

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, December 25, 1862.

The difficulty of procuring paper of the proper size, and the great increase in price, compel us, like most of our contemporaries, to reduce the size of our sheet. It is not only much smaller in size, but greatly inferior in quality to the paper we have heretofore used, but we pay for it a higher price, and it is the best we can get. But though the size of the sheet is reduced, we do not intend our readers shall be much the losers; we shall reduce the space occupied by advertisements, so as to give nearly, or quite as much reading matter as formerly.

We are not without hope that a return of peace and a revival of business will ere long enable us to resume our proper size. In the mean time, we must call upon our friends, and all who desire a continuance of a paper in this county, to make some effort to increase our patronage, lest the extreme pressure of the times should compel us still further to reduce the size of our sheet.

In compliance with the general custom in country printing offices of giving a week's holiday to the hands employed, no paper will be issued from this office next week; unless some news of special importance is received, in which case we will issue an extra.

The State Convention—Condensed from the Raleigh Standard.

On Thursday, December 12, Mr. Osborne, from the committee on military affairs, reported an ordinance to exempt the militia from other than monthly drills and regimental musters; which passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Holden (by leave) introduced an ordinance to authorize the raising of a battalion of six companies of troops for twelve months; which, after being amended, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The ordinance to incorporate the Piedmont Railroad Company (the Danville connection) was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the first section by inserting in the 10th line after the word "Railroad," the words "at the Company's Shops, in Alamance county."

Mr. Strange moved to postpone the ordinance and amendment until the 23d of January next, and that it be made the special order for 12 o'clock on that day.

The debate on the question of postponement was continued till the recess.

In the afternoon session Mr. Strange (by leave) introduced a resolution to postpone the publication of Colonial Records and other documents, authorized by the last Legislature. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, the ordinances and resolutions passed by the Convention at its present session, were ordered to be published in the three Raleigh papers.

The debate on the question of the postponement of the ordinance to charter the Piedmont Railroad Company was resumed, and continued until the adjournment.

On Friday, after the morning business, the ordinance to incorporate the Piedmont Railroad Company was postponed until the 23d of January.

In the afternoon session, a quorum not being present, the Convention adjourned to the 30th of January.

MAJOR ROSS'S SUCCESS.—We are glad to learn that Maj. Ross, of Wake, did succeed in getting one car load, 240 sacks of salt from the Virginia salt works. The chances were discouraging when he arrived at the salt works, but his prompt efforts overcame them so far as to secure a portion of the salt desired.

FIGHT ON THE POTOMAC.

We have some important advices from the lines of the Potomac, which, though not official, have reached here under circumstances which leave but little doubt of the correctness of the unwelcome intelligence.

On Friday last a portion of our Potomac army were repulsed by a force of the enemy, said to be five times our superior. At four o'clock in the morning General Stuart, with a hundred and fifty cavalry, the Jeff Davis Artillery, the first Kentucky Regiment, the Tenth Alabama, the Eleventh Virginia and the Sixth South Carolina Regiments, being a portion of General Longstreet's Division, left the camp at Centreville, to attempt the capture of a Federal foraging party at Dranesville, sixteen miles from Centreville. As they approached the place they found the Yankees fifteen thousand strong, when General Stuart with his force, less than three thousand, attacked them. The fight lasted the greater portion of the day, when the Confederates were forced to retire after a severe conflict. Our loss is said to have been about thirty killed and as many wounded.

The New York Herald on the Late Advances from Europe.

We copy the following from the New York Herald's (Dec. 16) "Situation" article, bearing upon the late important intelligence received from Europe:

England was agitated to an intense pitch of excitement by the supposed insult perpetrated on her flag by the arrest of Mason and Slidell on board the mail steamer Trent. The anti-American section of the London press had lashed the people in a perfect storm of rage, and a Cabinet Council, held with their noise and clamor ringing in the ears of the Ministers, had almost agreed on making the case a cause of war with our government. As a first result, the Europa was detained at Queenstown by order of the government to 2d inst., and took a Queen's messenger on

board, with dispatches for Lord Lyons, in which, it is said, the Ambassador is instructed to demand from President Lincoln, in a firm and determined manner, the restoration of Mason and Slidell to the traveling status and position which they enjoyed before Captain Wilkes took them on board, as well as a disavowal of and government apology for the act of that officer from the San Jacinto towards the Trent.

Should war be undertaken by England she is recommended by a London paper to, first, raise the Union blockade of the Southern ports; secondly, blockade our Northern ports, and thirdly, in conjunction with France, to acknowledge the independence of the South.

Great alarm prevailed in the Stock Exchange in London. The English funds had fallen, consols were fluctuating and lower, American securities flat and tending downward, and Canadian stocks much depreciated in value. The agitation had also affected the Paris Bourse adversely.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 18.

Queen Victoria held a privy council at Windsor Castle on the 30th ult. All the ministers were present. The council unanimously decided that the act of the San Jacinto was a clear violation of the law of Nations, and that reparation must be demanded for the insult offered to the British flag. The Minister met previously at Palmerston's in London, and fully discussed the question, and dispatches were sent to Southampton the same evening.

The London Times says that Lord Lyons' instructions are couched in the firmest language, and presumes that the Federals will disregard them, and that England must prepare for war.

The British press will support the Cabinet unanimously.

The Post says that the act is a flagrant violation of the law of nations, and a direct and intentional insult to Great Britain; and adds, that the Federal policy has been reckless, but it disbelieves that the United States is ready for a war with England.

The British fleet in American waters consists of one thousand guns, and can sweep all the San Jacintos from the seas, blockade the Northern ports, and close the war now raging.

The Post says that immense shipments of cannon, rifles and troops have been made to Canada.

The Post says that the demand of Lord Lyons is plain, and brief, and if not complied with, diplomatic relations will immediately be suspended.

Gen. Scott declared in Paris that the seizure was a deliberate determination to inflame the British people.

Naval volunteers are offering to protect the honor of the British flag.

The Post says that a British ship is British soil, and all persons on board must be protected as if on land.

The London Times' city article says that Great Britain will commence with breaking the blockade of the Southern ports, set industry free, and relieve the Cotton famine. Also, open trade with the Confederate States, who desire no better customers.

The Times says that there is no cause for alarm. Great Britain was never more ready for war.

The Nashville Gazette has been reliably informed that 28 Federal soldiers entered Gen. Zollicoffer's lines a few days since under a flag of truce, and stated that after reading Lincoln's Message they could no longer bear arms against the South, and were now ready to fight the abolition tyrants.

Louisville papers to the 12th inst. have been received. They state that all regiments in Indiana which have a minimum number of men have been ordered to Kentucky. This will throw some nine or ten thousand troops into Kentucky during this and the coming week. Gen. Rozencranz was expected to arrive at an early day at Cincinnati, from Western Virginia.

New York papers as late as the 11th have been received at Norfolk, from which are condensed the following items:

The abolitionists are much excited at Gen. McClellan's tardy execution of the war, and are urging a forward movement.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, under date of 9th inst., says that Thaddeus Stevens stated, in the Republican caucus, that after Cameron's report had been accepted by Lincoln, General McClellan went to the President and said he would resign if that portion of Cameron's report was sent to Congress, respecting the emancipation and enrolling of the slaves of rebels. This created a commotion among the radical Republicans, who think McClellan interferred where he has no business. Affairs in the metropolis are evidently getting tangled. The Post says McClellan should be arrested.

Richard O. Gorman and John Savage had an interview with McClellan, respecting an exchange of prisoners. The Tribune says "they received assurances which led them to hope for success in their mission."

They propose to release Pegram or Barron for Corcoran.

A large number of Hatteras prisoners, including eleven officers, will be released in a few days from Fort Warren.

At the late State election in New York the "Union" ticket received 297,423 votes, the "Democratic" ticket 139,715.

Col. Kerrigan has not been sentenced to death. He is charged with constant correspondence with the enemy; with shameful abandonment of his post at Munson's Hill; with withdrawing his pickets without orders, &c.

Charleston, Dec. 18.

The Mercury of this morning publishes Norfolk dispatches from the Baltimore Sun of the 10th inst.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on the 15th instant, bringing a Queen's messenger, bearing dispatches for Lord Lyons. By these dispatches he is instructed to demand, peremptorily, the immediate restoration of the persons of Mason and Slidell, Southern envoys, and a call for an apology. The instructions are most explicit, and have received the unanimous concurrence of the Queen's council.

The London Times comments on the affair, and predicts that three results will immediately follow, viz:

1st. The destruction of the blockade of the Southern ports.

2d. The complete and effectual blockade of the Northern ports, and

Thirdly, the recognition of the Confederate States by France and England.

The Paris Patrie says that France will side with England and take a decided attitude.

Napoleon has tendered his services as mediator.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout Great Britain and on the continent.

A heavy body of English troops have been ordered to embark at once for Canada.

A ship is now loading at Woolwich with Armstrong guns and 80,000 Enfield rifles, for Canada.

A detachment of Beaufort artillery have visited Beaufort and burnt four hundred and fifty bales of Sea Island cotton. A detachment of Colonel Martin's mounted regiment ambuscaded while going into Beaufort. Lieutenant Barnwell wounded in the arm.

Norfolk, Dec. 12.—The Day Book has a N. Y. Herald of yesterday, received by way of Fortress Monroe, under a flag of truce.

Sales of cotton—middling uplands—were made Tuesday at 34 cents per lb.

Owing to a panic in Wall street, caused by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, calling for an additional six hundred millions, and estimating that it will take one thousand millions, should the war last till 1863, exchange went up to 94, and stocks took a slide still further down the hill.

The Herald, however, insists that this result was brought about mainly by a rumor that Gen. McClellan had handed in his resignation because the Administration would not abandon the abolition feature of the war.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.—A correspondent writes of the confiscation bill introduced by Senator Trumbull:

It will provide for the absolute forfeiture of all property of Confederates who are beyond the reach of judicial process—that situated in the rebellious districts to be forfeited through the military power; and that found in districts where the judicial authorities are not overborne through the courts; the proceeds of the property forfeited, after the payment of the just claims of the loyal creditors, to be kept as a fund for the reimbursement of loyal citizens despoiled of their property by the rebellion, and the balance to be appropriated towards paying the expenses of its suppression. Confederates are also to forfeit their claims to slaves, who are to be made free, and the President is to make provision for the colonization of such as are willing to go, in some tropical country, where they can have the protection of the government as freemen. This or some other policy will probably be adopted, and the subject will undoubtedly furnish the theme of much of the debate of the session.

HON. JOHN BELL.—The Richmond Examiner expresses surprise that the Hon. John Bell has not been assigned to some high place in the government where his experience and abilities would be of great use. Mr. Bell does not belong to the office seeking horde. If the country wants his services, it must seek them. We do not believe he wants any office, and are not sure he would accept any; but there is no doubt that he is one of the first statesmen of the age. He would honor any office, not the office him. Scramblers for offices are the very men who ought not to have them. That's so.

Selma Reporter.

The Cathedral of Saint Fenbar, in Charleston, lately destroyed by fire, cost about \$150,000. Its fitting up of course was additional. It cost perhaps a million money—the life of the former Bishop Reynolds—whose anxieties and exertions, occasioned by the weight of its construction, are believed to have caused his death.

A LOSS.—The Charleston Mercury, speaking of libraries destroyed by the late fire at Charleston, says that the Theological Library at Bishop Lynch's residence was probably the most costly collection of those lost, being valued at \$35,000. The gem of the collection was an old Polyglot Bible, in six large folio volumes, which was the only copy of that particular edition this side the Atlantic. It was valued at \$1,000.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that a visit to South Carolina has already opened the eyes of many gentlemen, of former abolition inclinations, to some facts in slavery. The negroes come to look at the Fort or to sell chickens, but they soon go away.

MARRIED.

In Alamance county, at the residence of G. W. Swanson, Esq., on the 19th inst., by Elder John Mitchell, Dr. SAMUEL SAUNDERS, to Miss MARTHA A. SWEETON.

CONFEDERATE DEPOT.

AND
General Commission House,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have bought out Latimer & Brown, and selected from the stock of H. L. Owen, James Webb, J. C. Turrentine & Son, Wm. F. & Thomas J. Strayhorn, L. Carmichael, S. S. Webb, T. S. Cates, Jones Watson, J. W. Carr, Robert Loder, Long & McCauley and others, Four Thousand Dollars worth of the best Goods, to finish their assortment in

STAPLE DRY GOODS;

and are now receiving from Raleigh a lot of Goods, the best to be had in that city. Also Salt, and other Groceries, from Petersburg, Savannah, and other Southern cities, and shall furnish any other Goods not now in store in the shortest time, say Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of goods; all of which will be sold at a small advance on city prices, or on to-day's price at headquarters for such goods.

All necessary stuffs, such as Flour, Meal, Salt, Bacon, Sugar, Molasses and Iron, will be sold at a mere commission, say ten per cent.

HENRY N. BROWN & CO.

The above business will be conducted on the "Cash System" alone—We will buy for cash and sell for cash.

All who deposit produce to be sold on commission, can draw on us for two thirds, and goods of any kind not in store will be furnished by Express.

We will have but one price at Retail and one price at Wholesale. We will not continue the system of giving in.

The subscribers will try to keep on hand or furnish any article in the Southern Confederacy, at fair prices, or on commission of 2, 5 and 10 per cent. according to article.

They will pay the cash market price for

Hay, Oats, &c., Wheat, Flour, Corn, &c., Butter, Eggs, &c., Jams, Woolen, and Woolen and Cotton Cloth, of all kinds, Flax and Tow Cloth, Flax Thread, all kinds, Flax Seed, &c.

Home made Shoes, &c.

We may say, any thing the product of the South. We will pay cash for the same, or Goods at the cash prices.

We keep nothing for sale that is not worth the money.

We are forever done with the abominable system of giving one price in trade and one for cash. We hope to make it to the interest of the public to call and see us. If our goods are over the market, we will, if we know where any are to be found for less, take the greatest pleasure in informing our friends and customers of the same, and will buy them for them if wished.

HENRY N. BROWN & CO.

MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS, the largest assortment in the country. Call and see.

The highest market price paid for BROOM CORN, six to nine inches of stock wanted with the straw.

We have \$1,500 worth of Ready-made Clothing.

GROCERIES of all kinds, in store or expedited; Dye Stuffs, all kinds.

1000 4-4 Sheetings assorted, 50 bunches Cotton, 150 cents.

10 lbs. Candle Wick, 50 cents. 10 lbs. Knetting Cotton, 50 cents.

10 lbs. Sewing Cotton, 75 cents. 200 lbs. Rope, 50 cents.

Sugar, 15 cents. Coffee, 75 cents. Molasses, 60 cents.

Thirty days grace will be given on all orders and large bills; if not paid at that time the account will not be increased. We go on system.

Call and try the System Store—the One Price House—the Barter Store—Try us, if you think we will do you up right; we do not want any others to call.

HENRY N. BROWN & CO.

Hillsborough, December 25.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MISS MINER's next session will commence on the 17th of January, 1863. 24—

Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will re-open their School on the 17th of January. No deduction made for less than five weeks at the commencement of the Session. 23—4w

HUGHES'S ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session of this institution situated four miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of January next, and continue twenty-one weeks.

TUITION.

Classical Department, \$25 00
English Department, 15 00

Board, including washing, room, fuel, &c., at \$47:50 to \$55:00 per session.

SAMUEL W. HUGHES, Principals.

December 17. 23—

ATTENTION!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers belonging to the Forty-Fifth Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at Guess's Mill on Friday the 3d day of January, armed with single barrel shot guns, for exercise in the manual of arms, and on Saturday the 4th of January, you will attend with your respective companies, for Battalion Drill.

By order, WM. E. McMANNEN, Col. Commanding.

W. W. MOORE, Adjt. 20—

MALE SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber proposes to open a School for Boys, in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1863. As thorough instruction is contemplated, the number of pupils will be limited to a few. Terms made known upon application to the subscriber.

HASELL NORWOOD. 22—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, at the expiration of one month from this date, for a duplicate Certificate for five shares of Stock issued to Laws & Turrentine.

Also for a duplicate Certificate for three shares issued to Thomas J. Freeland & W. J. Freeland; the originals of which were lost in July, 1859. 20—4w

NOTICE.

WANTED, Fifty able bodied men, to complete a Company of Twelve Months Volunteers now in service, to be placed as a guard at the State Prison at Salisbury, and also along the line of the North Carolina Railroad as a protection to the bridges. Duties light and pleasant. Those wishing to enlist can do so by applying to Thomas Webb, Hillsborough, or address me at the Company's Shops.

JOSEPH W. LATTI, Capt. 20—4w

THE DEBTOR'S LAMENT.

A PARODY—"Oft in the Silly Night"

Oft in the silly night,

When slumber's chains have bound me,

And memory brings to light

The claims for Cash around me;

The "ups and downs," the duns and frowns,

And thousand threats to sue me,

The chilly start, the aching heart,

The list of bad debts due me

Thus in the silly night, &c.

When I remember all

The debts I owe together,

My hopes around me fall

Like leaves in wintry weather;

And e'en like one who treads alone

Some banquet hall deserted,

I feel forlorn, though duns have gone,

And sigh'd as they departed

Thus in the silly night, &c.

Oh! hear the cries of woe!

When blockade brings starvation,

And every grocery store

And merchant in the nation,

Will give the lash, and sell for cash,

At three times credit prices;

And if I choose to read the news,

'Tis Cash for last advices.

Thus in the silly night, &c.

Selma Reporter.

Do Not All Come at Once!

THE Subscriber having sold out his entire Stock of Goods, would say to his customers that he will turn his attention to the settlement of his books. You will find his room up stairs in the same house in which he did his business. All persons indebted to him are requested to come forward and pay, as Taxes are bound to be paid, there are two things in this world that are certain—Death and Taxes; and he would like to be prepared for both. All persons having open accounts, if they cannot settle by Note, will please come forward and settle with Money.

D. C. PARKS.