

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLIII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., APRIL 2, 1862.

No. 2137.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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 for advertisers by the year.

Notwithstanding the high price of paper, and every thing else we are obliged to buy, we have made no addition to the price of the Recorder. We still offer it on the following terms:

A single copy, one year,	\$2 00
Clubs of six, one year,	10 00
Clubs of ten, one year,	15 00

Payment always in advance.

Any of our old subscribers who will procure five new subscribers and send us the cash, shall receive their own paper free of charge.

CARD.

IN the absence of a regular Tuner, I will attend to the Tuning of PIANOS in Hillsborough. Charge Five Dollars.

HENRI BASELER.

January 22. 27—12m

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

O. E. PARISE,

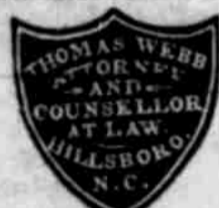
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

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 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 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 thankfully 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, Ashton Mangum, M. A. Angier, John W. Carr, and Alvis Durham

August 20. 06—

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

I, 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.

Our subscribers 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—



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CASTOR OIL BEAN—PALMA CHRISTI.

EDITORS COURIER:—The following information is the result of personal observation and reading.

The Castor Oil plant is a native of the East Indies. In tropical climates, especially in Africa, it becomes a tree of several years standing. In Candice, according to B. Lon, the seeds have to be gathered by the aid of a ladder. In our country, the plant, like the Cotton, is killed by the frost in winter and is compelled to be an annual.

It is a showy plant. The palmated leaf—the yellow stamens on one part of the plant and the scarlet colored pistils on the other—render it peculiar and conspicuous. I formerly cultivated a row of it in my garden for several years in order to test its productiveness and ascertain its value in cultivation. These experiments were highly satisfactory, and I came to the conclusion that our soil and climate were admirably adapted to its successful production.

Mode of Culture.—Break up the land with a plough and lay it off in rows six feet apart, each way. The best time to plant is from the middle of April to the second week in May. Drop three seeds in each hill. Half a bushel of seed will plant ten acres. Treat the plant in the same manner as corn. Be careful in looking after the cut-worm, who gives it the preference to corn. When the plants are six inches high, they should be thinned to one stalk in a hill. New lands broke up the same season, are not suited; one hand can tend five acres. In a good dry soil, the yield will be from fifty to twenty bushels per acre, each bushel yielding seven quarts of pure oil.

Gathering the Seed.—About the middle of August the seeds begin to ripen and will continue until checked by the frost. A writer in the Western Plough Boy, of 1862, says: Previous to the ripening of the seed, the yard for spreading them on should be prepared. It should be made on ground of a gradual descent, open to the sun and made very smooth and firm. The first and second parcels that ripen must stand till the pods on the ear begin to crack, otherwise a part of the bean will be imperfect. Later in the season when the stalk is more mature, they must be cut when two or three pods begin to open, or they will waste. They are laid in the yard one ear deep. In warm weather a layer will pop out in three days. When all have opened the stems are raked off. The hulls are swept off with a broom made with naked switches; which, if carefully done, will not leave more than one bushel of hulls in eight of beans. They may be cleaned with a common wheat fan, with a riddle suited to the size of the bean.

Mode of Extraction.—The oil is obtained both by coction and expression. The former method is performed by tying up the seeds, previously broken and bruised, in a bag, which is suspended in boiling water, till the oil is extracted and rises to the surface, when it is skimmed off. This is the usual mode adopted by farmers. The smallest quantity of water, however, remaining in the oil causes it to become rancid. The "cold expressed oil" is preferable, and will continue pure for a long time. The process is easy and simple. The screw and the lever used in baling Cotton will express the oil from the beans. The capsules or unopened beans are to be moderately heated in a furnace not so hot as to be distressing to the naked hand. Under the screw is fixed a strong iron cylinder, into which the beans are put and covered with an iron follower, of diameter proportioned to the cylinder. The oil is now fit for use. I have seen it stated that "a Southwestern planter began with making 500 gallons of oil in 1825, and in 1831 he produces 13,000." It was then a profitable business at one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

I trust our planters will see the necessity of preparing to plant the Castor-Oil Bean extensively. The great value of the oil as a purgative is the mildness and rapidity with which it operates. It is much needed by the brave defenders of our soil. It has saved thousands of lives; and if we cannot obtain it, thousands must perish by our inattention to the production of this necessary medicine. That the profits under moderate prices are greater than the production of any other article, I am fully aware.

N. B. Planters should be encouraged to plant largely of the ground nut—it makes an admirable oil—so does the benne. Oils are needed not only for table use, but in our machineries of every description.

THE TORCH AND THE SWORD.

It may frequently happen in the course of the present war that our people may have to determine, without much time for deliberation, whether they can best serve the cause of independence, by destroying their property or by leaving it at the mercy of the enemy. Where the destruction is required by military necessity, there can be no hesitation. The military authorities themselves, in such cases, should see that the destruction is effected, thoroughly and in good time. If military policy requires a bridge to be blown up, a railroad to be torn up, supplies to be wasted, a house, a village, or even a city to be burnt—let all these things be done with military promptness and efficacy. But there are other cases which do not come so directly within the province of military policy. We need not discuss here the policy of burning the cotton in the South, rather than let it fall into the hands of the enemy, for it is universally agreed by the people and the civil and military authorities to consign to the flames every bale of cotton which cannot otherwise be saved from the enemy's hands.

Contrary to the most obvious principles of civilized warfare, the enemy has manifested his purpose to plunder private property, and this purpose is especially directed towards the cotton which may be within his reach. His object in this is twofold. He wishes to make the South pay the expenses of the war out of its cotton and other products, and also wishes to make cotton play an important diplomatic part in the relations between the Federal Government and the commercial powers of Europe. He desires, in a word, at one stroke to replenish his treasury and bribe England and France to abstain from intervention, by the wholesale plunder of Southern cotton.

It admits of not the least doubt, then, that duty and interest, patriotism and policy, all concur in dictating the destruction of the means by which the enemy is enabled to carry on his war. It is equally clear that tobacco, or any other Southern product, or any other species of property belonging to Southern citizens, exposed to capture by the enemy, and which he could use to his own advantage and to the detriment of the cause of independence, should be unhesitatingly destroyed.

But war has its economy as well as peace. There should be method in the patriotic sacrifice of our people. The work of destruction should be judicious, not wanton and indiscriminate. The same principle of public law that denounces as barbarous the wanton destruction of the private property of a people by an enemy, also condemns its wanton destruction by the people themselves. A man may seldom burn his own house without crime. A man may rarely destroy, without guilt, that which bountiful nature has provided for the good of the human race.

It may look very well in rhetoric to talk of meeting the enemy with a gun in one hand and a torch in the other. We are inclined to think it would be better in practice to meet the enemy first with an additional man and gun in place of the rhetorical torch. The appeal to the torch before metal is tried to the uttermost, looks too much like giving up the contest. It is rather the argument of despair than of hopeful courage.

With respect to the burning of our cities, let us not be misled by imaginary analogies. Let us not conclude that, because the burning of Moscow turned back the grand army of Napoleon in dismay and disaster, the burning of Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans, would strike the enemy with terror and drive him from the country, discomfited and hopeless. Nothing, perhaps, would cause more joy in the city of New York, than to hear that the Southern rival of that city was a heap of ashes. The enemy does not need our cities to shelter his soldiers from the deadly inclemency of a Russian winter. His armies are doing very well in tents, and they would continue to do without the houses of our cities for shelter. Nor would the destruction of our cities deprive him of resources of subsistence. Those cities themselves are dependent for subsistence upon exterior resources. We could starve the enemy's armies more easily, indeed, if they were massed in our cities than we could if they were encamped in the country and convenient to forage.

Let us consider, too, that if a city can be taken, it can also be retaken. But should we burn our cities, it would signify that we had no hope of retaking them. There is no reason whatever for so despairing a policy. The enemy can be driven from a city quite as soon as from any other place in the Confederacy.

PERFIDY OF THE NORTH.

Message from President Davis in Secret Session of Congress.

The Examiner of the 20th says: We learn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our prisoners who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government be released from the obligation of their parole, so as to bear arms in our struggle for independence.

The recommendation was urged as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of good faith on the part of the Northern Government with regard to the exchange of prisoners, and was accompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy correspondence conducted by the War Department. We have been enabled to extract the points of this interesting correspondence.

It appears from the correspondence that, at the time permission was asked by the Northern Government for Messrs. Fish and Ames to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our government, while denying this permission, sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners. For the execution of this purpose Messrs. Conrad and Selden were deputed by our government as commissioners to meet those of the Northern Government under a flag of truce at Norfolk.

Subsequently a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Huger, informing him that he, Gen. Wool, had full authority to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. Gen. Howell Cobb was then appointed by the government to mediate with Gen. Wool, and to settle a permanent plan for the exchange of prisoners during the war. The adjustment was considered to have been satisfactorily made.

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in the hands of each government should be exchanged, man for man, the officers being assimilated as to rank, &c.; that our privateersmen should be exchanged on the footing of prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining on either side, after these exchanges, should be released, and that hereafter, prisoners taken on either side should be paroled.

In carrying out this agreement, our government has released some three hundred prisoners and exchanged with the North, the balance in the competing numbers of prisoners in the hands of the two governments being so much in our favor. At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we had retained for our privateersmen, General Cobb had reason to suspect the good faith of the Northern Government, and telegraphed in time to intercept the release of a portion of these hostages (among them John J. Coreman,) who were en route from points further South than Richmond to go North under flag of truce at Norfolk. A number of these hostages, however, had already been discharged.

It now appears that, in contravention of the solemn agreement of the Northern Government, not one of our privateersmen have been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been taken into the interior, where they are still confined.

As a judgment upon this open and shameless perfidy of the North, it is proposed that our prisoners, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall be released from their obligations. There is as little doubt of the honor of such a proposition as there is of its justness and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy.

LINCOLN'S LATE MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers the following message to the Federal Congress, on the 7th inst. It plainly indicates, that he, Lincoln, has no hope of subduing the Southern States, for his proposition is based upon the supposition that his government may be forced to acknowledge the independence of "some part of the disaffected region." Giving up the hope of the success of forcible means, he resorts to appeals to the mercenary spirit of southerners. In this he shows his usual stupidity. He makes propositions that he cannot fulfill, and would not if he could. Read and judge for yourselves:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the reso-

lution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States North of such parts will then say—the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that, in no event, will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the general Government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say: The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of the great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A SPUNKY MAYOR.—The Memphis Avalanche remarks, that the threats recently made in Memphis to burn the city on the approach of the Federalists, have put an end to enlisting among thousands who have no houses elsewhere, and no means of obtaining any, and who fear to go into the army and leave their wives and children behind, when the roofs that shelter them are threatened with conflagration. The same paper publishes the following proclamation by the Mayor of Memphis:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MEMPHIS:—Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as John Park (not the Mayor), to say this to our citizens: That I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house, or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor, I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of clergy, hang him to the first lamp post, tree or awning. I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation.

JOHN PARK.

HOME-MADE POTASH.—Dr. E. Nye Hutchison has sent us a specimen of Potash made in the vicinity of this place by Dr. Holland, who is preparing to put it up on a large scale. It is as good, if not superior to any article ever brought from yankee-land. We are gratified to know that the people of the South, in every section, are learning to live without northern truck.

Charlotte Democrat.