

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., DECEMBER 25, 1861.

No. 2124

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-

G. B. 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, 1860. 32-12m



March 12. 47-

To the Ladies of Orange County.

I AM requested by the Governor of your State, to call upon you to furnish for the soldiers in the army woolen socks and blankets for their comfort and protection during the approaching winter. Each donor will please accompany her gift by her name. Shall this call upon your patriotism be made without a proper response on your part? I cannot believe that it will; I therefore call upon you to come forward with your gifts, and lay them bountifully upon the altar of your country. Imitate the example of your mothers of the revolution, and allow not the soldiers who have taken up arms in defence of your liberties, your lives, and what is still dearer, your honor, to go unprovided for; suffer not your defenders to be exposed unprotected to the winter's chilling blasts. Come, then, in their relief; furnish them with those necessary articles to relieve suffering humanity, and thereby merit the laurels not only of the present, but of future generations.

I am your humble servant,
R. M. JONES, Sheriff.
The following gentlemen will please receive and forward to me articles for the soldiers:
W. W. Allison, N. P. Hall, Addison Mangum, M. A. Angier, John W. Carr, and Alvis Durham.
August 20. 06-

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act, for the counties of Orange, Wake, Cumberland and Harnett, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and so far as practicable, to put the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for non-compliance. I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the said counties. I will attend the different counties in a few days for the purpose of receiving, of which time due notice will be given.

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.
October 25. 16-5w

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 will 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 subscriber will be happy to show a model to any person wishing to obtain blinds, 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 Bartholp'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-

The Credit Business Dead!

ALL persons owing me, by note or account, to this day, are hereby notified to call at once and attend to them.
JAMES WEBB.
July 1861. 00j

RUNAWAY CAUGHT!

APPREHENDED and lodged in jail in Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., on the 14th of April, a negro man supposed twenty-three or twenty-four years old, quite black, about five feet nine or ten inches high; has two scars across his breast, says his name is Nathan, and belongs to Hayner Foundland, of Richmond, Va. The owner can get him by proving property and paying all cost and charges.
R. M. JONES, Sheriff.
May 1. 90-3w

STRAY BOOKS.

THE following volumes of the Zeonian and Pastor's Library, belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Hillsborough, are missing, supposed to have been borrowed and not returned; there may be others in the same case. Persons having these, or other volumes in their possession, are requested to return them, or if in actual use, to report the same, that it may be known who are responsible for their return.
Collateral Bible, 4th vol. 4to.
Hodge's History of the Presbyterian Church, 2d part, 8vo.
Cudworth's Intellectual System, 1st vol. 8vo.
McCheyne's Works, 1st and 2d vols. 8vo.
Shakespeare, 2d vol. 8vo.
Boswell's Johnson, 1st vol. 8vo.
Junius's Letters, 3d vol. 8vo.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 2d and 3d vols. 8vo.
Pittarch's Lives, 1st vol. 8vo.
Rollin's Ancient History, 1st vol. 8vo.
Bancroft's History of the United States, 1st vol. 8vo.
Goldsmith's Works, 1st vol. 12mo.
Rollin's Ancient History, 9th and 10th vols. 12mo.
Pope's Works, 5th vol. 12mo.
Spark's American Biography 3d vol. 12mo.
Pliny's Letters, 2d vol. 12mo.
Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, 1st vol. 12mo.
November 12. 18-

CASH SYSTEM.

FINDING it impossible to buy Goods and meet our payments if we continue the "Credit System," we are compelled to adopt the "Cash System" until the end of the War.

TURRENTINE & SON.
October 17. 03-

TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Reprinted at Raleigh, N. C.
A voice from Heaven, 4 pages.
Don't put it off, "
All sufficiency of Christ, "
Self Dedication to God, "
Private Devotion, "
The Act of Faith, "
The Sentinel, "
Motives to Early Piety, "
Come to Jesus. (formerly 64 pages) now in 32, and in 4 page tracts.
Approved by all the Pastors of this City.
A large edition of the above should be printed before the type is distributed, as it will cost \$40 to reset them. The number and variety will be increased as funds are given. \$100 pays for 15,000 pages; \$200 pays for 30,000 pages, and \$1 pays for 1500.
Donations to be sent to the Agent, which he will acknowledge by letter, and report to each of the Pastors of this City. More than 50,000 pages of new tracts have been sent to our soldiers in Virginia.
WM. L. CROWDER, Tract Agt.
July. 00-

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY,

The only Manufactory of Type on Southern Soil SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office.

FROM A BODKIN TO A

TEN-CYLINDER PRESS.

WE CAN and will manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUZE & CO.
We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.
H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, July 6. 02-3w

WOOLEN SOCKS!

WANTED, at Hillsborough, for "The Sick Soldiers," WOOLEN SOCKS, for which goods of any kind will be given by our merchants.
LADIES' AID SOCIETY, of Hillsborough.
July 31. -3

WANTED.

I WISH to buy a quantity of Walnut Hulls and Shoemaker Berries, and Wool.
JAMES WEBB.
August 21. 07-

JULY 1, 1861.

ALL accounts contracted since the 1st of January, are due this day. For some time past the wholesale dealers have required "cash on delivery" from the retail merchants, and we are therefore compelled, for the present, to reduce the credit to six instead of twelve months. Every one can see the necessity of this course as matters now stand.
Those desirous of continuing their accounts will call and settle the amount due us for the last six months.
TURRENTINE & SON.
July 11. 00-

GROCERIES.

WE are now receiving a new supply of Groceries, as follows:
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt.
TURRENTINE & SON.
August 19. 06-

Clover, Lucerne, Timothy and Herds

Grass Seeds,
For sale by
JAMES WEBB.
February 25. 79-

From the Raleigh Standard.

"A HIDEOUS MARK."

A little more than a year ago, and there were no people in the world as we—not altogether free from faults or wants, but, as compared with the most favored, it may be truly said that we were a great people. Our government was unlike any other, and we proudly thought it the best. If there was any real evil in it, it was, that every man's surroundings were so superior that he, cloyed in the use of them, and felt more like a monarch to be ministered unto, than as a citizen among equals.

But a crisis came. A faction triumphed. Our strength was weakness. And this great country and happy people were severed in twain. A line divides it and them. For a time, there were those on both sides the line, who thought the government equal to the crisis; that the faction was but as one to two, and that two were stronger than one; that the evil would last but for the night, and that joy would come in the morning; that this, the fairest experiment of a free government, had not proved a failure, and ought not to fail; who loved the country for its grandeur, and the government for its excellency; who were ashamed of the world's taunt, that we had boasted for nothing; who loved peace and its blessings, and feared war and its calamities. But, when the line was drawn and there were two countries, these same hesitated not a moment as to their position or duties. True to the whole while it was one, as true to the half which fell to them: patriots then, patriots now. With the division came war: what they expected, what they dreaded, what they would have avoided. But, when it came, no cheek blanched, no muscle relaxed, no nerve unstrung, no heart fainting. No, they face the foe—spring to arms—run to the field—dare the encounter—fight the battles; are joyous in victory, and undaunted by reverses. Generous people! patriot citizens! brave soldiers!

For a time, on both sides this line, there were those who said they loved the Union, but it could not be preserved, and should not be preserved, except in such manner as they, in anger, chose to preserve it. And they, on one side and the other, were enemies, and neither would preserve it as the other chose, so they rent it asunder. For neither was the true mother! That each of these factions should hate the other, excites no surprise, except with such philosophers as suppose that fellows in mischief ought to love one another. But that the faction on this side should hate their neighbors on this side—who, although they loved the old Union once, love the new Union now, and have consecrated themselves to its preservation—is a matter of astonishment to every virtuous mind, and can only be accounted for upon the hypothesis, that just as they loved faction better than the old, so they love faction better than the new Union—party better than country—falsehood better than truth—malignity better than amiability—vice better than virtue. I am led to these remarks by the leading editorial of the State Journal in its issue of Nov. 16th, 1861. If the editor had said the same outside the Journal, I will not undertake to say to what consideration it would be entitled. But it is in the Journal, and the Journal is—, but what the Journal is, you must learn from the Journal itself. It says:

"The State Journal came into existence under peculiar circumstances, and at the stormiest period of our country's existence. * * * The party in the State who strove to stem the torrent of Northern aggression from its earliest inception to this moment, brought the State Journal into existence. * * * Except in the failure to call a Convention of the people to take North Carolina out of the old Union, and unite her destinies with those of her Southern sisters, the principles which we advocate have received no popular reverse during our short existence."

It is then with the Journal as a party organ that we have to do—a party that has the possession of the government, which claims to have met with but one reverse, and to have the popular confidence. What, therefore, is said by the Journal, is said by that party—by the government—and is whimpereed by every one seeking office, as a means of success, and is believed by many who do not know its falsehood. Still, if I thought the party were ashamed of it, as one of those things which impudence dares in those inferiors which superiors are sometimes obliged to employ, I would not notice it. But, it is apparent enough that what the Journal says is but what the party feels and sanctions.

The editorial to which I allude, calls the opponents to the early secessionists "the watch and wait party," and says: "Watch and wait handed over the South in tears and chains to the mercy of the North."

Again it says:

"All now see that we had prophets of Baal among us; but the true God has revealed their wickedness, covered their counsels with confusion and shame, and set a hideous mark upon their brow by which they may hereafter be known by the people. Let them no longer aspire to speak in the name of a people whom their teachings have deceived, or of a country whose present sufferings must in a great measure be ascribed to their wicked counsels."

Again it says:

"It is a strange but pleasing coincidence that the first number of our new volume should be the herald to our readers of a new victory by the triumph of the electoral ticket advocated by this paper and its political confederates, a victory by no means insignificant of the popular will or fraught with meagre results."

This is a specimen of the editorial which is a column and a half long. Now from this I find it charged that North Carolina has been handed over to the North bound and in tears, by the wicked counsels of somebody, and that these wicked counsellers have now "hideous marks on their brows," by which they are known and are to be known. And further, that these same persons are still at their mischievous work, and a new victory has just been achieved over them in the electoral vote.

Is it true then, that there has been a mischievous party in North Carolina; and that that party, in February last, numbered two to one majority?—(For such was the conservative majority at that time.) And that such a party still exists, and has to be conquered, and marked on the brow as unworthy of confidence? That is what the government organ says! Now if Lincoln's organ had said it, it would have been set down to gross delusion or wicked falsehood. But why may not Lincoln's organ say it and believe it too? Does not the Journal say it? And is the government organ so untruthful that even Lincoln should not believe it? Malignity it may have, enough to discredit a dozen journals; but how does Lincoln know it? If it had age enough, I dare say its malignity would be known further off than Washington; but can it have become so notorious in a year? Why, the enemy will rely upon the testimony of a spy, a deserter or traitor—is the Journal meaner than these? No wonder then that Lincoln now charges, that he has a large party of friends in North Carolina, and all over the South. The government organ here says it is so, and Lincoln ought to be excused (hardly?) for believing it.

Now the question which I submit for the consideration of two-thirds of the good people of North Carolina is, whether they will submit to such an imputation? An imputation which is not simply made in the organ of the party, but which is verified in the practice of the government. Not only does the Journal say they are not to be trusted, but the government refuses to trust them.

Those who desired to avoid this war, if honorably it could be avoided, were not a party. They were never organized as a party. They were the people indiscriminately of all parties. They were the people, who acted with a unanimity beyond the strength of any organization. And these same people, without a dissenting voice, at a proper time and not until then, asserted their independence. And, in doing so, they committed but one blunder. Just as a faction had obtained possession of the Federal government, and were using it for wicked ends, so a faction had obtained possession of the government of North Carolina and were using it for wicked ends. And, when we threw off one faction we ought to have thrown off both, and inaugurated a new corps fresh with the spirit of the people. And then, we would have rid ourselves of the imbecility which lost us Hatteras; of the insatiable gluttony which consumes our means; of the profligacy which wastes what it cannot consume; of the malignity which brands us as disloyal, and of the impudence which claims as a triumph of party, what was meant as an offering of patriotism—and would have inaugurated instead, wisdom to guide in council, and strength to defend our borders; economy to save our means; pride in every citizen's loyalty and fame; and a just appreciation of every citizen's merit and claims. But we had a State government organized. Those who had control of it invited every citizen to its support, and every citizen gave it his support. There was not a disloyal voice in the whole State. We put our mantles upon our shoulders and walked backwards to cover its faults. If complaint was made at all, it was with closed doors; so anxious were we that our great enemy should know that there was not a single fault any where.

While the people were thus united and loyal, what has been the course of the faction in power? The new state of things required that many offices and places of trust

of great responsibility should be created.

And it affected the property, the reputation, the lives and the liberties of the whole people, and the very existence of the State, that these offices should be filled with the best men we had, without regard to party, and with regard only to fitness. Have they been so filled? It may be granted, for the sake of the argument, that the secession party, numbering one-third, had a proportionate number with the conservative party, numbering two-thirds, of the best men in the State. If then the offices had been filled with reference to merit only, there would have been one-third secessionists, and two-thirds conservatives. But how is the fact? Every single important place, civil and military, (or if there be any exceptions they are only exceptions for some peculiar reasons, the rule being as I state,) has been filled with secessionists! Now, if this just happened so, let it pass, for I concede that it makes no difference now, whether one in office is a secessionist or a conservative. But if it is so by design, then the government is a faction, a party, a tyranny. If this distinction is made upon the ground that the conservatives are not to be trusted, then I say unhesitatingly, and with emphasis, that the government so acting, is not fit to be trusted. If it be true, that two-thirds of the patriot citizens of North Carolina have "hideous marks on their brows," put there by the government which they are pouring out their treasures and their blood to support, then the government so acting against its citizens, is an intolerable nuisance. These are no ordinary times. They are times when traitor means something. They are times when, if a citizen allows the mark to be put on his brow, then he is a traitor to himself, if not to his State. I do not hesitate to say, that if such a course is to be pursued, then, just as we took our lives in our hands to oppose one faction that would oppress us, so we will take our lives in our hands to oppose another faction that would oppress us.

That this oppression of "a mark on the brow," is in the purpose of the secession faction, depends, not alone on the testimony of the State Journal, but, it is abundantly evident from the practice of that party in the government. I need not again to state, that conservatives are excluded from every important place of trust in the government, or, to reiterate that that would make no difference if it only happened so; or, if those in place were pre-eminently fitted for the services they have to perform. But, it is notorious, that men are put in place because they were secessionists, and men are kept out, because they were conservatives. It is also notorious, that while there were many very worthy men of the secession party, yet, as a rule, they were men of violent passions, and wanting in prudence and discretion. And it is notorious that the conservatives were, as a rule, the reverse of this. Yet, at a time when the State needs all her prudence, discretion and power, her destinies are, almost altogether, in the hands of passionate indiscretion, and of malignant imbecility. And, even these, and whatever of force there is in them, instead of being used against our common enemy, are turned against our own citizens; and occupy themselves in putting marks upon their brows, by which they are to be known and disgraced, if they shall be so unfortunate as to escape with their lives from the contrast with the enemy. But, after all, probably this is a mercy to the State; for, if not thus engaged in venting their malignity against the friends of the State at home, they might be employed in preparing other traps for them, as at Hatteras, from which the only escape would be to the dungeons of the enemy; and might be preparing other facilities by which the enemy could invade our soil, and possess our property. It may be that their weakness to the friends of the State at home, is less injurious than would be their pusillanimity if exhibited in the face of the enemy.

If they would allow the best of those whom they employ to improve the advantages of any position in which they may be put, they might, in time, after many mishaps, become reasonably proficient; and the country would have confidence, that what was wanting in fitness at first, might be supplied by experience. But, so anxious are they to exhibit their favorites in every place, that one is not allowed to fit himself for the duties of one position to which he has been called, before he is put into another position, where he must strain anew his tired and worn faculties. One can hardly make himself an efficient Quartermaster or Commissary before he is made an inefficient Colonel—to hide which he must be made a ridiculous General. Another, by toil and exposure may make himself a good soldier, and immediately find himself made an apprentice Judge (and doubtless, in time, a good one,) and that to the exclusion of one who longed for the place, and differed not at all from the best friend he had, in supposing himself to