

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

No. 1986.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIS old established responsible and reliable company, having express facilities over the North Carolina Railroad, are prepared to receive and forward all descriptions of freight and valuables to and from all points on this road.

The facilities possessed by this company for the prompt forwarding and quick delivery of matter entrusted to them to all accessible points in the United States, and the early delivery of freight by Steamer Express from New York semi-weekly, and daily Inland Express from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburg, offer great inducements to Merchants to obtain Spring Stocks quickly.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. A. Cameron, Agent at Hillsborough.

W. H. TREGO, Supt.

Merchants, Tobacconists and Planters

DESIRING to store Merchandise, Manufactured Tobacco and Country Produce in Danville, for shipment North, or to be delivered to wagons and boats, are respectfully informed that we are now ready to receive consignments, and promise our personal attention to the safe delivery of every package entrusted to our care. We guarantee satisfaction.

MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.

Danville, Va., March 4. 81-2m

Guano, Plaster, Lime, and other Fertilizers.

RECENT arrangements with Eastern Houses enable us to supply on application, all orders for Guano, Plaster, Lime, and other Fertilizers, at prices to suit the times.

MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.

Danville, Va., March 4. 81-2m

BACON, PORK, AND LARD.

SUPERINTENDENTS of Public Works, Proprietors of Hotels, Stewards of Colleges, and all others in want of Bacon, Pork and Lard, are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before sending their orders North, as our arrangements with a Western House enable us to supply all orders as low as the same can be had in Richmond or Baltimore, time and freight considered. We guarantee satisfaction.

MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.

Danville, Va., March 4. 81-2m

COFFEE, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

WE are now receiving our Spring supply of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, and respectfully invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, before sending their orders North.

A FLOAT.

On Consignment from a Louisiana Plantation, 500 lbs. Prime N. O. Sugar, 100 lbs. " " Molasses.

MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.

Danville, Va., March 4. 81-2m

TOBACCONISTS

VISITING Danville in search of Materials, will find our stock of
Olive Oil, N. E. Rum,
Licorice, Tongue Beans,
Crushed Sugar,
Boxing and Lining Nails,
very superior, and at prices to suit.

MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.

Danville, Va., March 4. 81-2m

HAIRSTON AND PENN'S IRON.

WAGON Makers, Blacksmiths, and all others in want of good IRON, are respectfully requested to call and examine our large stock of Hairston and Penn's popular Hammered Iron, drawn out to suit any work, and warranted to please. We also keep a full stock of English, American and Swedish Iron.

MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.

Danville, Va., March 4. 81-2m

OUR CUSTOMERS

WILL please call as early as possible for all orders for Clover Seed,
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed,
Orchard " "
Herb " "
Timothy " "

MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.

Danville, Va., March 4. 81-2m

COFFINS! COFFINS!

H. B. WAITE,
CHapel Hill, N. C.

HAVING obtained the exclusive right for Orange County, to sell Pk's Metallic Burial Cases, would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to fill all orders for these air-tight, indestructible Burial Cases.

All descriptions and sizes of Common Coffins also kept on hand.

The Metallic Burial Cases will also be kept for sale by D. D. Phillips, Hillsborough.

Chapel Hill, March 4. 81-6m

GRAY BROTHERS'

LATEST IMPROVED

Steel Rod Door & Gate Spring,

WITH THEIR

Newly Invented Graduating Bracket.

Patented Jan. 11, 1859.

GRAY BROTHERS, in attaching their Newly Invented Graduating Bracket to their old and well known Door and Gate Springs, are fully convinced the article now offered combines all the requisites of a perfect Spring, and is really superior to any thing now in the market, and claims this superiority for the following reasons:

1. Accuracy in operation.
2. Facility in operation.
3. Adaptability to any kind of Door or Gate.
4. Least liable to get out of order.
5. Most Durable and powerful.
6. Cheapest and most simple.

These Door and Gate Springs are kept on hand for sale by K. B. WAITE, Chapel Hill, and D. D. PHILLIPS, Hillsborough.

March 4. 81-6m

GUANO.

I HAVE made arrangements to keep a constant supply of pure PATENT GUANO, and Rhode's SUPER PHOSPHATE of LIME, at very low prices.

JAMES WEBB.

February 23. 79-

50 CANS OF LIME for sale low for Cash.

Also COFFEE, SUGAR, and many other reasonable articles.

JAMES WEBB.

June 26. 84-

DRIED APPLES and Peaches wanted; the highest market price paid by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

August 18. 93-

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at February term, 1859, of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrators on the estate of Dr. B. L. DURHAM, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same; and those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

F. A. STAGG.

F. A. DAVIES.

March 4. 81-

TO MULE RAISERS.

THE subscribers, after much trouble and expense have succeeded in procuring one of the largest and finest JACKS ever imported into this country.

BASHAW will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March, at the stable of J. B. Leathers, and will render service at the low price of ten dollars to insure, and fifty cents to the groom in all cases.

DESCRIPTION.—Bashaw was imported direct from Malto, in Spain; will be five years old next August; is fourteen and a half hands high, of fine form and action, with a rich black silky coat of hair. It is only necessary for judges of such stock to see him to be convinced that he is of the purest blood.

J. B. LEATHERS.

J. W. LATTA.

South Lowell, Feb. 20, 1859. 78-1mJy

TO MULE RAISERS.

MY Jack Simon Pure, will stand the ensuing season, and include the fall season, at his stable, seven miles north of Hillsborough. I do not intend to send him any where else. Price for insurance five dollars each, the money due when the fact is ascertained, or the property changed. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility for any that may happen.

DESCRIPTION.—Simon Pure will be seven years old in June; is a sure foot-getter, and is very to some good looks as any other Jack. He is nine to ten fourteen hands high, and of excellent form. I have the certificate of John A. Vinck, the gentleman of whom I obtained the Jack, who says he is from as fine a family of Jacks as any in the eastern part of the State. His dam was the largest Jenny I ever saw, and as black as a crow.

TYRE B. RAY.

March 1. 80-

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All notes and accounts contracted previous to 1st January, 1859, with us, were due at that time. We expect them to be closed without failure at February Court.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

February 23, 1859.

Revival of Business.

HAVING concluded to remain in Hillsborough and continue my business, my old customers will find me one door east of "The Brick House," my former shop. My work shall be well and fashionably done, and all my cutting jobs prepared so that the seamstress shall find no difficulty in making.

All work executed at the shortest notice.

JAMES S. WATSON.

February 8. 77-

SUNDRIES.

EXTRACT of Pine Apple, Extract of Banana, White Pepper, Fragrant Sachets, Fragrant Perfumery, Jay's Hair Tonic, White and Colored Tissue Paper, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

September 1.

KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON.

I HAVE now on hand for sale Twelve Thousand pounds of the above Iron, which has heretofore given such general satisfaction, and the same for which Mr. P. B. Ruffin was agent; consisting of Bar, for fire and plantation use, Square, Band, &c. &c.

The assortment will be kept complete, and sold at lowest rate.

JAMES WEBB, Agent

of King's Mountain Iron Co.

December 14. 76-

Clover, Lucerne, Timothy and Herds Grass Seeds.

For sale by

JAMES WEBB.

February 22. 79-

A CARD.

D. EDWARDS, DENTIST.

HAVING located in Chapel Hill, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession.

His office is at Dr. Moore's. When requested, families will be seated at their residence. Charges reasonable.

Dr. R. will be in Hillsborough the fourth week of each month, also Superior Court weeks, and often (without extra charge) if requested.

August 19. 92

RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!!

RAGS WANTED, by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

November 28. 17-

Office News Manufacturing Company.

Raleigh, June 23, 1858.

THIS Company continues to pay \$1 Cent per pound for Cotton and Linen RAGS—delivered at Raleigh, or at their Mills six miles east of Raleigh.

Address, H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.

June 30. 46-3m

CRINOLINE—Expressly for Skirts, Embroidered

Skirts; also, Brass and Whalebone Hoops, and Elastic Belts, by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

September 16. 90-

JONES'S KEROSENE LAMPS.

A NEW lot of these improved lamps, which do not go out when exposed to a current of air, and by a process of radiation save at least one third of the oil, over the common lamps. Also, the common Kerosene lamps. Jones's lamps are kept only by us.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

October 6. 60-

CHOICE CALF SKINS, Shoe Thread and Shoe Nails, by

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

December 2. 17-

PRIME Sweet New Crop MOLASSES and fresh

RICE; also 135 sacks fine SALT, at \$2.50 cash. One of Grover & Baker's Best Family Sewing Machines, which I have tried and proved, now on hand and for sale.

JAMES WEBB.

Jan. 26. 74-



"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings po
O'er every land."

From the Cotton Planter and Soil.

FERTILIZATION BY ROTATION—GREEN AND TREE CROPS.

Dr. Cloud—Dear Sir:—Agriculture is the

foundation upon which the richest nations must rest. A rational system of agriculture cannot be without adopting practical and scientific principles.

The great variety of soil, climate, and plants, and the different manner in which they have to be cultivated, renders it impossible for a series of fixed rules to be adopted, which would prove practical and beneficial upon all occasions; yet when we make a close examination of the principles of agriculture, we discover they all point to one great object, viz: to produce a maximum of the different cultivated plants with the least exhaustion of the soil.

Experience has demonstrated that even with the application of manure, a certain variety of plant, when cultivated for several successive years upon the same piece of land, will gradually decrease in size and quantity.

One great drawback to the agriculturist in the more southern States has been the want of a sufficient variety of crops, to admit of a practical and beneficial system of rotation. The poor condition in which we now see a great portion of the once fertile lands, is partly owing to the continual cultivation of a small variety of plants, and this deterioration of soil which has greatly weakened the agricultural resources of the South, will, unless checked, continue to diminish our strength until our institutions will crumble, and our country become one vast desert.

It is a well known fact that after our rolling lands have been under cultivation ten years, they are generally termed "worn out," while in some parts of the Old World, land has been cultivated for thousands of years, without any apparent deterioration.

Admitting that one-tenth part of the lands in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, is or has been under cultivation, at the present rate in which we are exhausting soil, we will in a few years have no good land to cultivate. Are not these gloomy prospects sufficient to induce the agricultural community to make an effort to check this wholesale destruction of soil? Can we not look on the catalogue of plants and find one which can be profitably cultivated upon the worn soils, and at the same time admit of the land being reclaimed to its original fertility? I think we can.

Admitting that the climate is favorable, all plants will flourish upon a soil which possesses the conditions favorable to their growth. Some plants appear to flourish on a certain kind of soil, which another variety refuses to grow; like animals, the different kinds require different elements for assimilation. Again, some plants will either refuse to grow, or at least make but little growth upon soil deficient in the elements of fertility, while another requiring nearly the same substances for its development, will grow luxuriantly, simply because the organs of nutrition in the latter are so differently arranged as to admit of its surmounting difficulties too great to be overcome by the first plant.

If we cultivate upon worn soil a variety of plants which require for their perfect development a large proportion of the inorganic constituents, we must supply to the soil, and within reach of the plants, these substances, otherwise we will fail to realize an abundant harvest. If that same variety of plants possessed the power to extend its roots over a large space of earth, would it not grow and mature in a soil which would have proved unfit for its cultivation if its roots extended only a few inches from the plant? The length of the roots are in proportion to the size of the tops. If it requires several years for a plant to mature, and there is an annual increase of top, there will be a continual increase in the length of the roots, which greatly assist the plant to procure the elements essential for its formation.

Now in selecting a plant which we deem as possessing the peculiarities necessary to recommend it as suitable for worn lands, we must turn our attention to trees, and in order to render their culture as profitable as possible we will designate fruit trees.

I do not wish to be understood as recommending poor lands as most suitable for orchards. I think however it would augment the interest of the agricultural community, and strengthen the common country, if these poor lands were reclaimed, and I can see no better mode for bringing them back to their original fertility than covering them in orchards.

The soil in the immediate vicinity of the tree could be made sufficiently improved by mixing three or four wheelbarrow loads of leaf mould, well rotted manure, or some mild fertilizing elements with the soil, at the time the trees are transplanted, to give them a vigorous start. At the first plowing of the soil, either before or after the transplanting of the trees, cow peas or some other fallow crop could be sown, and when it has attained sufficient size, turn it under.

This would add fertilizing elements to the soil in sufficient quantities to keep the trees in a healthy and growing condition.

If this process of turning under green crops

was repeated for three or four years, the land would not only be brought to its original fertility, but the trees would have attained sufficient size to richly repay the improver for all trouble.

If agreeable to your wishes, Messrs. Editors, I will endeavor, in another letter, to illustrate the extent to which fruit culture could be conducted at the South, thereby demonstrating to the readers of your valuable paper, that there is but little fear of the market becoming overstocked with choice fruits.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. FELT.

Bayon Sara, La., 1858.



BY JUDGE A. B. NIXON.

From the vale, what music ringing
Fills the bosom of the night;
On the sense, entranced, flinging
Spells of witchery and delight!
O'er magnolia, lime and cedar,
From your locust top it swells,
Like the chant of serenade,
Or the rhyme of silver bells!
Listen, dearest, listen to it!
Sweeter sounds were never heard;
Tis the song of that wild poet—
Mimic minstrel—Mocking Bird.

See him, swinging in his glory,
On yon topmost bending limb,
Caroling his amorous story,
Like some wild crusader's hymn!

Now it faints in tones delicious
As the first low vows of love;
Now it breaks in swells capricious,
All the moon-light vale above.

Listen, dearest, &c.

Why is 't thus, this sylvan Petrarch
Pours all night his serenade?
'Tis for some proud woodland Laura,
His sad sonnets all are made;
But he changes now his measure—
Gladness bubbling from his mouth—
Jest, and jibe, and mimic pleasure—
Wing'd Anacretion of the South!

Listen, dearest, &c.

Bird of music, wit and gladness,
Trophador of sunny climes,
Disenchanted of all sadness,
Wouldst thou heart were in my rhyme,
O'er the heart that's beating by me,
I would weave a spell divine;
In there aught she could deny me,
Drinking in such strains as thine!

Listen, dearest, &c.

SOCIAL HIGHNESS AND LOWNESS.

"I tell you, he isn't anything!"

"Why not? He certainly is comely and civil, and successful in business, and in every respect appears like a gentleman."

"That may be; but his father wasn't anybody and his mother was of low family."

"What constituted the peculiar lowness of her family?"

"Why, her father was a shoemaker—a 'cordwainer,' it used to read on his sign; and he used to mend rips in boots, and put taps upon shoes, for a living."

"Wasn't he honest?"

"I dare say."

"Wasn't he industrious?"

"He must have been to have left his children the sum which he is reputed to have done."

"Wasn't he an amiable and agreeable man?"

"That he was. I well remember with how much pleasure I used to visit in his little box of a shop, while he stitched the gaps in my leathers, to listen to his amusing and instructive stories. But why do you take such an interest in the old man?"

"I am trying to find out his 'lowness.' It seems that he was 'honest' and 'industrious' and 'amiable' and 'agreeable'—qualities which usually give man some rank among his fellows; and you say he was a low person. Was he vulgar?"

"No, he wasn't vulgar; he was quite refined, for a man of his opportunities; but he was a shoemaker. Don't you understand how his ignoble calling should fix his position in society in spite of his good and even remarkable qualities? Of course, a blacksmith and a shoemaker and such men, cannot be gentlemen, as merchants and lawyers, &c., are."

"I think Mr. Longfellow wrote a poem once about a blacksmith who was a gentleman; and I think a good many people have considered themselves honored by the acquaintance of a certain other blacksmith who once hammered iron (and Hebrew too) in Worcester; and I don't quite perceive, either, how the making or selling of tape and delaines, or wholesale groceries, or stock as a 'merchant,' or picking a fuss generally as a 'lawyer,' should make one a gentleman, while the making and selling of shoes, for horse or man, should make one 'low.' I don't quite perceive how they therefore make one's children 'low.' You object to Mr. A. because his father 'wasn't anybody,' and his mother was 'of low family.' They were, both of them, upright and honorable individuals, who had made the most of their advantages, and who brought up their children with honor to themselves, and usefully to the world. And yet you vote them 'low,' and their children dirt; while here Mr. X., whose pompous bow you returned so deferentially, a moment ago, had no father at all, in the eye of the law, and has no character at all, in the eye of the gospel; but has accumulated great wealth by buying cheap

whiskey, and drugging it in his cellars, and selling it as the best old port, cognac, &c. He is a gentleman. There is no 'lowness' about him.

"You refer to Col. P., I suppose. He certainly is a gentleman. He keeps fine horses, and gives fine dinners, and spends money freely, and has a lovely place; and it surely isn't his fault that he wasn't better born. Everybody considers him a gentleman."

"I consider him a scoundrel and a cheat; and you would, if you knew the secret history of his vats and casks and bottles. I would sooner marry daughters of mine to the poorest shoemaker, or the sootiest blacksmith that swings a sledge—so he is honest, and industrious, and intelligent—than to such a bloated humbug as he is and the like of him. 'Low,' you had better wait till all these people are eternally sorted, and you will find that some of the highest shall be lowest, as well as that some of the first shall be last."

We lost the rest; for the "Metropolitan" car in which we were seated, had reached our stopping place, and we rang the bell and alighted, meditating upon highness and lowness, as they had been outlined in this brief discussion. We own that our sympathy was strongly drawn out towards the defender of that gentility which consists in a clear head and a good heart, as against the sham gentility conferred upon dolts by the possession of dollars.

Street Thoughts.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

As a young friend was standing with us, noticing the pedestrians on the sidewalk, a very stylish and elegant girl passed us.

"What beautiful hands Miss—has!"

exclaimed our friend.

"What makes them beautiful?"

"Why, they are small, white, soft, and exquisitely shaped. The fingers taper down delicately, and there is a roseate blush on the finger nails that no artist could imitate."

"Is that all that constitutes the real beauty of the hands? Is not something more to be included in your catalogue of beauty, which you have not enumerated, to make the hand desirable?"

"What more would you have?"

"Are they charitable hands? Have they ever fed the poor? Have they ever carried the necessities of life to the widow and the orphan? Has their soft touch ever soothed the irritation of sickness, and calmed the agonies of pain? Do the poor bless those rosy-tipped fingers as their wants are supplied by them?"

"Are they useful hands? Have they taught that the world is not a play ground, or a theatre of display, or a mere lounging place? Do these delicate hands ever labor? Are they ever employed about the domestic duties of life—the homely, ordinary employments of the household? Or does the owner leave all that to her mother, while she nourishes her delicate hands in idleness?"

"Are they modest hands? Will they perform their charities or their duties without vanity? Or do they pander to the pride of their owner by their delicacy and beauty? Does she think more of their display than of the improvement of her intellect and character? Had she rather be called 'the girl with the beautiful hands,' than to receive any other praise for excellency of conduct or character?"

"Are they humble hands? Will their owner extend them to grasp the hard hand of that old school-fellow, who sat at the same desk with her, and on the same recitation bench, but who now must earn her living by her labor? Or will they remain concealed, in their exclusiveness, in her aristocratic muff, as she sweeps by her former companion?"

"Are they religious hands? Are they ever clasped in prayer or elevated in praise? Does she remember the God who has made her to differ from so many of her sex, and devote her mind, her heart, her hands, to His service? Does she try to imitate her Saviour by going about doing good? Or are her hands too delicate, too beautiful to be employed in such good works?"