Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLII. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1861. No. 2119.

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—

O. F. PARISH,
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 6, 1862. 32—12m

THOMAS WEBB
ATTORNEY
AND
COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
HILLSBORO.
N.C.
March 12. 41—

Virginia and North Carolina Irrepressibles.

Junction P. O., Hanover County, Va.,
July 29, 1861.

UNDER this name it is proposed to get up a regiment of ten companies, of 100 men each, including officers, missing 1,000 men. We are to use our own discretion, and choose such men as we can furnish ourselves—a pair of Colt's pistols, a bowie knife and a double barrel gun, with a dozen ball or buck rifle, to pledge ourselves to serve during the war who ever the President may choose to place us; to serve without pay.

For more object of this organization is to avenge the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett in Virginia, and Col. Charles F. Fisher of North Carolina.

Every man who joins such a regiment, will signify their assent by writing to me at the above post office, and when we have 500 men we will report ourselves for duty, and go on increasing our number until it amounts to 1,000.

Our design is that the number shall always be kept up by any recruits that may offer whenever vacancies occur by death or casualty, and no other cause shall release a man from his obligation. I will act as private, or in any capacity the regiment may direct. When our number reaches one hundred, we will request the President to appoint a colonel of his own selection, and muster us into service as declared. I will advertise the time of meeting to do so soon as I receive the names of five hundred men. Each company will choose its own captain and other officers.

FOR ORDER S. GARNETT.

☞ The newspapers in Virginia and North Carolina are requested to publish the above without charge for three weeks.

August 14. 04—

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

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early Six Weeks, Red Speckled Valentine, Dwarf Sugar, Red Persian, Large Lima or Butter, Carolina, Scarlet Runners, Royal Dwarf.
BEET—Early Turnip, Early Blood, Long Red, Scarcity of White Sugar, Swiss Chard.
BROCCOLI—Purple Cape.
CABBAGE—Early York, French Ox Heart, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Battersea, Early Drumhead, Drumhead Savoy, Large Late Drumhead, Late Flat Dutch, Green Glazed, Red Dutch, for pickling.
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, Large Field
CAULIFLOWER.
CELERY—White Solid, Silver Giant, Red Solid.
CRESS—Curled or Broad Leaved 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.
MELON—Nutmeg, Citron, Mountain Sprout.
MUSTARD—White, Brown.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Silver Skin or White, Large Yellow.
PARSLEY—Curled or Double, Plain or Single.
PARSNIP—Sugar.
PEAS—Extra Early, Early Frame, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Gray, Bishop's Early.
PEPPER—Large Sweet, Bull Nose.
PUMPKIN—Common Field.
RADISH—Long Scarlet Short Top, White Turnip Scarlet Red Turnip Rooted, Long Salmon.
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.
SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.
SPINACH—Round Savoy.
SQUASH—Early Bush, Long Green.
TOMATO—Large Red.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch, Red Top, Large Norfolk, Early Garnsey, Ruta Baga or Swedish.
February 13. 29—

☞ To Persons out of Employment. ☜
AGENTS WANTED,
In every County in the United States.

WE expect in the sale of some of the best and most popular illustrated Works published.

Our illustrations are of the most interesting character, the letter press of the highest. Mechanic and Mercantile agents are employed in the best style, and in a manner and extent of means ever before attempted in this country.

☞ Persons leaving to act as Agents will receive promptly by mail full instructions terms &c., by addressing E. CASEY, GATZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 324 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
October 30. 66—4m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try its remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, King's county, N. York.
October 23. 65—12m

BLAKS for Sale at this Office.

Head-Quarters of the N. Carolina Regiment of Wise's Legion.

Warrenton, June 13, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER.

Having been appointed by Gen. Henry A. Wise to a Colonelcy in Wise's Legion, and commissioned to raise a regiment in North Carolina, I hereby earnestly invite those desirous of joining this popular corps, and of seeing prompt and active service under the chivalric Wise, to organize forthwith into companies of sixty-four each, to elect their company officers, and prepare to move without loss of time. Each company will consist of one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants and four Corporals, and fifty-three privates. As soon as formed, each company will be moved into camp at Petersburg, Va., and mustered into service prior to the formation into a regiment under the above destination.

Being designed for partyzan service, the regiment will be composed of one Cavalry, and nine Infantry and Light Infantry companies. Each man will provide himself with a change of clothes of a durable material, (not waiting for uniformity of dress,) a blanket and a haversack.

Now is the time for brilliant service. Come forward, gentlemen, to the number of **640** and come quickly.

WHARTON J. GREEN,
Col. Commanding.

*** Papers throughout the State please notice.
June 14, 1861. 97—

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 those 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 in Hillsborough by Mr. HARGIS FARTHING.
August 8. 54—

Patent Window Blinds.

A Great Improvement—Superior to Anything in Use.

THIS BLIND 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 we recommend itself. Any one can judge of its superiority over the old style at first sight.

No person that has seen this Blind will ever order any other kind.

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

J. D. BURDICK,
Kinston, N. C.
May 9. 41—

REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE BEST KIND OF
Sewing Machines.

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

JAMES WEBB.
September 13. 08—

Fall Stock of Shoes.

WILSON, McILWAINE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c.,
66 Sycamore 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.

Those buyers, whether for cash or on time, will find it to their advantage 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 14. 70—

New Stock! New Features!!
NEW GOODS!
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM!!!

THE undersigned 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 customers. 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 as low 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.
May 23. 43—

Clover, Lucerne, Timothy and Herds Grass Seeds,
For sale by JAMES WEBB.
February 28. 29—

50 CASKS of LIME for sale low for Cash. Also 100 BBLS. Stuart's SUGAR and many other seasonable articles.

JAMES WEBB.

NOTICE.

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

WEBB & DICKSON.
January 29. 77—

RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Nashville Banner.

PRESERVATION OF SHEEP FROM DOGS.

Much is said about the necessity of killing dogs, in order to raise sheep. The writer of this well remembers when a boy, that his father, (residing in Kentucky,) never had any sheep killed by dogs, although his flock was much the largest of any in the neighborhood. On one occasion, when there was over fifty sheep killed one night, immediately around in the neighborhood, five or six neighbors that had lost sheep the night previous, came to my father's to learn his losses, but their astonishment was great to learn he had lost no sheep. They then sagely concluded that it was his dogs that had depredated on their flocks. Accordingly all his dogs, some eight or ten, were called up, and their mouths rigidly examined, to find blood or wool as evidence of the guilt—but none could be found, and their astonishment was still greater. My father told them he could easily satisfy them, they would never have a sheep killed by dog or wolf if they would do with their flocks as he did with his.

Their wonder was increased when he told them, all they had to do was to let their sheep run with their cattle constantly and they would never have a sheep killed by a dog or wolf. To show them the proof of his correctness, he invited them to walk with him to the pasture where his sheep and cattle were feeding, taking along all the dogs. When they reached the pasture, my father requested the gentlemen to set the dogs on the sheep or cattle. This was done. The sheep immediately sought protection by running to, under and behind the cattle, while the latter made an immediate attack on the dogs, and in less than five minutes every dog was run out of the pasture. One of the gentlemen asked the privilege of bringing his dogs, thinking my father's dogs had been trained to run from the cattle. This request was readily granted, and all the gentlemen met again next morning, when some four dogs were set on the sheep with the same result, viz: The dogs were driven out of the pasture in even less time. This satisfied the gentlemen, and there were no more sheep killed in that neighborhood.

About twenty years after, the writer of this fell heir to some thousand head of sheep. The neighborhood to which he removed then was greatly afflicted with what were called sheep killing dogs, and remembering his father's custom I kept my sheep and cattle together. [The writer here recounts at length exactly the same losses of sheep and experiments with the dogs, with the same result—the sheep ran to the cattle for protection, and the cattle drove the dogs out of the pasture. "No more sheep killed in that region," says he.]

Now, Mr. Editor, any gentleman can prove this by a trial—it may take a short time for the sheep and cattle to assimilate together, but that it is certain, is beyond question—therefore don't kill any more dogs on account of man's ignorance. Let every newspaper print this. B. H. P.

WHEAT PLANTED IN HILLS.

We noticed, a year ago, the experiment of D Yant, of Bolivar, Ohio, in planting an acre of wheat in hills, using a little over five pounds of seed to the acre. The hills were twenty by fifteen inches apart, with five kernels in each. He now reports the result in the Ohio Farmer, from which we learn that the grubs and cut-worms destroyed full one half of it, and that it yielded at the rate of 17 bushels per acre, or 204 bushels for one of seed. Mr. Y. says: "It stooled enormously; thirty, forty, sixty and seventy large, well-filled heads from one grain were common, and I have 112 stalks of wheat that grew from a single seed, yielding 4,000 grains, and a rye plant that produced 183 heads, containing over 10,000 grains. About this there is neither mistake nor guess-work. Wheat put fifteen inches apart in drills will not lodge; and to what extent liberal manuring, with some cultivation, may carry the yield, is yet to be tested."

CORN BEER.—Take one pint of corn and boil it until it is soft, add to it a pint of molasses and one gallon of water; shake them well together, and set it by the fire, and in twenty-four hours the beer will be excellent. When all the beer in the jug is used, just add more molasses and water.

The same corn will answer for months, and the beer will be fit for use in twelve hours by keeping the jug where it is warm. In this way the ingredients used in making a gallon of beer will not cost over six cents, and it is better and more wholesome than cider. A little yeast greatly forwards the "working of the beer."

OKRA AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—We have received, says the New Orleans Delta, from Mr. J. M. Brooks, a sample of roasted and ground Okra, intended as a substitute for coffee. It is almost impossible, in smell or flavor, to detect a difference between the article and genuine coffee. With these tests only, it would take an expert of keen smell and taste to distinguish one from the other, and Mr. Brooks informs us that he drank the okra preparation at the house of a planter on New River, whence he brought the parcel, and never suspected that he was not imbibing the essence of Mocha, or Rio at worst, until he was undeceived by his host.

HOW THE OUTLAWS OF CANDEISH WERE SUBDUED.

A mountainous part of the British possessions in the East was infested, about a quarter of a century ago, by a wild, fierce race, called the Bheels, who regarded robbery as a sacred institution, and followed it as a profession. A tribe of fifty thousand of these plunderers, under leaders whom they implicitly obeyed, held the strong fastnesses of their native mountains, and seemed to defy the power of the Government to dislodge them thence, more especially as the climate of the place was so deadly, that it was calculated that in three year's service among the mountains of the Bheels, a hundred soldiers in every regiment became disabled.

So degraded did the character of the Bheels appear, that even the Hindoos regarded them as outcasts, whom it was pollution to assist and righteousness to slay. Drunkenness fearfully prevailed amongst them, and they offered up bloody sacrifices to the false deities whom they adored. Their depredations were dreaded, and so hopeless appeared the idea of their ever becoming anything but robbers and murderers, that a Governor of Bombay had looked to their utter extermination as the only means by which peace could be given to Candeish.

Yet, by the mild Mounstuart Elphinstone, a scheme was formed to reclaim even these outcasts—a scheme which required yet more courage to execute, than benevolence to plan. To James Outram, a youthful officer in the Bombay service, was the dangerous task assigned, and he did not shrink from it. In vain his friends attempted to dissuade him from what they deemed a vain sacrifice of his life; he only saw the duty before him, and went straight forward.

Outram had already, in fight, gained some success over the robber tribe. He now sent back his detachment, and alone, unarmed, unattended, threw himself among the savage Bheels, his life being entirely at the mercy of those against whom his sword had been so lately drawn. Many times was he in imminent peril, but a merciful Providence watched over him whose end was mercy. Outram gained the hearts of the robbers; he hunted with them, and astonished them by his feats of daring; he taught them mechanics; he dressed their wounds; he listened to their tales; he prescribed for their diseases; those whom the sword could not subdue, were subdued by the power of kindness! The young British officer enlisted the wild Bheels into a military corps; those who carried terror in their name throughout the country, became now its defenders, and in less than two years those who had been formerly trained only to slaughter and rapine, had shed their blood freely in the cause of order.

And shall we draw no lesson from facts like these? Behold the power of kindness! Are we not called upon to civilize, in our lanes and alleys, those whose education has, alas! too much resembled that of the robber tribes of Candeish? There are hundreds and thousands of unhappy boys trained up to vice, living as pests to society, who require but the voice of kindness, the fostering hand of benevolence, to become, under the Divine blessing, defenders of the peace which they now break. Who will enlist them under the banner of the Cross? Who will come forward to enroll them as the soldiers of Christ? Who will venture into the haunts of misery and guilt to seek the outcast by the force of kindness, the spell of sympathy, to draw forth the latent good that may possibly lie in bosoms now familiar with crime?

If Outram found success among the robbers of Candeish, can it be wanting to those Christian heroes who go forth on a like errand of mercy, and, in the spirit of faith and prayer, toil in the service of that Heavenly King, who willeth not that one of these little ones should perish?

BEAUFORT, S. C.

A correspondent of the Yorkville Enquirer, writing from Beaufort, S. C., gives a description of the place as follows, which will be found interesting inasmuch as the enemy have attacked it:

"Beaufort is situated on Port Royal River, seventy-five miles from Charleston and sixty from Savannah. The harbor is very spacious, and deep enough to accommodate any war vessel in the world. It is said to be the second best harbor in America. The town is one of the oldest in the State, and usually contains about fourteen hundred inhabitants. The greater part of the male population is at present in the army. With the exception of Yorkville, it is the handsomest town we know of in the State, and in some respects surpass even it. There are many beautiful residences; and evidences of wealth, luxury, and refinement are to be seen on all sides. The climate is almost tropical, and most delicious oranges can be bought here at ten cents per dozen. Lemons, limes, figs and pomegranates are also abundant. The bay and surrounding waters abound with fish and oysters."

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON GOODS IN THE SOUTH.

As apprehensions have been very commonly expressed that the consumption of the people will soon exhaust the supply of goods on hand, it is interesting to find grounds for believing that, at least so far as cotton goods are concerned, there must soon be an ample supply. From what we can learn the State of Georgia leads at present in the manufacture of most of the necessary articles, and particularly fabrics for clothing. As far as we have been able to ascertain the amount of cotton goods manufactured in Georgia, there must soon be ample supplies, unless the quantity used for tent cloths, knapsacks, &c., should continue as great as heretofore, which is not to be expected. We have tents and accoutrements, consuming fabrics for some 350,000 men, which have been made within the last twelve months, and that will not have to be replaced with new ones under two years; in the main, an addition, say, of 150,000 more in the next twelve months being as much as may be reasonably calculated upon.

We have the following statement of the weekly production of cotton goods in the State of Georgia:

Shirtings and sheetings 202,000 yards; osnaburgs, stripes, drills and denims 271,500 yards. The exhibit of woolen goods is almost as satisfactory, the amount of kerseys and linseys manufactured in Georgia per week being 23,000 yards, and that of woolen jeans and cassimeres, being 23,000 yards.

There are thirty factories in Georgia engaged in making these goods. Nearly all of them make a surplus of cotton yarns, which are now readily sold, and are being woven by hand looms in the country. There are several small factories in the State that only spin yarn, which are not included in the above estimate. *Richmond Examiner.*

RESIGNATION OF COM. STRINGHAM.

Dishonorable conduct of the Lincoln Government.

From the New York Day Book we get the following highly interesting statement, which certainly places Commodore Stringham in a very honorable light:

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

Some few facts in relation to Commodore Stringham, of the Minnesota, and the Hatteras prisoners, having recently come to our notice, we deem them worthy of mention as highly creditable to that officer. It appears that by the articles of agreement between Com. Stringham and Com. Barron, the Hatteras prisoners surrendered as "prisoners of war," and on arriving at New York, Stringham sent a dispatch to that effect, and intimating that they were to be treated as prisoners of war, and not as rebels. This the administration objected to; and in consequence of this objection, there sprang up considerable telegraph communication between the Commodore and the administration, and the prisoners were not landed for several days after their arrival, Stringham refusing to surrender them unless it was clearly stipulated and agreed upon on the part of the Government that they were to carry out in good faith what had been agreed to at Hatteras. It is said that Stringham, in the meantime, frequently approached Com. Barron and Col. Martin, and assured those gentlemen, on his honor, that they had no cause to apprehend deceit; that sooner than he would put them on shore without the full assurance of the Government that the compact was to be strictly kept, he would blow up the ship with every man on board, himself among the rest. However, he persevered in his determination, and did not, or would not, surrender one of them until his terms were complied with fully.

The course pursued by Com. Stringham in this case, made him unpopular with the Dynasty, and either in consequence of this, or his utter contempt of those in power, he resigned his commission and retired to private life, and several of the officers under him did the same thing at the same time, while Hale, who had been his secretary, continued on, with the determination to leave the Federal service as soon as an opportunity offered to join the Confederate service; and he accordingly left when he got to Hampton Roads, bringing away with him certain articles, which, it is said, caused the detention of the Federal fleet from sailing on their expedition some ten or three days after he left, they had to send to Washington to get them before they could sail, not being able to do so without them.

On the arrival of the Minnesota in the harbor of New York, we understand, a steamboat was chartered by those cowardly scoundrels, the Zouaves, that ran away from Bull Run so fleetly. These fellows were very eager to get at these unarmed prisoners for the purpose of murdering them. They were very impudent, coming close alongside of the ship, and insulting the prisoners. Com. Stringham seeing this, ordered the steamer they were in to keep off a certain distance, or he would sink her; and when the prisoners were getting ready to land on the Island, these brave, hearty braves made for that place, on which the Commodore sent word to the commander of the Island if he did not clear the Island of these miserable cowards, he would arm the prisoners for their own defence against the execrable wretches; whereupon they took to their steamer and went back to New York city.

These facts we glean from parties who were among the prisoners. And it furthermore appears to be confirmed, that the Federal authorities have been for some time prior to their attack on Hatteras, very anxious to attempt the capture of Norfolk, and have only been dissuaded from it by Com. Stringham utterly opposing any such fool-hardy attempt. He told them, it appears, Gen. Butler in particular, who was most eager to urge it on, that he, Stringham, would have nothing to do with any such folly, that they could lose twenty thousand men, and all the ships they had in the Balmon's Navy, and they would then be as far from it as they were before they commenced.

It is highly probable, now, however, that they no longer have Stringham to oppose them, that they undertake this business. This they will assuredly do, if they meet with any degree of success in their piratical expedition on the Southern coast. And it may be that the Almighty Ruler of events will give them just enough of success to inspire them to this undertaking, for those "whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad;"—or rendered to suit the Yankee—make fools of.

THE STAY LAW.

We take the following extract from a long and able article in a late number of the Standard:

The second section of this law provides—

"That there shall be but one term of the said Superior Courts of Law and Equity, opened and held in each of the counties of the State, in each year, which shall be holden at the times and places now required by law for holding the Fall term of said Court, and all laws requiring the holding of the Spring term of said Courts are hereby repealed."

The obvious purpose of this provision is to excuse the debtor from fulfilling his obligation to pay money. But, greatly demoralizing as in this respect must necessarily be its effect, it is still more vicious in its effects upon public order—upon the liberty of the citizen, and his personal security; upon the safety of his home, and his property in his actual possession, whether in lands, or slaves, or other estate. They are fatal to public order. No maxim among law givers is better established, than that speedy trials and punishment for crimes, are the best guarantees for public order. Delays of justice invite violence and crime of every grade. It is true, the County Court is open for the trial of the smaller misdemeanors, but a large number of crimes is cognizable only in the Superior Courts. The times naturally enough multiply criminals who prey on society; and when society finds the arm of the law nerveless or paralized by long delay, it is sure, in self defence, to organize irregular tribunals, which punish by lawless trials and unmeasured revenge. If in the outset it should, in obedience to a long cherished veneration for the law, await with patience the slow coming of the Court, it will be doomed to disappointment; for, when finally the long delayed Court arrives, the week is too short to dispose of the cases, and a trifling excuse serves to postpone the trial. The criminal is sent forth again to his depredations, and tramples with impunity on the prostrate law. If the offence charged is capital, and admits not of bail, the suspected man, innocent though he be, is confined to a dungeon for twelve months before he can demand a trial—and even then there may not be time to try him, or the State may continue the case, and he is doomed to suffer another twelve months in the dungeon. And as to the civil suitor, who seeks to recover the price of his land, his slave, or his horse, which are in the use and possession of the defendant, what chance has he to be heard, with a docket loaded down with criminal prosecutions and all the civil suits of a county containing twenty thousand people? It may be that the defendant is a gross trespasser, holding with force your very home, into which he has slipped in your absence; he may have seized your slaves with a strong hand, and still holds them in lawless defiance of the clearest right. He may have assaulted and disabled your person, whose only estate was your labor, and that labor the support of a wife and children; he may have murderously slain the husband and father of a helpless wife and infant orphans, and damages be sought for the outrage; he may have slandered a poor and virtuous female. Yet against the cries of justice for any and all these wrongs, this act has shut up the Courts, *in order to screen a debtor from paying his just debts!* Can virtue, honor, religion, or true courage long dwell in a land where private rights are so scorned, and personal security so utterly abandoned? If a man die possessed of a competent living for his wife and children, the executor or administrator is sworn to sell the property on a credit, and to take the bid of him who gives the best price; and he is driven to a twelve month Superior Court as his only chance to get the money. This act covers the studied attempt of the buyer to evade his just obligation, and leaves the widow and orphans without bread. Is it a wonder with any man of sense, that with such temptations and encouragement to delay payment, every man should put away his money, and button his pocket against every application for loans? The banks will answer this question. Within a few months, the deposits of one of the banks in this State have increased from $300,000 to $1,300,000. Such will be the answer of all the banks. More money within a few months past has been issued and sent forth, than has been for many years before, and yet it returns as rapidly as it went out. The stay law has stagnated all circulation in payment of debts and destroyed all commerce except for cash; and money is ruled by the adage, "get what you can, and keep what you get."

Section third provides—

"That all actions brought in the said Superior Courts of Law and Equity the defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months from the return term."

It is certain that the extended time for pleading was not given to *defend* but to *delay the right*; not the better to *administer* justice, but to *evade* it by openly preventing the very forms adopted by all civilized people to *enforce* it. For nearly a century, legislation every where has been engaged in freeing justice from the quibbles of pleading. This act resorts to the condemned quibble for the mere purpose of delay. Without reckoning the chances of one continuance, or the death of a party, the speediest course of a law-suit will be as follows: Writ issued in November 1861, will be returned to Oct. '62, and will be pleaded to in Oct. '63; it reached on the docket will be tried in Oct. '64 and the money paid in Oct. '65—unless there is an appeal to the Supreme Court held in June '65, when the money will be made in June '66. This is equal to a credit of five years