

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., JUNE 26, 1861.

No. 2093.

Farmer's and Mill Owner's and Agricultural Head-Quarters.

NORTH CAROLINA
Foundry and Machine Works,
SALISBURY, N. C.

FIBERON & RAIDER,
SUCCESSORS TO S. BORDEN & SON.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cultivators, Plows, Corn Shellers, Seed-Sowers.

Horse-Powers, Threshers, Threshing, Separating and Cleaning Machines,

CIDER AND SUGAR MILLS, Shifting and Machinery for Grist, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper, and Silver Mines,

Agents for
Dr. E. O. Eliott's Patent Mule Saw-Mill and Water-Wheels.

Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings, and Finished Works of every description;

Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, and other kinds of Machinery repaired at Short Notice.

February 12. 79-12m

JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office one door north of Mr. Lynch's Jewelry Store,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

June 27. 48-1y

GEORGE M. DUSKIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Office one door East of Maj. Strowd's Hotel.
July 26. 01-

C. E. PARUSE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Will practice in Orange and the adjoining Counties.
Particular attention paid to the collection of claims.
March 4, 1860. 32-12m

THOMAS WEBB
ATTORNEY
AND
COUNSELLOR
AT LAW
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

March 12. 47-

LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

ASPARAGUS—Early Six Weeks, Red Spotted Valentin, Brown ditto, Red French, Large Lima or Butter, Carolina, Scarlet Runners, Royal Dwarf.

BET—Extra Early Turnip, Early Blood, Long Red, Selection of White Sugar, Swiss Chard.

BRUSSEL—Purple Cape.

CABBAGE—Early York, French Ox Heart, Early Sugar Leaf, Early Battersea, Early Drumhead, Drumhead Navy, Large Late Drumhead, Late Flat Dutch, Green Glazed, Red Dutch, for pickling.

CARROT—Long Orange, Early Hocking, Large Field, CALIFLOWER.

CLECKY—White Solid, Silver Giant, Red Solid, GOLD—Green Green Sugar.

CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Green, Gherkin, EGG PLANT—Large Purple, Early Purple.

ENDIVE—Green Curled.

LETTUCE—Early Curled, Brown Dutch, Royal Cabbage, Drumhead, White Cos.

MELONS—Nottingham, Citron, Mountain Sprout, MUSHROOM—White, Brown.

ONION—Silver Skin or White, Large Yellow, PARSLEY—Curled or Double, Plain or Single.

PEAS—Lamb's Extra Early, Early Frame, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early May, Bobot's Early.

PEPPER—Large Sweet, Bull Nose.

PUMPKIN—Common Field.

RADISH—Long Scarlet Short Top, White Turnip Rooted, Red Turnip Rooted, Long Salmon.

RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.

SALADY, or Oyster Plant.

SPINACH—Round Navy.

SQUASH—Early Bush, Long Green.

TOMATO—Large Red.

TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch, Red Top, Large Norfolk, Large Globe, Dale's Hybrid, Kato Bags or Swedish.
February 12. 29-

To Persons out of Employment. AGENTS WANTED.

In every County in the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style, and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

Persons desiring to act as Agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing
LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 214 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
October 30. 66-4m

FALL INFORMATION.
1860.
RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS OF
RIBBONS, BONNET MILLS AND SATINS,
Velvets, Lace, Flowers, Fringes, Straw
Hats, &c., &c.
No. 237 and 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given. Terms six months, six per cent. off for cash, per funds.
Baltimore, August 8. 54-6m

COFFINS COFFINS!

K. B. WAITT,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

HAVING obtained the exclusive right for Orange County, to sell

Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases,

would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to fill all orders for these six-light, indestructible Burial Cases. All descriptions and sizes of Common Coffins also kept on hand.

The Metallic Burial Cases will also be kept for sale in Hillsborough by Mr. THOMAS SCARLETT, August 6. 54-

Patent Window Blinds.

A Great Improvement—Superior to anything in use. THESE BLINDS when closed shuts perfectly tight, and keeps out all wet, dust, insects, &c., and entirely excludes the light, and makes a beautiful appearance on the outside. It has every advantage over the other kind and costs but a trifle more.

This Blind will recommend itself. Any one who judges of its superiority over the old style at first sight. No person that has seen this Blind will ever order any other kind.

The subscriber will be happy to show a model to any person wishing to obtain Blinds, and receive their orders, which will be promptly filled.

September 13. 08-

J. D. BURDICK,
Kinston, N. C.

REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE BEST KIND OF
Sewing Machines.

WILL sell at reduced prices Bartholp's Plain Family Machine, which makes the best and most elastic, and is altogether the most reliable and durable of any yet offered for sale.

September 13. 08-

JAMES WEBB.

Fall Stock of Shoes.

WILSON, McILWAINE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c.,
66 Nycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

INVITE attention to their FALL STOCK, which is very large and complete and unsurpassed in variety. Their own make of

STITCHDOWN BROGANS,

are not excelled in style and durability. Close buyers, whether for cash or on time, will find it advantageous to examine this stock when in market. Prices and terms will be found at least as favorable as can be had elsewhere.

Orders will meet with prompt attention.
September 12. 09-

JAMES WEBB.

New Stand! New Features!!
NEW GOODS!

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM!!!
THE subscriber would return his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally, for their liberal patronage while at the old stand. He has recently moved to the corner store, formerly known as "Kirkland's Corner," where he would be pleased to see his friends and patrons. His stock this season is full and complete, consisting of every grade and style of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods.

He feels confident that he can please all that may give him a call, both in quality and price, as he is determined to sell on as good terms as any other house in Hillsborough.

He has also combined with his Clothing a good assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

consisting of nearly everything that is generally kept in a first-class country store, which he intends to sell as low as the times will admit, for the cash. He will take all kinds of Country Produce that will sell readily in payment for goods.

L. CARMICHAEL,
N. B.—A lot of good BACON for sale.
May 23. 43-

Clover, Lucerne, Timothy and Herds Grass Seeds,

For sale by
JAMES WEBB.
February 22. 79-

50 CASKS OF LIME for sale low for Cash. Also COFFEE, Sugar, SUGAR, and many other reasonable articles.
JAMES WEBB.

REDUCED EX.

BOWE, GRIGG & SWANSON,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade of North Carolina and Virginia, that they have removed to their Large Ware House, opposite the Bank of Virginia, and have opened a large and choice stock of

GROCERIES,

Staple Dry Goods, Fertilizers, Sweetens Iron, Grass Seeds, Lime, &c.

With increased facilities in conducting the GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relief of heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now enabled to sell our GOODS at a small commission on Cost. Persons visiting Danville in search of cheap and reliable Goods will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

Farmers, Market Gardeners and Country Dealers, sending Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs and Butter to Danville, for sale, are informed that we have opened in connection with our regular mercantile business, a market for all kinds of Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest market value in Goods.

As Agents for two valuable FERTILIZERS, and with a large supply of Peruvian, Elix, and Row's phosphated Guano constantly on hand, we are prepared to fill all orders on application.

BOWE, GRIGG, & SWANSON.
Danville, Va., April 4. 36-6m

NOTICE.

THE accounts of WEBB & DICKSON for the year 1860, were due on the 1st of January, and are now made out ready for settlement. Call and settle, or look for an order.

WEBB & DICKSON.
January 26. 77-



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

EXHAUSTION OF THE SOILS.

The South Carolina Farmer and Planter says: "Cannot land be cultivated an indefinite number of years and yield good crops to the cultivator without deterioration? This is the greatest, the most important question that an American farmer can put to himself or his neighbor. We hope that he has learned before this, from what we have said, that we do not believe in the necessity of deterioration of land from cultivation. The preventive is, deep disintegration, underdraining, rotation of crops, including one grown especially for manure, and restoring all the manural portions of the crop to the soil, principally in the form of surface manuring, and tithing the products soil off of the farm to buy foreign fertilizers. Then will the farm support, in comfort forever, the family of its possessor, and give him an annual income to lay up, or lay out in improvements tending to beautify and add to its value while they minister to the enjoyments of its occupants; and when they grow too numerous for the arena, there will be a surplus in store to enable the excess in population 'to go West.' At present the excess is crowded out of the paternal home, because to stay is to starve—to starve because the fertility of that home has deteriorated, and in its present condition is insufficient to support as large a population as it did 'when the land was new.' Why should it ever grow old?"

"I affirm that no one acre in ten of our cultivated farms, gets a single load of manure of any kind (except the occasional droppings of cattle that are pastured upon it) as often as one year in ten. If the devastating hordes—called 'farmers' in modern times—had not had a fertile West to overrun and make desolate, there would have been a famine in this land, before now, that all the 'corn in Egypt' could not repair."

"It is my solemn conviction that there is not gold enough in Christendom combined, to restore the soil of North America to its original fertility! In humanity's name, say to farmers, stop and consider. Take one acre of poor land and make it rich by the cheapest process you can devise, and tell me what it cost you? Buy grain at \$50 a ton, ashes at 12 cents a bushel, lime at 18 cents, charcoal at 8 cents cent, (probably the cheapest of all) bones at what they cost you, good barn yard manure at 50 cents a load, and draw it; fertilize a poor acre, and make it good for thirty bushels of wheat, and I tell me the cost. You will wish you had more money by the time you have fertilized an hundred acres."

"I tell you, gentlemen, the annual depreciation of your grain farms, in particular, is a frightful and appalling circumstance. It is easier to stop the mischief than to repair it."

None of the most common prescriptions for restoring fertility will answer the purpose, which are based upon 'rest and restoration,' such as is understood generally by Southern planters. For instance, one says to another:

"A—'that field of cotton looks badly, Squire C; had stand, eh?'"

Squire C—'Yes; I've run it in cotton a little too long. Fact is I haven't land enough open for my force—must clear more, so that I can seed down and rest some.'"

"Seed down and rest"—the stereotype of the country! And what is seeding down and rest?"

Taking a crop of wheat or oats from a soil already exhausted by a bad culture, then throwing down the fence, and turning every living thing upon it, to eat it off and tramp it over until planting time comes round again. And this is called seeding and rest."

There never was a greater fatality than this notion many people have, of resting land by growing grain crops upon it. Under such a system the lands most deteriorate and production declines. Something else is wanted; more manure and better management. It is time people should begin to think a little more seriously about what they owe to their mother earth."

Yes it is time people should begin to think. Think how to save land from deterioration."

SAVING FLOWER SEEDS.

Many of our perennial and annual flowers are now ripening their seeds, and it is often desirable to save some, especially if the plant is a rare or choice one. Seeds should be gathered when dry. Dew or rain should always be allowed to evaporate previous to collecting seeds of any kind.

Have a number of small paper bags prepared, large enough to contain as much of seed as you desire, and on which the name can be distinctly written with ink. When the seed-vessel is not of a fleshy consistence when ripe, the seeds will seldom need any drying, and if you are not particular about bulk, they will keep better if left in the seed-vessel.

If the capsule is fleshy, the seed must be separated, as it would decay and mold, probably killing the seed. In drying seeds, they should not be exposed to the rays of the sun, but be placed in a dry, airy shed.

Previous to putting in the paper bags, write the name legibly. This will save some

disagreeable mistakes next spring. Keep the seeds during the fall and winter in a dry apartment, of an even temperature. Great changes, from heat to cold, are always hurtful to seeds, and should be avoided, if possible, yet some seeds will withstand almost any degree of cold.

If the air in the room is moist, the seeds will either begin to vegetate, or else mold, and either will be fatal to your chance of raising plants. Too much heat dries up the seed, and thus deprives it of life.

Some seeds keep well a great many years, but generally they do best when sown the next season, and some must be put in the ground immediately after ripening. This is the case with several tree and fruit seeds. Balsam seed is better if kept for several years, the young plants are more sure to come double.

VALUABLE PAINT.

For the information of all who are wishing to obtain a cheap and valuable paint for buildings, I would say, take common clay, (the same as our common bricks are made of) dry, pulverize, and run it through a sieve, and mix with linseed oil. You then have a first rate fire-proof paint, of a delicate drab color. Put on as thick as practicable. If any one has doubts with regard to the above, just try it on a small scale—paint a shingle and let it dry. Recollect that it must be mixed thicker than common paints.

The clay, when first dug, will soon dry, spread it in the air under a shelter, or, if wanted immediately, it may be dried in a kettle over the fire. When dry it will be in lumps, and can be pulverized by placing an iron kettle a few inches in the ground, containing the clay, and pounding it with a billet of hard wood, three inches in diameter, three feet long, the lower end to be a little rounded. Then sift it.

Any clay will make paint, but the colors may differ, which can easily be ascertained by trying them on a small scale as above indicated. By burning the clay slightly, you will get a light red, and the greater the heat you subject it to, the brighter or deeper red.

Country Gentleman.

EXTRACTS

A Sermon Preached at Pulaski, Ten.
May 15th, 1861.

TO A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS,
BY REV. WELLSBORN MOONEY.

Then said David to the Philistine, thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied."

After a few introductory remarks, the preacher proceeded:

I. A true spirit is superior to the greatest material strength of our foes.

Goliath was a sort of second Sampson, endowed with almost supernatural physical energy. According to the lowest calculation, his height was nine feet nine inches. His coat of mail weighed one hundred and fifty pounds four ounces. The head of his spear weighed eighteen pounds twelve ounces; and the staff thereof "was like a weaver's beam." Matthew Henry represents him as approaching David "like a stalking mountain overlaid with brass and iron. David was a mere stripling, possessing, perhaps, not a tithe of the strength that belonged to his antagonist; and yet Goliath fell prostrate beneath the blow of David's victory? We trace it to the spirit that animated his breast, and stirred his soul, and nerved his arm—the spirit of humble boldness, and of unflinching trust in God. "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied." Difficulties and opposition are nothing to a man who has the true spirit in him. This fact may be illustrated by examples taken from the army of Christ, and from the armies of this world. What did the Apostles care for difficulties, when they went out from the council and rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer for the name of Jesus! What did Paul care for difficulties, when in view of the bonds and afflictions which awaited him in every city, he exclaimed, "But none of these things move me; neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God? What did Paul care for difficulties, when he said to his brethren who besought him not to go to Jerusalem lest the Jews should bind and kill him, "What mean ye to weep, and to break mine heart! for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus!" What did the Christian Martyrs care for difficulties, when "with a glad heart and free," they went to the block, to the rack, to the gibbet and the stake; and thence home with the angels to the "land and mansions of immortality?" What did the brave Leonidas care for difficulties, "when he immortalized the Passage of Thermopylae by a courage seldom equaled and never surpassed?" What did Hannibal care for difficulties, "when his armies hung like the tempest of heaven upon the declivities of the Alps?" What did Alexander care for difficulties, "when he leaped into the Granicus with the banner of Macedonia waving over his head?" What did Cyrus care for difficulties, "when in his scythed chariot and surrounded by his spearmen, he rushed forward to battle and danger, glory and conquest?" What did the hero Prince of Naples care for difficulties, "when, at the siege of Jerusalem, he spurred his barb up the mountain paths of Galilee, to meet the in-

ursions of the Roman Eagle!" But let us come down to later times, and to more modern men. What did George Washington care for difficulties, when, with all the odds against him, he faced the British Lion, and fought him till he bowed his neck to his triumphant foot! What did Andrew Jackson care for difficulties, when, with only three thousand Southern soldiers, he met fourteen thousand of Britain's best and bravest troops, and drove them back from the Crescent City. Thank God! these heroes sleep beneath the soil of our own native South. Their graves, we should, we must, we will defend. God help us.

II. A True Spirit is superior to the greatest Social and Military Prestige of our Foes.

Goliath had obtained great fame as a warrior. He was renowned not only through Palestine, but likewise through all Judea. He was "a man of war from his youth up." The sound of his name, everywhere, would strike terror into the heart of his enemies, and a sacred courage in the bosom of his friends. *Prestige* is a wonderful thing, a mighty power in the earth. Give a man prestige, and however false and feeble, however wicked and worthless he may be, people will be disposed to admit his claims and yield to his influence. Many institutions, books, and men, and some governments, it may be, live and flourish not so much on the ground of their merits, as because of the prestige they have obtained. But a true spirit will overcome even this. Goliath with all his prestige fell. And whatever may be the prestige of evil, a true spirit will conquer it. Witness that grand and imposing scene now being enacted on Mt. Carmel. On the one side, I see five hundred and fifty men, the priests of Baal. They have the prestige of position, and of sacerdotal influence. Their cause is in the ascendency, the people are with them. We despised, persecuted man, often obliged to fly for safety. 'Tis Elijah, the humblest Fisherie, the Prophet of God. He is making "intercession against Israel!" "Lord, they have forsaken thy covenant, turning down thine altars, and killed thy prophets with the sword; I only am left, and they seek my life, to take it away." There he stands, with no human arm to help him. But bold in God, he faces his foes, and smites them single handed and alone. The terms of the contest are stated and agreed to. And now the battle begins. Waxing fiercer and fiercer, it rages from "morning until noon," and from noon till "the time of the offering of the evening sacrifice. But now it is decided; the victory is gained. The enemies of the Lord are put to shame; the prophets of Baal are slain; and the people fall down upon their faces and shout,—"Jehovah, He is the God! Jehovah, He is the God!" This one man, animated by a true spirit, was enabled to triumph over four hundred and fifty men, in spite of all their prestige.

My Countrymen, those who make war upon us have great social and military prestige. Many of them are brave and chivalrous. It is needless to disguise the fact, that ours is a formidable foe. They have more in them, more money than we, more positions than we, more ships than we, more arms and ammunition than we. In these respects they have the advantage. But what of a true spirit, with the blessing of God, our conquerer against even these odds? Yes, and tenfold greater. God helping us, we will drive back the enemy from our native soil, and, if need be, make him "bite the dust." "Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your husbands."

III. A True Spirit is superior to the complete Armaments of our Foes.

Goliath was well armed, panoplied with all the accoutrements of ancient warfare. His breastplate, with bones like granite and stones like iron, was thoroughly protected at every point. David had no armor, and no weapon save only his simple shepherd's sling and five smooth stones; and yet David was victor, and Goliath was slain. Like the Philistine Giant; evil in our world is well armed. It is upheld and defended by fashion, learning and wealth; by armies, navies and garrisons. And yet we, prompted by the true spirit, may conquer it through Him who loved us and gave himself for us. "Thus is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." My brethren, I beseech you, "Be ye faithful in God." Put your cause into his hands, and out of his hands never remove it. He is able to save us, and able to save our country. Let us commit all to him, "as upon a faithful Creator." Trust ye in the Lord forever; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."

It has been impudently and absurdly claimed, that "Might is Right." No, we firmly reverse the proposition and you will have the truth, Right is Might. A man is never so brave, never so fearless, never so difficult to conquer as when he feels and knows that he is in the right. Let a man be convinced that he is wrong, and he cannot fight against otherwise he could. This is true also of individuals, of armies, and of nations. "Conscience makes officers of bushes, and cowards of us all." The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity; but a wounded spirit who can bear? Our conviction, therefore, of the justice of our cause, must needs strengthen and support us in this dreadful conflict. We know the South has been wronged. We demand only our rights; we simply ask to be let alone. We appeal to the "Judge of all the earth." "So we trust in charity, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." This spirit, I verily believe, is more than equal to all the implements and munitions of war that can be brought against us. Hence I confidently expect this struggle to issue in

the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

"Bold in our God we'll onward go,
Assured of victory o'er the foe,
His word our conquest can complete,
And lay the foe beneath our feet."

IV. A True Spirit is superior to the proud and vaunting of our Foes.

O how Goliath vaunted! "And when the Philistine looked about and saw David, he disdaineth him; for he was but a youth, and ruddy, and of a fair countenance." And he cursed him by his gods, and said to him: "Come to me, and I will give thy flesh unto the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field."

"A true spirit is the pledge of victory." But how does this true spirit insure us the victory?

It teaches us to use the best means. It is fatalism that makes man regardless of means. Enlightened religion is always anxious to select the most appropriate and potent. It knows that all success is from God, and looks for supernatural help; but it does not presume upon it. It is devoutly self-reliant, that is, it relies upon its own energy, and the blessing of God. Now the means which David employed, though exceedingly simple, were doubtless the most appropriate. He evidently had this method of attack definitely settled. He knew that the only unpropitious part of the Philistine was his forehead. That, therefore, was the point to be attacked; and what so well adapted to this purpose as the sling and the stone? Thus armed he could stand at a distance from his antagonist, calmly take his aim, and make his calculations with that experience which a shepherd had acquired in the use of this weapon. Hence he would not fight in Saül's manner; he took his sling and hurled a stone at the giant foe, which sunk into his forehead and laid him prostrate upon the earth. No miracle was used, because none was needed. God helps those who help themselves; and that through a wise and right use of their own faculties. A man of the true spirit knows this and acts accordingly. As Christians we must use means "to make our calling and election sure." We must attend the means of grace and wait upon all the ordinances of God's house. Remember, Christians, piety implies an ardent, earnest, lifelong struggle for glory, honor, immortality and eternal happiness in heaven.

As patriots we must use means to defend our country and maintain our rights. Let the whole South be united; let them present an unbroken front to the enemy. To this end let party lines be so perfectly obliterated that no trace or vestige of them shall remain. Let political tricksters and designing demagogues be laid aside. Let party prejudices, and party preferences, and party quarrels, and party bitterness—let all these be buried so deep that the hand of resurrection shall never reach them. Let there be no divisions, no dissensions; no jar, no schisms, no discordant notes. Let all act in harmony and in concert. Let there be one head, one hand, one heart, one voice, one pulse, one sword. Let the people be

"By love together knit,
Unseparated, mixed in one."

Let us combine to brighten the bonds that bind us together. With the South thus united, let Volunteer Companies be raised, organized, drilled, armed and equipped. Let them be ready for service at a moment's warning. Then let us all humble ourselves before the Lord and repent of our sins—our individual, social and national sins. Let us confess and bewail our manifold transgressions; let us forsake them, and beg God, for Christ's sake, fully and freely to forgive them. Let us look to the Father, through the Son, in His mercy and His grace, and expect His blessing.

Then rising on your knees, let us turn our faces to the North and meet the incurious sneer of the un-coming foe. "What, fight them? Yes, fight them; fight them with a host of spears. Heaven knows I am no friend to war. I have no enmity in my heart against any human being. 'Tis all my business here below" to cry "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." I love peace; I hate war; I hate it with a holy and perfect hatred. I bring forth the day when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they be at war any more."

The South does not want war. President Davis, in his late Message to Congress, "admits protests in the face of mankind that render peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence."

But what are we to do when those with whom we have lived and loved as friends and brothers, invade our territory and make war upon us? To this question there can be but one answer. Interests, duty, honor, love and life, all demand that we should defend ourselves. I am opposed to a war of aggression, but I favor a war of resistance—resistance at all hazards and to the last extremity—resistance even unto death.

It also teaches us to use the best means in the best way. (1.) With invincible determination. The true man says it shall be done. You might as well attempt to turn a planet from its course as to try to turn a true man from his purpose. Say or do what you say, that purpose remains. The sword cannot cut it off. The fires of martyrdom cannot burn it out. As Christians, you are required to be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord