

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLII.

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THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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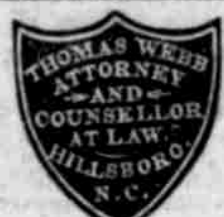
Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent. higher. A deduction of one-third will be made to advertisers by the year.

Select Boarding and Day School.

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

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

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 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 unprotected; 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, Adison Mangum, M. A. Angier, John W. Carr, and Avis 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—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. 90—

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Standard.

WOOL-GROWING IN NORTH CAROLINA, OR SHEEP AGAINST DOGS.

If the question were asked how we shall first, and most severely, feel the pressure of this war, almost every one would answer, "in the want of clothing, particularly of woolen fabrics." We are able to supply ourselves abundantly with provisions, all the necessaries of life at least, but as to the matter of clothing, we have already nearly exhausted our stores, and although we may be able to supply our soldiers tolerably this winter by the help of the large stock of ready-made goods which we had on hand, how shall we do next fall?

And the difficulty lies not so much in the want of machinery to manufacture woolen, as of the raw material. The hand-loom which clothed our fathers, can be again called into requisition to any needed extent. But how are we to get the wool? It is said there is wool in Texas. But what are even two millions of pounds, supposing the Texas crop to reach that figure, towards supplying the deficiency of the whole Confederacy, of which no other State makes one-third of what it consumes? Then the question arises, since we have nearly a year to go upon, cannot this state of things be met and provided for by the calm foresight and enterprise of our people? Is there no means of supplying this great want? Can we produce wool in sufficient quantity and in time? Why have we not done so heretofore? The answer ought to make any North Carolinian blush. And yet there are not two intelligent farmers in the State that would give different answers to the question. Ask the next ten intelligent farmers you meet in any neighborhood in the State, why they do not raise sheep, and nine of them will answer something like this: Well, I did have about a hundred head two or three years ago, but the dogs broke in on them one night and left me about a dozen, and so I gave it up. But why did you not have the dogs killed and try again? Yes, that is easy enough to say, but it is another thing to do it. I did attempt it, but nearly every dog in the neighborhood was concerned, my own among the rest, (they congregated and made a frolic of it, you know.) I had all mine killed, but as to the others, one of my neighbors killed one or two, and another insisted that his dogs never chased sheep, (although they had been seen in the fact,) and a third promised to have his killed if he could be convinced that they were guilty; but that was the last of it, and so on to the end of the chapter. Almost every farmer has tried it, and all have failed. This sort of conversation I have heard over and over again, in all parts of the State, east, west and middle. Dogs, then, is it? Nothing but dogs. For the glory and profits of dog-farming, we have given up the whole matter of sheep-husbandry, and have been content that others, and those foreigners and enemies, should reap all the advantages of one of the most profitable and now indispensable branches of agriculture, and one, too, for which our country has peculiar aptitudes and facilities. And, in doing this, let's see what we have done. Ours is sometimes called the age of statistics. And it is eminently a practical and factual age. And surely nothing can teach like a column of figures. Let us then appeal to the Census tables. Take first, for example, the case of a single county, Mecklenburg.

We have not the tables for 1860, and only know the general result, that the population of the State is a little over 1,000,000. Calculating for this number from the tables for 1850, we find the number of families in this county to be about 2,000. Allowing three dogs to a family as a fair average, we have 6,000 dogs. Any farmer will tell you that the food which a dog consumes will keep a hog in more than an average condition, and will make at least 200 lbs. of pork. This gives 1,200,000 pounds, or at present prices \$120,000 annual loss to the county. But further, any farmer will tell us that but for dogs, the number of sheep would be increased ten fold, and that sheep husbandry would be a large part of our regular agricultural system. The present number of sheep in Mecklenburg county, calculated as above from the tables for 1850 is something less than 10,000. Setting it down at that the above statement shows that it would be and ought to be 100,000. At the moderate estimate of

\$2 50 cents per head, this would give an addition to the wealth of the county of \$250,000. And if we add to the annual income the value of the wool, and the yield of mutton, would be at least \$100,000, we shall have 300,000 pounds, worth now \$225,000, making an annual gain of \$325,000, and adding for the pork as above \$120,000, we get a total of \$445,000, an annual result, equal to the whole present value of all live stock in the county. And let it not be supposed that this result requires any reduction on account of the increased expense of feeding and tending a flock of sheep; for this is more than compensated by their usefulness in keeping down the growth of noxious weeds and shrubs, and converting them into a most valuable fertilizer for the improvement and renovation of worn lands. And on the contrary, that the result given by the figures should be largely augmented will be apparent to any one who considers the great improvement which would be introduced into the mode of farming—the cultivation of grapes, production of hay, and the favorable influence on the health, (not to say the morals,) of our population, of such a change and variety in their customary food.

Now, if any one will apply these calculations in the same manner to the whole State, it will be found that we should have an increase of 7,000,000 head of sheep, which would be an addition to the fixed property of the State of about \$18,000,000; and an annual profit from them of \$20,000,000, and from the increased number of hogs of 8,000,000, making a total annual advantage to the State of \$38,000,000. Well, is that so? If not, why not? Where is the error of fact or falsity of inference? And if true, is it not a disgrace to the State? Why has this source of wealth to our farmers, and so to the State, been so entirely neglected—and this, too, while it is well known that our State possesses facilities and advantages for this business which are not found in more than one or two other States in the Confederacy? Our whole mountain region has adaptations for this branch of agriculture which are not surpassed on the continent, and there is not a county in the State where it would not speedily become a source of wealth. Why has not the matter been taken up by our Legislature, the only power adequate to the task of removing the obstacle out of the farmer's way? Not because it was not known that such action was desired by the large mass of the agricultural population of the State. It has been repeatedly pressed upon their attention, and some action demanded at their hands. But it has been repeatedly laughed out of the Assembly of law-makers. Is it because they have been too much taken up with the weightier matters of partizanship, demagoguism and the public plunder? Many believe so. But may it not be because they are mostly men whose vocations have allowed them too little opportunity to familiarize themselves with such plain practical matters—that there are too many lawyers and too few farmers among them?

It may be objected that this is an evil that ought to cure itself, without the aid of legislation. And it may be said that if the people had not deliberately preferred dogs to sheep, they would not so universally have adopted the system of dog-farming. But how did this system originate? Evidently it arose from the manner of the first settlement of the country. Sheep farming was then impossible. The frontiersman, the squatter and pioneer never advance into the wilderness without his dog—and for very good reasons. The original wilderness was filled with multitudes of wild animals, sufficient to eat up the entire crop of the struggling settlers. It was necessary to call in the aid of the dog to defend the farm and poultry-yard, and gradually to clear the country for more regular and profitable modes of farming. But no one pretends that in the old States, there is any such service performed by the dog now. He has performed his part—but from mere habit has been retained long after the circumstances demanding his presence have disappeared. But it may be said he is still needed in the capacity of a watch-dog. In some sections, and under some circumstances, that is true—but are one-tenth of our present population of dogs worth any thing for that purpose? The truth is, that so little attention has been given to the breeds of these animals since they have become useless, that the races have been mixed up and degenerated until one would hardly be able to find a dozen good watch-dogs in a whole county, and they have become almost as great a nuisance as the original wild beasts which they were meant to abate. If all but the good watch-dogs were destroyed, the farmer would have no more complaints to make, nor the sheep.

That the evil will not correct itself, is evident from the fact that it has not done so yet, and that there is hardly a neighborhood in the State where individuals have not made the attempt. One stubborn or stupid neighbor is sufficient to defeat the intelligence and

enterprise of a whole community. That the country desires legislation on the subject, is evident enough from their having asked for it so often, and may be made still more so to any one who will take the trouble to converse with farmers anywhere on the subject. Let it then be pressed upon the attention of the Convention. That body is evidently better fitted to deal with such a matter than any ordinary legislative assembly. And then we must act at once; otherwise we shall be brought into the greatest straits, and our soldiers reduced to suffering, and decimated by disease from exposure and cold. And North Carolina is the most favorably situated of all the States for this movement. Indeed, Tennessee, the only other besides Texas, which could compete with her, is disabled by her present political difficulties from giving her attention to such subjects. Every consideration then of interest and of patriotism combines to urge us to some speedy action. If we go to work at once, we may by the next autumn double the number of our sheep and quadruple the product of wool. By the use of the winter oat, which has been recently so generally introduced, the wintering of sheep has become a matter of no difficulty or expense. There is a wide market and the best price for all we can produce, and by beginning in time we may get possession of the market, so as to be able hereafter to make this single business a source of vast wealth to the State; or if not, we shall, besides the immense immediate advantage, have the honor of leading the way in a movement of untold benefit to the whole country.

Then let our Convention pass a law imposing a tax of one dollar for the first dog, and five for each additional one, to a family. And let it be made the duty of some existing officer in each county to put the law into immediate execution. And let it be made lawful for any one to kill a dog found at large without his owner. This will accomplish the whole business at one blow.

NIL NEMINI.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

A LAND OF LIBERTY AND LAW.

Great Britain certainly is better entitled to this appellation than the U. S. even was at the best period of its existence. It is true that we never had a king, nor a hereditary aristocracy, but the sovereign of England is a mere weathercock upon the church spire for ornament rather than use, and for use only so far as it yields to the current of public opinion. Its aristocracy has generally the merit of at least a thousand years of good blood; it is no mushroom affair, like the laughable imitations on this continent; it is composed of the best gentlemen of the land, whose well ascertained position enables them to be kind and affable to those beneath them, without hazard to their own dignity.

Instead of being dangerous to liberty, the aristocracy of England has been its most trustworthy friend and champion. In the United States there was always a tyrant, the mob, which, in the developments of the last year, has proved that of all tyrants it is the most absolute, irresponsible, bloody, ignorant, brutal and base. Did it ever, in its best days, demonstrate the capacity for self-government which cringing and place-hunting demagogues ascribed to it? Did it choose the best men for President, or for Governor, or for members of Congress, or for anything else wherein its choice was exercised? Was not the truly great man, who acted upon principle (if ever such men since George Washington have lived in America) and dared to rebuke the popular tyrant for his evil propensities, and did not pretend to believe that the *vox populi* of fallen humanity is any more likely to be *vox Dei* than *vox diaboli*, sure to sign and seal his own political perdition? Look at the "virtuous and intelligent people" of the United States by the lurid flames of this infernal invasion, and is there any tyrant of modern or of ancient times who can approach this monster in the variety and magnitude of his vile passions and atrocious crimes? What tyranny is there, what deed of wickedness, what violation of liberty, what moral debasement from the cold blooded massacre of women and children to the most miserable petit larceny, which has not been performed by the representatives of the United States, and approved by the "virtuous and intelligent people"? What chance is there for so much as a protest of the few wise and good men in its own section against the most tyrannical and inhuman act which the despotic mob, through its Washington representative, may perform? The silence of death, or the Bastille, is the only alternative which the despot presents.

We have long been of opinion that, with all the tale about liberty and equality in the United States, there was less of either, and certainly a vast inferiority in the administration of justice, to Great Britain. It is true, social equality in England is unknown,

and so it is everywhere, and nowhere more than it is in the Union, where an upstart money aristocracy, having neither education, good blood, nor good manners, has uniformly treated the poor with a degree of brutality and tyranny unparalleled in any part of the world. But equality in the administration of justice is a reality in Great Britain, as it never was in the United States. Here money could always save a ruffian from the consequences of his crime; there the proudest nobleman and the wealthiest commoner who violated the laws of the land have no more chance of escape before an English judge and jury than the meanest occupant of St. Giles. England is a land of law in fact, as well as in name—a land where every man's life and property, as well as liberty, are secure; a land which, in its conservative spirit, its equal administration of justice, and its practical sympathy with the poor and humble, our own new country may well adopt as its model.

In looking over a late file of London papers, we observed one of its solid columns of editorials devoted to a case which in an American newspaper would have scarcely occupied ten lines of a local. It was a case of a boy, who, for throwing a stone in a baronet's window, had been fined twenty shillings, and sent to prison for a month, whilst a man who had committed the same offence upon the window of a publican, had been discharged upon the payment of a small fine, and without any abridgement of his liberty. The journal boldly arraigned the magistrate for the oppressive punishment of a mere child, and the partiality shown to a greater offender, in terms and with an emphasis which to American journalists seem altogether disproportioned to the character of the offence.

But the press in England is freer and braver, as well as more dignified and intelligent than in the United States, and the people, of whom the press is a representative, are more rigid in their ideas of justice and fair play. The government also never forgets the claims of its humblest subject upon its attention in any part of the earth. We have lately noticed a case of this kind, which occurred under our own observation, and which well might form a model for official example in our own government.

YANKEE DISCONTENT.

The Richmond papers furnish very remarkable extracts from the Yankee papers, such as the N. Y. Tribune and World, and the Cincinnati Commercial and Times, all of which express deep discontent with the conduct of affairs, both military and financial. The Tribune, after giving vent to the most devilish sentiments towards the South, says, "It is time this war were brought to a close. We cannot go on spending money at the present enormous rate for even six months longer. * * * Woe to this land if another May finds the rebellion still haughty and defiant!"

The World says, "The credit of the government is sinking. The people are becoming desperate—ready for any thing for relief from the crushing suspense and horrible burden of an immovable army and a war at once the most costly and the least profitable known in the history of civilized communities. All manner of factions will arise. Abolition fanatics—red republican furies—secession conspirators—will grow potent in the unwholesome atmosphere of a war conducted by imbeciles for the benefit of contractors. It will not do to wait, and wait, any longer—now or never."

The Cincinnati Commercial says it is tired of maintaining an enormous force for the benefit of contractors. "If we can't do better, we ought to quit. If we are a nation of imbeciles, cowards and speculating scoundrels, insensible to honor, without a drop of hero blood in our veins, and as incapable of fighting as the Chinese, let us cease pretending to be a great people and subside to the place of degradation that claims us."

The Cincinnati Times.—"The masterly inactivity of the Administration is broken only when it comes to the plundering of the Treasury. * * * The public treasury is in the hands of thieves, whose only solicitude is plunder. * * * If there is not a change in the Cabinet for the better and that soon, the people will demand a change of servants, and enforce their demand. Once roused the whirlwind, and it will not stop until it sweeps the whole Administration into the Potomac. We know what we say, and we proclaim it to the feasting Belsazzars, that the hand writing is on the wall."

The Baltimore South, says a large Steamer, with troops, was beached on the coast of South Carolina and was burnt. The troops and crew were saved. Three vessels, laden with Coal, have also been beached.