

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLIII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MAY 21, 1862.

No. 2144.

## THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

IS 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.

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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 Toner, I will attend to the Tuning of PIANOS in Hillsborough. Charge Five Dollars.

HENRI BASELER.  
January 22. 27—12m

## JOHN W. GRAHAM,

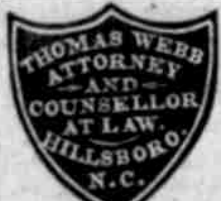
Attorney and Counsel at Law,  
Office one door north of Mr. Lynch's Jewelry Store  
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

June 27. 48—1y

## G. B. PARISH,

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. 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 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—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—

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

We copy the following from a late number of the Fayetteville Observer. It was a grave charge against the British King in 1776 that our citizens were transported beyond the seas for trial; shall we now look with complacency upon similar violations of right and of law? We have looked with pain upon these exhibitions of violence, now becoming numerous; if law cannot have its regular course we have no security for our liberties.

**MARING TROUBLE.**—In the Convention on Wednesday last, Mr. Badger offered a resolution requesting Gov. Clark to demand the return of Mr. Respass to the authorities of this State, he having been arrested and confined in Richmond. It will be remembered that this man Respass was Mayor of Washington, N. C. at the time the Yankees visited that place, and he is accused of having welcomed the Yankees to the town and then escorted them about. He was very properly arrested and sent to Richmond. Mr. Badger's resolution is only calculated to do harm and bring the State authorities into conflict with the Confederate authorities, and it is to be hoped it will not pass. The arrest of Respass was right, and it is time that every suspicious character in the South was arrested and examined. Our cause has already suffered enough by allowing enemies to lurk about and go at large. The destruction of Railroad trains and Railroad bridges, and the conduct of certain persons at points where the enemy have taken possession, shows that the Government have not been prompt enough in making arrests. The people will sustain the Government in making these arrests; and the members of the North Carolina Convention had better disperse and go home instead of adding to the troubles of the times.

Charlotte Democrat.

The times are truly out of joint when such sentiments are advanced by one so generally sensible and patriotic as the Editor of the Charlotte Democrat. It appears to be enough that a man is "accused" of a crime. That would indeed justify his arrest, but at least let him be arrested according to Law, let him be tried at home, that is, in his own State, by his own fellow-citizens and his own State Judges and Jury. Let him not be subjected to military arrest, military confinement, and, we were about to say, military trial, but the man has been imprisoned for a month or more without any sort of trial. He has not even been "examined," as the Democrat says. We know nothing of Respass—never heard of him till his arrest—but we like things to be done legally. We should be very sorry to think that the Editor of the Democrat, or ourselves, or any of our neighbors, could be liable to transportation beyond the limits of the State, and imprisonment without trial—which is punishment without trial—simply because somebody might think proper to "accuse" him, or them, or us, of a crime. "For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses," was one of the heinous sins against Liberty and Law which our forefathers assigned in their Declaration of Independence as one of the leading causes of the Revolution of 1775. Let not our government be guilty of a similar sin by transporting persons from one State to another for trial for either pretended or real offences. Nobody objects to the arrest of Respass. It is the military instead of the civil feature of the case, the transportation to another State, and the punishment without trial, which are complained of by some of the best citizens in the State, of all parties, who, for so doing, are insulted by the advice to "disperse and go home."

The Wilmington Journal too complains of this movement in the Convention about Respass, and says,

"There is no more doubt in the mind of any human being of the treason of Mr. Respass, the late mayor of Washington, N. C., than if he had been taken in *flagrante delicto*,—in the very act."

Perhaps so. But we will wait. The Journal's statement is so sweeping, and so positive, on a point as to which of course it cannot know anything, that we at once conclude the Journal knows nothing about the matter. It has a habit of talking that way. If we are not mistaken, the Journal was quite as well satisfied a few days ago that Gen. Lovell was a traitor for surrendering New Orleans.

The question is not whether Respass is guilty or innocent;—nobody but the Journal has said anything about that;—but, was it proper to set aside the civil tribunals, and to subject him to transportation and military punishment? That is the question; and it is one that lies at the foundation of Civil Liberty and of individual safety.

P. S. So far had we written when Saturday's Standard brought us the following astounding article, showing that for want of the Journal's testimony Respass has been honorably acquitted! "No doubt in the mind of any human being of the treason of

Mr. Respass;" yet he has been honorably acquitted, under every disadvantage as to place of trial, absence of witnesses, &c. Read the following:

From the Raleigh Standard.

ISAIAH RESPASS, ESQ.

Mr. HOLDEN: I hope as an act of common justice to that falsely accused and much injured man, my son-in-law, above named, that the Standard, and all other papers in the State which lately published the fact that he had been arrested and incarcerated in a dungeon in Richmond, Va., by the military authorities, for trial, upon a charge of treason, will also publish this article, to inform their readers that he was tried last week, by a Court Martial of their own selection, and upon the testimony of their own witnesses, (for none were allowed to him, nor even the benefit of an argument of the case by his counsel) he was "honorably acquitted"—as says the record of the Court, and that the prosecution was false and malicious. He was, thereupon, discharged from prison to return home. On Tuesday last, he reached here, and the next day visited the State Convention, then in session—and the same evening left for Goldsborough, bearing a letter from Gen. Winder to Gen. Holmes, announcing his honorable acquittal and discharge.

It is also due to the Hon. Messrs. Bridgers, Smith and Arrington, members of Congress from this State, that I should say, in this connection, on their hearing that Mr. Respass had been dragged from his bed in his own house, at a late hour of the night, by a military force, when he was scarcely recovered from a long and dangerous illness, and allowed one minute, only, to hurry on the clothes he had worn the day before, but not permitted to take any others with him, and was confined in that den of infamy, McDaniel's negro jail, they appealed to the military authorities of Richmond to allow Mr. Respass the benefit of the prison limits as essential to his health, perhaps even to his life, and they would stand bail for him in any sum that might be required—averring, from their knowledge of his character and personal acquaintance with him, that they were convinced he was a falsely accused and injured man. Heaven bless them for their generosity and kindness. But they were insultingly told in reply, that he should remain where he was, and if it killed him it would only save them the trouble of hanging him, and that, as an example had to be made, to terrify the traitors in North Carolina, in him they had got hold of the right person to make that example of.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Raleigh, May 9, 1862.

**THE RESPASS CASE.**—We learn that the Court Martial which was engaged nearly the whole of last week in Richmond, in the trial of Isaiah Respass, the Mayor of Washington, in this State, acquitted him on all the charges brought against him. The judgment of the Court was approved by the revising authority, and Mr. R. was released on Monday last. Col. Tyler, (one of the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer,) was Chairman of the Court, assisted by Captains Archer, Badham, Cameron and others. Mr. Ould, formerly United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acted as Judge Advocate, and conducted the prosecution. Judge W. W. Crump, of Richmond, and H. W. Miller, Esq., of this City, appeared for the accused. We are requested to state that the rumor which prevails, that Mr. Respass was acquitted on the technical objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, is incorrect. The case was tried and decided on its merits, the question of jurisdiction having been waived for reasons satisfactory to the accused and his counsel.

Raleigh Standard.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS—THE MARCH.

We will begin our observations upon this subject, first, by attention to those things which concern the individual, and then come to those which may be considered as duties of the soldiers to each other, and to their officers; coming at last to the duties of an officer conducting the march.

**Shoes.**—The shoes should have broad thick soles and low heels, with soft upper leather. They should fit well on the instep, be roomy across the ball of the foot, and leave the ankle free. The upper leather should be kept pliable with grease, and a change always ready, in case the pair on begin to chafe the feet in any place, also that one may always have dry feet at night.

**Socks.**—The socks should be heavy woolen ones, thick but soft, and great pains must be taken to have them clean and free from sand or gravel.

**Soap and Towel.**—Soap and a towel should be carried conveniently ready for use, to wash and dry the feet as often as desirable. A little water from the canteen on the towel will be of great service when more cannot be got.

**Blisters.**—Stick them on two sides near their edges, so that, when pressed on, all the water will escape. Leave the dead skin, as a protection until new forms. If the skin is broken, protect the part with grease, free from salt or soap. Have an eye to the nails.

**Rest.**—At halt, recline, selecting a dry spot, or throwing down a blanket or rubber cloth, if the rest be of many minutes duration. Raise the feet alternately and the blood will flow back, relieving the legs and feet from all feeling of fullness and weariness. More rest can be obtained by the judicious use of a few moments than of hours, if seated, say on the damp ground, with the blood prevented from returning from the feet and legs, by the binding of clothes or a cramped position. In very wet days or places it is sometimes a help to lean against anything, and raise alternately the feet until the blood flows back.

**Times for resting.**—Most military writers agree in making their first halt within the first half hour. It need be but a few moments, as it were; but it enables all to arrange anything wrong about the dress or accoutrements. It takes away from beginners the fear of the fatigues of the day, as it shows a care for saving of strength, which they would not perhaps practice for themselves. It causes the body to take on gradually the habit of exercise, and the system has ample time to gather its forces for the use of the parts to be employed. Once an hour may do afterwards with tolerably well trained men. Arbitrary rules cannot, perhaps, be given that will suit every case.

The rule should be, rest must precede fatigue. As sudden transitions are bad, the march should end as begun—carefully, gently. In training men, never over do; always stop within the known ability of the man or men.

**To walk with ease.**—Throw the chest forward; this the knapsack will have a tendency to induce. Keep the feet near the ground by the action chiefly of the thighs, and do not let the foot on the ground remain. In this way the Indian glides, as it were, with a light step and great powers of endurance. Contrast this with the rapidity of motion necessary to make the same progress, where the foot is planted heel first, as if never to be taken up again; the body at each step losing its impulse, the foot, the whole frame jarred; a great effort being required at each step to give the body its lost motion. If glide is the word for the first, jerk is that for the last.

The Order to Fall In should be obeyed with the utmost promptitude by every one. An officer should see to it that careless men do not keep others waiting; the men should be made to see that is one of the bad effects of a want of ready obedience.

**Falling Out.**—If a man has permission, and is compelled to fall out, his arms and pack should be carried by his comrades to enable him more easily to overtake them; and they will see to it if one is habitually slow to come up.

**Slight Indisposition.**—If a man is slightly unwell it may be better for an officer to have him relieved of his pack, &c., for part of a day, rather than to have him in the hospital wagon, pack and all, the next.

The officer commanding should thoughtfully select the ground, as to water, &c., as well as the times for his halts.

Charleston Mercury.

## GEN. LOVELL.

The accounts in the New Orleans papers of events preceding and attending the surrender of that city, show that great injustice has been done to General Lovell. It is manifest that the true men of that city did not blame him, but on the contrary they manifested for him the utmost respect. When sent for by the Mayor to meet the Yankee officer who came to demand the surrender, "Gen. Lovell was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd." In reply to the Yankee demand, Gen. Lovell said,—

"He would not surrender the city, nor allow it to be surrendered; that he was overpowered on the water by their superior squadron, but that he intended to fight them on land as long as he could muster a soldier; that he had marched all of his armed men out of the city; that he had evacuated it; and if they desired to shell the town, destroying women and children, they could do so. That it was to avoid this he had marched his troops beyond the city limits, but that a large number even of the women of the city had begged him to remain and defend the city even against shelling. He did not think he would be justified in doing so. He would, therefore, retire and leave the city authorities to pursue what course they should think proper."

Again: "Gen. Lovell, on appearing on the steps, was loudly cheered. He addressed the multitude in a short speech, declaring his purpose not to surrender the city, but to retire with his army and fight the

Lincolns, whom they could always whip on land. He briefly sketched his course in the preparation of the defence of the city. That he had done all he could do with the means at his disposal. That he came here six months too late, and that it was beyond his resources to contend successfully against the enemy's power on water. He advised citizens to bear themselves manfully, never to stoop or submit to the Lincoln domination, and to wait with patient fortitude for the deliverance from bondage which must soon come to them. The Gen. then mounted his horse, and accompanied by his staff rode to the Jackson railroad, where he took the last car, having already sent his army ahead of him."

Another New Orleans paper says: "We understand that General Lovell's speech yesterday, made at the City Hall, afforded the liveliest pleasure to the assembled crowd. His determination not to surrender a man, and to take his own time in evacuating the city, and the challenge which he extended the enemy to meet him in the field, all tended greatly to relieve the public sense of humiliation and to restore public confidence."

It is shown, also, that the batteries below the city did resist the enemy's approach as long as they could.

## A BRAVE STANDARD BEARER.

At the battle of Shiloh, two of the standard bearers of the "Confederate Response Battalion" were cut down early in the action, when Major Clack called out for a volunteer to bear the standard. Private Harris, a gallant soldier, resident in the Fourth District, and a member of the police, stepped forward and offered to bear the flag whither-soever his commander directed him. "Take that flag, sir, and never yield as long as you can hold it," exclaimed Major Clack. "Aye! aye! sir," responded Harris. Shortly afterwards, there being some hesitation in the line, the gallant General of the Brigade, J. Patton Anderson, rode up, and grasping the flag staff which Harris was waving in front of the line, ordered him to deliver it to him. Harris refused, and told the General to let go the flag, as he was ordered not to give it up. "I will take it wherever you command me." "Then you will do; go ahead," ordered the General; and Harris boldly advanced with the standard, the whole line followed him and swept over the batteries, carrying everything before them. Throughout the subsequent conflict Harris bore the standard, and even when his right hand was badly shot, he clung to it with the left, and never relinquished it until our victory was complete. Harris's wound proved a severe one, and he has come home to have it properly attended to. The standard of the Confederates was riddled with bullets, and presents a very tattered aspect, but it will ever be a noble and proud trophy of the courage and resolution of the man who bore it so nobly through all the terrible scenes of that eventful day.

N. O. Della.

## NEED OF PATIENCE.

In this world of trial and sorrow, how great is the need of patience. In business there are a thousand irritating circumstances which chafe and fret the soul. Men are dishonest, deceitful, hard-hearted, exacting, fault-finding—debtors do not pay and creditors are importunate. In the domestic circle there is need of patience. The husband may be neglectful, unkind; the wife fretful, extravagant, inconsiderate; the children turbulent, passionate, disobedient. There are, indeed, in every walk and department of life, briars and nettles that prick and annoy, and to endure them and not be injured we have need of patience. The philosophy of living well, is to use all blessings and all trials so as to work out our good. "At a foolish life is distinguished by perverting blessings to a curse and converting no curse into blessings. To extract good from every thing and all circumstances we must have patience."

It is not the great trials of life from which we receive the most injury, nor indeed is it under those we need the most patience. We are more liable to be chafed by trifles—by little unexpected annoyances, the friction of daily life, events which will be lost sight of and forgotten after a wave or two of life's ocean has passed over us—than by the heavy blows of adversity. The severest test of patience comes from the smallest of life's trials.

He that ruleth his spirit in the domestic circle—in the daily friction of business, amid the trials and cares of life that come and go without any record in the diary, ledger, or biography—is greater than he who stands calmly and meets the mad storm of persecution, or is submerged by billows of adversity without complaint.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard says that there are nineteen North Carolina regiments at or near Yorktown.