

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

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## 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.

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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.

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  
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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 Counselor at Law,  
Office one door north of Mr. Lynch's Jewelry Store  
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.  
June 27. 48—1y

### G. E. PARISE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,  
Will practice in Orange and the adjoining Counties.  
Particular attention paid to the collection of claims.  
March 6, 1860. 3—12 m



March 12. 47—

### To the Ladies of Orange County.

I AM requested by the Governor of your State, to call upon you to furnish for the soldiers in the army woolen socks and blankets for their comfort and protection during the approaching winter. Each donor will please accompany her gift by her name. Shall this call upon your patriotism be made without a proper response on your part? I cannot believe that it will; I therefore call upon you to come forward with your gifts, and lay them bountifully upon the altar of your country. Imitate the example of your mothers of the revolution, and allow not the soldiers who have taken up arms in defence of your liberties, your lives, and what is still dearer, your honor, to go unprovided for; suffer not your defenders to be exposed unprotected to the winter's chilling blasts. Come, then, to their relief; furnish them with those necessary articles to relieve suffering humanity, and thereby merit the 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—0w

### 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 5. 41—



For the Hillsborough Recorder.

### THE SECESSION WAGON.

Composed by the Smart Machine Man, and respectfully dedicated to the Sixth N. C. State Troops.

Old Lincoln and his Congress men,

With Russell by their side,

Put Scott into the wagon,

Just to take a ride.

Wait for the wagon,

The Secession wagon,

The South is the wagon,

And we'll all take a ride.

McDowell was the driver,

To cross Bull Run he tried,

But there he left the wagon

For Beauregard to ride.

Wait for the wagon, &c.

Manassas was the battle ground,

The field was clear and wide,

The Yankees thought they'd whip us out

And on to Richmond ride.

Wait for the wagon, &c.

But when they met with Fisher's men

Their danger they espied,

They wheel'd about for Washington,

And didn't wait to ride.

Wait for the wagon, &c.

Some took the road to Centerville,

Some took the woods to hide,

Some jump'd into the wagon,

While others tried to ride.

Wait for the wagon, &c.

They rode upon the horses,

They rode upon the mules,

Some jump'd upon the cannon,

And others look'd like fools.

Wait for the wagon, &c.

They threw away their haversacks,

They threw away their guns,

They threw away their overcoats,

Just to let them run.

Wait for the wagon, &c.

And on they went to Washington,

Their leaders led the way;

They cried "The rebels whip'd us out,

The "Devil is to pay."

Wait for the wagon, &c.

### THE ROANOKE ISLAND DEFEAT.

Yesterday morning, Col. B. S. Gaither, Chairman of the Roanoke Island Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, submitted the following report. He also submitted a very voluminous mass of testimony, covering five hundred and thirty-four manuscript pages, which he desired to be received and laid on the table without reading. The report of the committee, exclusive of the testimony, (which embraces Col. Wise's "Report of the 21st.") was ordered to be printed:

#### REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing them to inquire and report the causes and circumstances of the capitulation of Roanoke Island, have had the same under consideration, and have given all the facts and circumstances connected with the defence of the said Island and its adjacent waters, and of the capitulation on the 8th of February, a most elaborate investigation.

The committee find, that on the 21st day of August, 1861, Brig. Gen. Gatlin was ordered to the command of the Department of North Carolina, and the coast defences of that State. On the 29th of September, Brig. Gen. D. H. Hill was assigned to duty in North Carolina, and charged with the defences of that portion of said State lying between Albemarle Sound and the Neuse River and Pamlico Sound, including those waters, and was directed to report to Brig. Gen. Gatlin.

On the 16th of November, Brig. Gen. L. O'B. Branch was directed to relieve Brig. Gen. Hill in command of his district in North Carolina.

On the 21st of December, that part of North Carolina east of the Chowan river, together with the counties of Washington and Tyrrell, was, at the request of the proper authorities of North Carolina, separated from the remainder, and constituted into a military district, under Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise, and attached to the command of Maj. Gen. Huger, commanding the department of Norfolk. At the time, therefore, of the surrender of Roanoke Island, on the 8th of February, 1862, it was within the military district of Brig. Gen. Wise, and attached to the command of Maj. Gen. Huger.

The military defences of Roanoke Island and its adjacent waters on the said 8th of February, 1862, consisted of Fort Bartow, the most southern of the defences on the west side of the Island, a sand fort well

covered with turf, having six long 32-pound guns in embrasure, and three 32-pounders *en barbette*.

The next is Fort Blanchard, on the same side of the Island, about two and one-half miles from Fort Bartow, a semi-circular sand fort, turfed, and mounting four 32-pounders *en barbette*.

Next on the same side, and about twelve hundred yards from Fort Blanchard, is Fort Huger. This is a turfed sand fort, running along the line of the beach and closed in the rear by a low breastwork, with a barquette for infantry. It contained eight 32-pound guns in embrasure, two rifled 32-pounders *en barbette*, and two small 32-pounders *en barbette* on the right.

About three miles below Fort Bartow, on the east side of the Island, was a battery of two 32-pound guns, *en barbette*, at a point known as Midgett's Hammock.

In the centre of the Island, about two miles from Fort Bartow, and a mile from Midgett's Hammock, was a redoubt or breastwork thrown across the road, about seventy or eighty feet long, with embrasures for three guns, on the right of which was a swamp, on the left a marsh, the redoubt reaching nearly between them, and facing to the South.

On the Tyrrell side, on the main land, nearly opposite to Fort Huger, was Fort Forrest, mounting seven 32-pounders.

In addition to these defences on the shore and on the Island, there was a barrier of piles, extending from the east side of Fulker Shoals towards the Island. Its object was to compel vessels passing on the west side of the Island to approach within the reach of the shore batteries, but up to the 8th of February there was a span of 1,700 yards open opposite Fort Bartow. Some vessels had been sunk and piles driven on the west side of Fulker Shoals, to obstruct the channel between that shoal and the main land, which comprise all the defences, either upon the land, or in the waters adjacent.

The entire military force stationed upon the Island prior to, and at the time of the late engagement, consisted of the 8th regiment North Carolina State troops, under the command of Col. H. M. Shaw; the 31st regiment North Carolina Volunteers, under the command of Col. J. V. Jordan; and three companies of the 17th regiment North Carolina Troops, under the command of Major G. H. Hill. After manning the several forts, on the 7th of February, there were but 1,024 men left, and 200 of them were upon the sick list. On the morning of the 7th of February, Brig. Gen. Wise sent from Nags Head, under command of Lieut. Colonel Anderson, a reinforcement numbering some 450 men. This does not include the commands of Lieut. Col. Green and Major Fry, both of whom reached the scene of action after the battle was closed. The committee do not think there was any intentional delay in the landing of the commands of Col. Green and Major Fry. The former, Col. Green, exhibited great anxiety to get into the fight, when he did land, and acted with great gallantry in the skirmish he did have with the enemy in the vicinity of the camps. The whole under the command of Brig. Gen. Wise, who, upon the 7th and 8th of February was at Nags Head, four miles distant from the Island, confined to a sick bed and entirely disabled from participating in the action in person. The immediate command, therefore, devolved upon Col. H. M. Shaw, the senior officer present.

On the 6th of February, it was discovered that the enemy's fleet was in Pamlico Sound, south of Roanoke Island, and apparently intending to attack the forces upon the Island. Col. Shaw immediately communicated the fact to Brig. Gen. Wise, and issued orders for the disposition of his troops, preparatory to an engagement. The points at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to land troops, were Ashby's and Pugh's landings. Ashby's is situated on the West side of the Island, about two miles South of Fort Bartow, and Pugh's on the same side, about two miles south of Ashby's. On the night of the 6th, or early on the morning of the 7th, a detachment with one piece of artillery was sent to Pugh's landing, and one with two pieces of artillery was sent to Ashby's, and the remainder of the forces were stationed in the immediate vicinity of Ashby's.

On the morning of the 7th the enemy's fleet passed by both the landings, and proceeded towards Fort Bartow, and the detachment of infantry stationed at Pugh's immediately fell back to the vicinity of Ashby's landing and joined the detachments there, all under the command of Col. J. V. Jordan.

In the sound, between Roanoke Island and the main land, on the Tyrrell side, Commodore Lynch, with his squadron of seven vessels, had taken position, and at 11 o'clock the enemy's fleet, consisting of about thirty gunboats and schooners, advanced in two divisions, the rear one having the schooners and transports in tow. The advance and attacking division, again sub-divided, one assailing the squadron and the other firing upon

the Fort, with nine-inch, ten-inch and eleven-inch shell, spherical case, a few round shot and every variety of rifled projectiles. The Fort replied with but four guns, (which were all that could be brought to bear,) and after striking the foremost vessels several times, the fleet fell back, so as to mask one of the guns of the Fort, leaving but three to reply to the fire of the whole fleet. The bombardment was continued throughout the day, and the enemy retired at dark. The squadron under the command of Commodore Lynch, sustained their position most gallantly, and only retired after exhausting all their ammunition, and having lost the steamer Curlew and the Forest disabled. Fort Bartow sustained considerable damage from the fire of the day, but the injuries were partially repaired by the next morning, and the Fort put in a state of defence.

About 3½ o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the enemy sent off from their transports about twenty-five men in a launch, apparently to take soundings, who were fired upon and retreated. Whereupon, two large steamers having in tow each thirty boats filled with troops, approached the Island under the protection of their gunboats, at a point North of Ashby's landing, known as Haymon's, and did effect a landing. The point selected, was out of reach of the field pieces at Ashby's, and defended by a swamp from the advance of our infantry, and protected by the shot and shell thrown from their gunboats. Our whole force thereupon withdrew from Ashby's and took position at the redoubt or breastwork and placed in battery the three field pieces, with the necessary artillerymen, under the respective commands of Capt. Schemerhorn, Lieuts. Kinney and Seldon. Two companies of the 8th and two of the 31st were placed at the redoubt to support the artillery—three companies of the Wise Legion deployed to the right and left as skirmishers—the remainder of the infantry in position three hundred yards in the rear of the redoubt as a reserve.

The enemy landed some fifteen thousand men, with artillery, and at 7 o'clock, A. M., of the 8th, opened fire upon the redoubt, which was replied to immediately with great spirit, and the action soon became general, and was continued without interruption for more than five hours, when the enemy succeeded in deploying a large force on either side of our line flanking each wing. The order was then given by Col. Shaw, to spike the guns in the battery, and to retreat to the northern end of the Island. The guns were spiked and the whole force fell back to the camps. During the engagement at the redoubt, the enemy's fleet attempted to advance up Croatan Sound, which brought on a desultory engagement between Fort Bartow and the fleet, which continued up to half after 12 o'clock, when the commanding officer was informed that the land defences had been forced, and the position of the Fort turned; he thereupon ordered the guns to be disabled, and the ammunition destroyed, which was done, and the Fort abandoned. The same thing was done at Fort Blanchard and Huger, and the forces from all the forts were marched in good order to the camp. The enemy took possession of the redoubts and forts immediately, and proceeded in pursuit, with great caution, towards the northern end of the Island, in force, deploying so as to surround our forces at the camps. Col. Shaw having arrived with his whole force at his camps, in time to have saved his whole command, if transports had been furnished; but none were there, and finding himself surrounded, by a greatly superior force, upon the open Island, with no field works to protect him, and having lost his only three field pieces at the redoubt, had either to make an idle display of courage, in fighting the foe at such immense disadvantage to the sacrifice of his command, or to capitulate and surrender as prisoners of war. He wisely determined upon the latter alternative.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded and missing is as follows: Killed 23, wounded 58, missing 62. The loss of the 46th and 59th Virginia volunteers is, killed 6, wounded 28, missing 19. That of the 8th and 31st and 2nd North Carolina troops is 16 killed, 30 wounded, 43 missing. Of the engineer department, Lieut. Seldon killed—who had patriotically volunteered his services in the line, was assigned to the command of the six-pounder which he handled with so much skill as to produce immense havoc in the enemy's ranks, and to elicit the unbounded admiration of all who witnessed it. Unhappily, however, that gallant officer received a rifle ball in the head, and he fell without a groan. The loss of the enemy was in killed and wounded at least 900 men, and the probability is a much larger number.

The foregoing is a brief and concise view of the defences of Roanoke Island and of the adjacent waters; the number of troops engaged in its defence on the 7th and 8th of February, and the circumstances of the ca-

pitulation thereof on the 8th of February. The Committee are satisfied that Col. Shaw held possession of that post as long as he could have done so without a useless sacrifice of human life. That on the 7th and 8th the officers and men in Fort Bartow displayed great coolness, courage and persevering efforts to sustain their position and drive back the enemy's fleet.

In the battle of the 8th of February, at the redoubt, the officers and men exhibited a cool and deliberate courage, worthy of veterans in the service, and sustained their position, under an uninterrupted and deadly fire, for more than five hours, repulsing the enemy in three separate and distinct charges, and only withdrew from the deadly conflict after exhausting their ammunition for their artillery, and being surrounded and flanked by more than ten times their number. Instead of the result being "deeply humiliating," it was one of the most brilliant and gallant actions of the war; and in the language of their absent Commanding General, "both officers and men fought firmly, coolly, efficiently, and as long as humanity would allow." The committee are satisfied that the whole command did their duty, and they do not feel at liberty to designate any particular acts of companies or of individuals. But in simple justice to Colonel Shaw, upon whom devolved the command, by reason of the extreme illness of his superior, General Wise, and who has been censured for the result, the Committee take pleasure in stating that there is no foundation for any just reflection upon him. He, upon the 7th of February, after disposing of his infantry force, and finding that the enemy did not intend landing, repaired immediately in person to Fort Bartow, where the bombardment was progressing, and made his way into the Fort amidst the most imminent danger from shot and shell, and there remained encouraging the men and assisting as far as he was able, until he discovered the enemy intended to effect a landing below, when he left the Fort under the same dangerous circumstances of the morning, to take command of the infantry in person; and upon the 8th, at the redoubt, he commanded in person, sharing the dangers of his men for more than five hours with a firmness, coolness, and bravery worthy of the position he occupied.

Immediately upon the secession of the State of North Carolina from the government of the United States, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, the authorities of that State commenced the construction of fortifications at Hatteras and Oregon inlets, and other points upon her coast, which were not completed, when the State transferred her forts, arsenals, army, navy and coast defences to the Confederate government. Shortly thereafter the attack was made upon Forts Hatteras and Clark, and they were taken, and the fortifications at Oregon inlet were abandoned, and the armament, stores and ammunition were removed to Roanoke Island. The enemy immediately appeared in force in Pamlico Sound, the waters of which are connected with Albemarle and Currituck Sounds by means of the two smaller Sounds of Croatan and Roanoke. The Island of Roanoke being situated between these two latter sounds, commanding the channels of each, became, upon the fall of Hatteras and the abandonment of Oregon inlet, only second in importance to Fortress Monroe. That Island then became the key which unlocked all Northeastern North Carolina to the enemy, and exposed Portsmouth and Norfolk to a rear approach, of the most imminent danger. In the language of Brigadier General Wise, "that such is the importance and value, in a military point of view, of Roanoke Island, that it ought to have been defended by all the means in the power of the government. It was the key to all the rear defences of Norfolk. It unlocked two rivers—the Northwest, Pasquotank, the Pervers, the Little, the Chowan, the Roanoke and the Alligator; four coasts—the Albemarle and Chesapeake, the Dismal Swamp, the Northwest canal and the Suffolk; two railroads—the Petersburg and Norfolk and the Seaboard and Roanoke. It guarded four-fifths of all Norfolk's supplies of corn, pork and forage, and it cut the command of Gen. Huger off from all of its most efficient services in the line, was assigned to the command of the six-pounder which he handled with so much skill as to produce immense havoc in the enemy's ranks, and to elicit the unbounded admiration of all who witnessed it. Unhappily, however, that gallant officer received a rifle ball in the head, and he fell without a groan. The loss of the enemy was in killed and wounded at least 900 men, and the probability is a much larger number.

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