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PEACE FEELING AT THE NORTH.

The Richmond Examiner has collected together earnest articles in favor of peace from twelve Northern papers, viz: the New York Tribune, Evening Post, Sunday Mercury, World, News, and the Metropolitan Record, the Rochester Republican, Troy Press, Franklin (N. Y.) Gazette, Washington City Constitutional Union, Dayton (Ohio) Empire, and Chicago Times. Some of these have been ultra war papers, and all of them its advocates. Their present position shows a great change in public sentiment. Not deeming it worth while to copy these extracts in full, the Fayetteville Observer gives the following brief statement of the views of these papers:

The Tribune says that two-thirds of the American people, on both sides, anxiously, absorbingly desire peace, and are ready to make all needful sacrifices to insure it. It wants to know the ultimatum of each party, and is not afraid of virtually acknowledging the independence of the rebels by listening to propositions from them.

The Evening Post says the party which can accomplish peace will win the approval and suffrage of the nation.

The Mercury says a revolution is taking place in men's opinions. The war is not prosecuted with enthusiasm, the government being demoted and inefficient and the people weary of their cares and burdens. The Administration neither desires nor expects peace, but with the people an agonizing prayer for it is going up. "We want a restored Union if we can get it; if it cannot be had in name, perhaps we may attain it in substance under new names."

It is better to give up a million of subjects rather than one plank in the Bill of Rights."

The World says that "the new President, to be nominated at Chicago and elected in November, must be ready and willing to meet any and every overture for peace."

The News looks for peace as the sequel of an armistice and a National Convention.

The Metropolitan Record says that the hopes of restoring the Union "have melted away like the mists of the morning;" recruiting is a failure, the working classes are evidently determined no longer to submit to Lincoln's tyranny. "The murmurs of discontent that are heard throughout the whole North, are but the precursors of the storm that is rapidly gathering, and that will one day sweep every vestige against the war of tyranny off the land. The people demand that this fiendish work shall end. The call of the Autocrat for five hundred thousand more victims has been received with a sullen resolution to submit no farther to his monstrous demands."

The Rochester Republican says the great mass of all parties are for peace, if it can be had with a restored Union and a restored Constitution, even with slavery where it still exists. The cry for peace must be heard.

The Washington Union says that "the cry for peace is rung into our ears from every section and from all divisions and parties." Even the fanatics are cooled down by the slaughter and physical suffering and high prices.

The Dayton Empire says, "let the people command that this cruel war be ended, and all differences between the States be submitted to the arbitration of a convention."

The Troy Press says the people should stop the war by shoving aside extreme men and by concession, conciliation and compromise.

The Chicago Times says that the necessity for peace upon honorable terms is imperative. The alternatives are, peace with honor and war with dishonor; peace with preservation of life and war with its extended and murderous conflicts; peace with national and individual solvency and war with national and individual bankruptcy.

The Franklin Gazette says that hosts of Republicans are for peace, "even, if need be, upon terms of separation and an acknowledgment of Southern independence." "Not a man volunteers now, but all are intent upon keeping out of the army."

The heaven is working. The Confederate victories of the past four months have made a radical change in Northern opinion, and if Heaven shall vouchsafe a continuance of our successes, we shall soon have peace upon our own terms, or the North will have war at home. If on the other hand our armies should be defeated, the tone of Northern opinion will be totally changed, and the cry will then be for war to the last extremity. How much, therefore, depends upon success in the field! Let people at home pray for it as earnestly as the soldiers in the field fight for it gallantly.

FOREIGN OPINION.

From the London Times, Aug. 3.

The value of the Federal successes in Georgia is greatly diminished, and the importance of General Lee's successes greatly increased, by the now evident weariness of the war which is creeping over the North. Our columns on Monday contained some most remarkable extracts from influential papers, expressing the very same opinions of the hopelessness of the struggle, and the very same conclusions in favor of peace, which have been so long urged on this side of the Atlantic. When the New York Herald discusses the possibility of failure, and considers the question of being contented "with what we have got," the temper of the American public must be greatly changed. It appears, too, that a person of no less position than Mr. Horace Greeley has been carrying on a sort of private negotiation with some important members of the Confederacy, who have been staying for that purpose on the British side of Niagara Falls. Mr. Lincoln's obstinacy in laying down absolutely impossible terms as a basis for any agreement, naturally broke off the negotiations at once; but that Mr. Greeley should be engaged in such communications is a fact of itself highly significant.

A similar indication, if it be nothing more, of the set of public feeling, is afforded by the reported discovery of a wide spread conspiracy in the Mississippi valley for establishing a new confederacy in the Northwest. It was but lately that we drew attention to a letter from a gentleman of considerable influence in Ohio, which threatened this very movement. The attempt may end in nothing for the present, but the feeling it displays must be growing into considerable importance. While this spirit is spreading, the President has issued a call for half a million more troops by the 5th of September, and threatens to fill up by conscription all quotas that are incomplete by that date. Such a confession of the vastness of the task still remaining to be accomplished, and such an ill-timed threat of an obnoxious expedient, will not tend to remove the Federal despondency. We find, accordingly, that in New York the proclamation is received in the most business-like way, and, instead of readily responding as of old, the State evidently makes up its mind to strike as hard a bargain with the President as it possibly can. The best comment on the position of affairs is again afforded by the price of gold, which, even in the presence of reiterated reports of the fall of Atlanta, remained at 254.

From the Paris Monitor, August 2.

"The fact is, that the late events must have enlightened the President as to the real feeling of the people in the North, and shown him that they are getting weary of this terrible war. The sluggishness with which the militia responded to the calls made upon it during the Confederate invasion of Maryland—the obstacles Mr. Fessenden has had to contend with in the negotiation of his loan, which it is now said he is attempting to realize by public subscription—the injection of Grant before Petersburg—the dissensions in the Cabinet, which seem likely to involve the retirement of Mr. Stanton—all this is calculated to inspire Mr. Lincoln with serious reflections, and may possibly have suggested to him that the Union would rather prefer to re-elect a pacific than a warlike President."

From the Daily Confederate.

We give a place to the communication of "Farmer," and dissent totally from his reasoning and conclusion as applicable to the present condition of the country, or the present state of things.

The quotation from Sidney Smith embodies a tissue of fallacies, even in its application to England, for which locality alone it was written, and to which alone it was intended to be applied; for, in England, of all countries, it is a fixed fact, that Farmers "do have the power, and do exercise it, to fix the price of corn;" and before the opening of the North-western granaries, the farmer of England being without a rival, held the people at command unrestrained, so long as he could force public and private charity to do its work of keeping down the pernicious riots, that at once begin when bread is withheld.

But if Sidney Smith was correct in his assertion of a general principle, it ought not to escape "Farmer," that his principle is applicable to countries in a normal, not in an abnormal State. The great error of men in our day is, that they have failed to consider that we are engaged in a war for existence; and the physician would be as wise who administered the diet of health to a patient in raving fever, as the metaphysician who endeavors to apply the rules which govern nations in time of peace, to us in the revolutionary crisis through which we are passing.

"Farmer" may lay the flattering unction to his soul, that "the most benevolent, the most Christian, and the most profitable conduct the farmer can pursue, is to sell his commodities for the highest price he can possibly obtain," and may revel in the enjoyment which this exquisite solace affords, when the poor are staring famine in the face all around; but what will become of his comfort, when he comes to find that these "highest prices" have flooded the land with a currency—beggared by its redundancy—worthless by the very inflation which "Farmer" has necessitated by his "most benevolent, most Christian and most profitable conduct;" when this inordinate inflation recoils upon his government, to be met by corresponding taxation, with all the attendant evils; when this burden becomes more grievous; or else, when staggering under the recoil, repudiation, with all its blighting influence on morals and credit, national and individual, shall come?

We do not mean to be disrespectful to "Farmer" personally, but we are so well convinced of the deep importance of the subject, that we cannot withhold the expression of our opinion, that the reckless, inordinate prices—the speculation and extortion—are doing more to day, to retard peace, to prolong the war, to aid the enemy, to endanger the nation—than the Yankee armies with their bullets and bayonets. And our soldiers will fight battles in vain; failure, lamentable, ignominious failure, will be our doom, unless some radical change is effected in the people. If the farmers are wise and patriotic, they will set the example.

The communication of a "Farmer," which drew forth the above remarks of the Confederate, to bolster up the position which he takes, commences with a quotation from Sidney Smith, an English writer of Political Economy. He then proceeds as follows:

Smith knew, as every man of common sense knows, that high prices stimulate production. And "it happens very beautifully," that the farmer cannot hoard if he would. Should he attempt it, the weevil would destroy his grain, and the worms his meat. To me it is as plain as day, that the true policy of our government and the non-producing classes, is to encourage in every way the raising of provisions; for it is universally true, that whatever is abundant must be cheap. And this remark applies most emphatically to bread and meat, on account of the impossibility of long preserving them. If the former raised but half a crop of corn, he gets ten dollars a barrel for it—it a double crop, he cannot get two. The policy of encouraging domestic production now, is more de-

cidely apparent than it ever was before, because the blockade prevents importation, and possession by the government of the railroads, and the impressments of more than all the surplus horses and mules, prevents distant transportation within the Confederacy. The best thing our government could have done at the beginning of the war, and the best thing it can do now, is to outbid all (speculators included) for provisions, and then deplete the pockets of the farmers by taxation—pay out with one hand, and take in with the other.

By the forcible taking from the farmers their productions at half price, a premium has been offered for the practice of avarice and selfishness. A. refuses to sell to the speculators and keeps his provisions and sells to the poor at half price. But the government steps in and takes them away from him, paying less than that. B., his neighbor, without charity and devoid of patriotism, dreading a visit from the pressman, has sold his for twice or thrice as much to the speculator, who extorts still more from the poor. That man is a fool who wishes to weaken the prosperity of the farming class. These are the foundations on which all other classes are supported. Sap this, and all the rest tumble down. If our farmers have failed to raise provisions enough for the country, when they could get one hundred dollars a barrel for corn, do the non-producers and the government expect they will raise a greater quantity, when they know it will be forcibly taken from them at twenty-five? Verily, the world (or our part of it) seems advancing in knowledge, and the man who was of old set down as a fool for ripping open the goose that laid golden eggs, was no fool at all. FARMER.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted as their platform, with but four dissenting voices, by the late Democratic Convention at Chicago:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity, or war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the em-