

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLIII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., AUGUST 27, 1862.

No. 2158.

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

HENRI BASELER.

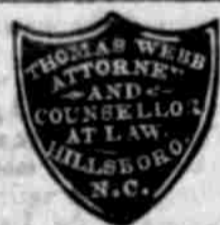
January 22. —12w

JOHN W. GRAHAM,

Attorney and Counsel at Law,
Office one door north of Mr. Lynch's Jewelry Store
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
June 27. 48—ly

G. B. PARSONS,

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. 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 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 staff 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 honours, 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. 05—

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

It is again our fortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare, whilst our country is involved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by some portions of the people excite the deepest solicitude of the Government, and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne. The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people have continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but gives assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful farmers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills of a character so atrocious as to ensure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and are publicly advertised for sale in their cities with a notoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, but of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two at least of the Generals of the United States are engaged unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.

Yet the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States, one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin F. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting; and no method remains for the repression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind, for many of them, is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations gives us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen,

now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity; and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the government, up to the present time, for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command undivided attention.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the public defence by general enrollment and to render uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfil its duties. Upon you who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire co-operation of the State and Confederate Governments which is essential to the well-being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with a proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the government securities remains unimpaired, and that this credit is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of accumulated debt, notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operations. The legislation of the last session provided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the government, but the preference of the people for Treasury Notes has been so marked that legislation is recommended to authorize an increase in the issue of Treasury Notes which the public service seems to require. No grave inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which these notes are convertible into eight per cent. bonds, forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency. Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary for facilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state that no manufacture of counterfeit notes exists within our limits, and that they are all imported from the Northern States.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed desirable in order to add to the efficiency of the service. I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the Conscription Law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an undue burthen is imposed on the Treasury. The necessity for some legislation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the government, and I trust that you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose. The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate.

In connection with this subject, I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for the increase of the army, in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provision of the Conscription Law so as to embrace persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary, but a

wise foresight requires that if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress, requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field without awaiting the re-assembling of the Legislative Department of the Government.

In the election and appointment of officers for the Provisional Army, it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, Executive appointments as well as elections have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country, require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commission of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by the position, and I trust that you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than judgment of a Court Martial.

Within a recent period we have effected the object so long desired of an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the fortune of war, they have for a time been separated. The details of this arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report when further progress has been made in their execution.

Of other particulars concerning the operations of the War Department, you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces a statement of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore; the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and abroad; the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores; the establishment of workshops and the development of our resources of coal and iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels. The difficulties now experienced on this point are fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster General discloses the embarrassments which resulted in the postal service from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi river and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures taken by the department for relieving these embarrassments, as far as practicable, are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation, that during the ten months which ended on the 31st March last, the expenses of the department were largely decreased, whilst its revenue was augmented, as compared with a corresponding period ending on the 30th of June, 1861, when the postal service for these States was conducted under the authority delegated to the United States. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures heretofore devised by Congress, will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the department within the limit of its own revenues by the first of March next, as required by the Constitution.

I am happy to inform you, that in spite both of blandishments and threats used in profusion by the agents of the government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy, have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this government. Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that, owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of agents and Superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I would advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers in the absence of those especially charged by law with this duty.

We have never-ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy. And it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of his bounty wisdom that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, August 18, 1862.

THE YANKEE DRAFT.

The Richmond Enquirer, alluding to Lincoln's late calls for 300,000 volunteers and then for a draft for 300,000 more men, says,—

Six hundred thousand more soldiers are deemed necessary by Lincoln, to enable him to prosecute the war against us! An army of 660,000, according to Cameron, and even more than that, according to other authorities, has been projected against us in vain! These came with all the appliances and

equipments of war in great excellence and abundance. Nor had they far to come; no tedious ocean voyage to make, no consuming journey by land. In vast bodies and in fresh condition, and under able leaders, they poured themselves swiftly upon us.

The history of the modern world tells of no people who ever before endured such a shock! Our Confederacy is already immortal! Its hero soldiers have made the circle of stars that adorn our flag a wreath of glory. For themselves they have won the everlasting fame of having saved their country from an onset more formidable than ever assailed the liberties of a people since the time that Xerxes essayed to trample down little Greece with his rabble army.

And what a compliment does Lincoln pay our Confederacy and our army, in the new call which he makes! Where is his great host of last year that now he must ask another? Has the despised Confederacy which was to be trodden out in thirty days, and sixty days, and ninety days, so swiftly destroyed its invaders, that in one year the vast number must be replaced?

Lincoln now confesses that if he is to conquer us, it will only be after having hurled against us thirteen hundred thousand men of arms! What a tribute to our strength, and skill, and courage! Nor is this all. The Starvation policy is to be added. Our houses are to be burned and our lands desolated, as a necessary support to the "grand army" in their work of subjugation! His soldiers, in open arms, are insufficient for the task.

Soldiers and citizens of the Confederacy, well may you be congratulated on what you have accomplished! The world is praising "the gallant and vigorous people" who have made so powerful and heroic a struggle. Your baffled and humiliated enemy confesses your extraordinary prowess, and writes under your heavy scourgings. What you have already done will make a bright and glowing page in history, and distant generations shall do homage to your fame!

Notwithstanding, therefore, that our work is not yet completed, we may thank God and take courage! The worst of the road has been passed. It only remains for us to continue our exertions and enlarge them as occasion requires, to crown the full story of our struggle with a blaze of undying glory.

The maddened enemy are coming at us with increased forces. We, too, must swell our ranks accordingly. We have not indeed much to fear from their new levies. Draggled to a hated task, raw in discipline, and unaccustomed to the battle's alarms, they cannot stand before our veterans, and before men fighting for their homes. Let us then prepare to rush upon them with zeal and spirit, and they will be quickly driven before us.

EFFECT OF THE NEW ORDERS RELATIVE TO DRAFTING.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The new order restricting the emigration of persons liable to draft and forbidding them to absent themselves from the county or State to which they belong, has created an unusual stir among those who were preparing to shirk military duty. The necessity for this order had become apparent. The rush for passports has been astounding; the business of the passport bureau, which, till lately hardly gave employment to a single clerk and an assistant, since the promulgation of the order for drafting, has required three additional clerks, and the receipts from the tax on passports average more than three hundred dollars per day. It has been ascertained that this sudden increase of passengers for Europe was occasioned by the skeddaddling of persons liable to be drafted. In this immediate vicinity numbers of the chivalry of Maryland have been making preparations for an extemporized summer tour among the Alps. Complaints have also been received that thousands of young men in Ohio have betaken themselves to Kentucky or Canada to be out of the way about the 15th of August. The new order will bring these rascals up standing, and compel them to contribute either their personal services or their money to the prosecution of the war for the Union.

A large number of applications were today made to the State Department for passports, but refused.

Numerous applications having been made to the War Department by Railroad companies to exempt their employes from the militia, it has been decided that none but locomotive engineers in actual employment when the draft was made can be exempted.

The exception of telegraph operators is upon the ground that they are practicing an art necessary to military operations and which being known to comparatively few persons, their places cannot be supplied.

CAPT. TODD KILLED.—Capt. Todd, Lincoln's brother-in-law, but a gallant officer in the Confederate service, was killed in the battle of Baton Rouge.