

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLIII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

No. 2131.

## THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

Published Weekly

By DENNIS HEARTT.

**TERMS.**—Two Dollars a year, if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months; or Three Dollars, if delayed until after the expiration of the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

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### 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.

## 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.

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. PARISE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

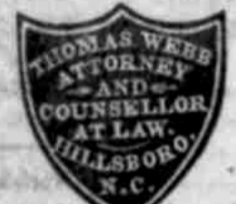
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,

Will practice in Orange and the adjoining Counties.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims.

March 6, 1860.

32-12m



March 19.

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; 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 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.

16-6w

## 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.

96-

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.



## RURAL ECONOMY.

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

## ROTATION OF CROPS, AND THE REASON.

The practice of Agriculture consists of a series of operations, by which we endeavor to raise from the land the most valuable produce it is capable of yielding, with as little cost as possible, and with the least injury to the soil. An ignorant person might manage to draw from the land very heavy crops of corn for a short time, and in doing so he might seriously damage the property. Whereas, another, possessing a practical knowledge of good systems, might succeed in realizing the same value of produce without injuring the character of the land. It has therefore, been accepted as an established principle, that a judicious succession of crops is advantageous for aiding the farmer to produce the best crops he can with the least detriment to the land. Experience proves to every observant person, that, under our ordinary practice, the repeated growth of any crop upon the same piece produces a gradual decrease in the quantity which the land is capable of yielding. This takes place more rapidly in some soils and under some crops than others, but the same fact stands out in all the light of an accepted truth. Now, to what causes can we trace this? The only two changes which this plant can have produced in the soil are the addition of noxious matter and the abstraction of fertilizing matter. It has been well argued that a plant, during the period of its growth, having received from various powers its supplies of food, appropriated for the purposes of its own development such matter as it required, and ejected by its roots, as excrementitious matter, that which was of no further use. It was further believed, that as the soil became more and more fully charged with such excrementitious matter, the growth of the crop became less luxuriant because of the soil being charged with that which was believed not only to be worthless for promoting the plant's growth, but positively injurious. In the case of animals this is observed very plainly; and the peculiar aversion which beasts manifest to their various excrements shows the means which Nature has planted in each to lead them to avoid that which would be, not only useless, but really injurious. This explanation was very generally accepted for many years, and it was a very reasonable mode of explaining the observations of practice. It appeared to be corroborated by the fact that after the soil had been exposed to the air by the process of cultivation, the land became 'sweetened,' as they termed it, and then was again ready for the production of the same crops; whereas, if the land were kept as much as possible from the atmosphere, then the crop still failed to be productive. Although this explanation appeared very simple, yet, being destitute of satisfactory proof, it only held this position until its successor came into notice.

The claims of its rival were based upon the exhaustion of the land, and its principles are simple. Every crop removed from the land, takes from it a certain quantity of mineral matter which the land had yielded in its growth. Every successive crop of the same plant having removed similar materials, the proportion of these ingredients of the soil which remained was thus gradually reduced by every crop. If the soil were rich, it could withstand the attack for a longer period of time than if it were poor in quality; and this fact alone leads us to see the cause. If we have a soil rich in the inorganic elements required by the crop, such a soil would bear a longer succession; but, if deficient in these mineral matters, a more speedy failure of the crop is the result.

Should a soil possess some of the ingredients in abundance, whilst others which are essential to the growth of the crop are deficient, the productiveness of the soil will be regulated by the latter. Thus land may be exhausted of certain ingredients which the crop requires, and consequently become incapable of producing it in luxuriance, or even in a remunerative degree, whilst it may still possess all the other ingredients in abundance. For crops, therefore, which relied upon those materials yet remaining in the land, it would still be fertile or productive.

This explanation has been very generally accepted as a substitute for the excrementitious principle before named; and there is much truth in the argument based upon the exhaustion of the soil. Still we are far from being disposed to consider this as fully explaining the principles which are embodied in this interesting subject. We must ever remember, that, whilst we seek truth, we must not rest upon a few fragments, although they may be in themselves perfectly correct; that in the functions of vegetable life many principles are involved. Let us prize each as we discover them, and await with patience and preserving industry until we have gained those that remain. These will ultimately dove-tail in with those we already know, and render the series complete. Whilst, therefore, we cannot consider that the necessity for a judicious succession of crops which will favor the fertility of the land depends wholly upon the exhaustion of the mineral ingredients of the soil, yet we are fully justified in stating the fact that it has a powerful influence upon the result, and is worthy of a very careful consideration.

In another page of this magazine we have inserted a table, which will give the reader a clear view of the mineral matter which our crops contain. As the soil is the only source from which these materials can be procured, it will be evident that without a due consideration of these facts, we cannot have safe information to guide us, either as to the best succession of crops, or enable us to compensate the natural deficiency so produced in our soils, by the aid of manures.

There is a remarkable difference in the food required by different crops. For example, our corn crops take from 65 lbs. to 145 lbs. of silica per acre, but other crops from 5 lbs. to 20 lbs., whilst the root crops make a demand upon the soil for the alkalies (potash and soda) far in excess of that required by the corn. In like manner, we observe other equally important and singular differences in the demands made upon the soil. This variation in some measure explains the adoption of certain rotations, whereby the crops are placed in that order of succession which will distribute the demands as much as possible, instead of allowing them to concentrate too much at any period of the course. It must not be supposed that the credit arising from the adoption of our established rotations belongs to those who have discovered these principles; for such is not the case. Successful practice having given remunerative proof of success, led to such an established order; afterwards by the assistance of scientific investigators we discovered some of the causes for this method. Practice showed that to obtain success certain crops had to be distributed through the course, and separated from each other, whilst other crops answered well in immediate succession. We have so far drawn attention to the data by which these singular facts can be explained, and shall next more fully elucidate this most interesting branch of rural economy.

From the Southern Home Journal.

## SABBATH BATTLES.

We claim to be a christian people, a christian nation. To our holy religion, emanating from our Maker, more than to everything else, we are indebted for the high eminence which we occupy, in the eyes of other nations; and it is this, if anything, which is to preserve us from utter ruin. Let infidels ridicule and scoff as they may, God the Almighty, sits upon the throne of the universe, and dispenses blessings and evils, successes and disasters, in accordance with plans fully known and comprehended, by himself alone.

Amongst the precepts of the decalogue, is one enjoining a rigid observance of the Holy Sabbath; and in the dispensations of his providence, he has given no doubtful evidence of his extreme displeasure at its desecration. The Jewish nation, not once only, but often, was made to feel the rod of his anger, in consequence of their forgetfulness of this holy day. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy!" was proclaimed on Mount Sinai, amid thunderings and lightnings that made the people quake with fear. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy!" has been thundering in the ears of the nations of the earth, by God's providence, ever since; and woe to that people and that nation, that regard not the solemn proclamation.

Yet there are persons in this christian land, regardless alike of the command and its omnipotent Author; who venture upon business and pleasure, and prosecute plans of pleasure and profit, as if no such injunction had been given, as if the Sabbath were an ordinance of man, to be observed or disregarded, as best suited their impulses or plans. True, these persons sometimes, perhaps often, succeed; but it must be recollected, "It is not all of life to live, nor all of

death to die," nor does present success place beyond contingency, future happiness. Besides, what is true of individuals, may not be true of a generation or of a nation, for God visits the iniquities of "the fathers upon the children, of the third and fourth generation," and no one is likely to know, or can know the extent of the mischief of a single act of disobedience, until it shall be exposed by the omniscient Judge, who can have but one rule of action, and who cannot vary either in the estimate or judgment of the misdeeds of his creatures. If our lives are made up, or checkered with violations of his most sacred injunctions, how can we hope to escape the judgments which he has threatened against these violations? If, as individuals, communities, or a nation, we live in open rebellion against Him, as regards the observance of the Sabbath, how foolish, how preposterous, how mad is it, to rely upon his favor! He may, nevertheless, prosper us for the time being; but we may most assuredly know that our iniquity will be visited upon our posterity. Who then would accept a boon, knowing it to have been purchased at the price of rebellion against the mighty God?

We, as a people, flatter ourselves that our cause is favored of God; that He will assuredly aid us in our present struggles against a powerful, ambitious and unscrupulous foe; that in his providence He will work out for us a perfect deliverance; that He will employ the winds of heaven to scatter his fleets, and that He will even turn the weapons of our enemies against themselves. We can then, well afford to observe the Sabbath, and all his ordinances, especially when we are fully informed as to the risks of disobedience.

We shall be excused for saying this much of one of the most important institutions of the world, when it is recollected that the government of the United States, in its administration of affairs, in the department of the Post Office, the Navy and war, the Sabbath was scarce recognized or known, and that in times of war, some of the most important battles have been fought on that holy day. Who can tell how much of ill has come upon that nation, or what untold ills are in store for it, in consequence of its heaven-daring desecration of the Sabbath! And yet we fear that the same feeling of disregard for it attaches to some of the brave and gallant defenders of the Confederacy. Only the other day the lamented Zollieffer, in obedience to the decision of a council of war, led his brave troops to attack the Federals at Fishing Creek on the Sabbath. Early in the day he fell. Discomfiture and defeat to our arms, unequalled by any in the present war, has clad the nation in mourning! "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy!"

## THE SABBATH.

We observe a movement is on foot to petition the Congress of the Confederate States, to abolish Sunday mails. It always appeared to us as a strange inconsistency that the Government of the United States, which professed to be a Christian Nation, should habitually and constantly violate one of the distinguishing requirements of the system it professed. There is no command in the Christian catalogue more positively enjoined than the observance of the Sabbath. There is no sin forbidden in the Bible for which Nations have been more frequently and terribly scourged than for the violation of the Sabbath. There is no command more fully sustained by sound reason and the laws of physical nature, than the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest. There is none, the observance of which, more manifestly fits man for his chief end. Hence, it has ever been a matter of astonishment and grief to Christian people, that the Nation, professing Christianity, should yet most flagrantly and unnecessarily violate it. And it is from this view of the case, regarding our present National troubles as a just punishment for our sins, that it is proposed to petition Congress for a discontinuance of the Sunday mails. Having acknowledged the God of the Bible as our God, and having appealed to Him as our judge and almighty helper in this our struggle—committing to Him our cause—there ought to be a corresponding submission to His requirements. Nothing is plainer.

Such is the view taken of the subject by the Christian people who have undertaken to bring it before the Congress. It appeals with the sanction of every consideration of interest, both for time and eternity, to all our citizens, and especially to those who acknowledge the sovereignty of God over the affairs of men and Nations; and we believe if the effort be made in a manner equal to the importance of the subject, it will command the ready action of Congress, and we shall soon have reason to rejoice in the good fruits of obedience to the only King whom Americans can ever acknowledge.

Carolina Watchman.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A war between Great Britain and the North, if it resulted in no other territorial change than the acquisition of Maine by the former power, would repay a very heavy outlay of treasure. The importance to Great Britain of pushing her boundaries towards low latitudes as possible on either side of the American continent has been evidenced by the two very serious controversies which arose between that power and the American Government—first, on the Northwestern boundary question in the year 1842; and afterwards, in the dispute concerning the line of fifty-four degrees forty minutes, in the year 1844. A great deal more was involved in those disputes, as it respected Great Britain, than the mere value of the local territories that were implicated.

It must be recollected that that power not only possesses immense domains in the interior of this continent, just north of the United States, having resources of timber, minerals, and agriculture, admitting of great development, and representing vast elements of wealth; but that it possesses dominions in the East Indies of stupendous magnitude, and of value almost incalculable. The shortest passage to these latter is a line of steamship and railroad communication stretching from Liverpool west to Portland, Maine; from this latter city, straight across the continent, in every foot, except through Maine, over British territory, to Vancouver on the Pacific sea-board; and thence by direct steam line to China or Australia.

Already has a railroad, the most substantial and costly on this continent, been stretched out by British capital and enterprise from Portland westward over the St. Lawrence, across the great tubular bridge to Montreal, and thence still westward over the continent to the borders of Lake Superior. The great plateau of level land that stretches thence off to the Pacific, but little interrupted by the Rocky Mountains, which, in the British dominions, sink down to inconsiderable heights, has been thoroughly surveyed by government engineers, and a railroad line found, and the work projected, more favorable in grades than any that have been found across our continent.

The only impediment to the triumphant success of this magnificent enterprise is presented by the fact that Maine, on whose territory the eastern portion of the line has to lie, is American and not British soil. That State lies athwart the great pathway of Britain to her extensive possessions on this continent, and to that second empire which she is rapidly building up on the Australian continent and in the East Indian Archipelago.

The dismemberment of the American Union thus presents Great Britain, in the possibility of acquiring Maine, the opportunity of even greater aggrandizement than could ensue from securing the privileges of free trade with the South. To lose the present occasion to pick a quarrel with the Yankees is not only to hazard the loss of a cotton supply, independent of her manufacturing rival in the North, but also to lose the chance of seizing Maine for any indemnities she might claim for the expenses of war and for Yankee confiscations of British debts and property in their jurisdiction. Considered with reference to the necessity of this territory to the completion of her grand system of empire, this bleak and barren State is of value to Great Britain more than equivalent to any losses she could possibly incur in a war with the United States. The necessity of terminating so grand and important a line of railway as she is constructing across the continent, in alien territory, is as galling to her pride as it is now geographically imperative; and well may Mr. Seward and the Herald urge the immediate fortification of Portland, where this great railroad terminates.

In the event of war with the Yankee Government, the first dash of England would be upon Maine. In this view, her late shipments of troops and munitions, preceding the late Mason and Slidell controversy, was to Halifax, the nearest port to Portland, and the capital of the province adjoining the State of Maine. Nor is it probable that the people in view of the heavy Federal taxation impending over them, would be loath to forswear fealty to the mountebank government at Washington, and to annex themselves to the British Empire. Such a destiny would be certainly more promising and brilliant than that which they now enjoy. But whether there be war or no war, one of the first instances of the disintegration which is soon to befall the Northern Union will be presented by the falling away of Maine into the natural embrace of Great Britain.

As a city of the Federal Union, Portland, the leading seaport town of Maine, can never expect to be more than of fourth rate importance. But the moment that Maine should become the leading province of the British possessions on this continent, that city, with