

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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New Series--Vol. 6, No. 52--

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., DECEMBER 4, 1878.

Old Series, Vol. 58

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THE SUN.

1879. FOR. 1879.

The Sun will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past. To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The Sun has been, and will continue to be independent of every body and every thing save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper can have. That is the policy which has won for the Sun, after five and a half decades, the confidence and attachment of a vast constituency, than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journalist.

The Sun is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the few men against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to give justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, some sect, or party. There can be no mystery about its aims and motives. It is for the honest man against the rogue every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take sides in any quarrel of any political or personal organization. It gives its support where it sees a man of merit and integrity, with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded, to the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated--as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not selected was placed in the Presidential office, where he still remains--it speaks out for the right. That is the Sun's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has lately earned a hearty hatred of rogues, traitors, and bullies of all sorts and kinds. It is not to be surprised that it has not been in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or in any year gone by. The Sun will continue to come on the wicket with undiminished brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, the Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose common sense is chiefly the affair of today. It has both the disposition and ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to it as a published prospectus will be liberal and judicious.

The present disjunct condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880--an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To the extent of its power may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of the Sun's work for 1879.

We have the means of making The Sun, as a political, literary and general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remains unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postage paid, is 35 cents a month, or \$4.00 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid.

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J. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

At a recent trial of a liquor case the witness on the stand was under examination as to what he had seen in the defendant's dominion, which he said he had visited a number of times. Did you ever see any spirits there, or anything you regarded as spirits? asked the presiding justice. Why yes--I don't know but I have, was the reply of the witness. Do you know what kind of spirits? Yes. How do you know? I kinder smelt it. Well, now, said the Judge, straightening himself for the convicting answer, which he supposed would be given, will you please tell me what kind of spirits it was? Spirits of turpentine!

THE TOBACCO TAX.

As the session of Congress approaches the agitation is roused up on the question of the reduction of the tax on Tobacco. At the close of the last session it will be remembered that the bill fixing the reduction at 10 cents had passed the House, but hung in the Senate. In this body it comes up, no doubt to come up as "unfinished business."

Commissioner Rann is hostile to the proposition, and will oppose all the influence he can bring from an adverse Administration.

We expressed ourselves freely on this question during the discussion last winter. We will be content now to use the following from the Richmond Whig:

There are no solid grounds for opposition to the existing tax but these: That it is contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of the Federal Constitution, as it is practically an excise which is not uniform throughout the United States, tobacco being among the principal products of only a few Southern and Western States, and not a profitable crop on side of these States; that the tax is really and on the product on of tobacco although nominally a tax on its manufacture; that this tax is no more just and equitable than would be a tax on corn, wheat, and the like--taxes on the latter, indeed, being more defensible, as they are general products of the country, and would bring all under the same burden; no that any tax on tobacco puts the planters of the tobacco growing States at a disadvantage to which the planters of other States whose staples are untaxed are not subjected.

There is no proper analogy between this tax and that on the manufacture of whiskey. The manufacture of tobacco is simply putting it into shape and condition for use as tobacco. It is not converted into something else, as corn is converted into whiskey. The only fair analogy would be a tax on bread, cake and other forms of wheat, and such a tax would be manifestly impolitic and unjust, although it would be a more general, and therefore a fairer tax than this on tobacco. It is true that tobacco has been heretofore an injurious weed, and its use, at best, estimated as but a luxury; yet even if that were true, the tax would still be in contravention of the real intent of the Constitution, which is to interdict partial imposts upon the productions and industries of any one State or section. To liken tobacco to spirituous liquors, is a comparison that will be counted by all except a few fanatics; and the tax upon it is really no more justifiable than a tax on iron, or coal, or any other mineral or agricultural product of the country. To agree that it should be taxed at all, when the products of other sections are untaxed, is to yield the true principle involved in the controversy. We must insist upon the recognition of equal rights to produce our natural staples as other sections produce their hay, corn, cotton, wheat, &c.--unburdened by administering tax.

ANNESTY.
The Greenback *Politist* announces the fact, that a general amnesty has been granted by the Attorney General of the United States to all persons guilty of violating United States Revenue laws in relation to spirituous liquors, upon condition that they come into court and plead guilty and pay or secure the tax.

This applies to all, whether indictments are pending or not. A large number have taken advantage of this clemency in the Western part of the State. A few who wish to avail themselves of this, sign a card to do so by appearing before the adjourned Term of the Circuit Court of the United States to be held in Greensboro on the first Monday of December. No one need have fears but that they will be secure in taking this course.

FINALLY DECIDED.--A telegram was received in Fayetteville on the 14th, giving information of the final decision by the High Court of Appeals at Albany New York, in the suit of the Western Railroad vs. I. P. Rayne & Co; in favor of the Western Railroad Company; where by \$125,000 of the mortgage bonds issued by the Andrew Jackson Jones administration, in 1868, and all the other claims set up by Rayne & Co; have been declared fraudulent, and the Company fully relieved of all its complications. (Judge Pearson of the North Carolina Supreme Court having heretofore required T. S. Lutterloh to return to the Company \$160,000 of bonds, which he had in his possession.) This suit had been pending in favor of the company in the superior court and supreme courts of New York, and was finally affirmed by the court of appeals.--Chatham Record.

Dr. Chappin, of New Orleans, who is most prominent among the members of the Health Association, is a native or Creole of that city, and was educated in Paris. During the war he was Surgeon-General on the staff of General Beauregard. In the Crescent City he enjoys the reputation of being the best physician, is at the head of the Board of Health, and no man since Dr. Warren Stone's time has enjoyed greater popularity, personally or as a physician.--Richmond States.

HOME-MADE ANTIQUES.

HOW THE REBEL LOVER WAS LOADED AND THE EXPLOSION THAT FOLLOWED.

The general stagnation of business recently prevailing in Justice Moses' Court was considerably relieved yesterday by the trial of one William N. Hendricks, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The prosecuting witness was Henry Wilkins, a young man from Gold Hill, who appeared bolting with rage and impatient to pour into the ear of the Justice the story of his wrongs. He stated that he possessed a taste for the antique and rare in art, and was especially delighted with choice souvenirs of distinguished people. As he expressed it, "A tender flower from the tomb of some inspired poet, a bit of wood from some great cathedral or a delicate twig from some famous historic spot is to me a source of exquisite delight." He then told how the defendant had sold him a cabinet of rare curiosities for \$100, representing at the time that they were a collection from the Old World, when in reality everything in the lot had been found or picked up in Story County.

He considered his feelings, tastes, and general love for the associations of the past outraged by the cruel conduct of the accused.

Mr. Hendricks then took the stand. He admitted all that had been charged against him. He had found Wilkins a man with an abnormal love for curiosities, a man continually hunting for old autographs, rare postage stamps, faded flowers, and old pieces of tree bark from famous places. He had accordingly manufactured a lot of these relics.

The articles sold to Wilkins were here produced by Mr. Drake, the prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Drake (picking up a piece of old iron)--What is this?

Witness, grinning--That, sir, is a piece of the cannon ball that wounded Napoleon at Waterloo.

Mr. Drake--Where did you get it?

Witness--At the Fulton Foundry, on the divide [Laughter in Court].

Mr. Drake--Here is a northern relic labelled "St. Paul's Cathedral before the great fire." Where did you get that?

Witness--From my wood pile. I stained it with Judine to give it age. [More merriment.]

Mr. Drake--And this?

Witness--Twig from the grave of Victor Hugo.

Mr. Drake--But Hugo isn't dead.

Witness, much astonished--Is that so? I thought he kicked the bucket last year. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Drake--Here is a brick.

Witness--From the house of Oliver Cromwell; got it on C streets. That bunch of grass you have there didn't really grow on the grave of Mary Queen of Scots, but I made Wilkins think so, and got \$4 for it. I gathered it down by the bonanza reservoir. All those other traps I picked up round the town and labelled 'em property, as your Honor can see. Those autographs of Washington, Garibaldi, Lincoln, Wilkes Booth, Lafayette, Talleyrand, Voltaire and Maroon D. Boruck I wrote myself, and then laid 'em away in a damp place to give 'em age.

Mr. Drake--Did you ever feel anybody else on these relics?

Witness--I sold an old oil painting to Hank Smith for \$200--a sketch by Hogarth, I told him. As a matter of fact, it was an old singer, bitters picture, so switched you couldn't see it. He paid me \$100 down, and I never went after the rest. [Tremendous merriment, suppressed by Constable Norton.]

The Court--Ain't you the chap that sold me an original sketching by Rembrandt last summer?

Witness coolly--Yes, your Honor, and also the pen that John Randolph signed the Declaration of Independence with.

Here a host of laughter went up, and even the stolid features of Constable Norton relaxed.

The Court said that it had heard testimony enough and reserved its decision. Justice Moses is now hunting for some law which can be so construed as to consign the defendant to State prison for life.

"First money" during the Revolutionary War depreciated immensely. A dollar was worth \$1.50 in January, 1777. In December, 1781, it took \$1,000 to buy one dollar's worth--or a thousand for one. In the war of the States by April, 1865, Confederate money had a somewhat nominal value. A barrel of flour would have fetched a thousand dollars. We do not know what sort of "first money" our newly elected burly-handed son of toil farms, but he will scarcely be willing to receive his \$3,000 salary per annum in such "first money" as is mentioned above. The knell of such humbuggery was sounded some time ago, but the finishing touch was given at the election. The Boston Transcript says: "A man in green spectacles thinks he sees in a pile of pebbles a pack of pons; but this, my dear, isn't half so funny. As putting one's faith in fat money."--Wilmington Star.

DR. CARVER CHALLENGED BY A CITIZEN OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY.
The appearance of Dr. Carver and Texas Jack in this community has aroused the latent fire in many of the heretofore unknown marksmen. Wilmington and vicinity is zealous in keeping up its reputation in all things no matter how trivial it seems to mercantile and deeper minds. Some three years ago Col. Fulton, of the crack Creelmore team, arrived in this city and was soon challenged by Capt. Lilly's team to a test of skill at short distances. A day was appointed for the test and a Wilmingtonian best Col. Fulton at target practice. We expected to hear of the team challenging Dr. Carver, and Texas Jack to a test of their skill, but up to this time Wilmington has kept mum. Yesterday Mr. Jno. P. Dinhaven, of Brunswick county came to this city for the purpose of challenging Dr. Carver at rifle practice for the championship of the world. Mr. Dinhaven is about 38 years of age and claims to be of Indian origin. He says rifle shooting came naturally to him and seems to have been a gift of nature that no practice could bring to the state of perfection and infallibility he has attained. He has scolded an old fashioned copper cent, each scollop being a tangent to the other. On one occasion he bored out the center of a copper to the exact size of his little finger and wore it as a ring for some little time; he put eleven out of twelve balls through the mouth of a small sized pop bottle each ball passing out of the same hole in the bottle. He has put five balls in a small Irish potato before it reached the ground, and has killed sixteen out of eighteen ducks all going in opposite directions.

These feats are looked upon by all who have heard of them as being marvellous and Mr. Dinhaven assures us they are easily performed and can be done by almost any one in the same manner in which he did; i. e. he scalloped the copper with a chisel, dropped the balls in the mouth of the bottle, shoved the balls in the Irish potato, and then dropped it and knocked down the ducks with a fishing pole. He says it is easy enough done if you know how.--Wilmington Star.

HOW WADE HAMPTON TALKS TO THE COLORED MEN.

"Your race is but a small fraction of the people in these United States. You are but four million against forty million of whites. You are but a tenth part of the great mass of the people of America--and, moreover, that race of white men who are now trending this continent, are the most earnest and most enterprising, the most active, the most aggressive of all the people that ever walked upon God's earth. If any other race places itself in opposition, it must give way before the advancing tide, and die out as the Indians have done, while the white men will on wearing the flag of civilization a d Christianity until the last trump shall sound from Heaven. It is the law of God; it is as fixed as the law which fixed that on in the firmament. It will not be changed, and I say to the colored people of South Carolina that if they array themselves against the white men as a race, if they which I have been trying to obliterate--if they say, because we are black, we intend to be Republicans always--I beg you to mark that I have not made a prediction since 1876 which has not been fulfilled to the very letter--I tell you here, to-day that if you place yourselves in this attitude toward the white race, as long as the seas beat up my shores, never will you have control over South Carolina."

THE RHAMKATTE FIRE-EATER.

[Raleigh News.]
When the circus was here a native of this charming suburban resort came in to see the animals. By some means he found himself under the canvas of the show. The principal attraction that drew his attention was the man who ate flaming cotton with a reish. It seemed so simple that the Rhankatte thought he could do the same thing, and he expressed great confidence in his ability to be a fire-eater. He was cheerfully invited to try some, and walked up to the conjurer's table. He then made a bold grab with his right hand and seized a quantity of the flaming cotton, which, to perfect imitation of the nigger's manner, he crammed into his capacious mouth. Before one could wink that great orifice opened, and gave vent to a series of yellows which a Sioux Indian might be proud of, while the amateur performer executed the war dance with all the variations. The expressions he used at the same time shocked even the attaches of the circus.

"When a tramp demands a meal of an Arkansas woman she sticks a pistol under his nose and tells him to eat that."

"I don't like winter," said one pick-pocket to another. "Everybody has his hands in his pocket."

State of North Carolina, Superior Court, ORANGE COUNTY, 11th Nov. 1878

Addison Mangum in behalf of himself and all other creditors of John A. McManus dec'd.

Angustus W. Graham, Adm'r. of John A. McManus, Dec'd.

As a Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, I have this day been filed before me a Petition in behalf of said John A. McManus, dec'd, against his personal representative, to compel a final settlement of said estate, and to pay to the plaintiff his claim against said estate.

The creditors of the said John A. McManus are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Hillsboro, on or before the 10th day of the month of Dec. in the Clerk's office, the evidence of their claims against the said estate, and make themselves parties to this proceeding.

Witness George Laws, Clerk of the Superior Court.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk Superior Court.

Nov. 17th 6.

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1879.

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PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 will receive, without charge, a handsome and useful pocket-book, or a similar article, as a premium for their subscription.

Notwithstanding the fact that the price of the paper is now increased, the publishers are determined to continue to publish the paper at the same price as before, and will be sent to the publishers, and will be sent to the publishers.

The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,

41 Borelay St. New York.

State of North Carolina, Superior Court,

ORANGE COUNTY, 28th Oct. 1878.

Order of Publication.

Cave M. Conklin, Adm'r. of Alice Conklin Dec'd.

William Conklin, John Conklin, Hoffman Conklin, Margaret Conklin and Alice Conklin, wife of William Conklin and Jane his wife, William Crawford and Margaret his wife, and Alfred Conklin.

This is a proceeding by the Administrator to make real estate assets in his hands to pay the debts of the deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alfred Conklin one of the heirs at law of the intestate is a non-resident of this State and has an interest in the land to be effected by this proceeding.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsboro Recorder, a newspaper published in Hillsboro for six successive weeks, notifying the said Alfred Conklin to be and appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court at Orange County at the office in Hillsboro, within the said time, to plead answer or demurrer or judgment will be granted for the relief demanded in the complaint.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk.

Superior Court.

Oct. 30 66.

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