

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLIII.

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No. 2140.

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.

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

June 27.

48—1y

G. B. PARISE,

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 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 wooden socks and blankets for their comfort in the 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. 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—5w

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.

No 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.



RURAL ECONOMY.

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

From the Western Democrat.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow me space in your columns for a few practical suggestions to the farmers of Mecklenburg and the neighboring counties: It is of the importance not only to them but to the country, that they should produce as large a crop as possible—and the season has been so far very unfavorable. The farmers in this region do not generally prepare their land sufficiently by fall and winter plowing, and especially by deep plowing, to induce the soil to put forth its full strength on the corn crop. But owing to the unusual quantity of rain during the past winter, and the spring so far, there has been no preparation at all by most farmers. And in addition to this, the ground has been kept saturated with cold water, by the unusual quantity of north-east rains, and the extreme cloudiness of the weather, we have had much less than the usual quantity of sunshine, and so the temperature of the soil is much below the average for this season; the grain therefore will not germinate readily, a large replanting will be necessary, and that which does get above ground will be stunted and dwarfed in its growth. The question is, under these conditions, how to produce the largest crop. Before making the proposed suggestions towards an answer to this question, I must call attention to another condition not peculiar to this season. It is generally apprehended that we shall have a dry summer, on account of the great amount of rain which has already fallen; since, as is supposed, the same quantity nearly may be expected to fall every year. This prevalent notion of an equal annual quantity of rain is not true. There is for every locality of course an annual average; which for this region is about forty-five inches; but one year the whole quantity does not reach thirty inches, and another it rises to seventy-five. So that although we have had already a fall of some fifteen inches, one-third of the annual average, yet we may still have more than the average quantity for the remainder of the year. The apprehension, therefore, which is so common, of a dry season, is, so far as founded on this hypothesis, groundless. But the distribution of the rains through the different seasons of the year is a matter of quite as much consequence as the quantity. If the corn crop does not get rain during a certain critical period of its growth for three or four weeks, it will fail, no matter what quantity may fall before or afterwards. Now, the distribution of the rain is not uniform over any large district, but varies often from one neighborhood to another, as every farmer knows. The country is sub-divided into small districts, limited by the various features of the surface; that is by water courses, high ridges, water-sheds dividing river systems, &c.

Along the dividing ridge between the Catawba and Yadkin, running through Iredell and Mecklenburg, the distribution of the summer rains is such as to endanger at least every third crop to the extent of twenty to fifty per cent. By a series of observations continued through four years at Davidson College, I have found that the corn reaches its critical stage from three to five weeks too soon. And by planting with reference to this observation for three years past a full crop has been secured, while there was a partial failure in the neighborhood two of those years.

The suggestions then which I would make to the farmers of this section, and to others similarly situated, are obvious. They are intended to meet the conditions maintained, viz: a cold, wet soil, as yet unturned, and the probability of a "dry spell" when the grain is usually in its forming stage and most needs moisture. I would say to the farmers, then, do not be in haste to plant your corn, but lay your plans for planting from four to six weeks later than usual. Employ this time in turning over the soil to as great a depth as possible, in order to admit the air and sunshine, to dry and warm and pulverize and fertilize it, and at the same time prepare it to retain the moisture of our scanty summer rains. List up your land, throw it into ridges, with a two-horse plow. In this way a large surface is exposed, and a greater depth secured for the roots of the plant, which enables it better to resist

drought. And we do not often have an excess of rain in June and July. Plant your corn the second and third weeks of May. In this way you will find that it will grow so fast that you will not be able to work it more than three times; and it makes a better crop with two workings than with four when planted at the usual time and in the usual way.

W. C. KERR,
Davidson College.

WHITE CLOVER.

Marietta, Ga., March 3d, 1862.

Dear Sir:—I have noticed at times in the Field and Fireside, directions for planting clover, grasses &c.,—and would be glad if through letter or the columns of your valuable weekly you would give me some information in regard to the planting and preparing ground for White Clover. The place I desire to sow is a piece of red land pretty thickly covered with sandstone pebbles, and shaded by a grove of young Chesnut and Oaks; the soil does not contain much lime. What do you consider the best season for planting?

By giving the foregoing your attention you would much oblige, Yours truly,
J. W. BOWIE.

The present time is seasonable for sowing or planting White Clover seed. Plow the ground thoroughly, and smooth down the ridges made by the plow with a harrow, or by drawing a bunch of little trees over it, as a bush harrow, before the seed is sown. If your white clover seed is in the chaff, scatter it evenly from the hand. If the seed is clean, take a good pinch between the thumb and two fingers and sow not all out at once, but by several short casts of the arm and hand. Never sow fine seed in a hurry, for they will be very unevenly distributed. It is not important to have white clover seed scattered abundantly over the ground; as the plant sends out runners like the strawberry, and will soon cover the surface if the soil is congenial. Pass the brush over the seed when sown, or a light harrow, and keep all stock from the ground during the first year.

Our correspondence was to visit Vermont, as we have done, to study the agricultural plants from those who produce so many fine Morgan horses, superior Spanish and French mero sheep, the excellent beef cattle sent to Brighton market, near Boston, and the delicious butter so largely exported from the Green Mountain State, he would find WHITE CLOVER the favorite pasture grass, and the basis of all this agricultural success. During our residence in Washington city we met in the market there a farmer selling many glass boxes of beautiful honey; and on inquiry, we found that his annual crop of honey was worth over one thousand dollars, and was obtained from the blossoms of white clover in the state of Vermont. On another occasion, while taking breakfast with Gov. Gilmer, in Lexington, Ga., we noticed on his table butter of an extra quality, and asked to see the pasture and plants that gave the fine aroma to the butter. These were shown to us by a gentleman, now no more, whom we shall always remember with esteem; and white clover and Bermuda were the grazing plants of his cows.

TREES.

Some farmers have learned, and others are learning, that raising fruit is one of the most profitable branches of their business. No matter how large the crop, a ready sale can be found, for all the apples, pears and peaches raised. Neither is it for pecuniary profit alone, that trees should be planted and fruit grown. The mind is elevated, and the heart is made better by contact with the beautiful in nature. Many a home has had its attractions increased, by its nice fruit and beautiful shade trees.

The effect upon the health is another reason why trees should be cultivated. Every day, fruit of some kind should form a part of the food we eat. Let every one who owns a lot of ground, plant one or more trees this Spring. For apple and pear trees, a strong soil, naturally moist, and rather rocky, is favorable, but the peach does best upon a warm, sandy bottom.

Orchards of apple and pear trees ought to be sheltered from the cold, bleak winds, especially the chill deadening ones from the East. It is better that the land should have been planted for two or three years, and brought to a good state of cultivation, so that the trees can immediately commence growing. Never plant where an orchard has just been cut down—unless a bountiful supply of vegetable manure is applied—as that part of the soil adapted to the growth of trees, has nearly all been taken by the old ones.

Do not take as a gift, poor, sickly, scurvy, stunted trees, but purchase the most thrifty you can find, and of the proper age and size. Young and small trees do better in the end.

It is well to have several different kinds, which will vary somewhat, according to the wants of the cultivator and the nature of the soil. The larger part should be for winter use, with a few for summer and fall. Apples, the Baldwin and Roxbury Russet are always good, while the Barlett pear and Crawford peach, seldom fail to suit all.

Many like the plan of setting apple trees about thirty feet apart each way, with peach trees between. The peach is of rapid growth, and soon shelters the young apple, while its early decay gives room for the spreading branches of its neighbor. Great care should be taken in setting the tree, that every root is in its natural position, and is surrounded by finely pulverized rich earth. A large hole should be dug, and when the roots are properly placed, the earth should be pressed firmly against them. Trees should be planted only to the depth they stood before their removal. With care in selecting and planting, and attention, and skill in after culture, one may expect to reap an ample reward for his labors.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

In the Confederate Congress, when the resolutions of thanks for the victory of Shiloh and respect for the memory of Gen. Johnston were under consideration, Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi said:

"General Johnston now reposes in a bloody grave—deaf alike to the voice of censure and the shout of applause. He fell where a true soldier most loves to fall—he fell at the post of duty—an incarnation of martial valor and sublime heroism. His figure shines radiant amid the cloud and tempest and storm of the battle field. He fell at a critical moment in the history of his country's struggle, and at a period when the tongue of calumny had been busy with his name. But, though dead, he speaks in his own vindication from the field on which he fell, and has vindicated his title to the respect and admiration, confidence and gratitude of his countrymen."

"I hold in my hands an unofficial letter—probably the last written by the lamented deceased—to the Chief Executive of the Confederacy, to whom he had long been united by the ties of friendship, and with which he had entered into a solemn and sacred flag of a government which together they abandoned when it became the symbol of a monstrous despotism. I will, by the indulgence of the House, read the letter, that they may see the facts in the light by which his course was shaped previous and subsequent to the fall of Donelson. These facts triumphantly vindicate his fame as a true patriot and an able and skillful military leader. This letter, written under most trying circumstances, shows that no trace of passion was visible in the awful serenity of the pure, brave, undaunted spirit in which it originated. He has left a noble example of magnanimity in the midst of unjust complaint, and of courage and of fortitude amid disaster. His fame rises brighter from the severe ordeal through which he has passed, and his name will live green and fresh forever in the hearts of a grateful people."

Decatur, Ala., March 13th, 1862.

My Dear General: I received the dispatches from Richmond with your private letter by Captain Wickliffe three days since; but the pressure of affairs and the necessity of getting my command across the Tennessee, prevented me from sending you an earlier reply.

I anticipated all that you have told me as to the censure which the fall of Fort Donelson drew upon me, and the attacks to which you might be subjected, but it was impossible for me to gather the facts for a detailed report, or to spare time which was required to extricate the remainder of my troops, and save the large accumulation of stores and provisions after that disheartening disaster.

I transmitted the reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow without examining or analyzing the facts, and scarcely with time to read them.

When about to assume command of this Department, the government charged me with the duty of deciding the question of occupying Bowling Green, Kentucky, which involved not only military but political considerations. At the time of my arrival at Nashville, the action of the Legislature of Kentucky had put an end to the latter by sanctioning the formation of companies menacing Tennessee, by assuming the cause of the government at Washington, and by abandoning the neutrality it professed, and in consequence of their action the occupation of Bowling Green became necessary as an act of self-defence, at least in the first step.

About the middle of September General Buckner advanced with a small force of about 4,000 men, which was increased by the 15th October to 12,000, and though accessions of force were received, it continued about the same strength until the end of November, measles and other diseases keeping down the effective force. The enemy's force

then was reported to the War Department 50,000, and an advance was impossible.

Believing it to be of the greatest moment to protract the campaign as the death of cotton might bring strength from abroad and discourage the North, and to gain time to strengthen myself by new troops from Tennessee and other States, I magnified my forces to the enemy, but made known my true strength to the department and the Governors of States. The aid given was small. At length, when General Beauregard came out in February, he expressed his surprise at the smallness of my force, and was impressed with the danger of my position. I admitted what was so manifest, and laid before him my views for the future, in which he entirely concurred, and sent me a memorandum of our conference, a copy of which I send to you. I determined to fight for Nashville at Donelson, and gave the best part of my army to do it, retaining only fourteen thousand men to cover my front, and giving sixteen thousand to defend Donelson.

The force at Donelson is stated in General Pillow's report at much less, and I do not doubt the correctness of his statement, for the force at Bowling Green, which I supposed to be fourteen thousand effective men, (the medical report showing only a little over five hundred sick in the hospital,) was diminished more than five thousand by those who were unable to stand the fatigue of a march, and made my force on reaching Nashville less than ten thousand men. I enclose the Medical Director's report.

Had I wholly uncovered my front to defend Donelson, Buell would have known it, and marched directly on Nashville. There were only ten small steamers in the Cumberland in imperfect condition—only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of the enemy was great.

The evacuation of Bowling Green was imperatively necessary, and was ordered before, and executed while the battle was being fought at Donelson. I had made every disposition for the defence of the fort my means allowed; and the troops were among the best of my force. The Generals—Floyd, Pillow and Buckner—were high in the opinion of officers and men for skill and courage, and among the best officers of my command. All had seen much service. No reinforcements were asked. I awaited the event opposite Nashville. The result of the conflict each day was favorable. At midnight on the 15th I received news of a glorious victory—at dawn of a defeat.

My column during the day and night was thrown over the river—a battery had been established below the city to secure the passage.) Nashville was incapable of defence from its position, and from the forces advancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guard was left under General Floyd to secure the stores and provisions, but did not completely effect the object. The people were terrified, and some of the troops were disheartened. The discouragement was spreading, and I ordered the command to Murfreesborough, where I managed, by assembling Crittenden's division and the fugitives from Donelson, to collect an army able to offer battle. The weather was inclement, the floods excessive, and the bridges were washed away, but most of the stores and provisions were saved and conveyed to new depots. This having been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design I marched southward and crossed the Tennessee at this point, so as to co-operate or unite with Gen. Beauregard, for the defence of the Valley of the Mississippi. The passage is almost completed, and the head of my column is already with General Bragg at Corinth. The movement was deemed too hazardous by the most experienced members of my staff, but the object warranted the risk. The difficulty of effecting a junction is not wholly overcome, but it approaches completion. Day after to-morrow, unless the enemy intercepts me, my force will be with Bragg and my army nearly a thousand strong. This must be destroyed before the enemy can attain his object.

I have given this sketch, so that you may appreciate the embarrassment which surrounded me in my attempting to avert or remedy the disasters at Fort Donelson, before alluding to the conduct of the generals.

When the force was detached I was in hopes that such disposition would have been made as would have enabled the forces to defend the fort, or withdraw without sacrificing the army. On the 14th I ordered General Floyd, by telegraph, "if he lost the fort to get his troops to Nashville." It is possible this might have been done, but justice requires to look at events as they appeared at the time, and not alone by the light of subsequent information. All the facts in relation to the surrender will be transmitted to the Secretary of War, as soon as they can be collected, in obedience to his order. It appears, from the information received, that General Buckner, being the junior officer,