poems, let me divulge a few secrets in regard to them. The "Psalm of Life" came into existence, on a bright Summer morning in July, 1838, in Cambridge, as the poet sat between two windows at the small table in the corner of his chamber. It was a voice from his inmost heart and he kept it some time in manuscript, unwilling to part with it. It expressed his own feelings at that time, when he was rallying from the depression of a deep affliction, and he hid the poem in his own heart for many months. He was accused of taking the famous verse, "Art is long and time is fleeting," from Bishop's poem, but I happen to know that was not in his mind, and that the thought came to him with as much freshness and originality as if nothing had been written before. "There is a reaper whose name is death" crystallized at once, without effort, in the poet's mind, and he wrote it rapidly down, with tears filling his eyes as he composed it. The fine ballad, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," was written in 1839. A violent storm had occurred the night before and as the poet sat smoking his pipe about midnight by the fire, the wrecked Hesperus came sailing into his mind. He went to bed, but the poem had seized him, and he could not sleep. He got up and wrote the celebrated verses. "The clock was striking three," he said, "when I finished the last stanza." It did not come into his mind by lines, but by whole stanzas, hardly causing him an effort, but flowing without hindrance.

One of the best known of all Longfellow's shorter poems is "Excelsior." The word happened to catch his eye late one Autumn evening in 1841 on a torn piece of newspaper, and straightway his imagination took fire at it. Taking the first piece of paper at hand, which happened to be the back of a letter received that night from Charles Sumner, Longfellow crowded it with verses. As first written down, "Excelsior" differs from the perfected and published poem; but it shows in its original conception a rush and glow worthy the theme and the other: "One Summer afternoon in 1849, as he was riding on the beach, 'The Skeleton in Armor' rose as out of the deep before him and would not be laid. The story of 'Evangeline' was first suggested to Hawthorne by a friend who wished him to find a romance upon it. Hawthorne did not quite coincide with the idea, and handed the theme to Longfellow, who saw at once all the essential qualities of a deep and tender idyl.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

A poor Arab travelling in the desert met with a spring of sweet sparkling water. Used as he was only to brackish wells, such water as this appeared to his simple mind worthy of a monarch, and filling his leather bottle from the springs he determined to go and present it to the Caliph himself.

The poor man travelled a long way before he reached the presence of his sovereign and laid his humble offering at his feet. The Caliph did not despise the little gift brought to him with so much trouble. He ordered some of the water to be poured into a cup, drank it, and thanking the Arab with a smile, ordered him to be presented with a reward. The courtiers around pressed forward, eager to taste the wonderful water; but, to the surprise of all, the Caliph forbade them to touch a single drop.

After the poor Arab had quitted the royal presence with a light and joyous heart, the Caliph turned to his courtiers and thus explained his conduct:

"During the travels of the Arab," said he, "the water in the leather bottle became impure and distasteful. But it was an offering of love, and as such I have received it with pleasure. But I will know that had I suffered you to partake of it, you would not have concealed your disgust, and therefore I forbade you to touch draught, lest the heart of the poor man should have been wounded.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW.

A horse thief on trial at Herndon, Mississippi, pleading insane; ex-Governor Clarke, who was acting as District-Attorney, argued thus to the jury: "If the prisoner is insane, he should be sent to Jackson to the lunatic asylum. It he is a thief he should be sent to the State penitentiary. It he is partly a thief and partly an idiot, he should be sent there to the State Legislature."

Another paper says, it transpires that Mark Twain was a soldier, having served two weeks with Jeff Thompson in the rebel army in Missouri. That he never made much of a military record is explained in a letter which he has just written to Thompson. He says: "We never won any victories to speaking of. We never could get the enemy to stay still when we wanted to fight, and we were generally on the move when the enemy wanted to fight."

Money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the lily of all.

GEN. SCOTT.

How Gen. Scott Didn't Fight a Duel.

Many little incidents of his administration are on record. The following is among them:

While Gen. Scott was Governor of Kentucky, an insignificant individual having a desire to distinguish his prowess, pretending some offence, singled out Gen. Scott, to whom he sent a challenge. The old veteran very properly refused to notice the challenge. Meantime the braggart had been ostentatiously speculating on the occurrence in advance, not anticipating the turn it took. After waiting in vain for an acceptance, and not even receiving an answer, he went personally to demand an explanation.

"General Scott, you received my challenge?"

"Your challenge was delivered."

"But I have neither received an acknowledgment nor an acceptance of it."

"I presume not, sir, as I have sent neither."

"But of course you intend to accept?"

"Of course I do not."

"What, not accept my challenge? Is it possible that you, General Scott, brought up in the army, decline a combat?"

"I do with you, sir," coolly answered the hero.

"Then I have no means of satisfaction left but to post you as a coward."

"Post me as a coward! Ha, ha, ha! Post away, sir; but if you do you will post yourself as a liar, and everybody will know it."—[Reminiscences of ex-Gov. Charles Scott, in Vanceburg Kentuckian.]

MAKING BURGLAR USEFUL.

A brave woman of Boston, who refused to have her name made public, was left in charge of several children last Thursday night, and, one of them being taken sick, she summoned a woman-servant, to carry a prescription to an apothecary for some medicine, but the servant came, frightened out of her wits, saying that there was a burglar concealed in a certain closet. The woman went straight to the door, and said, "If there is anybody in this closet, let him come out!" whereupon a big, sinister-looking negro stepped forth. The woman then, with the utmost coolness, handed him the prescription, saying: "Take this to the nearest apothecary's and get it filled; there is a sick child in the house. The black burglar left without a word. Meanwhile the woman, who became a little faint, called a neighbor. The latter was about to go to the apothecary's for the medicine, when the clerk called with it, saying that a negro had brought the prescription and their disappearance.

A man went into a butcher's shop, and, finding the owner's wife in attendance, in the absence of her husband, thought he would have a joke at her expense, and said: "Madam, can you supply me with a yard pork?" "Yes, sir," said she. "And then, turning to a boy, she added: 'James, give that gentleman three pig's fat.'

An old lady hearing some one reading about a congressman-at-large, rushed to the kitchen door shouting "Sarah Jane, Sarah Jane! don't you leave the clothes vat all night; mind I tell you: for there's a congressman at large!"

If you are in a hurry, never get behind a couple that are courting. They want to make so much of each other that they wouldn't move quick if they were going to a funeral. Get behind your jolly married folks, who have lots of children at home, if you want to move fast.

A lady of Washington county, New York, is a mother of a large family of children, and they are all rather diminutive. A few days after the birth of the youngest, a little niece of the lady called to see the baby. After looking at the tiny specimen for a few minutes, the lady girl said: "Aunt Maria, don't you think it would be better to have 'less of 'em and 'lvs 'em bigger."

A colored Mississippi legislator lately proposed a bill to make each member of the legislature, present and future, a bona fide attorney and counsellor at law. His reasoning was direct: "For," said he, "if we know enough to make de laws, why don't we practice 'em? Sure enough, why not?"

The new style of osth is out. Mr. Marrowit ordered her husband to peel the onions for dinner before he left the house yesterday, and Mr. Marrowit, bringing down his hat upon the table with much emphasis, observed, "May I be cremated, Ma'am, if I do!"

Some members of Congress are of the opinion that Congress will adjourn at the 20th of June, while others are of the opinion that an adjournment will not take place until July.

A small boy arose at a Sunday-school concert and began quite glibly: "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell—and fell"—(there his memory began to fail him)—"and fell by the roadside, and the thorns sprang up and choked him."