

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., JANUARY 8, 1862.

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THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

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BY DENNIS HEARTT.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. No paper will be sent to a new subscriber out of the State unless payment is made in advance, or some person in the State shall become responsible.

Advertising Rates for the Recorder.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent. higher. A deduction of one third will be made to advertisers by the year.

JOHN W. GRAHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office one door north of Mr. Lynch's Jewelry Store

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

June 27.

48-17

GEORGE M. DUSKIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Office one door East of Maj. Stroud's Hotel.

July 26.

01-

G. E. 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 13.

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 women's 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, to 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, Adifon Mangum, M. A. Augier, Jobb 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 claims, 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.

16-6w

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-

STATE ARMS.

ALL persons in Orange county who have in their possession Arms belonging to the State, are requested to deliver them to me at this place, without delay. By order of the Adjutant General.

R. M. JONES, Sheriff.

June 11.

66-

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

STRAY BOOKS.

THE following volumes of the Zeuxian 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.
McChesney'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.
Plutarch's Lives, 1st vol. 8vo.
Rollin's Ancient History, 1st vol. 8vo.
Bancroft's History of the United States, 1st vol. 8vo.
Guidemuth's Works, 1st vol. 12mo.
Rollin's Ancient History, 9th and 10th vols. 12mo.
Pope's Works, 6th 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.

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.

TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Re printed 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 8 four 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.

July.

W. L. CROWDER, Tract Agt.

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 8.

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.

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.

July 11.

TURRENTINE & SON.

GROCERIES.

WE are now receiving a new supply of Groceries, as follows:

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt.

TURRENTINE & SON.

August 19.

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 Reyer Foundland, of Richmond, Va. The owner can get him by proving property and paying all cost and charges.

R. M. JONES, Sheriff.

May 1.

From the London Post (Government organ) Dec. 6th.

The second royal proclamation, forbidding the export of arms and other warlike stores not included in the former, has followed its predecessor not a day too soon. With whatever view the Cabinet of Washington has been engaged in buying up all our purchasable means of offence and defence, after a fashion that Charles Dickens would describe as "wholesale, retail, and for exportation." By much or by little, whatever was to be obtained for money was about to be purchased and shipped for America. Within the last ten days an agent of the Federal Government is understood to have bought up three thousand tons of saltpetre, the chief component of gunpowder; and this was so much more than the whole amount that London could supply, that the American agent, we believe, was obliged to complete his commission by contracting with manufacturers of this commodity in the provinces. The export of these three thousand tons was arrested by the former proclamation, probably just in time.

Meanwhile, however, the American government had been purchasing small arms on a scale somewhat less vast, or with so much more discretion, at least, that the fact had not become notorious. But the necessities of the Washington Cabinet proving more urgent, a fresh messenger is understood to have been dispatched from New York in the Persia, which vessel arrived in Liverpool only on Monday last. It is believed that the latter agent repaired immediately to Birmingham, with very extensive orders for rifles, percussion caps, lead for bullets, and other stores of war. These articles, it will be seen, had not been included in the interdiction of the former proclamation, which had been issued but a few days before the arrival of the Persia. What the immediate success of this agent's commission to the manufacturers in Birmingham and elsewhere may have been we do not know, but if he were prepared to pay the rest in cash—which he was very probably armed with the means of doing—it may be assumed that no difficulty presented itself in the completion of the contract so far as the manufacturers were concerned.

But so prompt and decisive has been the action of our Government, that before this latter agent of the Federal Cabinet had set foot for forty-eight hours in this country, a second proclamation has issued, forbidding the export of "arms, ammunition, percussion caps, tubes, and lead." This proclamation is dated Wednesday, Dec. 4, and took the public by surprise yesterday morning. But for this rapid action, the goods in question would probably have been shipped, so far as they were ready prepared for use, by the end of the week. The result is that this American gentleman is thrown upon his beam ends, and will probably return to New York by the next mail, with his cash in his pocket, and leaving the coveted arms and ammunition on English ground.

The object of the Federal Government certainly cannot be logically proved to have been that of a preparation for hostilities against ourselves. If, indeed, it were clear that this was their motive, the fact that their earlier orders had been issued before they had learned of the San Jacinto affair would render their conduct peculiarly ominous. It is, of course, possible that these immense orders may have been dictated by the exigency of their campaign against the Southerners. They affect to keep an army of something like half a million in the field; and although we doubt whether throughout their civil war so much blood has yet been shed as was shed in a single day at Sullerino, the requirements of such an army, even in ammunition, must still be considerable. The manner, however, in which the Federal Government has set to work on the present occasion is very unlike the purchases they have hitherto made in support of the civil war. The one case differs from the other as much as a steamer taking in coal for a long voyage differs from a steamer supplying herself for a river trip on the Thames.

The Northern government knew very well that we sought to rupture with them, and that so long as their conduct to us was peaceable they might rely upon making, from time to time, whatever purchases they pleased. The Atlantic was always open to them, and they had no more dread of the few Confederate vessels of war on the ocean at one time than at another. Moreover, they could readily send their stores of war on all occasions under convoy. Neither is this country the only one from which saltpetre is to be had. Of the twenty thousand tons which we annually import, some twelve thousand tons are sent from India, and the remaining eight thousand from Chile and Peru. The South American markets, which are thus extremely prolific, must have been quite as much open to the importers in the Federal States as to ourselves. It is probable that the Washing-

ton government, therefore, could have bought saltpetre cheaper in South America than they could have bought it here. True, the transit in that case would have occupied longer time than it would in this. Yet they could not have required three thousand tons for the purposes of their present civil war until they had had time to send ships to South America and receive them back again at least ten times over.

We must remember also that this order for saltpetre was dispatched from Washington before the exploit of Captain Wilkes had become known. As soon as it did become known, a fresh agent, as we have seen, was at once sent here with orders to purchase rifles, lead, and percussion caps, on a scale, it would appear, of corresponding magnitude. Once and for all is certainly not the usual course with those who can cut and come again. We do not desire to give these considerations undue significance, but they certainly imply a disposition to draw our teeth and then to tell us to bite if we can.

We shall not less rejoice at this prompt intervention of our own Government, even if our difficulty with the Northern States should be happily surmounted, and the civil war should be left as before to drag on its weary length. We have aimed at the maintenance of a bona fide neutrality between the two combatants.

A royal proclamation, a considerable period ago, warned British merchant captains to carry neither arms nor troops for either party. Even in our official language we have abstained from anything more than regret for the existence of the contest. Northern and Southern ships have, as far as we are concerned, enjoyed the same facilities for the shipping of warlike stores in British ports. But, in point of fact, there has existed the grossest inequality between the advantages of the two combatants in this latter respect. The North have been supreme at sea, and they have also maintained a more or less effectual blockade of Southern ports. Thus the one party have enjoyed a practical immunity in the shipment of arms from this country, and the other party have been nearly excluded from our markets. A Southern ship has first to run the blockade at Charleston or New Orleans; it has then to make Liverpool in spite of Northern cruisers; afterwards it has the same peril to encounter on the return voyage; and, finally, it has to run the blockade again and to enter its own port in safety.

The truth, therefore, is that the liberality and equality of our laws have operated to feed the war in the greatly preponderating interest of the North. By the present proclamations this tendency is now at an end, and neither belligerent will receive arms or ammunition henceforward from these shores. This is meeting out even justice, at least, to both parties. But whatever were the designs of the Federal Government, it is impossible to imagine any power more completely beaten in policy by its late outrage on our flag. If it were its aim in these purchases merely to provide for its campaign against the South, it has closed the door to its own factitious advantages over its antagonist in British ports; and if it were its aim to exhaust our own resources, it has put its design in practice just in time to be decisively defeated by the two royal proclamations.

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.

There appears to be some little freedom of speech still exercised in the very presence of the tyrants who do so much to suppress it by summary arrests and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The Senate has been debating the right of the President to order arrests by telegraph, without warrant, charge or trial, and Mr. Trumbull of Illinois said, "It seemed the very essence of despotism if men could be arrested by telegraph, without power to reply, or to have a trial." Wilson of Massachusetts replied, that "the President had done more in this way to save the country than had the whole military force to this hour." Hale said, "If the people now pouring out their blood and treasure find they have been trifled with, and that timidity has stood in the place of courage in a vigorous prosecution of the war, then there will such a storm come upon their heads as history has never recorded, and with no great degree of faith we might even now hear the rumblings of the coming storm." "If the time ever arrives in the history of this country, when constitutional liberty, regulated by law, cannot exist, let the nation die—let it perish and its memory be blotted from among the nations of the earth." "The honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who is at the head of the Military Committee, says he believes that these arrests have done more to secure the liberties of the country than all the army have done. Well, sir, I shall not question that; it may be so; but if we can stand here two months from to-day—and God knows whether we shall be in the land of the living or

not—and the remark of the Senator from Massachusetts be as true then as it is now, you will find an army against you compared to which the army on the other side of the Potomac is as nothing."

The plain meaning of which is, that if the Administration do not have a decided victory to boast of within two months, the people will revenge themselves on the Administration. That was spoken on the 16th December. Look out therefore for an uprising on the 16th February.

The subject was referred to the Judiciary committee.

In the House of Representatives, on a bill to provide additional forces for the protection of Kentucky, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania opposed it, on the ground that there were already 80,000 troops in Kentucky, and if more were wanted, let them be taken from the 660,000 already in service. He showed that the present Lincoln Congress would have to appropriate more than six hundred millions of dollars, without going a dollar beyond the estimates of the Departments; and said that "the war must be carried on in the most economical manner, so that the country will not become alarmed and be compelled to abandon it." "We have had a rose-colored view of the whole matter, presented to us in the President's message; we were informed that Kentucky had assumed an attitude which she could sustain herself in alone; we were told that Maryland was all but tranquilized; and would never be in danger again from traitors; and now we are told that Kentucky will not be satisfied without an exclusive military occupation. I believe that the secessionists would rise again to-morrow in Maryland if we withdrew our troops from there. I do not believe in the semblance of loyalty there, or that even that semblance would continue a day in the absence of the army. I do not know how Maryland can have seven regiments in our service, and none in that of the Confederates. I don't know how the President gets his facts, but don't believe it myself. I believe the President is misled in the matter."

Mr. Diven, of N. Y. supported the bill on the ground that the rebellion must be put down speedily, or the resources of the country will be exhausted.

Mr. Blair of Missouri said: We have the best reason to believe that we have not men enough in the field, for we have not been able to conquer the enemy anywhere as yet, and we have not met him at any time excepting when he outnumbered us. Hence we have not been able to drive back the foe one foot.

The Richmond Dispatch shows that the appropriations made, at the last session, and those now asked for, will amount, together, to \$1,080,404,971. This is for the two years ending 30th June 1863. But, as the actual expenses have already exceeded the estimates \$214,000,000, it is supposed that other "deficiency bills" will hereafter be required, so as to swell the above enormous aggregate to twelve or fifteen hundred millions of dollars.

Well may Mr. Stevens fear that the country will be alarmed and compelled to abandon the war. Such an amount of money cannot be obtained. And, though we may not have peace for years, the war will necessarily have to be carried on upon a greatly diminished scale. A million of men in arms, (including both sides,) cannot be supported for two years.

On the Confederate side, the expenditures are not upon any such extravagant scale. The General Appropriation act, passed last week, makes an aggregate of \$62,222,000 for the support of the army and navy.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.—A determination to make the best of everything is a wonderful smother of difficulties which beset us in our passage through this probationary scene. In Peter Pindar's story of the "Pilgrim and the Peas," two fellows upon whom the penance of walking to a certain shrine with peas in their shoes had been enjoined, are represented as having performed their tasks under very different moods. One of them having taken the precaution to soften his peas by boiling them, tripped lightly and merrily over the ground; the other, who had not "gumption" enough to turn his hard pellets into a pulvise by the same process, limped and howled all the way. It is pretty much the same in our pilgrimage through this "vale of tears." The impatient and imprudent travel on hard peas, the prudent and sagacious make themselves easy in their shoes, and run cheerfully the race that is set before them.

THE MODE OF ELECTING JUDGES.—A few years ago, the election of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, in Virginia, was taken from the Legislature and given directly to the people. The State Convention of Virginia has so amended the Constitution as to restore to the Legislature the election of the judges.