

The Court, after deliberation, decided, with the consent of the Attorney General, that, as doubts existed whether a legal jury could now be obtained for want of a jury list, (which according to his construction of the order was necessary,) he would continue the case, and refused to discharge the prisoners. The result of this decision is that the Court of Oyer and Terminer has proved utterly fruitless for the trial of a number of cases, and the Court immediately adjourned.

We suppose the order of General Sickles was issued to aid in the suppression of crime and the punishment of criminals, but we fear this change in the qualifications of jurymen will not only serve to retard the course of Justice, as in this case, but will frequently defeat it. If our criminal laws are interfered with much more, and crimes, when committed by certain parties of our citizens are allowed to go unpunished, or inadequately dealt with, we very much fear our District Commander will not be warranted in repeating, a few months hence, what he so truly said of us in his Chapel Hill speech, that

"No people of whom I have read, or among whom I have lived, could bear themselves with more honor, dignity and order, than this people have exhibited under the peculiar circumstances."

We know not how far this order will interfere with the cause of justice in our courts, but we greatly fear that its operation will render jury trials so much of a farce that military tribunals under charge of educated and honorable officers, whether life or property be at stake, will be decidedly preferable.

#### MEXICO.

##### IMPERIALIST ACCOUNT OF MAY'S SURRENDER.

The border papers furnish the following particulars concerning the fall of Queretaro and the fate of Maximilian and his Generals:

Correspondence of the Brownsville Ranchero.  
Saltillo, May 25th.

Up to the 7th instant, the Imperialists, as now admitted by the Liberals, were successful in every engagement. From the 7th to the 15th nothing of importance had taken place. On the morning of the 15th the Imperialists were to have made a general attack, and, if not successful in routing the Liberals, at least compel Escobedo to raise the siege. The plans were all laid and success was probable, but there was a traitor in the camp, by whom probable victory was turned into an unavoidable surrender.

For several days previous to the 15th the traitor had been in consultation with the Liberal General Velez, formerly a reactionist. He had sold his sovereign, his country, his companions in arms and his bosom friends, and before daylight on the 15th instant had delivered his sacred charge of human flesh up to his enemy. Escobedo was aware of the treasonable plot, but was far from expecting such results. As evidence that he disbelieved it to the last, he would send but two hundred men to take possession of the invulnerable fortification of La Cruz, but he was soon apprised of the occupation of that main fort without firing a shot. Thereupon he ordered a force to enter the city, under the command of Colonel Palacios, who took the place by surprise. He surrounded the tent of Maximilian and demanded surrender. The Emperor advanced, sword in hand, in a dignified and undaunted manner. He told Colonel Palacios that he could not surrender to an officer of inferior grade, and demanded the presence of the Commander-in-Chief. General Escobedo, who was a league distant, was sent for, and on his arrival received the sword of Maximilian, which, report says, was richly decorated with diamonds and valued at an immense sum of money.

Escobedo now reports that he took fifteen officers of the rank of general, eight thousand prisoners, and all their arms, and immense quantities of ammunition. This result was not credited by the Liberals here until the matter was explained by the exposition of the successful treasonable plot. No fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their former companions in arms. The delivery of the garrison of the Cross was complete, and was done under the supervision and by order of the officer of the day in person.

Who was this infamous traitor, this miserable wretch, this abased officer who committed that black and damning act? It was Colonel Miguel Lopez, who commanded at Chapultepec as Governor of the Castle, and was afterwards colonel of the "Empress" regiment of cavalry. He acted as escort to the Empress. He was the bosom friend of Maximilian; a man that

had been loaded with favors by that prince. Maximilian was god-father to the traitor's first child. He is uncle to Marshal Bazaine, and had, by his prowess and gallantry, won a decoration of the Legion of Honor—all to conclude with an act of treason and infamy. His price was one thousand ounces.

## Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

### THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BOSTON.

The President left Washington on Friday morning last, on his contemplated visit to Boston. He was accompanied by Secretary Seward, Gen. Rousseau, and Surgeon Basil Norris, of the United States Army. He passed through Philadelphia without stopping, the City Council having refused, as on a former occasion, to grant him a reception.

He was, however, received at New York with great cordiality, and a Providence paper says his trip through to Boston was a continued ovation. Resolutions were unanimously passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, and also by the Legislature of New Hampshire, inviting him to visit their respective bodies, and accept the hospitalities of those States. Gov. English and staff were to receive him at Hartford. This shows something like the cordiality of old times.

### SANTA ANNA CAPTURED, AND SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Santa Anna left New York some five or six weeks ago for Vera Cruz, ostensibly for the purpose of placing himself at the head of a revolutionary party in Mexico. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 4th instant, and was immediately compelled to depart, and left for Sisal. On arriving at Sisal, he was forcibly taken from the ship by the Liberals, subjected to a summary trial, and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th instant.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

### TURNIPS—THEIR VALUE—CULTIVATION—PRESERVATION AND USE.

It seems to me, that turnips, especially, as a crop for stock, are not sufficiently valued by our farmers. And the time has now come, when high farming should be the mark; and no help should be neglected. I shall endeavor to give you a short practical article on the subject, drawn from my own observation and experience. I will speak to the reader of a large White Turnip, which I have been cultivating with success for more than thirty years.

#### THEIR VALUE.

1. The yield of this kind of Turnip, is very large, I have myself raised over eight hundred bushels to the acre of them. And have had them to weigh as high as thirteen pounds with the top off.

2. The whole period of the growth of the turnip suits our farmers, especially those of them who do not make either cotton or tobacco. Beets, Carrots or Parsnips, are better roots; but they must be planted in early spring, when you are greatly pressed with your work; they must be hand picked after they are cleverly up, to clear them of the grass and weeds which come up along with them, a tedious and expensive job; they occupy land, made as rich as a garden, all the season, to the exclusion of every other crop on the same ground, and they must at last be dug up out of the ground with great labor.

Not so with the turnip; you sow the seed the 1st of August, which is the slackest time about work the farmer ever has; for at that time the corn crop is laid by, and the small grain crop has all been harvested; and the farmer can conveniently turn his attention to this crop. Secondly, you sow them on stubble land, where you have just got a crop. Thirdly, they require very little work; and fourthly, you gather in the crop of turnips about the 1st of December, when you again have time to do it, because your small grain is all sowed and your corn is gathered and in the crib.

3. A dish of good turnips upon your table every day from October to March, which by proper management you can easily have, is no bad thing with good beef or bacon for man. But we are providing now chiefly for stock. Turnips are first rate for your fattening hogs; boiled with their corn until the grain is soft. Of course meal would do better, and a little salt is to be added. Any body now can put up a wooden sargon boiler with sheet iron bottom. I do very believe, you can thereby save at least one third of the corn usually fed away in fattening hogs, and also get a great deal more pork, because the hogs become fatter than when fed on corn alone. And for your sheep through the winter and early spring, especially for the ewes and lambs, you want nothing better. And, reader, you may save all the oats your milk cows eat

in the winter, for your horses or for sale; and take the wheat bran from them also and give it to your hogs, the most profitable use you can make of it; and give your cows plenty of good hay or shucks, and plenty of cut up turnips morning and evening after they are milked, which prevents the milk from tasting of the turnips, and two things will happen. First your family will have plenty of milk, a good thing. Second, you will never hear that most uncomfortable complaint, "old man, we are getting no milk, have you got nothing to give the cows?"

#### MODES OF CULTIVATION.

Take the best piece of stubble land you have, wheat stubble is the best, the richer the better; break it up well with a two horse plough as soon as you can after harvest, two ploughings wont hurt; let it lie till last of July, when all the wheat left on the ground will be up; then put it in complete order; then take a one horse plough and run it off pretty deep, in single furrows just two and a half feet apart, and sow along in these furrows, No. 1 Peruvian Guano, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre, then reverse this furrow again with the same plough; then with a common coulter, run a shallow trench right above the guano, on this reversed furrow; and in that trench, sow your seed, not too thick, cover them very lightly with the corner of your hoe, running it along before you; and tread along the furrow to press the earth to the seed. If you fail to get a stand, keep on sowing into September, till you do get it. If a rain of a day or two comes, sow on the ground without covering. When the tops are a few inches high, thin out to a stand of 9 to 12 inches apart in the rows; and if the ground gets hard afterwards, or much grass or weeds starts among the turnips, coulters them, but throw no dirt to the turnips.

#### GATHERING AND KEEPING.

You must watch, and gather them before the largest turnips become pithy. About the last week in November is the right time.

In gathering, pull them up and put them in convenient piles in the patch; cut off the crowns, being sure that you cut off the bud. This keeps them from sprouting afterwards.

In putting up turnips for winter use, two things must be guarded against; namely, heating and freezing, either ruins the turnips, and they are very liable to both heating and freezing. Hence you must not put them into large piles, and they must be covered very securely. Put as many as you will use by the 1st of January in a dry cellar or in a house. But they keep best out of doors for later use.

Put them up in this way in rows on a convenient piece of ground, which will be better if a little sloping, to prevent the water from standing. Start the piles three feet wide at the bottom and coming to as sharp a ridge at top as you can form; putting stobs down along the centre of the rows, as you pack the turnips, about three feet apart, and pack to this row of stobs. Then cover the sides of the rows with straw lightly, and take the earth from along the rows, and cover them six or eight inches deep, so that they can't be frozen through it. The object of putting down the stobs or stakes is to make vents for the heated air to escape from the turnips when they begin to sweat. After a few weeks they are to be drawn out, and the mouth of the holes stopped with loose straw.

Getting wet will not hurt them. In using them, begin at one end of a row, and after taking out what you want at a time, stuff the aperture well with straw to keep out the air and cold.

Boil them for hogs, and cut them up raw with a spade or hatchet on the barn floor for cows and sheep. You cannot make ground too rich for turnips. You may manure highly and use Guano both, and use 200 pounds to the acre instead of 100 if you like. But fresh manure breeds vermin, which destroy the turnips. I prefer to manure the ground I intend for turnips the fall before as heavily as I can, sow it in the little purple straw wheat, which has a stiff straw, and feed it off with my cows and lambs when the ground is dry, till 1st of April, and then add the guano at the time of sowing.

But land in other respects suitable for turnips which will make 4 bis of corn or 8 bushels of wheat to the acre, will produce a very fair crop of turnips. A. B.

Orange, June 24, 1867.

Rev. Mr. Williams, of Suffolk, Va., recently indicted in New York on a charge of picking a woman's pocket, has been acquitted, the evidence against him being deemed unreliable and insufficient to convict. The friends of Mr. W. and religion will be glad to hear this.

Edwin Allen, of Norwich, Conn., inventor of the wood-type cutting machine,

has recently invented a machine which makes and counts, in bunches of twenty-five, over six thousand envelopes an hour. He has also invented a rotary printing machine for printing envelopes, cards, and other small work, the capacity of which is six thousand impressions per hour.

*Executive Action Under the Opinion of the Attorney General.*—We have satisfactory authority for saying that there is no foundation for the industrious representations multiplied all over the Union to the effect that because the President has been officially advised, and having with his Cabinet approved the advice, of the invalidity of the removals and appointments of civil officers by the usurping commandments of the South, he is, therefore, about to rush precipitately to a complete nullification of all that has been done by these generals, without discrimination and irrespective of expediency. These statements are altogether groundless, and calculated to excite and inflame in advance the disapprobation of all who think they realize that some progress, however little, has been made toward a restoration of the South, and who would regret to see this progressive movement thrust back to its starting point. Even in such flagrant examples of usurpation as those of Sheridan in the case of the Governor and Judges at New Orleans, now that the wrong is to be redressed not avenged, the question is viewed as one of rational expediency, to be governed by the circumstances, as they are now, and not as they were when the outrage was committed. We learn that investigations are to be made, reports are to be had, and the whole matter deliberated upon as a practical question in every one of these cases of infraction of the laws of Congress and the principles of the Constitution. In a word, the President will act efficiently, but he will act remedially, not vindictively.

Nat. Intelligencer.

**FRENCH METHOD OF RAISING TOMATOES.**—As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible the stem topped down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout, dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this all the laterals that have no flowers, and after the fifth topping all the laterals whatsoever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a heavy, size, and excellence unattainable by other means.

In various portions of the south the most gratifying reports are made of recovery from the desolations of the war. In Georgia more than seventy cotton factories have been erected since the war, affording employment to the destitute, and paying good dividends to the stockholders. The city of Atlanta has been nearly rebuilt with good and substantial brick stores and houses, and an opera house is in course of construction to cost \$100,000.

Several old members of the municipal governments of Mobile recently refused to accept a re-appointment to their old offices after having been removed. Gen. Swayne has therefore ordered that the vacancies be filled by colored men.

Some of the colored people of the south are still leaving for Liberia. Among others who have recently left under the auspices of the American colonization society, is an entire colored church from Macon, Ga., including the pastor and deacons.

One of the most disgraceful exhibitions of religious fanaticism is the persecution of the Jews in the new state of Roumania, instigated by a ministry whose members heretofore laid claim to the name of Liberals. The governments of France and England acted nobly in promptly and energetically interfering in behalf of the persecuted Jews.

The Philadelphia Age says that the Pennsylvania wheat crop this year will overreach that of any one of the past ten years.

The official report shows that there were registered in New Orleans up to the 8th inst. 24,829 persons, of whom 11,733 were whites, and 13,096 were blacks. In north-western Louisiana there were 3,317 blacks and 1,237 whites.

New discoveries of gold bearing rock are reported in Mecklenburg.