

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY MAR. 27 1878.

THE HOMESTEAD.

In a case recently decided in the Supreme Court, the Citizen's National Bank vs Green and Green, Judge Bynum lays down a doctrine which will carry a severe shock to those who, in gaining the security of a homestead, fancied they had secured exemption from all further troubles in regard to their debts.

The Court, Rudman dissenting, decides it is not upon the ground that the exemption under the homestead secures the debtor only so much as is set apart by law, and that whatever of increase there may be in the value of the exempted property accrues to the benefit of the creditor.

The Judge goes on to say, "if the construction of law should be that all acquisitions of property are exempt from execution, it would be the interest of all men at once to take the benefit of the homestead, as well the rich as the poor, for thereby all income derived from it would be capitalized and realized from that one source in the building up of colossal fortunes in defiance of debts past and future."

And so it appears that the Homestead does not furnish that "Saug Harbor" so many believe they found when they entered it. The law appeared to us one of the most beneficent ever devised by human brains.

The decision of Judge Bynum strikes at the root of all this. It is regarded as a law, and must be accepted as such. But its effect will be to paralyze exertion and to check improvement. A prominent member of the bar remarked to us that it was the only piece of legislation he knows, the effect of which was to keep a people poor.

The act of the last Legislature, giving the homestead in fee simple might seem to militate against the opinion of Judge Bynum. What is in fee simple is absolute in the control it gives to ownership. This law Judge Bynum intimates is unconstitutional.

The whole subject ought to come up for legislative revision, so that the rights of debtor and creditor may be unmistakably defined.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Within the past few years several efforts have been made to secure the enactment of laws providing for the publication in the newspapers of certain legal notices, by which it is claimed parties concerned would be greatly benefited.

The majority of our legislators have set their faces against all such propositions as stubbornly as they have done against all dog laws, and with about the same good reason. Because the press has asked it, it has been assumed that the press was altogether selfish in its demand.

The demagogue is never wanting in pretenses to catch the popular ear, and it has been no easy matter to present this proposition as another mode of indirect heavy taxation; another device by which our interest fattens at the expense of another.

The press has never denied that it will be benefited by the enactment of such laws. It would be an anomaly in human action if any public service was done with wholly unselfish purpose.

But while admitting that the enactment of the laws referred to would be beneficial to the press, the real motive of the demand for such enactment has been the public interest. It can escape no one, however closely he would shut his eyes to the facts, that the present system of notices is eminently prejudicial to the interests of that very class supposed to be protected by a denial to make public legal notices through the newspapers.

Other States have proved themselves wiser or more progressive in this matter than North Carolina. Georgia has long since had laws regulating legal advertising to experience, and finds her advantage in it. Arkansas followed Georgia, and lately Alabama has made similar enactments.

The provisions of this latter are briefly: that in all cases where the publication of any notice is required by law to be made; it be made in some newspaper published in the county in which the notice is ordered, and if no newspaper is published in the county then to be posted at the Court House door and three other public places in the county; notices of sales of real estate under execution, or under decree of chancery, shall be advertised for 30 days before the sale, and notices of sale of personal property under execution, for ten days before said sale.

We hope the press of the State will agitate this question, and make candidates aware of what is expected of them both by the press and the public.

ADVERTISING.

The N. Y. Sun of the 18th inst., in an article on the Spring trade, bails as the most hopeful sign of its business the increased attention paid to advertising. It is undeniable that the most prosperous tradesmen are those who keep themselves before the public in the advertising columns of a newspaper, and vice versa, there is no more eloquent voice of the deadness of a community, or the dullness of trade than failure to appeal to the public in this effective way.

What the Sun says for the city of New York will apply to every city and town in the country. Every merchant, every mechanic, every manufacturer is engaged in active rivalry with others in the same line of business, and the policy of self-interest is the course which the Sun says has been so beneficial to the New York advertisers.

Among our principal advertisers are the retail grocery merchants. They expend a large percentage of their profits in making and advertising through the newspapers what they have to sell. They are wise enough to thus keep their names and wares constantly before those whom they seek to attract.

Nothing in the growth of the business of New York is more remarkable than the rapid development of the retail dry goods trade in the streets and avenues. It has been due to liberal and skillful advertising, and fact and enterprise in meeting the wants of the public.

The Wilmington Star has modified its views considerably on the subject of primary elections. At first it was fully committed to the project of selecting candidates by that scheme; now, it is willing to select delegates to County Conventions by such means. While we make no opposition to this last, we think it putting a tremendous amount of machinery in motion, at every great cost of time and trouble to accomplish what can be as well done by the vote-shipping method, if the people can be brought to attend them; if they cannot, then they will not be brought out in force to attend primary elections, a plan now, untried, and unprovided for by law.

Let us hold on to the old plan, only with determination to have a full, free and untrammelled expression of opinion.

Anderson, the Louisiana forger of fraudulent returns is made free by a decision of the Supreme Court of that State on the ground that the election returns were not public documents susceptible of forgery. It will strike the common mind, that such papers are of all others public in their nature since upon their integrity hinge the fortunes of a State or a Nation.

If the trade that has gone to Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, on the North of us, and to Charleston from the Southern counties, had been distributed among our large commercial towns, Wilmington today would have 40,000 inhabitants.

It is now rumored that Judge Leonard, the member of Congress from Louisiana who lately died at Havana from yellow fever as it was said, came to his death by poison; An Associated Press dispatch from Havana dated 17th, says: "Mr. Leonard's body has been embalmed and deposited in the cemetery to await the directions of his friends. Havana is perfectly healthy. With the single exception of the fatal attack of Leonard, no case of yellow fever has occurred for two months, and there is no illness from yellow fever at the Hotel de Telegraphy."

LONDON, March 21.—Russia is about to issue intimation that she recognizes the right of each power individually to demand discussion of any stipulation in the treaty, but reserves the right of refusing to submit such stipulations to sanction of powers even if a majority desire it.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says that Russia's admission of the right of Congress to discuss what points of treaty are of European interest, does not seem to have been made directly to England, and the difference is still unsettled.

LONDON, March 21.—A special to the Times from Vienna says: According to the treaty of San Stefano the occupation of European Turkey, &c. must be completed in three months after the conclusion of peace, and a portion of the Russian troops may embark on the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It is doubtful as to the strength of these conditions that the Russians are now declining to accept their terms for settlement in the neighborhood of Constantinople as they may begin operations at once. Russia has insured herself, if the right, or at any rate the possibility, of having a portion of her troops always around Constantinople until the final settlement is signed.

A special to the Daily News from San Stefano reports that the Russians have abandoned the idea of embarking at Banya Buzur, because Minister Lazard has informed the Porte that if the Turks granted their permission to embark these British troops would come up the Bosphorus.

The Daily News' Vienna dispatch says: Russia has declared its readiness to make concessions relative to the boundaries of Bulgaria and all misunderstandings between the three Empires are removed.

PLYMOUTH, N. H.: March 21.—Isaac Adams died at Sandwick, N. H.; leaving a fortune of from four to six million dollars. He bought the patent right of what is known as the Adams Printing Press from the inventor from an old gun, and afterwards received \$10,000 in gold for the use of it in England.

LONDON, March 21.—The Times' financial article says: U. S. Bonds continue to be bought for American account and their price is maintained but raised by English holders, corporate and individual, continue and are sometimes of very large amounts. The fear of the silver bill has died away but people now begin to dread what may follow it, and there is a strong and wide spread feeling that if Americans are to try experiments on their credit they had much better do so with the debt held at home than in English hands. People sell therefore, and are likely to continue to do so while so much that is dangerous seems to surround National finance.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 22nd of February state that yellow fever is quite severe there, the fatalities among the shipping reaching 20 to 30 daily.

JAMES W. BOYLE, C. HEDELLEIGH HAST, Boyle & Iglehart, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE HANNIS DISTILLING CO'S Mount Vernon Pure Rye, Pure Rye, WHISKIES.

JAMES T. MOORE, J. A. THOMPSON, MOORE & THOMPSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Raleigh, N. C.

TH. BRIGGS & SONS, BRIGGS' BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. DEALERS IN HARDWARE, WAGON & BUGGY MATERIAL, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BELTING, FARMERS SUPPLIES, LIME & CEMENT, BEST GOODS, LOWEST PRICES, SQUARE DEALING, WRITE FOR PRICES.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS, Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College, PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE EYE AND EAR, RALEIGH, N. C.

HARDWARE STORE.

H. F. VASS & CO., SUCCESSOR TO HICKEY AND SUBLETT, Main Street, Danville, Va.

HARDWARE.

IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, TOOLS, AND COACH AND WAGON MATERIAL, Belows, Anvils, Vises, etc.

GENUINE MALTA DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS FOR \$3.50. KEEPING THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF BUILDER'S HARDWARE in Danville.

Marbled Mantles, COOK AND HEATING STOVES.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, At the house formerly occupied by J. K. Galley.

MILLINERY, Fancy Goods and Notions.

GRAVES' WAREHOUSE, DANVILLE, VA. FOR THE Sale of Leaf Tobacco.

Wm. P. Graves, Proprietor. Valuable Property.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S, COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO, STANDARD GUARANTEED.

THE STAR BRAND COMPLETE MANURES, Richmond, Va., Petersburg, Va.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS, PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE EYE AND EAR, RALEIGH, N. C.

SALE OF LAND, NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree rendered at the last term of Orange Superior Court, in the case of Thomas Webb, as Adm'r of C. M. Lattimer against Noah W. Hays and others, I will sell at the Court House in Hillsboro, on the

First Monday in April next, That being the first day of April 1878. The following piece of land, to-wit: The tract adjoining the lands of Wm. J. Freeman, the late Josiah Turner and others, supposed to contain 108 acres, it being the lot known as No. 3 in the division of the lands of the late H. C. Stroud and assigned to Noah Jordan and others, and also an individual lot interest in the 1st section, subject to the power of sale of Mrs. Wm. J. Freeman.

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THOMAS WEBB, Adm'r, and Commissioner, March 1, 1878.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Farm and Road Wagons, FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS, OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA Corn & Cob Mills, Indispensable to every feeder of Stock.

METAL JINED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS, PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

HORIZONTAL CHURN, Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magie Cockle Screens, The only implement which will take the Partridge Prey, and take out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters, Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade. Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES. We make Tobacco Shapes, Baskets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. in the best manner and fully warranted at our work.

H. M. SMITH & CO., Richmond, Va., Nov. 22.

E. H. POCUE, Tobacco Manufacturer, HILLSBORO, N. C.

OFFERS to the trade the following brands of Tobacco: ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to lb LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb.

RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to lb. DIAMOND and COMET, 9 inch, 5 to lb. OLD RELIABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 3 to lb.

OUR FIANK, and LITTLE ELLA, 5 inch, 8 and 10 to lb. in 10 lb. caddies. "SUN-CURED" and "POGUE'S BEST," 6 inch, 4 to lb. in 7 lb. caddies.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. H. MAHLER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Gold and Silver Ware, MASONIC JEWELS, HAIR JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed. Seals, etc., made to order. RALEIGH, N. C. MARCH 28. Opposite the Market Place.

John H. Tyler & Co., Successors to MITCHELL AND TYLER, 1015 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware, GOLD AND SILVER STERLING, WATCHES REPAIRED TO ORDER.

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