

# The Hillsborough Recorder

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. TERMS—\$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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## MARK THESE FACTS! THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Let the afflicted and distressed read the following:  
I have been afflicted with a severe case of Hemorrhoids, and have been unable to do my duty for several months. I have tried every remedy, but have found no relief. I have read of Holloway's Pills, and have purchased a box. I have taken them, and in a few days I am cured. I can now do my duty, and I am very much obliged to you for the relief you have given me. I have written this to let others know that your pills are a true and reliable remedy for Hemorrhoids, and for all other ailments of the bowels. I have written this to let others know that your pills are a true and reliable remedy for Hemorrhoids, and for all other ailments of the bowels.

## FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Invariably cure the following diseases:  
Disorders of the Kidneys.  
In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel, or with other ailments, the pills act in the most beneficial manner. They reach the liver and relieve it in curing all diseases of the bowels. They also act on the skin, and cure all cutaneous diseases, such as Eczema, Scabies, and all other ailments of the skin. They also act on the blood, and cure all diseases of the blood, such as Scrophulous Affections, and all other ailments of the blood.

## IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Some persons, in order to obtain a cheap copy of the pills, have been known to purchase a cheap copy of the pills, and to use it as a substitute for the real pills. This is a great mistake, and will do more harm than good. The real pills are the only ones that will cure the disease. The cheap copies are made of inferior materials, and will do more harm than good. The real pills are the only ones that will cure the disease.

State of North Carolina, Superior Court, ORANGE COUNTY, Nov. 15th '77. Joseph W. Latta in behalf of himself and all other creditors of Deaton Ray dec'd. Plaintiff, against Addon Mangum as Administrator of Deaton Ray dec'd. Defendant. THE Plaintiff in the above action, having instituted this special proceeding against the defendant as Administrator of the estate of Deaton Ray dec'd, and all other creditors of the said Deaton Ray, in behalf of himself and all other creditors of the said Deaton Ray, to compel him to account for the administration of the estate of the said Deaton Ray, and to pay the creditors of said estate what may be payable to them respectively. NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors of the said Deaton Ray to appear before me at my office in the Court House in Hillsborough, on or before the 30th day of December 1877, to the return day of this summons and file the evidence of their claims. GEO. LAWS, Clerk. Nov. 14, Superior Court.

State of North Carolina, Superior Court, ORANGE COUNTY, Nov. 5th '77. Dances Davis, John Garden and wife Frances Cardeus—Plaintiffs, against Christopher Davis, Nathan Carlton and wife Nancy Carlton, John W. Trice and Charles G. Trice, the last two being heirs of M. J. Trice—Defendants. Petition for Partition of Land. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Trice and Charles G. Trice, heirs of John W. Trice, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, a paper published in the town of Hillsborough, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear and answer before the Court at Hillsborough, on Monday the 25th day of December 1877, and answer in default to the complaint filed in the above entitled action on the 15th day of November 1877, the relief demanded in said complaint. GEO. LAWS, Clerk. Nov. 14, Superior Court.

A. W. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law, Hillsborough, N. C. PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

RAWLIGH Nov. 1st 1877. MISTAKE EDITOR. I think so how I am in the city of Rawligh you are after wanting to hear from me, on the money question as how I found it. Well, I come a purpose to get stamps, come with what I thought to be a goodhand; was told there was lots of money that it was the Government's business to see that it was made, and that there was places where it was kept, and that the Gov. used them as depositories and, expect them to assist all people to more craps. I says, now Mr. Editor, that was not my intention when I come. That was only what I had heard.

Being as how Mr. Editor I had run a Bug Bacon Factory for past six months on elips and whet stones, and scattered a few rations as currency. I went to dal place called "Bank" to get fixins to move plug. Well, it took stamps, and my heart was set on um. Well Mr. Editor I went in, put my hand down; says I, "Boss, here no acceptances for \$300 each back by no mortgages on 60 boxes, boxes and \$300 of Land notes. I want greens, "no go, say Boss. "Why not says I?" we are not allowed by our charter to take paper of that kind," says I, "Boss, I will make an individual instead of the corporation mortgage note and have a party indorse," "no," says the Boss. "There is but one name in your section we will loan you money upon, and that is the Government, and we'll let you have the greens," "I cannot ask you," says I, Mr. Editor, will you ask out Congressmen if this is the best they can do in Greens for North Carolina—no um to let our folks make a try at money making. If this is the best the Gov. can do, so um where the money is, and which is for, as if there is any made for the people—and if so what kind. Tell um we want some that will pass among the working men. It must be there was money in dat place Mr. Editor to move cotton and products to center spots—but tell um we want some that settlers, that the people can use in small in Kallina, and that it takes that kind for us. 800 Bales of cotton was handled dat day in Rawligh—at a cost of \$40,000 plenty of money in that place to do dat. It was in for dat, because it took its flight North by night; all dat money in date had it face North; tell um Mr. Editor we want some that go good Home faces on it, that is acquainted best at Home, some that will come to see a body. Mr. Editor there is no mistake about it: "There is no money made for the people," tell um soon skins want, Stamp Bacon. Tell um of Pilsbury. Tell um there was a Labor strike in 1877. Tell um there was on 29 Nov. a Thanksgiving day. Tell um there is a posing up of accounts and when the balance sheet is struck settlement will be had, and begun in Washington's land, say it not end in a fight between labour and capital in Brass and Blue of the Imperial Guards of America. Is my prayer.

WASHINGTON Nov. 24.—The observer at Kitty Hawk reports at 11:35 a. m. to the Chief of the Signal office, as follows: The United States man-of-war, steamer Huron, struck two miles north of No. 7 station at 1:30 a. m., with fore mast and mainmast gone. Assistance needed immediately. The sea is breaking over her, but several persons have already washed ashore drowned. Number on board about 155. No cargo.

The Huron was an iron screw propeller four years old, and five hundred and twenty-one tons, had been out from Fortress Moultrie twelve hours when the disaster befell her. The cautionary signals were displayed when she left. The Signal Service observer at Kitty Hawk reports at 3 p. m. that the steamer has just returned and reports that the Huron has gone to pieces. Thirty were saved. All the others perished. No assistance was rendered.

There is uneasiness for the torpedo boat. Alarm, round house to New York. Four officers and thirty men from the Huron were saved. Captain Ryan was lost. The signal observer at Kitty Hawk reports that assistance is wanted immediately. The men only half-dressed and the dead are uncreed for on the beach. The others who perished are still in the breaker. The Huron was commanded by George P. Ryan. There were fifteen marines on board the Huron. The scene of the disaster twelve miles South of Kitty Hawk.

## THE FLOOD.

The tremendous flood produced by heavy rains north of us, in a measure, cut us off from travel and freight communication with the outside world. Remains of a great destruction of bridges, &c., reached here on Sunday, but it was not until yesterday that the full extent of the damage was even approximately realized. The worst feature is the destruction of the immense bridges over the Roanoke river at Weldon, that of the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad having been swept away yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and that of the Seaboard & Roanoke road, succumbing to the pressure at 11 o'clock, thus blocking passenger travel for the present and the transportation of freight for weeks to come on the Atlantic Coast line. The Roanoke is said to have risen more rapidly and attained a higher point than at any time within the recollections of the oldest citizens.

The flood seems to have been equally damaging in its results on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, between Richmond and Charlotte, numerous important bridges having been swept away, including the large iron bridge near Lynchburg, which is said to have cost \$100,000, and the bridge across the James river at Richmond, thus effectually cutting off all communication by that route.

This will render the transportation of freight impossible for an indefinite period, by either the Atlantic Coast Line or the Air Line. As a result of this fact there must necessarily be a large demand for water transportation from this port, and we hear that efforts are being made by the railroad authorities at this place to induce the Old Dominion Steamship Company to send their steamers here. A similar effort, we understand, is being made by the authorities of the Richmond & Danville Railroad to have the steamers of that line to go to Morehead City, and receive freight by way of the Eastern Division of the N. C. Railroad to Goldsboro, and thence by the Atlantic Coast Railroad to this port. The bulk of the increased business, however, must necessarily come to this port, mainly in consideration of the superior railroad facilities enjoyed by Wilmington.

We may reasonably expect, therefore, a lively time in shipping circles for the next three or four weeks at least.

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WASHINGTON SOCIETY. THE OLD AND THE NEW DYNASTY. [Special Correspondence to the Philadelphia Times.] WASHINGTON, November 15.—Thought we, as a nation, may not be able to boast a "Golden Age," yet certainly we have passed through an Age of Gold. With every change of administration Washington experiences a social revolution. This is especially felt just now when the contrast is striking between the administration of Grant and Hayes.

Without intending to disparage General Grant and his family, I may assert that their elevation from poverty to more than affluence was to them a constant source of delight. The family enjoyed their position for the ease, the luxury and the magnificence that surrounded them. They liked rich people, and the Cabinet was selected with reference to their social and general qualities. The men were born vivants, and the ladies handsome and slow. Never before was Washington so gay and society so debonaire as during the eight years that General Grant ruled. It was expected that all officials should entertain lavishly. Dinners succeeded dinners, receptions followed close upon the dinners, and balls such as were never before attempted called forth the wonder and admiration of the strangers who were attracted to the city by the glitter and brilliancy of its society.

This led to much folly and extravagance. The small salaries of officials were inadequate to their desire for what was representative to the "Age of Gold." Officials were approached as they never had before by offers of partnerships in enterprises; commissions commensurate with the profits in the settlement of old and disallowed claims were accepted; and the revenues of the country, which they were bound to collect. The Age of Gold has led to innumerable scandals. It has hurried many from power to the penitentiary, and left others disgraced with foul imputations resting upon their character. The "Age of Gold" defied law for it could intervene between the criminal and justice. It subverted law to such an extent that those who were in high places, with powerful friends, felt secure in wrong doing. The "Age of Gold" emboldened crime to a fearful extent. It plotted such fiendish deeds as the "safe burglary," a crime worthy the darkest page in history since our boasted civilization. No one implicated in this transaction has ever been punished except by public opinion. The "Age of Gold" rendered it possible for an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to be known in jail as a common felon awaiting his sentence. This man frequently held the finances of the country in his power, for his chief was so incompetent that he was glad to have any one who could assume the responsibility of the office. During the "Age of Gold" the incompetents were put in the treasury that Wall street might be advantaged; in fact the Treasury was only an extension of that famous gambling concern.

But apparently the Age of Gold was prosperous. Fabulous prices were paid by the rich for their luxuries, and no one denied themselves the gratification of any pleasure. All seasons were alike for junketing and amusement. Every device was employed to make the winters gay and the summers ripe with enjoyment. The Age of Gold had its influence upon our theatres and all places of amusement. The public taste demanded something novel and sensational. Opera bouffe in the loudest and grossest style took place of refined regular opera. French plays of the worse kind were translated into worse English, being in the translation "sea the witty parts and leaving only gross obscenity. These plays have superseded the drama, and so the "babe has become vilified among all classes. The efflux of crime and immorality has come.

The new dynasty upon which we have entered is striking a change from that of the last—was that of the Puritans after the reign of license during the period of the cavaliers. The President, his wife and the Cabinet are plain folks. Mrs. Hayes has never known anything that could be called poverty. Good clothes are not novel to her. She has no taste for fery, and therefore the shop-keepers grumble. There are no handsome dashing ladies in the Cabinet. They are staid, sober matrons. There is no "babe," but as yet there are no developments concerning the operations of ambitious widows or maids. Robeson had no peace until it was an assumed fact that the dashing widow who became his wife had secured the prize. The death of one Mr. Boknap aroused the hopes of many aspirants who desired to fill the vacancy, but again were fair maidens overlooked and a widow coveted and obtained the prize.

The President and Mrs. Hayes decline all invitations to the theatre and places of amusement. Managers feel that they have lost good advertisements, since they can no longer notify the public that the President and family will occupy a private box during the performance on certain evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are very devout Methodists.

The White House and its inmates are exceedingly popular. There is a refreshing absence of pretension and formality. The President and his wife have courteous manners, which spring from kindness of heart. They are quick and ready in conversation, so that there are no awkward pauses. They are not afraid to converse freely and do not appear to put any restraint upon their utterances, as though they feared misrepresentation. This, too, is a contrast to the last regime.

KISSING. There is a great deal in a kiss. Adam's first kiss of Eve must have been a queer sensation—like the feeling of a man who first sets an oyster. In ancient Rome, a kiss was a religious ceremony. The nearest friend of a dying person, received his soul by a kiss, for the soul was supposed to leave the body through the lips. Pliny thinks the Roman woman began to degenerate when they kissed every body indiscriminately. Among the early Christians a kiss was the "seal of prayer." It was a sign of treachery in Judas, the betrayer. In our times a kiss means a good deal—from the kisses between two young ladies to the kisses recorded in the following stories. Here is number one: A tender swain reported to his fair one with letting a rival kiss her hand—a fact which she indignantly denied. "But I saw it," "Nay, then," cried the offended fair one, "I am now convinced that you do not love me, since you believe your eyes in preference to my word. Number two is also sharp and pithy: "A gentleman kissed a lady's hand in a fit of gallantry. She deliberately drew her glove off and dropped it on the floor. "Why do you do that?" he asked. "Oh," she replied, "I never wear soiled gloves." And I said he, picking it up and putting it in the fire, "don't like to see dirty things lying about."

THE UNITED STATES SENATE—Since 1871 the Republicans have lost sixteen Senators and gained one—not considering the seats now in dispute. The gain is in California and the losses are in the following States: Connecticut (2), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana (2), Illinois, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas (2). Unless a breaking up of parties should sooner occur, the Democrats will be certain during the next two years to make further gains of one Senator in each of the following States: Ohio, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Arkansas. In no State have the Republicans any prospect of gaining a seat, unless the Connecticut. It would therefore seem as well assured as anything can be politics that the control of the Senate will pass into the hands of the Democrats in 1879.—N. Y. Tribune.

"Children," said the teacher, addressing the infant class. "Children, do you know you were all born in sin?" "Please, sir," interrupted a little one, "I wasn't I was born in Chicago." "Well, that's the same thing," said the teacher, impatiently. "Don't interrupt me any more!"