The Hillsborough Recorder.

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New Series---Vol. 2. No. 45--- | HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 16, 1874. | ---Old Series, Vol. 54.

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[illegible]

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FINANCES OF ORANGE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the County funds for the year ending 1st September 1874:

Special Tax on Real and Personal Property and Poll,		$12,407 28
General Tax on Real and Personal Property,		4,632 14
Poll Tax for support of Poor,		1,017 50
Rail Road Tax,		309 79
Retailers License Tax,		275 00
Merchants and other dealers,		853 44
Quarterly tax on Spirits,		231 54
Hotels and Restaurants,		18 15
Insurance Companies,		42 25
Tobacco Warehouses,		43 25
Support of Lunatics from State Treasurer,		380 00
Bastardy Fines,		405 00
Marriage License,		55 84
Amount received from sale of old lumber,		4 85
		$20,196 03
Amount paid on old debt and current expenses,	$14,180 58	
" Supplies to Poor House,	1,382 28	
" Paid County Commissioners,	510 31	
" County Jail,	601 33	
" Repairs on Jail,	134 26	
" Clerk Commissioners,	297 05	
" Errors in listing Taxes,	84 05	
" Insolvents,	253 00	
" Exemptions from poll tax,	44 00	
" Insolvents Little River Township 1872,	4 00	
" Insolvents Chapel Hill Township 1872,	51 00	
" Extra allowance to Clerk Superior Court, by order of Court,	225 00	
" Support of Lunatics,	380 00	
" Sheriffs Commissions,	916 20	
" Extra allowance to Sheriff,	200 00	
" Treasurers Commission,	472 94	$20,196 03

JOHN LAWS, *Clerk.*

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the School Fund for the year ending July 1st 1874:

Amount brought forward from last settlement,		$7,686 92
Tax on Real and personal Estate,		1,898 28
Tax on Poll,		3,561 25
Tax on Rail Road,		36 88
State apportionment,		478 80
		$1[illegible],562 13
By Teachers Wages, Building, repairing &c	$6,092 85	
" Paid county Examiners,	12 00	
" Insolvents,	442 75	
" Disabled Polls,	77 0[illegible]	
" Errors in listing Property,	4 98	
" Insolvents in Little River Township 1872,	6 00	
" Insolvents in Chapel Hill Township 1872,	76 50	
" Sheriffs commissions,	244 45	
" Treasurers commissions,	152 62	
" Balance in hands of Treasurer,	[illegible]	$1[illegible] 13

JOHN LAWS, *Clerk.*

Sept. 9 4w.

FALL ELECTIONS.

The number of approaching political conventions and elections throughout the States indicates that for the next two months the American people will be much given to politics. The autumn begins next Tuesday with the biennial State and Congressional election in Vermont, and on the following Monday the same programme is to be followed in Maine. [illegible] important elections in [illegible], Ohio and Nebraska, and others of minor consequence in Georgia and South Carolina. West Virginia closes the month with an election for Congressmen, and then comes the grand finale on the 3d day of November, on which day twenty-seven States and Territories will hold elections, and over two hundred Representatives in Congress will be chosen. In twenty-one of the States officers are to be chosen and fifteen Governors are on the list. In the other States where State officers are to be chosen, such as Secretaries of State, Attorney Generals and Judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected. The Territories choose one Delegate each to the Forty-fourth Congress. Party Conventions have already been held in about one-third of the States. Democratic State Conventions have been held in five States. In Maine Joseph Titcomb was nominated for Governor. In Vermont the State ticket is headed by W. H. H. Bingham. In Indiana a State ticket headed by John E. Neff for Secretary of State, was nominated, and in Alabama, a State ticket headed by Geo. S. Houston for Governor, was put in the field. In Tennessee, James D Porter, Jr., was nominated for Governor. The Democrats of Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania, held their Conventions on Wednesday last, and now follow those of Arkansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey and New York—all coming between now and the 23d of September.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 3.—On the one hundredth and tenth ballot, the vote stood —Stephens, 20½; Cumming, 17½. The name of Cumming was withdrawn, and at half-past 4 o'clock this morning, (the convention having been in session all night) a motion was made by Gen. Jenkins to make the nomination of Mr. Stephens unanimous. This was done at the request of Major Cumming, who appeared before the convention. Mr. Stephens was declared the nominee and the convention adjourned.

Small, ragged, barefooted boy to gallus colored gent with a valise—"Say, boss, shall I carry your satchel for you?" Colored gent to small boy—"No, go way dare; I'se gittin' a quarter for carryin' dis down myself."

A STANDING ISSUE.

If reconstruction, after nine years' trial, has proved such an utter failure as Republicans now assert it to be, the fact shows the folly of letting that party botch the job again. Let the Federal Administration keep its hands off, and let the States work out their own salvation. No other power can do it for them.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We begin to think that it is the settled purpose of the Republican managers to keep the negro question open as long as that party continues in existence. The negroes have for nine years been the fuel that has supplied the Republican election fires. If, as appearances seem to indicate, the negro is to be used in the approaching elections and in the next Presidential campaign to fire the Northern hearts and to perpetuate the great sectional party, then indeed will there be good ground for the apprehension that the South is doomed to a never-ending agitation, and the country to all the evils of continued disunion. So long as the negroes can be used profitably by party managers, so long these unscrupulous men will probably use them. A final closing up of the disturbing question would deprive them of an element that they have found useful in time of political need. Hence it may be their policy to keep it as a continuing issue for many years to come.

But may we not hope that the returning good sense of the American people and a revival of patriotic sentiment will at some not distant day rebuke and sweep away those bad men who are sacrificing country to party?—*Richmond Whig.*

The president has signed the following commissions: Adam Woolf, Surveyor of Customs, Nashville, Tenn.; W. L. Ryerson, Receiver of Public Moneys for a district of lands subject to sale at La Mesilla, New Mexico; Lawrence Lalloin, Register of Land Office at La Mesilla.

The Attorney-General has rendered a decision that the revised statutes of the United States do not materially change the rule existing previous to their passage relating to the collection of tonnage tax on American and foreign vessels in the ports of the United States. He is of the opinion that the law requires the payment of the tax once within one year by every vessel entering from any foreign port. Vessels from or to Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, the Society Islands, the British Provinces of North America, &c., which heretofore paid the tax under a different ruling, are embraced in the rule as above stated.

The ready money system—Dunn, or be done.

ORE KNOB COPPER MINES.

We clip from the Patriot and Herald, a paper printed at Marion, Va., which we have the pleasure of placing on our exchange list, the following extracts from notes of a visit to the above mines by the senior editor of the Patriot. The account will repay perusal, and gives an insight into the mineral wealth of North Carolina. It would seem that others are sharp enough to discover and appropriate stores, the existence of which is so stoutly denied by some here at home.

ORE KNOB,

as the mountain peak upon which the mine is situated is called, is situated in Ashe county N. C., 46 six miles southeast of Marion (the nearest railroad depot) and ten miles east of Jefferson, the county site of Ashe county. The existence of copper upon the Knob has been known for some twenty-five years, but the magnitude of the deposits was not suspected until the present company obtained possession of it. To show how little was suspected of its immense value, we will mention that it was sold in 1848 for the magnificent sum of eleven dollars, and was afterwards bought by Mr. John Martin, now a resident of Ashe county, for fifty dollars. It was worked on a small scale before the war by a Tennessee company, who had no works upon the ground, but hauled the ore by a roundabout way to Wytheville for shipment. The present company, composed of Messrs. S. S. Clayton, Geo. Small, Jno. S. Williams, James Clayton, and others, all of the city of Baltimore, is incorporated with a working capital of three million dollars: and that sum is far short of the real value of the Knob, which contains, all things considered, one of the most valuable and extensive veins of copper ever discovered in America.

The vein of copper, which extends transversely through the Knob, is a true fissure, and has been traced a distance of nearly 1,200 feet. The depth of the vein is not known, as the deepest shaft yet sunk is 152 feet, and the ore is still beneath, and extends to an indefinite depth; fissure veins have rarely been worked down to any bottom. The width of the vein where cross-cuts have been made is from twelve to fourteen feet; and it is safe that it will average at least ten feet in width. The ore will yield an average of twelve to twenty per cent. of copper. The immense value of the Ore Knob mine will be seen when we state, upon the authority of experienced miners, that a three foot vein of copper ore, yielding from 3 to 6 per cent. of copper, is considered a good paying vein.

Seven shafts have been sunk to the vein, the deepest of which is, as before stated, 152 feet. A gallery about 650 feet in length has been run through the vein. In sinking the shafts and running the gallery at least three hundred thousand dollars worth of ore has been taken out, which is now being worked up by the company. It sounds almost incredible that this vast amount of ore should have been taken out while merely opening the vein and preparing for mining, but the ore is there to speak for itself.

The company when they first commenced operations shipped a considerable quantity of the ore to market, but they have now erected extensive works for the extraction of the metal at the mines. The process of making copper is as follows: The ore is first crushed, and then ground to an impalpable powder; after which it is 'roasted' in furnaces for the purpose of driving off the sulphur which it contains. The copper is then extracted from the ore by the wet process, discovered and patented by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt of Boston, and Prof. Jas. Douglas Jr. of Quebec, Canada. This process, which is put into operation at Ore Knob for the first time on a large scale, is a very simple and economical method of extracting the metal and will, we think, be adopted universally when its merits become known, and will be a large source of revenue to the distinguished chemists who are its discoverers.

By the process of Professor Hunt and Douglas, the ore, after the 'roasting' process, is put in a bath of chloride of iron, made by mingling salt and copperas. This is thoroughly stirred and the copper is dissolved. After the copper is thoroughly dissolved the liquor is allowed to stand for some hours, in order to allow the heavier particles of matter to subside; then the liquor, with the copper in solution, is drawn off into tanks filled with scrap iron; the result is the precipitation of the copper on the iron in the shape of cement, or sponge copper. The liquor after giving up its copper, is used over again, indefinitely. The company is shipping the cement copper to market at present; but as soon as furnaces can be erected for which preparations are now making, the copper will be refined at the mine and shipped to market in ingots. The present daily production of copper is about 4,500 pounds, the marketable value of which is about $1,100. By the first of January next it is expected that the daily production will be 16,000 pounds, worth, at the present price of the metal, about $4,000. The company have at present about 325 men in their employ, and their payments amount to $6,000 monthly.

The first year's work the present company purchased Ore Knob over two years ago, but spent a considerable time in perfecting their title to the property, so that they only commenced active mining operations about one year ago. In that short space they have done an extraordinary amount of work. They have built six roasting furnaces, which by January 1st will be increased to twenty-six; forty-four tanks, with a capacity of 4,000 gallons each; drying-house, engine-houses, store-houses, offices, a large boarding-house for the employees, and quite a number of other buildings. A handsome and commodious cottage has been built as a residence for the manager. When we look upon the numerous buildings with which the Knob is covered, it seemed almost incredible that this place was covered with native forest but little more than a year ago; but such is the fact. We were forcibly reminded of the magical growth of the railroad towns of the West. We suspect that the Old North State has not witnessed such a rapid metamorphosis of 'forest into city' for many a day. Witnessing what has been done the past year, we were prepared to give entire credence to the statement of the energetic manager that by July 1, 1875 he expected to have a town of 2,000 inhabitants upon Ore Knob. With such energy and 'push' as have been displayed there, very few things are impossible.

In addition to the vast amount of work done at the mine the company have repaired the road from Ore Knob to Marion, and for a considerable portion of the way have made an entirely new road, so that it is now one of the best mountain roads in the Southwest, whereas before they commenced operations the route was well nigh impassable for a good portion of the year. We understand that it is the intention of the company to make a movement the coming autumn to McAdamize the road from this point, whatever it is needed. In this they ought to, and doubtless will, receive the cordial co-operation of the counties through which the road passes. The benefits of such a road to the people of the counties of Smyth, Grayson and Ashe cannot be over-estimated.

EL DORADO IN THE BLACK HILLS.

El Dorado has often been sought and sometimes found, and the far West is undoubtedly the place to look for it. Now in the Black Hills a region has been discovered which is probably as rich in mineral wealth as California, and will become another promised land for the gold hunters. The evidence that the Black Hills and the surrounding country are filled with the precious metals does not rest upon the assertions of land speculators, who wish to encourage emigration, but upon the official report of General Custer, which we printed yesterday. The General found no hostile Indians, but he found gold in paying quantities in the water courses, and indications that it exists in large quantities in the hill. Iron, silver, plumbago and gypsum were to be discovered. There is likely, therefore, to be a rush of enterprising spirits to the new gold fields, and this is likely to result in a speedy and permanent settlement of the region, as General Custer says that no portion of the United States has a richer pasturage or purer water, and that the building stone is inexhaustible, with plenty of wood for centuries. The country is well adapted for agricultural uses, and grain, especially wheat, can be largely produced. These advantages will be ultimately even more important than the immense stores of mineral wealth. Taken as a rule, next to a custom house, El Dorado is most often found in a well conducted farm.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. Edward V. Valentine, the Richmond sculptor, has just returned from a visit to the Vermont quarries, where he selected and has had sent to this city a very large and splendid piece of snow white marble, from which he will fashion his celebrated recumbent figure of General Robert E. Lee (now in plaster), intended for the tomb of that renowned Confederate leader and hero at Lexington, Va. As a work of art this of Mr. Valentine's has been spoken of in terms of highest praise. When it shall be put in all-enduring marble it will, indeed, be worthy of his fame. Mr. Valentine brought with him a number of skilled workmen, who will immediately commence to develop the statue.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

DANVILLE TOBACCO STATISTICS.—The number of pounds of manufactured tobacco (tax-paid in August) amounted to 80,8[illegible] pounds. The tax on this was $[illegible]. The tax on cigars was $[illegible]. The miscellaneous taxes amounted to $274.32. In August, last year, the number of pounds was [illegible]. The tax was $[illegible]. The above does not include the 5,294 pounds exported to Canada.—*Times.*

A GENTLEMAN, on presenting a lace collar to his adored one, said carefully, "Do not let any one else rumple it." "No, dear," she replied, "I'll take it off."

"If I should die dear, where would you go?" "Go? Go after your insurance money," was the reply of a fond wife.

THE MILITARY RAID.

The following admirable views upon Grant's new military raid on the South are from the Norfolk *Landmark*:

General Grant knows, as every man who can read, knows, that if any violation of law have taken place recently in the South, they have been entirely unconnected with politics, and have had nothing whatever to do with the rights of the negro or his political status. They were not either directly or indirectly connected with politics, and we do not believe that there has been an election riot or fray in the South in the last year.

The only case where the negroes as such have been badly treated, took place in Tennessee, and that outrage, for outrage it was, was promptly repudiated and reprobated by the indignant protest of the white people of Tennessee, and every effort is now being made by the Governor of that State to bring the offenders to justice. He has offered a reward of five hundred dollars each for their apprehension, and has instructed the sheriff of the county to spare no effort for their capture, and placed the whole power of the State at his disposal, if necessary, to detect, arrest and punish the murderers. Indignation meetings have been held in the principal cities of the State, and its leading citizens, including ex-Governor Harris, Jefferson Davis and Gen. Forrest, have denounced the perpetrators of the crime; Forrest himself offering to lead a posse to effect their arrest. What more could have been done?

There is no doubt that there are bad men in the South, as there are bad men in the north, but one might as well have charged a political object upon the peaceable citizens of New York when the assassins of Foster and their confederates made the street cars of that city the shambles of their butchery, as to charge the acts of these desperadoes to any political feeling among the whites of the south. If a negro commits a theft it is not fair to charge the larceny on the radical party as to charge lawlessness on the conservatives masses of the south because a white man commits an assault. Of course, the object of all this is to introduce armed troops, to be used for the purposes of the radicals in the coming elections. And to do it the more effectually, these troops are to be under the command, not of their ordinary chief, the Secretary of War, who probably is a man of some scruples, but they are to be directed by the most bitter, the most unprincipled, the most reckless, of all the bad men who surround the throne of President Grant. When the King of England desired to prostrate most effectually the liberties of his subjects, he found a pliant tool in the law officer of the Crown, and the name of Jeffreys became infamous. We doubt whether the President of the United States has ever read English history, but by a strange coincidence, he uses for the purpose of subjugating our liberties the same means that James found so suitable to his ends, and Attorney General Williams will form a fitting companion piece for Judge Jeffreys in the historic gallery.

AN INTELLIGENT SHEPHERD DOG.

An instance of extraordinary intelligence is given by a correspondent of Land and Water. The gentleman who witnessed the event was a short time since on a visit to Scotland, and during one of his walks he came across some men who were washing sheep. Close to the water where the operations were being carried on, was a small pen in which a detachment of ten sheep were placed handy to the men for washing. While watching the performance, his attention was called to a shepherd-dog lying down close by.—This animal, on the pen becoming nearly empty, without a word from any one, started off to the main body of the flock, and brought back ten of their number and drove them into the empty washing-pens. The fact of the dog bringing back exactly the same number as had vacated it, he looked upon at first as a strange coincidence, a mere chance. But he continued looking on, and much to his surprise, as soon as the men had reduced the number to three sheep, the dog started off again and brought back ten more, and so he continued through the afternoon, never bringing one more, nor one less, and always going for a fresh lot when only three was left in the pen, evidently being aware that during the time the last three were washing, he would be able to bring up a fresh detachment.

Two young men out riding were passing a farmhouse where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "He draws the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on.

Richmond, Va., August 20.—Ex-Gov. G. C. Walker was to-day nominated by the Conservative Convention to represent Richmond District, in Congress.