

# The Weekly Register

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RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 26 1860

NO. 52

## The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.  
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1860.

A writer under the editorial head of the State Journal, in the course of his article in the last number, says that a favorite mode of argument with the Raleigh Register and other presses is to excite prejudice in the minds of North Carolinians against South Carolina. We know of no word in the language that is more constantly misapplied than the word "prejudice." Prejudice is the forming of a judgment, or coming to a conclusion, prior to an examination of the facts of the case. Now, taking this as the meaning of the word, how can we be charged with an attempt to excite prejudice against South Carolina when we present facts to our readers upon which they can form a judgment of their own? It is an historical and undeniable fact, that South Carolina has been trying to destroy the Union for the last thirty years. She makes a wretched pretext when she bases her present course upon the election of Lincoln, the inefficiency of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Personal Liberty enactments. Long before either of these results were even in contemplation, and when the Abolitionists, instead of being a party, were a contemptible squad, South Carolina sought to destroy the Union, believing that its destruction would be a great blessing to her. It is a fact that tidings of the election of Lincoln were received with as much joy in South Carolina as they were in Vermont, as that event gave the long-sought pretext for Dissolution or Secession. It is a fact, that in all the late speeches and proceedings in South Carolina, the name of North Carolina has never been mentioned but once, and then it was only to couple the name with words of insult—the Charleston Mercury having said that Old Rip Van Winkle would appear while he looked into action by the Northern States. It is a fact, that this opprobrious sobriquet was given to North Carolina by a distinguished son of South Carolina, because thirty years ago North Carolina would not join South Carolina in her schemes of nullification, secession and disunion. It is a fact, that South Carolina has taken a most arrogant and presumptuous stand against her sister States. It is a fact, that the late Governor, in his late message, recommended measures which, were they carried out, would have affected, as he thought, most injuriously the slave property of North Carolina and Virginia, thus tending these States in substance, "if you don't follow Carolina's" out of the Union, "Carolina's" will so legislate as to render your slave property valueless." It is a fact, that some of South Carolina's most distinguished sons have threatened to drag North Carolina and other slave States out of the Union. It is a fact, that Mr. Keitt, a South Carolina member of Congress, threatened that if "Carolina's" were impeded in her exit from the Union, she would throw her mighty arms around the pillars of the temple of government and crush all in one common ruin. It is a fact, that the following lately appeared in the Charleston Mercury:

"Our popular instincts, which hoot at the idea of Union savers coming among us, are right. How can Virginia, or Maryland, or any other State, now have the face to invite South Carolina to a conference? They would deserve to be hooted out of every decent society. They refused to confer when conference might have saved the confederacy, and would they now come to persuade us to new complicity to save the fish-pots of their pap-seekers at Washington? Yes! Hear them, if you please—treat us with civility—feed them, and drink them in champagne, and let them go! Let us say that they had never come—as if they had not spoken—as if they did not exist; and let them seek to preserve their tattered paper through some more supple agency than ours. The time has gone by when the voice of a Virginia politician, though they could be a pope, should be heard in the land of a patriotic people."

These are facts, notorious and undeniable facts, and it is upon them that we invite, not the pre-judgment, but the judgment of our readers. Though not a native of the State of North Carolina, we are a citizen of it, and expect to remain so during our life, and having always been taught to cherish a manly State pride, we shall always be ready to expose and resent any indignity offered to the State of our adoption.

MR. SPEAKER DORTCH.  
This functionary went it with a high hand on Wednesday. On one occasion, in defiance of the Rules, which give any member a right to demand the yeas and nays, he put the question in the ordinary way, although while he was doing so two members were calling for the yeas and nays. Well, these are revolutionary times, and why not revolutionize the Rules of the House of Commons as well as anything else?

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN EQUITY.  
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Craven county, in the above case, the Clerk and Master of the said Court of Equity, will sell, on the 21st day of December next, the following valuable plantation, to wit:  
The plantation, known as the Lakeplantation of the Hon. John B. Donnell, situate on the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, between Newbern and Beaufort, and containing more than 23,000 acres.  
Terms of sale liberal and made known on the day of sale.  
Witness, Frederick C. Roberts, Clerk and Master, in Equity for said County, at office in Newbern, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.  
F. C. ROBERTS, C. M. E.

BELEMONT SCHOOL—ORANVILLE.  
The next Session of this school begins 16th of January, 1861.  
For Particulars apply to  
H. H. GRAVES,  
B. H. GRAVES,  
D. W. GRAVES,  
B. H. GRAVES,  
D. W. GRAVES,  
B. H. GRAVES.

### THE COMMISSIONERS FROM ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

On Thursday, Messrs. Garrett and Smith, Commissioners from the State of Alabama, and Mr. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner from the State of Mississippi, were presented to the two Houses of the General Assembly convened in the Commons Hall. The Speaker of the Senate presided, and by his side sat the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Commissioners were introduced to the assembly through Hall and Galleries, (in the latter were a great many ladies,) by Mr. Ransom, a Congressman from Northampton, and thereupon Mr. Garrett prefaced, in a few words, a written communication from Alabama, which he and his colleague, Mr. Smith, were charged, and which he read to the joint meeting. Without approving at all of the errand upon which Mr. Garrett came to North Carolina, we should be wanting in candor if we did not say that he discharged it in a becoming and respectful manner. What will be the result of this errand, time alone can tell. The Speaker of the Senate followed Mr. Garrett in a few well-conceived and arranged remarks, and on their conclusion, requested the Senate to re-assemble in their Chamber. Mr. Thompson, instead of addressing the joint meeting, addressed a letter to the Governor and two Houses.

P. S.—Messrs. Smith and Garrett spoke at night in the Commons' Hall, and made fire-eating speeches. Mr. Garrett's was particularly so. The good impression which he made on us in the morning was entirely obliterated at night.

### WON'T LEGISLATE UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNION.

The resolution of Mr. Henry, of Bertie, that a National flag should be procured and hoisted daily on the Capitol during the session of the Legislature, was overlaughed by the disunion majority in the House of Commons. The majority having in charge this once strong and steady ship of State are fast driving her upon the rock of disunion. If the people were here to see for themselves, they would realize the fact in all its terrors. The waves of disunion are surging in our State Capitol, and we should be a miserably faithless watch if we did not proclaim the momentous fact. If the people do not act promptly they will find themselves out of the Union before they know it. This Legislature, the creature of their constitution, and elected for no such purpose, are about to take them from that Union which they formed.—Our voice may be feeble, but it shall be raised again and again in tones of solemn warning and earnest remonstrance.

### THE FORTS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The conduct of the wretched old "Public Functionary" in refusing reinforcements to the forts in Charleston Harbor is justly exciting the indignation of the country. There is no shadow of reason which can be assigned for this conduct, unless it is that the President wishes the remnant of his wretched Administration to be spent in peace, and cares not a cent what becomes of the country afterwards. As to his having assurances that the "Carolinians" would not make an attempt upon the forts, that is the merest balderdash imaginable. Who had the authority to give him such assurances? The Legislature gave no such assurances, and if it had, what would a people in revolution have cared for them? Not a farthing, and we would not be surprised any day to hear that the forts had been captured, and their little squad of defenders either slaughtered or made prisoners. The responsibility for either of those calamities would rest upon the reasonable head of James Buchanan.

### THE BUNYAN TABLEAU.

The exhibition of this sublime work of art commenced at the Town Hall, in this city, on Wednesday evening, and will continue for several days. We have not the space to-day to speak of this truly magnificent Panorama in the terms which we would like to use.— Suffice it to say that, although we have seen a number of Panoramas, we have never yet seen one upon which was displayed so much artistic skill, or one so beautiful in design as this. The subject, Bunyan's immortal Dream, should commend it to the patronage of every intelligent Christian. We advise our citizens generally to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented of seeing this splendid Panorama.

### FIRE!

Lawrence's Hotel was destroyed by fire on yesterday morning about day-break. The site was sold to the General Government a few weeks since, and on it is to be erected a building for a Post-office and Federal Courts rooms. The old buildings had been purchased and some of them removed. At the time of the fire the rooms of the main building were occupied, principally, by members of the Legislature who took their meals at Yarborough and other boarding houses. Some of the lodgers lost their wearing apparel. Among them, we regret to learn, was Josiah Turner, Esq., who only managed to get on clothes enough to escape in from the burning building. We know nothing of the origin of the fire.

### THE REACTION BEGINS.—Boston has just elected a Union Democrat for Mayor. The "Old Cradle of Liberty" has rocked the idea that Slavery lay out upon the floor where the brahmins sprang and howling. What will Mrs. Partington say to this? It is but the beginning of the end. All the cities in the Free States will go conservative next Spring. Mark the prediction. Were the President's election to be tried over again next week, Lincoln could scarcely carry a single State, save Vermont.—Richmond Whig.

### COM. STOCKTON, OF NEW JERSEY, SAYS:—"If the South will give us time we will bring the North in entire and honorable fraternity with the South. We will save the Union if they (the South) will postpone action until the spring."

Business in Boston, commercial and manufacturing, is in a very depressed condition. All business men are suffering more or less. The evil of the times is now felt everywhere. The North will find it has to suffer more.

### THE ARMY BILL.

The Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Army Bill couldn't be got off the table of the Commons on Thursday, although the warriors tried their best to take it up. We do hope these terrible fellows will refrigerate a little between now and the 7th of January. What with the snow and their savage looks, we have been cold for a week.

We learn, from a private source, that W. K. Troy died suddenly on the 17th instant, in Wadesboro'.

### SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the South Carolina State Convention assembled in Columbia on Monday last, and organized by electing Mr. Jamison President. A resolution was offered and adopted for the purpose of adjourning to meet at Charleston at 4 o'clock the next day, Thursday. This step was taken owing to the prevalence of the small-pox to an alarming degree at Columbia. A resolution inviting the Commissioners from Mississippi and Alabama to seats on the floor was adopted.

Gov. Pickens was inaugurated on Monday, and made an address, taking firm and decided ground for secession.

At the evening session a Committee was appointed to draft an ordinance suitable to be adopted by this Convention, in order to accomplish the purpose of secession, by a vote of yeas 159; nays, none.

Also the following resolution was adopted by the same vote:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the State of South-Carolina should forthwith secede from the Federal Union known as the United States of America."

The Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi addressed the Convention. At 20 minutes past 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at Charleston the next day at 4 o'clock. The train bearing the members of the Convention and the Legislature reached Charleston at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, and the members were enthusiastically received by the military.

SECOND DAY.  
The Convention reassembled at Institute Hall, Charleston, at 4 o'clock Tuesday, about 150 delegates being present. The galleries were crowded by nearly 700 spectators.

On motion of Mr. Rhett, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Rhett, Calhoun, Finley, Wilson, Dessausure, Chevris and Tracy, was appointed to prepare an address.

Mr. Hutson offered a resolution that there be four standing committees of this Convention, each consisting of seven members, as follows: First, Committee on relations with the Slaveholding States of North America; Second, the Committee of Foreign Relations; Third, Committee of Commercial Relations, and Fourth, Committee on the Constitution of the State.

Ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for 1 o'clock next day.

Mr. Magraw offered a resolution that so much of the President's (of the U. S.) Message as relates to what he designates the property of the United States in South Carolina, he referred to a committee of — members, to report of what said property consists, how it was acquired, and whether the purposes for which it was so acquired can be enjoyed by the United States after the State of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity and safety of the State, and that the committee further report the value of the property of the United States not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the States. [Applause from the galleries at the reading of this portion of the resolution.]

The President stated that if there were any more such disturbances he would certainly have the galleries cleared.

The Chair announced as the Committee to prepare the secession ordinance, Messrs. Ingills, Rhett, Chestnut, Orr, Gregg, Duncan and Hutson.

Mr. Deterville offered a resolution, inquiring into the expediency of appointing a council, consisting of five citizens of the State, to act with the Governor as counselors and advisers, to be called by the State and to be forthwith appointed. Referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

On motion the Convention adjourned to Wednesday 11 o'clock.

### THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, the third day of the Convention, was taken up, as far as we have heard, in discussing the propriety of sitting with closed doors, &c. The telegraph failed to communicate the conclusion of the day's proceedings. The resolution in relation to closing the doors to outsiders was finally referred to the Charleston delegate.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19th, 1860.  
Messrs. Editors:—In the issue of the "Observer" of the 10th inst I find the following remarkable language attributed to me, by telegraph from this City:

"Mr. Leach of North Carolina says his State will stand by the Union under all circumstances."

I thank you, gentlemen, for the prompt expression of the opinion that I never used any such language. It is entirely without foundation or truth.

I may add that as a Union man, I am far ex-hausting every peaceful and constitutional remedy, consistent with the honor of my State, to preserve the Union, the integrity of which I now so seriously threaten;—and I would not myself, and therefore would not advise others, "to stand by the Union under all circumstances."

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, &c., J. M. LEACH.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the U. S. Senate Monday last Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made a long speech on the reference of the President's Message to a Select Committee.—His remarks were not personally offensive, but at times irritating to Southern members, and he was frequently interrupted by questions and interjections by Southern Senators.

In the House, Mr. Adams, of Ky., presented a bill for the more effectual protection of citizens of the United States—which provides that any State Court, or inhabitants of any State, &c., who shall hereafter enforce, or attempt to enforce laws passed by any State obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 shall suffer severe penalties; and that any city, town or county, in which the provisions of the act of 1850 shall be violated, said city, State or county shall pay to the master or owner of the slave rescued, the amount of damages which could have been recovered in a United States Court; further, that any person or persons who shall violate the section of the Constitution granting to the citizens of every State, the immunity and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of each State within their respective limits, shall be liable in the same manner as provided above for double damages.

Resolved, That the Committee of Thirty-three, Mr. John Cochrane introduced a preamble and resolution declaring that Congress would stand by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and protesting slavery the same as any other property in the Territories until they become States.

Mr. Scales introduced a resolution looking to the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of dividing public property and the public debt with any State that may secede.

Both these resolutions were referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Adrian, of N. J., offered a resolution that, where the Constitution is the supreme law of the land and its ready and faithful observance is the duty of all good and law-abiding citizens, therefore.

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience which prevails, and earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes by State Legislatures, conflicting with that sacred instrument, and in violation thereof.

Mr. Southwick offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Adrian, as follows: Insert the words, "and personal liberty bills" after the words "statutes," so as to include them in the recommendation of repeal.

This resolution was passed by a vote of yeas 151, nays 14; the Secessionists refusing to vote. The Union resolutions of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, embracing the words of General Washington's Farewell Address, declaring "immovable attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and a determination to 'frown down any attempt to alienate one part of the country from the other,'" were also passed by a vote of yeas 115 nays 44.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution recognized property in slaves; that Congress had passed laws to aid the slaveholder to recapture his slaves when they have escaped to a free State; that the Supreme Court had decided that negroes were included in the Declaration of Independence, and could not become citizens, and that the House will now recognize and respect said decision.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, Mr. Southwick moved a question of privilege. He desired to be excused from longer service on the Committee of Thirty-three. He was satisfied that the Northern members of that committee only wished to exert further coercion on the South, and were willing to sacrifice to yield nothing. Mr. Davis was excused.

Mr. Crawford called the previous question on his resolution.

Mr. Spaulding, of New York, asked for a division of the question.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the whole subject on the table; pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senate.—Mr. Lane introduced a series of resolutions, favoring the call of the National Government, and opposing the use of coercion against a seceding State. Laid on the table.

Mr. Crittenden made a powerful and patriotic speech, which was received with marked feeling by the Senate, and urged the adoption of resolutions in effect amending the Constitution, providing that the Missouri compromise line be extended to the Pacific, strengthening the laws prohibiting the African slave trade, and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law by the repeal of the nullifying statutes.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the Kansas bill came up, and was made the special order of the day.

Mr. Hale responded to Crittenden's speech and resolutions, and inquired whether Crittenden or Wigfall was the proper accredited organ of the South, and if the proposition of the former would be made a precedent.

Mr. Sausbury asked if Hale would urge the acceptance of these propositions on his State if they would save the Union?

Mr. Hale said he would not be willing to adopt them all, but would accept some of them.

Mr. Johnson said it was important that Powell's resolution be adopted.

The resolutions of Mr. Powell were then taken up and agreed to, (appointing a committee of the day's proceedings.) The resolution in relation to the President's message was not adopted.

Mr. Johnson then brought up his resolution, heretofore proposed, for amending the Constitution, and advocated it. He declared himself opposed to secession, but in favor of Southern rights in the Union. When he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Bunker asked to be excused from voting on the Union resolution submitted by Mr. Moore, and it was ordered to be laid on the table.

After some informal discussion, Crawford, of Ga., called upon his resolution, introduced yesterday.

Mr. Sherman moved to lay the whole subject on the table, with a view to proceed to the regular order of business.

He again. Dissolution would be the death bed of slavery. If he were an abolitionist, he would advocate secession. Rather than see the Government disrupted, he would advocate a consolidated Government of the border States. Virginia was bound to Tennessee by iron bands, and Memphis was only two days' travel from Baltimore. The border States might, if a disruption does take place, and it to their interest, to form a Central Confederacy. Through their Central Union the East and West would stretch their hands, and over this high way would be poured the commerce of the world. He would never join a Northern or Southern Republic with less Democracy than the parent Republic. The South did not intend to leave the Union. The Government might be broken up, but she would remain under the Constitution, and maintain her rights. She would cling to the Union as a shipwrecked mariner to a plank when night and darkness closed around. He declared Lincoln's election no cause for disunion, and concluded by quoting, "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." He would give his blood for the maintenance of the Union.

Mr. Lane said the Northern Democrats would not march to subjugate South Carolina under the bloody banner of the Senator from Tennessee. When he rallies his troops to overthrow a sovereign State standing up for her rights, he would meet Northern Democrats in arms. [Applause.] He served notice on the Republicans that they would not have a Union of the North. They could not reach the border States without bloodshed, and a battle with the Democracy of the North. He would save the Union but only upon the principles of the Constitution. He defended the right of secession. Washington seceded from the perpetual Union established by the old Confederation. Any coward who would attempt to coerce the South would have to walk over his body. [Applause, cries of "good, Lane."] When he closed, the House adjourned.

House.—Mr. Washburne moved that the House when it adjourns adjourn over for the holidays. Territorial business was made the special order for the 2d and 3d of January.

The Ways and Means Committee reported appropriations for the Legislative, Judicial and Executive expenses next year; also, the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to the later appropriation bill appropriating \$900,000 for the suppression of the African slave trade, which was adopted and the bill passed.

Adjournd.

MARRIED.  
In this city, on the morning of the 18th inst, by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, QUENTIN BARNES, Esq., and MISS LITTLE, of Greensboro', N. C.  
In this city, on the morning of the 18th inst, by the Rev. JAMES BUNTON, RALPH P. BUNTON, Esq., of Fayetteville, and MISS REBECCA H. BLUNSON, of this City.  
In this city, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, W. D. BARNES, Esq., and MISS ANABELLA C. COTTON.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst, by the Rev. J. W. TUCKER, QUENTIN BARNES, Esq., and MISS LITTLE, of Greensboro', N. C., and MISS ANNE B. ALLEN, of all this city.

DIED.  
In this city, on Friday, the 14th inst, PHEBE HUNSON, infant daughter of Henry D. and Eleanor A. Hunson, aged 2 months.

In the death of this lovely infant, the fondest hopes of a parent have been suddenly blasted; but they are cheered by the gracious testimony of the compassionate Redeemer, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven," and they desire to cry in this hour of sore bereavement, "The Redeemer has not taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

The Spirit of the Age please copy.  
On open for sale the residence in Martin county, North Carolina, Mr. J. S. WILLIAMS, aged 40 years. The deceased leaves a wife and five small children, a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his death. He was a kind husband, affectionate father, and most excellent neighbor. A FRIEND.  
The Standard and Spirit of the Age will please copy.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, N. C.  
The Spring session of this institution, will open on the 1st Monday in January, and that of the Fall, the 24th Monday in July. For price of board, rates of tuition and other regulations, see circular.

THOMAS C. TULEY, Principal.  
OXFORD, N. C.  
MILLS & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

HUGHES'S ACADEMY.—THE NEXT Session of this school, under the charge of the Superior as Principal, and H. NORWOOD as Joint Principal, will begin on Monday, Jan. 7th, 1861. TERMS as heretofore. Admission free to all. Students are received for one or more sessions.—Correspondents will direct their favors to—  
MILLS & CO.,  
No. 12—17.

WINE HILL CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL.  
Scotland Neck, Halifax County, N. C.  
MORTON L. VENABLE,  
Principal.

The next session of this institution will open on the 22nd Monday in January, 1861. The course of instruction will be designed to prepare students for the various branches of the liberal and professional studies of life. Special attention will be given to the moral, as well as mental training of those entrusted to the care of the Principals.

The Military department will be under the direction of two Officers of experience and ability:

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.  
Tuition in the classical department, \$25.00  
English, 15.00  
Contingent fee, 5.00  
Board per month, 10.00  
Reports will be sent to Parents and Guardians at the middle and end of each session. For further particulars apply for circular. Address the Principals.

LAND FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to remove to the South, offers for sale the tract of land which he now resides, lying eight miles south of Raleigh, and one mile north of Band's mill, on the waters of Swift Creek, and is a healthy and intelligent neighborhood. Said tract contains about 640 acres. There is enough land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, for a four horse farm, cultivating one half alternately. It is situated with a view to proceed to the regular order of business.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and Crawford's resolution was tabled by a vote of 88 to 81.  
The Pacific Railroad bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE SPEAKER presented a letter from Ford, the House Printer, offering to give up his contract, provided Congress will immediately put in operation a Government Printing Office. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senate.—Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., addressed the Senate on his resolutions of yesterday. He characterized the personal liberty bills of the North as direct violations of the Constitution, and denied the right of secession, as the Constitution provides a remedy for evils. He said the Northern section under the idea that the South would be content to execute his laws, when he exercised 1,500 men into Pennsylvania to execute the orders issued, and put down the "Whiskey Rebellion." He did not believe any State could secede from the Union. The government has the power to carry the mails and hold Courts in South Carolina by force, and if South Carolina resisted the collection of the revenue, it was treason. If Carolina proclaimed herself independent and made treaties with any other army and navy, the United States might rightfully conquer and subjugate her. (Hisses.)— Louisiana had no right to secede, as she was purchased to secure the mouth of the Mississippi, and by doing so would make the mouth foreign again.

Mr. Shields said it was improbable at any time in Louisiana thought of obstructing the mouth of the Mississippi to free navigation.

Mr. Johnson continued and referred to Florida, as having been very anxious to come in, and the Government had given her peace, at the expense of \$20,000,000, and now she was feversh to go

### HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South Carolina.

COURSE OF STUDY.  
First Year, 5th Class.—Arithmetic, Algebra, French, History United States, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography.  
Second Year, 4th Class.—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition.

Third Year, 3rd Class.—Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and a Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, History, History of England and its Colonies, Drawing, Literature.  
Fourth Year, 2nd Class.—Mechanics and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, History, English Literature, and English Grammar.

Fifth Year, 1st Class.—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidence of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of the course.

ACADEMIC YEAR—BARRACKS.  
The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861), and continue, without intermission, to the 31st Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, 115 feet long and three stories high, another building 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

TERMS.  
The charges for the Academic year are \$316, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and all other necessary expenses.

For circulars containing full information address OOL. C. C. TEW,  
Super H. M. A.

### OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL.  
THIS SCHOOL COMPRIZES EIGHT PERMANENTLY organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the Students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "Acquaintance" and "Portrait" painting are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL.  
Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium.—General attention is devoted to vocal and Sacred Music.

Expenses.  
Tuition in Elementary Branches, \$15  
" " College Classes, 20  
" " Drawing (materials included), 15  
" " Painting in Oil Colors, 15  
" " Oil Painting (materials included), 20  
" " Wax Work (materials included), 10  
" " Embroidery (materials included), 10  
" " Music (instrument furnished), 25  
" " Board, (washing included), 50

Remarks.  
Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments. Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited.—necessary purchases are made by the teachers. Piqueuse peddlars are not allowed on the premises, and no pocket money is required.

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Greenville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston R. R., and connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in October and closes the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on Thursday in May.

Students are received for one or more sessions.—Correspondents will direct their favors to—  
MILLS & CO.,  
No. 12—17.

HUGHES'S ACADEMY.—THE NEXT Session of this school, under the charge of the Superior as Principal, and H. NORWOOD as Joint Principal, will begin on Monday, Jan. 7th, 1861. TERMS as heretofore. Admission free to all. Students are received for one or more sessions.—Correspondents will direct their favors to—  
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