

# Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 25. 1877.

## THE COMING EUROPEAN WAR AND SOUTHERN FARMERS,

The Raleigh Observer makes some wise suggestions to the farmer of the South upon the approach of the planting season, with a view to save him against the loss and disappointment which are sure to follow the outbreak of the Turk-Russian War, if too great a prominence is given this year to the great money crop of cotton to the neglect of breadstuffs. The same caution applies with equal force to the tobacco planter.

That the war is inevitable is the conclusion of all the leading statesmen of Europe. In fact the 21st of this month is fixed as the definite day for the formal declaration of hostilities. Russia has three several armies in the field numbering between six and seven hundred thousand men. Turkey has a force more than half as large ready to repel invasion. These are the immediate belligerents.

But then there is Prussia with an army of five hundred thousand men already embodied, and a million more ready to be called out; Austria with an army of four hundred thousand with immediate prospect of having to use them, and call out her reserves to the same extent. There is France with her half million, Italy with her three hundred thousand not to speak of England, whose preparations are not so large, but whose resources of men are as great.

It will be a miracle of diplomacy if all these nations are not drawn into the vortex of this war. With all her professions to the contrary, Russia does not attack Turkey without the determination to make Constantinople the grand prize of the war. It is what she has been aiming at for two hundred years, sometimes directly, more often indirectly; but now having established a footing in Asia, and established her posts so as to threaten the frontier of the British Indian Empire, she feels strong enough to invite the wrath of England by the grasp at Constantinople, the key to all eastern power and trade.

And so England will be drawn into the fight, and if England, then France, Prussia, Austria and Italy.

This will draw off the great mass of the producing population of Europe, and Europe will have to look abroad for food. This is America's opportunity. We are happily so situated that there is no reason why we should be in any way complicated with European hostilities. But for the insidious agitation kept up on Southern affairs, we have nothing to do but reap the rich harvest of remunerated business. We can sell at good prices every basket of grain and every pound of meat that can be raised.

But the same causes that will favorably affect breadstuffs will depress cotton and tobacco. The former is to a certain extent a necessity. The latter is more in the nature of a luxury. The world wants both, but can do with much less than it is now using. Both of them will cease to be articles of speculation. As the Observer says, "within the last six months, that is to say since the European war began to assume definite shape, wheat has been steadily advancing, until the rise has now reached nearly sixty cents per bushel." But there has been no rise in cotton, and the changes in tobacco have been spasmodic, and temporary.

These are suggestive hints, and it becomes both the cotton and tobacco planters to lay more stress upon their grain and provision crops than he has been in the habit of doing.

Cotton and tobacco are our money crops, and we deplore the presence of such contingencies as reduce their market values. But the war is not of our making, and we must so shape our farming operations as to make as much and lose as little as possible by its existence.

We call attention to the article on our first page headed "Southern Society" from the New York Tribune. Northern wits have been a long time wool gathering. They begin to find the worth of the wool they have got. We told them all this long ago, but they preferred to buy their own experience.

Nevertheless Blaine, Wade, Morton, Wendell Phillips, and that class prefer to keep the country in turmoil for the sake of the class that the Tribune so candidly admits unworthy the strife in their behalf.

## LATEST FROM LOUISIANA.

On Friday the President instructed Mr. McCrary, the Secretary of War, to order the withdrawal of the U. S. troops from Mechanics' Institute, Packard's Headquarters; and the Secretary at once committed the execution of the order to Gen. Sherman to be put into effect on Tuesday (yesterday) at 12 o'clock.

Floors advancing. Corn lower. Cotton dull. Pork dull.

## DEFERRED PEACE.

The tidings from Louisiana are only encouraging to the extent that in time a satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be reached. It is purposely intended to be the work of time. The Commission never intended to do anything that did not bring some party advantage, and has spent its hours in bargaining for the admission of Republican Senators. The President is not independent enough to take the bull by the horns at once, and withdraw the troops, the sole support of Packard. But he does not oppose the drift of the inevitable tide which sooner or later must carry Nichols into undisputed power.

But this postponement of a settlement so easily made, may possibly have the effect of accumulating difficulties in the way. It seems to be certain that Packard takes courage from the opposition of northern Republican leaders to what the President is pleased to call his Southern policy, and hopes that it may have strength to thwart that policy entirely. We do not agree with Packard, for the opposition movement is not a popular one, but that of crazy philanthropists or embittered politicians. The country wants peace, and in the face of an approaching universal European war, when the United States has so much to gain by the strife of foreign nations, the people will not consent that distraction shall continue in their own political affairs to the ruin of their opportunity that a few political leaders may thrive.

## JOHN POOL.

The Republicans are gradually learning some things, or at least admitting some things, to which the Democrats long since have been wide awake. Not the least serious of their recent discoveries or admissions is that John Pool is a pitiful fellow unfit to be trusted by either party or by any body.

We confess to a little surprise at the candor with which the New North State handles the former great gun of its party. It is not so many years since that John managed the party in North Carolina, and after his senatorial robes were dropped he was sent to Washington to watch the snails and nurse the fortunes of his party. But John wants some reward proportionate to his supposed merits. It is so big, that his own friends who really know exactly what he is worth, laugh at him. He wants a place in the Cabinet, and John thinks he will get it. He writes to a friend in this place, that in thirty days his ambition will be gratified.

On this point, the North State says, this man Pool has a mania. He is troubled with the idea that he ought to be in the Cabinet of the President. He hammered away at Grant for three years, and now he is after Hayes. \* \* \* If Pool really needs it, we do not object to his receiving a Clerkship in some of the Departments in Washington provided he is credited to the District of Columbia and is not chargeable to either party. \* \* \* John Pool has long since forfeited the respect and confidence of all our people.

But it was only last year that Braden made him superintendent of Public Instruction.

Has the New North State any more of its old party idols to break up? We think there are more of the same sort left, and it is good sense to get rid of them.

The New York Sun thinks the approaching extra session of Congress will not be so short as generally supposed. The popular idea of its business is to pass the army appropriation bills, and supply the deficiency in the Navy appropriation bills, and then adjourn. In the discussion upon the former item, the Sun thinks the questions first, as to the size of the army, and then, as to the rights and powers of the Executive to employ the army at his discretion in regulating the internal affairs of the states will arise, and then, the rights of the House of Representatives to control and limit such powers, and add, "it is substantially a reversal of the old struggle between the Crown and the Commons, which resulted in making the latter the governing power of Eng. and, by controlling the public purse, and setting ministries at the will of a majority."

The indications now are that there will be a protracted war, involving the leading powers of Europe, the necessary consequences of which will be a rapid advance in the price of all food supplies.

Even the "rumor of war" has already caused an apprehensible advance in meats and breadstuffs, and a decline in our great staple—cotton. Usually large shipments of provisions to the various European ports are already reported, and must continue so long as the war lasts.

The foreign demand for cotton may be greatly reduced, and its price fall below even its present low figures.

In view of these facts, the farmers of Georgia are urged to increase their areas in provision crops. It is not yet too late to increase the area in corn, even if it has to be done by reducing the area in cotton.

Let farmers plant enough corn to insure an ample supply for the ensuing year. Let them plant crops for their hogs, and force them forward to secure, as nearly as possible, a supply of bacon for home consumption. Let them plant liberally in German millet and field peas to supplement their corn crop in feeding stock, in order that more of their corn may be used for bread.

If the war should be averted—or which there is at present little probability—we will have lost nothing by the above policy; if not, we will have provided against the possibility of loss or suffering. In either event, those who adopt the above advice will have nothing to regret, while those

## REVENUE OUTBAGS.

The liberties of our people will never be secure until a check, and then a summary one, be put on the unbridled license of revenue officials in their pretended zeal of duty. These gentry consider it right that we are neither slaves nor conquered subjects, but with the rights and with the spirit of freemen. They must be taught that in carrying out the orders of the general government, they must regard the laws of the sovereign State of North Carolina. This State will not shield her citizens from the consequences of crime or the violation of federal law. But she demands that the federal laws be enforced in a legal and formal mode. She protests against the abuses of power now so frequent in the State as assassin, tyrannical and cruel as if the days of Kirk were upon us again; and she will punish the perpetrators with the extreme penalties of the law when convicted.

Judge Schenck has taken the right course, and indicates his purpose very plainly. We expect the other Judges to do the same. If convicted, let these fellows go to the Penitentiary and feel in person the effects of their crimes. Fines will not punish them, because they will be paid by the government or out of money plundered from the people.

Think of Mr. & Mrs. Bunting in Stokes county, innocent of offence, seized by armed revenue ruffians without warrant, knocked down and manacled, and marched off at a double quick into another county, a distance of eighteen miles, their insolent captors in the mean time on horseback imprisoned in a loathsome jail for five days men and women together.—*Washington Star.*

It is enough to make rebellious blood boil to heat.

## THE WAR BEGUN.

It is reported that a bloody fight took place between the Turks and Russians near Nicopolis, and the bombardment of Odessa, the great Russian gran port on the Black Sea is expected.

Fred Douglass, by virtue of his office as Chief Marshall of the District of Columbia, is Master of Ceremonies at the White House. Hayes won't let him serve, because he is "Colored"! Oh consistency! Oh Hayes! "My heart bleeds for the future of the poor negro."

## WHAT PACKARD WILL DO.

Washington, April 21.—The following is an extract from an interview with Governor Kellogg:

Reporter—Admitting that Packard is the legal Governor, can he any longer hold out?

Gov. Kellogg—No, I think not. The forces against him are too great, and besides, he is much exhausted after his long continued efforts.

Reporter—What then will be his course?

Gov. Kellogg—I cannot tell just exactly what will be his course. Of course, under the circumstances, it is possible for him to do many things, but unless I am greatly disappointed in the man, I think he will quietly withdraw at the proper time, without any provocation of battle or bloodshed. But this is only my opinion. I know nothing positive.

TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va., April 20.

Receipts good, but not heavy. Market active at quotations:

Logs—New Cm.	4.00 to 5.00
" Good	5.00 to 6.00
Common Bright	8.00 to 10.00
" Good	10.00 to 12.00
Leaf—Common	5.00 to 8.00
" Good	10.00 to 12.00
Common Bright	15.00 to 20.00
" Good	25.00 to 40.00
Old Wrap com.	15.00 to 20.00
" " Friend	25.00 to 30.00
" " Fine	35.00 to 40.00
" Extra	45.00 to 60.00

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