

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLIII.

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No. 2138.

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.

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 BASLER.

January 22.

27—12m

JOHN W. GRAHAM,

Attorney and Counsel at Law,

Office one door north of Mr. Lynch's Jewelry Store
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

June 27.

48—1y

O. B. PARSIS,

Attorney and Counsel 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 wooden 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 plaudits not only of the present, but of future generations.

I am your humble servant,

R. M. JOHNS, Sheriff.

The following gentlemen will please receive and forward to me articles for the soldiers:

W. W. Allison, N. P. Hall, Addison 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—5w

Patent Window Blinds.

Best Improvement—Superior to Anything in Use

THIS BLIND when closed shuts perfectly tight, and keeps out all wind, dust, insects, &c., and entirely excludes the light, and creates a beautiful appearance on the outside. It has every advantage over the other kind and costs but a trifle more.

Its blinds will recon-vent itself. Any one can judge of its superiority over the old style at first sight.

Persons who have seen this blind will ever order any other kind. It is the only one that will be promptly filed.

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."

CABBAGE SPROUTS.

Very few people take half the pains they ought with cabbages. When they are cut no matter how—the stumps are left to bring sprouts no matter when, nor how many. Now, the fact is, that when the sprouts begin to come they should be all rubbed off but the best, or at most two; but if there be only one left to grow on each stump, it will grow faster and better, and be occasionally as good as the first head that was cut; instead of which, a multitude of small ones are allowed to grow, not any of which bring good hearts, and all are, for the most part, but a poor apology for greens. When a cabbage is cut, the leaves should be cut off the stem, and as soon as the buds of the stump begin to grow, rub off or cut all that are not wanted, leaving one of the strongest and best to grow into a head, which it will do in incredibly short time; equaling and more frequently excelling, the first head itself, in flavor and appearance. This is adapted for families more than market gardens, because there is some trouble in rubbing or taking off the useless shoots; but it is well worth while in the case of early cabbages, in a private family, for it forms an excellent second crop.

THE USE OF IRON IN THE PEACH.—Here is the theory: "The specific use of iron in the peach, is probably in connection with that peculiar product of the leaf, the bark and the kernel, Hydrocyanic, or Prussic acid. If you examine the books, you will find that to manufacture Prussic acid by artificial means, requires the presence of iron. Though the acid resides in the leaf, the bark and the wood, yet it exists in greater purity in the kernel or seed. And here come in two interesting generalizations. One is, that the great effort of nature in all her vegetable operations is to produce, not wood, leaf, or flower—these are auxiliaries—but vigorous, perfect seed. And the other is connected with it, and it is this, that when the seed of any plant is distinguished as containing any chemical elements necessary to the formation of that product are essential also to the healthy constitution of the tree itself."

OIL.—We have been using for some time past on our machinery a fine article of ground-pea oil sent to us for trial by Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, of this town, who are actively engaged in its manufacture. We find it a most excellent article for lubricating purposes. Those who have tried it assure us that it burns equal to sperm oil in a lamp, and as a table oil it is "as sweet as a nut," in fact, no oil could be sweeter. It is fully as palatable as any olive oil, and as it may always be got fresh, it is nearly certain to be free from any of the rancidity that too often ruins imported oil. Nearly all, or we might say all, the light and self-running machinery in this State is now lubricated with this oil, whether made by the Messrs. Worth, Mr. Nixon or parties elsewhere. In fact the ground-pea is an "institution;" it is a whale and it is an olive-tree.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLES.—Steep the cotton wick in water in which has been dissolved a considerable quantity of nitrate of potassa—chlorate of potassa answers still better, but it is too expensive for common practice—by this means a purer flame and superior light are secured, and more perfect combustion is insured, and snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles. The wicks must be thoroughly dried before the follow is put to them.

CHEAP, BUT GOOD BLACKING.—A friend has suggested to us a recipe for making blacking, which he says can be recommended both on account of its cheapness and its quality: To a teacup of molasses stir in lampblack until it is thick. Then add the whites of two eggs, well beaten, and to this add a pint of vinegar or whisky, and put in a bottle for use. Shake it before using. The experiment is at least worth a trial, as the price of ordinary blacking has so rapidly advanced since the blockade. A neatly polished boot is an ornament to the person of any man or woman, as much so, indeed, as a clean shirt bosom or collar.

THE WAR MUST BE ENDED.

The London Times of March 1st, says: "This war must be settled somehow." The world has been waiting to hear these words. The present moment is, perhaps, rather earlier than any one expected, but already we catch the expected phrase, borne in confidential whispers across the Atlantic. It has found birth in Wall street, it stirs gently in its cradle, and it is swathed in unconvertible rags. No one yet dares to own it openly. The thousands of valures who are living upon their prey would scream horribly, and attack with beak and claws any one who should, without adequate power, interfere with their banquet; you will find the phrase is heard, and it is growing into a more potent voice—"In some way or other this war must be settled."

"Wait a while; wait just ninety days, and the rebellion will be crushed," is still the cry; as it has been for twice ninety days, the cry of the contractors, the Government officials, the fanatics, and all who find power or profit or distinction in this civil war. The merchants and bankers and trading classes have waited, and what do they see? They see the Atlantic cities withering from hour to hour; they see the warehouses empty, the larger dwelling houses untenanted, property valueless, and trade dying. They see a wasteful and corrupt expenditure of half a million sterling every day, and no results except an accelerated pace towards national insolvency and general ruin. Still they are told to wait another ninety days, and all will be well. It may be well for those smart individuals, who by that time will have gathered all they can hope to gain, have realized their plunder, and lodged it where waste paper is not a legal tender. But will it be well with the owners of house property in the East, who are now letting their stores rent-free to any one who will pay the rates? Will it be well with the poor and thrifty producers of the West, who are condemned by the Constitution to be taxed in a ratio proportioned to population and not to property? Will it be well with the holders of State bonds, which were hitherto holding a respectable position as securities, but must now be overlaid by the mountain of National debt? Will it be well, either, with the holders of the Federal State securities and the possessors of paper money, who will look around in vain for some sources whence their claims may be met, and will awake to the reality that their property is but an illusion and a dream? This is all that those who wait will ever see. The very joy and exultation which the "successes" of the past few weeks have caused in the North show how little the promoters of this war really expect that absolute conquest which they promise. The capture of an earthwork on the Tennessee river, even if it be followed by the capture of the stronger neighboring fort upon the river Cumberland, is only one of the first of a long series of military preparations for a campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. If the invaders should obtain this success, its use will be to enable them to feed the army which has advanced through Kentucky, and to keep it in working order for operating on a theatre 500 miles distant from the opposing armies on the Potomac. A year of successes would only give them military possession of two States, which were never among the most zealous in the Southern cause. As to the descents upon the coast, they are annoyances rather than wounds. They are but like the burning darts which the Spaniard thrusts into the flanks of a sluggish bull to sting him from his defensive posture. A hundred such victories and such inroads as these tell nothing towards the conquest of a country half as large as Europe, if that country be really earnest in its own defence. The Southern States before they revolted must have expected all this and much more. We have always in Europe given the North credit for first successes very greatly superior to these, and have reckoned that their real difficulties would only commence when they had mastered the great strategic points throughout the South. At the rate at which the war is now proceeding it will take, not ninety days, but ninety years to "crush this rebellion;" and the respective grandsons of General McLellan and General Beauregard may at last fight out the battle for Manassas.

From the Richmond Examiner.

ling annually. The rough calculation has always been that in capacity of taxation the proportion between the two countries is that American dollars are equal to English pounds sterling. If we raise £50,000,000, exclusive of our customs, America probably could, if she pleased, raise \$50,000,000, or £10,000,000. Such a possible revenue, even if it were based upon the wild improbability that the Western States will consent to pay any such taxes, would be a very poor security for half the debt which has already accrued. In this state of things the commercial adage, "the first loss is the best," comes into play, and the capitalists of New York are now watching for the first opportunity when it may be safe to say openly, "This war must be settled somehow."

Thus "first loss" is indeed bad enough. There are all the profits of the Southern agencies gone. The coffers are all drained by a disastrous loan of many millions. Having suspended specie payments, of course they cannot borrow any money from abroad, and they have a government so recklessly manufacturing paper money that there is no hope of keeping up for any length of time the delusion that it is of value. Still there would be some hope if they could stop where they now are. Peace might restore to them some trade relations with the South, and while the more indolent Southerners have wealth, the sharp Northerner may always hope that he will get some of it. How the frightful current expenditure can be stopped, or how the war can be settled, it is, perhaps, premature to speculate. Nor do we venture to calculate that the power of capital is immediately felt as decisive on such a question. America has such imperishable advantages in her great unbroken wastes of fertile soil, that no mere financial difficulties can strangle her. She may borrow and repudiate over and over again, and ruin every capitalist she has, and yet rise again and thrive. But at such a crisis as this, the interests of moneyed men are likely to be of great influence upon events. We are much misinformed if the opinion of the commercial body in the great cities of Federal America has not recently veered round, and if there be not, all up and down the coast, a general disgust and antipathy to that ninety days' bill, and a unanimous resolution to protest it when it next comes to maturity.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been able to examine the official correspondence that has passed between our government and that at Washington on the subject of the exchange of prisoners; the correspondence being conducted by General Howell Cobb, commissioner on our part, and Major Gen. Wool, in command of the Federal forces at Fortress Monroe. The correspondence affords evidence of the most shameful act of perfidy that was ever perpetrated by a civilized power—the North having violated its distinct engagement to release our privateersmen and to parole our prisoners "within ten days after their capture," as soon as the Fort Donelson disaster changed the surplus of prisoners from our side to theirs.

It seems that the proposition for an exchange of prisoners was first made by Gen. Wool, in a letter to Gen. Huger, dated the 13th of February, 1862. The proposition was made on the following terms. General Wool wrote:

"I am alone clothed with full power for the purpose of arranging for the exchange of prisoners. Being thus empowered, I am ready to concur with you on the subject, or the Honorable Messrs. Seddon and Conrad, or any other persons appearing for that purpose. I am prepared to arrange for the restoration of all the prisoners to their homes on fair terms of exchange, man for man, and officer for officer of equal grade, assimilating the grade of officers of the army and navy, when necessary, and agreeing upon equitable terms for the number of men or officers, of inferior grade, to be exchanged for any of higher grade when the occasion shall arrive. That all the surplus prisoners on either side be exchanged on parole, with the agreement that any prisoners of war taken by the other party shall be returned in exchange as fast as captured, and this system to be continued while hostilities continue.

"I would further inform you, or any other person selected for the purpose of making arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, that the prisoners taken on board of vessels or otherwise in maritime conflict, by the forces of the United States, have been put, and are now held, only in military custody, and on the same footing as other prisoners taken in arms."

The proposition, it appears, was readily accepted by our government, and a memorandum made as a basis for a cartel, of which the following is a copy:

"1. Prisoners to be exchanged man for

man, and officer for officer. Officers of the army and navy to be assimilated on a fair basis, and privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy.

"2. The surplus of prisoners held by either party to be returned to the country of the prisoners on their parole of honor not to take up arms again, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel.

"3. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

"4. Men and officers of a lower grade, as well as of a different service, may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade and of a different service. To do this without embarrassment, it is agreed that the basis of assimilation shall be the compensation allowed by each party to their own officers and men, and in case of privateers who received no fixed pay, to be put upon the compensation basis of officers and men of the navy.

"5. Prisoners to be discharged or paroled within ten days after their capture, and to be delivered on the frontier of their own country free of expense to the prisoners, and at the expense of the capturing party.

"6. All prisoners now held by each party to be immediately discharged, and the party against whom the surplus shall be found shall receive such surplus upon their parole. Each party to furnish the other a list of those respectively discharged by it, and the party against whom the surplus is found to furnish a list of the prisoners placed on parole under this cartel, thus furnishing the basis for future exchanges."

"GOVERNOR, WE ARE CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE."

Such is the inspiring language of the heroic Price. He penned these glorious words on the 25th of February, at the end of a long retreat before a largely superior force. He had fallen back from St. Clair county to Springfield, from Springfield to Cassville, and from Cassville below the Arkansas line.

His force was small when he began his retrograde movement, and reinforcements did not meet him as rapidly as he had expected. The enemy pressed upon his track, and as he retired deeper into the country, it was with the consciousness that a far superior force was thundering at his heels. He snatches a moment, however, under these adverse circumstances, to send some account of his movements to Gov. Jackson, and closes his report with the words which stand at the head of this article: "Governor, we are confident of the future!"

What fortitude! What sublime heroism! If Price at the end of a long and weary retreat, closely pursued by overwhelming numbers, driven out of his own State, and seeking refuge in the depth of the Arkansas forest, was still confident of the future, what ought to be the feeling in the Valley of the Mississippi? If his great spirit, self-poised, patient, hopeful, unconquerable, did not quail before the difficulties that beset him, shall we, whose circumstances are so much better, and whose resources and means of defence are so much greater, turn from the storm and give up the ship?

The enemy now occupy New Madrid; but should that make us despond? Should he even reach Memphis and New Orleans, which no well-informed man apprehends, still our cause would be by no means desperate. Like the French at Moscow, but few of them would ever get back to tell the story of their misfortune.

The greater our danger, the more resolute and determined should be our purpose. We shall soon have an army of equal numbers in the field, and in a few weeks the diseases of the climate will come to our assistance. Let our motto, then be: "Governor, we are confident of the future!"

Memphis Appeal.

ALL CORN—NO OTTON.—The Milledgeville (Ga.) Register says: We are rejoiced to see evidence from all quarters of the South, that the planters are resolved to give all their lands and force to provisions, except a bare sufficiency to preserve Cotton seed, and only enough lint for domestic use. Hitherto the great pride of Cotton planters has been in the quantity of production—the more bales the greater the triumph. Now the rule is just the contrary—the smaller the production, the higher the reward—the brighter the patriotism, and the more enduring the reputation of the planter. We have the names of planters owning field hands by the hundred, who will not plant a seed of Cotton, but cover their broad acres in grain and other provision crops for 1863. Were this general, the war would speedily terminate.