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CHARLES HALLOCK.

It will be recollected that the above-named individual has been pretty severely animadverted upon by the Southern papers, alone who, having come South with the ostensible purpose of casting his fate with the Confederacy, had deserted to the enemy, having left the country in one of the steamships running between this port and the British colonial ports in Bermuda and Nassau.

We see by the Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 22d September, that Mr. Hallock has not only arrived there, but has contributed an article to the columns of the Gazette which certainly displays no Yankee proclivities. This article we subjoin, as seems only just to the writer under the circumstances in which he is placed, and the accusations to which he has been subjected. It may yet appear that Mr. Hallock has gone in good faith and with the view of obtaining materials for a paper—perhaps for a new paper which he may contemplate starting. *Wilmington Jour.*

From the Hamilton (Bermuda) Royal Gazette, Sept. 22d, 1863.

A Glance at the Confederate States.

If the world be pleased to accept the averrings of weak-kneed Confederates and the assertions of the evil disposed, as indicative of the present condition and prospects of the South, then it must fain believe that the Confederacy is indeed sick and near the eve of dissolution; but in such case the world exhibits a sad lack of discernment and good sense, for it deliberately belies all history, it ignores the fact of actual achievement, and with a haste that is neither kind nor just, makes the Confederate States an exception to the rule of probabilities in all revolutionary struggles of like kind and magnitude.

All history proves that a brave and uncorrupted people, united in their determination to be free, can never be subdued. Slaves cannot be made of those who have pledged their lives as the price of liberty. And when after thirty months' accumulated proof of the ability of the South to win and maintain its independence, with all the machinery of a well established government in full operation, the integrity of the States still preserved, and the people terribly in earnest for the work before them, to prate now of failure is simply ridiculous. Indeed the tried patriotism and self-denial of the people, the energy of the government, sound statesmanship, and judicious financial measures, have combined to give the Confederacy a strength and position to-day that it has not enjoyed before. Having created and strengthened the sinews of war, it now stands upon a basis that will enable it to carry on war indefinitely and without imposing burdens too onerous for the shoulders of the people. There is nothing in the present condition of things to justify even a shade of despondency. What more than before the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson? The long period of marvellous successes which the Confederacy had previously enjoyed was everywhere the subject of popular comment. A speedy triumph of the Confederate cause and a termination of the war were confidently expected. The Confederate loan was eagerly taken at a premium abroad. The question of recognition was earnestly pressed in the councils of England and France. The world was elated over the prospect of a speedy consummation of the vexed problem. But immediately upon the unfortunate reverses in the Southwest—presto! everything went by the board, wisecracks laughed at the dupes of the cotton loan, my lord congratulated my lord at their sagacity in having withheld recognition. Her Majesty actually proclaimed to that effect, and the sky of Confederate hopes and prospects at once became fearfully overcast. The troops of Grant's Federal army actually leaped into the defenses of the surrendered city with the shout: "The war is over! now we can go home!" So all believed, that with the Federal possession of the Mississippi, the backbone of the rebellion was broken, and another "thirty days" would restore the Union! Nevertheless, under the news of the fall of Vicksburg, the price of cotton in the Northern market rose to sixty-three cents, although a fall of forty cents was

freely predicted previous to the surrender. There is still an effectual embargo upon the navigation of the great river, and if any military or commercial advantage that was not before enjoyed, has resulted from the Federal success, it is not palpably apparent. That victory cost the Yankees more in men and money than the whole Mexican war.

The craven quails before the dark foreshadowing of disaster; the brave man girds up his loins to meet and avert it. None can hope to escape occasional reverses amid the inexorable vicissitudes of war; but these should only stimulate to increased vigilance and exertion. Lukewarm spectators, who have grown rich upon the blood of the country, fearful of pecuniary loss, may hint at reconstruction as an escape from the present ills, and a safe retreat from the "outrageous flings of fortune;" rude mountaineers who are ignorant of the principle of the struggle, and unable to comprehend the present unwonted state of affairs, may exhibit signs of disaffection; desertions from the army may occur from various causes; but the people of the South were never more unanimous in their great purpose than they are to-day, never more willing to endure privations, and never more eager to welcome the invaders of their homes to hospitable graves.

The productive resources of the South have been wonderfully developed. Not only is it now able to manufacture all munitions and material of war, but all branches of industry have been greatly stimulated. Clothing, steam fire engines, machinery for the manufacture of paper, carriages, dental instruments, teeth and gold foil, engine hose, matches, shoe blacking, &c. &c., of domestic production, are now substituted for articles formerly imported. There is no lack of the necessaries of life, and though the Confederate drinks his water without ice, and often forgoes the use of sugar, he has an abundance of grain, meat and vegetables. There is no danger of his being subdued by starvation. A redundant currency has greatly inflated prices, but the increased cost of living has produced no crop of beggars. The people still have faith in the currency. Were the war to end now, the indebtedness of the Government could all be paid, dollar for dollar, and that more easily than the mere interest of the Federal debt. In any event, the success of the South does not depend upon the fate of the currency.

The government is providently preparing for the winter campaign. Upon the advent of the season of frosts the great majority of the troops will be supplied with warm and suitable clothing. Already have the motley hues of the rank and file given place in a great measure to a neat uniform of grey caps and jackets and trousers of light blue. They are rapidly being perfected in discipline, and the drill is now far more severe than ever before. Accessions to the army are being rapidly made. Lee's army is far stronger than when it entered Pennsylvania. The last call of the President, extending the conscription age to forty-five, and the action of individual States in raising large levies for local defence and special service, has added vastly to the numerical strength of the Confederate forces. The energies of the South are just beginning to be thoroughly aroused. Alabama has recently extended the limits of the military age below eighteen years to sixteen, and above forty-five to sixty, and it is believed that at the next meeting of the Confederate Congress, an act will be passed requiring all persons of whatever age, capable of bearing arms, to enter the service. The places of persons detailed for official business will be supplied, as far as possible, with disabled soldiers. It is moreover suggested that slaves be required to fill the places of white teamsters, and perform whatever duties connected with army operations may be required. There has been some newspaper discussion as to the policy of enlisting slaves as soldiers, but it has not reached official circles, and the idea is simply preposterous and will not be adopted, all Yankee statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

By all possible means the entire effective force of the South will be placed in the field, and it is reasonable to presume that under any contingency the army of the Confederacy will henceforth be fully equal, if not superior to the enemy's forces.

Now by this brief review, can any one discover any indication of the Confederacy being at the point of exhaustion, or of speedy collapse? Compare the present numbers, discipline and appointments of the army with those of one or two years ago, and answer.

As to the geographical aspect of the war, we find the trans-Mississippi army, although severed from the East, a large and powerful independent force, ably officered and maneuvered, drawing ample supplies from available sources, and already distinguished by signal successes throughout the department. Attention is for the present diverted from Virginia to Tennessee and Charleston. The latter, it is confidently felt, will not fall; and as to the former, it is improper to say more than that important military movements have been on foot the past fortnight, which, when accomplished, will materially change the aspect of affairs in more than one section of the Confederacy. Not over-sanguine citizens look for such a series of successes from this time henceforward as will eclipse those of former periods, and finally culminate in complete triumph and the glorious reward which is justly due those who strive to break the yoke of tyranny and oppression.

Meanwhile we look for signal advantages by sea, and for developments that will astonish as much as they will damage the enemy. Besides the Confederate Navy proper, the nucleus for a volunteer navy (provided for by special act of Congress,) has been formed. It will join hands with the Florida and her consorts in raising the rates of insurance on Yankee vessels.

I have already become prolix, and will not further occupy your space. Suffice it to say, that no true Confederate, or friend of the Confederacy, dreams of yielding, or relaxing one effort, until independence has been secured, and recognition fully earned and obtained from the powers of the world; and furthermore, that so far from being discouraged by the temporary reverses of July, they are rather nerved to greater effort, and with new grounds of assurance, will go on to redemonstrate that "revolutions never go backwards," and that no occasional disaster can check their onward progress toward that grand consummation upon which Heaven will ever draw approvingly smile.

I am yours truly,
CHARLES HALLOCK.

Hamilton, Bermuda, September 21, 1863.

THE FUTURE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The general judgment of mankind sustains the conviction which is universal with our people, that the Confederate States cannot be prevented from obtaining the independence for which they are so bravely struggling. Their success is, certainly, to themselves, not a matter of question. It will not, therefore, be considered that we are "building castles in the air" if we glance at some of the advantages we will possess as a people, and upon which we base the expectations of becoming a prosperous and powerful Confederacy. Of course, in the brief space of an editorial article, we can only notice a few of these advantages.

We assume that, as the result of our accession and the war that has followed, all the States that adhere to the institution of slavery will sooner or later swing loose from the old wreck, and range themselves alongside of those with which they have a common interest and destiny. We shall then, without including territories, cover an area of about 800,000 square miles, embracing a population of 12,000,000, including 4,000,000 of slaves—a land possessing every desirable variety of climate and soil; with agricultural capacities almost unlimited; with facilities for domestic manufactures and foreign commerce surpassed by no other country of equal extent on the face of the globe. The Eastern limit of

this vast territory is formed by the Atlantic Ocean, which washes its shores from the mouth of Delaware Bay to the Cape of Florida, a distance of 1,500 miles. Its Southern boundary stretches from the Cape of Florida, along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, a distance of 1,300 miles. This immense line of sea coast is dotted with convenient bays and harbors, and is intersected at short intervals by large and navigable rivers whose branches spread and ramify through every part of the interior. Among these may be mentioned the great Mississippi, which for the last 1,200 miles of its course flows through slave territory and belongs exclusively to the Confederate States. An extensive system of railway already extends its Briarean arms through the land, and the day is not distant when the whole country will be covered with a net-work of these artificial channels of communication, and when the means of rapid intercourse and exchange will be established between its remotest extremities. Of the productions of the South, it is only necessary to say that they constituted more than three fourths of the exports of the old Government, and that the whole civilized world is dependent upon her great staple, cotton—for the most indispensable article of clothing.

Such are some of the physical advantages we possess. Who shall venture to say that such a country, in the hands of a brave, intelligent, enterprising liberty-loving race, may not attain the very acme of national prosperity and grandeur? And without arrogance, such a race we may claim to be—in proof of which we cite the fact, not only of the development, progress and culture exhibited in the States composing the Confederacy, but the indisputable fact that the wealth of the old Government, the wisdom of its laws, the glory of its arms, its prestige and power were mainly due to Southern intellect and valor, and the productions of Southern labor and soil. Every page of the now closed history of what was the United States is lustrous with the genius of Southern minds and the achievements of Southern courage.

As the old Union drew near the hour of its dissolution, a Southern Senator put on record a claim, which impartial history will allow to be just, in behalf of the genius and patriotism which had made that Union "the admiration of the world," before the malign spirit of Northern fanaticism became potent enough for mischief. "You complain," said Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, addressing himself to the leaders of the Republican party, on the 4th of March, 1858, "you complain of the rule of the South. That has been another cause which has preserved you. We have kept the Government conservative to the great purpose of Government. We have placed her and kept her upon the Constitution, and that has been the cause of your peace and prosperity. The Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) says that this is about the end; that you intend to take the Government from us; that it will pass from our hands. Perhaps what he says is true—it may be—but do not forget—it can never be forgotten—it is written on the brightest page of human history—that we, the slaveholders of the South, took our country in her infancy, and after ruling her for sixty out of seventy years of her existence, we shall surrender her to you without a stain upon her honor, boundless in prosperity, incalculable in her strength, the wonder and the admiration of the world. Time will show what you will make of her, but no time can ever diminish our glory or your responsibility."

A braver and more warlike people probably never existed on the face of the earth. In all the wars in which the United States were engaged, the South contributed largely more than her rateable proportion of fighting men, and her soldiery have been distinguished alike for impetuous valor and patient endurance. The common remark that the natives of Southern claims are deficient in physical energy, and in warlike prowess, is true only when applied to extreme Southern