NYME & HALL, Editors and Proprietors.

RALEIGH. N. C.

ATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 16, 1861.

RAYS OF LIGHT.

tersburg Express writes under date of the against it. 12th instant that the Hon. George W. Summets, a delegate from the county of Kanawha to the Virginia State Convention, had just arrived from the Peace Congress at Washington, of which he is a member, and reports that it is an unquestionable fact that a compromise has been agreed upon by that Congress. What the nature of that compromise is, we, of course, do not know, but we are sure that none has been agreed upon which would infringe the rights of the South. Judge Summers, is himself one of the most able, and at the same time conservative. men in the country.

Another ray of light can be found in the information that North Alabama is in a state of great dissatisfaction at the action of the Southern Convention, while the Charleston Mercury is equally dissatisfied because of the adoption by the Convention of the Constitution of the United States as the Constitution of their provisional government .-The Mercury looks upon this as a decided step towards the reconstruction of the Union, and as its irretrievable destruction was the object of the Mercury and the South Carolina fire-eaters, that journal is of course dissatisfied at the action of the Convention .-Another source of dissatisfaction is the de termination of the "Southern Confederacy" to have a tariff. South Carolina is for freetrade out and out, and for direct taxation to support the Southern Government. For this, and not for Lincoln's election, nor for the personal liberty bills of non-slaveholding States, did she take herself in such hot haste out of the Union. It would be a righteous judgment upon her if after, for her own selfish purposes, she has taken herself and dragged others out of the Union, and loaded her people with most onerous taxation, she finds the Union reconstructed to the satisfaction of everybody but her own arrogant self.

THE STAY LAW. We are gratified to see that our contem-

porary of the Newbern Progress takes strong and sensible grounds against the proposed Stay Law-the title of which should be " a bill to destroy credit and confidence between man and man." Up to the present moment we have not seen one man out of the Legislature who does not heartily deprecate the enactment of such a law. We do not believe the people demand any such law, and are positively sure that those who do ask for a Staw Law, in the hope that it will afford relief to the debtor class, will, in the event of its passage, however honest may have been their motives, find themselves egregiously mistaken. Such a law would bear particularly hard on the debtor class, unless it is the first step to utter repudiation. Creditors, alarmed about the safety of their debts, would press their debtors with a stringency which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been resorted to. Additional securities would be demanded, and every means which the law affords would be brought into requisition. A. would sue B., and C. hearing that B. has been sued, and knowing that D. is a security for B., immediately pops a writ on D, who is debtor to him, (C.) and thus would debt after debt be put in suit until the clerk's table would groan under their weight. Executions, at the period when they could be levied, would glut the market with all sorts of property, from plantations and slaves down to household furniture. And then, what would be seen ? This, and only this -- a man who had contracted a debt for \$5,000, under the well-founded belief that he was worth that amount, or saddled for the other half. Thus it will be class, the class out of debt, a harvest, at the | for \$450. expense of their less fortunate neighbors .-Let the law-makers reflect upon these things before they place such an act on the statute books of North Carolina,

THE STAY LAW BILL .- This bill which has passed the Senate it is thought will hang fire in of any such law will be destructive to many and beneficial to none. It looks to repudiation, whatever may be meant, and will tend to destroy credit. There was a report in Baltimore on Thursday last. hard frosts are yet in store for us. that it had become a law, and in consequence many of the merchants had determined to sell no THE GREAT UNION TRIUMPH IN TENgoods to parties in North Carolina without cash in gold, or its equivalent. We do hope our Legislators will not do so foolish a thing. Apart from the many arguments against the policy of Relief for the people indeed! And must people? We hope not. The merchant buys his goods on time and sells them on time, with the expectation of being able to collect at a certain time; it he does not collect down he goes, and now the wisdom of our Legislature, to relieve the State. the merchant can get no further credit, and in-stead of the sustomer being benefitted by the deiay, he would be injured. Individuals, communi- potism now straddling her neek.

ties, states and nations, when in debt, will find that the sooner they face the music and know the worst the better. Mississippi tried repudiation and she has never recovered from it.

Such a law here would only place a stain upon the reputation of our good Old State without benefitting any class of the community, and we hope it will never pass. We belong to the "poor class" that needs relief and who are in debt, but we want

P. S .- Since the above was in print, we are happy to learn that the Commons will kill the Stay Law stone dead. Letters from The Richmond correspondent of the Pe- the country show that the people are

> The Virginia Convention met on Wednesday last. It is overwhelmingly conservative in its complexion, and the people by an immense majority have declared that its action shall be submitted to them for appro-

The papers of Thursday night apprize us of the fact that John Janney, Esq., of the county of Loudoun, had been made President of the Convention. It is our happiness to have known this gentleman, both personally and by character, for a number of years, and we can truthfully say that there is no man in Virginia whose character for intellience, conservatism and morality surpasses that of the elected President of the Virginia Convention. Mr. Janney is from the large, influential and conservative county of Loudoun, a county among the most exposed of the State to the depredations of abolitionists and kidnappers. Its western border is within a stone's throw of Harper's Ferry, the scene of John Brown's foray, and its citizens were amongst the first to rally promptly to the defence of their State. More negroes, we presume, have been lost to the single county of Loudoun by the enticements of abolitionists than have ever been lost to the whole State of South Carolina, or it would not be extravagant to say, the whole of the ceding States. And yet, under these circumstances, Mr. Janney has been made the President of the Virginia State Convention, and in returning his acknowledgments for that honor, takes the manly ground that while Virginia should recognize sacredly all the Constitutionally stipulated rights of other States, she will demand her own. No better evidence of the conservative and constitutional disposition of the Virginia State Convention than the election of John Janney as its President can be needed. We know what we say when we say this, and our readers may know that in the absence of unforseen circumstances, the fire-cating and revolutionary influence is dead in that body.

SPEECHES OF HONS. MESSRS, GIL-MER AND SMITH.

We have had in hand several days the speech delivered in the House of Represensatives on the 26th ultimo, by the Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer, but the necessity of keeping up with the Legislative proceedings has thus far, much to our regret, precluded its publication. We shall endeavor, however, to publish it in a few days, probably in our next issue. We notice, also, that the Hon. W. N. H. Simith delivered a speech in the House of Representatives the latter part of last week. This we shall also take pleasure in laying before our readers as soon as we can get hold of a copy of it and find room

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.

Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union and the Con- vides: stitution assembled at the Court-house in this city on Thursday night last, for the purpose of forming a Union Club. Kemp P. Battle, Esq., was made President of the Club by acclamation, and in accepting the honor, delivered a capital speech. Messrs. Silas Burns, Robert M. Jones and George W. Norwood were chosen Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Joseph Jones Secretary. Eloquent and powerful Union speeches were made by Messrs. H. W. Miller and Bedford Brown, which we are sorry we have not space to notice more at length. The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock, with cheers for the Union.

FIRE.

On Wednesday night about 10 o'clock the bells gave the alarm of fire, which was ascertained to proceed from the house of Mr. more, will see his property sold for half of William Adams, one door south of the Presit, and the security who had befriended him byterian Parsonage. A portion of the furniture was saved, but the house was entirely seen that so far from being a benefit to the destroyed. We know nothing of the origin poor or indebted class, it will give the rich of the fire. The house, we hear, was insured

THE WEATHER.

We have had several days of such exceedingly mild weather that the ouds on the elm trees with which this city so abounds have almost bursted into leaf. If the weather the House, and we hope it may, for the passage | does not turn decidedly cooler in a day or two our prospect for fruit will be a decidedly gloomy one, as there can be no doubt that day last the following resolution:

such a course, the fact that such a law must be to the recent election for delegates to a State clearly unconstitutional should prevent its pas- Convention. Every where heard from, the Union candidates are triumphant by overwhelming maand prevent the collection of debts to relieve the jorities. The indications are that the aggregate majority for the Union candidates is \$0,000, and Only two Secessionists are elected in the whole the period contemplated for negotiation, abstain give it a title that will express its purpose. Cal

F Mr. Commissioner Hall, of Georgia, addressed the members of the Legislature and others in the Commons Hall on Wednes-

secession speech. Such wares find a bad market in this meridian.

We return our thanks to Mr. Willie J. Palmer, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for a specimen of the excellent brooms manufactured at this Institution by the pupils.

MR. LINCOLN EN ROUTE FOR WASHIGNTON .-Mr. Lincoln left Springfield on Monday last en route for Washington. At Cincinnati, Ohio, he was called out and made a brief speech. He stated that the new administration would be conducted in a spirit of compromise, and according to the Constitution.

MESSES. EDITORS :- I was pleased to see, in the Standard" of the 14th instant, a communication expressing "the wish of the members both of the bench and of the bar that his Honor, Judge Battle, should make a 'full digest' of the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State." This announcement will, I doubt not, be gratifying to all the nembers of the bar throughout the State. A 'full digest" of the decisions of the Supreme Court has long been a desideratum; and, in my opinion, no man in the State is better qualified for this important work than Judge Battle, Having served ably as Reporter and Judge of the Court, he has acquired a thorough acquaintance with all of its decisions. Remarkable for patient industry, great accuracy of thought, and a nice ation of mind, he is peculiarly fitted for

It is to be, therefore, sincerely hoped that Judge Battle will respond favorably to the wishes of the nembers of the bench and the bar. Let him perform this work, and the labors of the legal profession generally will be lightened; his State will be well served, and to his own name fresh bonor will be added.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR. FOR THE REGISTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,) February 10, 1861.

Mr. EDITOR-Dear Sir: On Thursday last one of your representatives, Hon. J. M. Leach. and you well know, that it will still continue to made a speech of decided ability, and one that is be the rule there, when the debtor himself makes only to exert an influence at home, but, on the Republican members here. It was a strong speech for the Union, but firm and decided in its He reviewed, briefly, the causes which led to the present distracted condition of the countrysummed up with much force and power the aggressions of the North upon the South, and exposthe dogma of secession as having no warrant in the Constitution. An earnest appeal was made to the Republicans, not only to repeal their obnoxious laws, and cease their aggressions on the institutions of the South, but give to North Carolins, a loyal, Union-loving State, and the other border slave States, such guarantees as will induce them to remain in the Union. He argued that any attempt at coercion of the Cotton States would not only be repelled, but that all the slave States would make common cause, &c., but that by kindness, conciliation and forbearance, the people to whom the government of those States Delonged would take the matter into their own hands and return, and thus the integrity of the Union would be restored, and the Constitution and Union be perpetuated.

SOUTHERN PROVISIONAL CONVEN-

The Provisional Government of the seceding Southern States was organized on Friday the 8th inst., by the adoption of a Provisional Constitution and the election of executive officers. Hon: another object. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi was elected President, and Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President.

The preamble of the Constitution adopted

"We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Aiabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same. to continue one year from the Inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between said States shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first occur. The seventh section of the first article pro-

"The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slav-holding States

tually prevent the same."

ber of this confederacy. Asticle fourth third clause of second section

"A slave in one State escaping to another, shall

said slave may belong, by the executive authority of the States in which such slave be found, and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall

Article 6th, 2d clause provides: "The Government hereby instituted shall take mmediate steps for a settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their other late confederates of the United States of North Americs, in relation to public property and the public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States, hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire, to adjust everything pertaining to common property, common liability and common obligations of that Union, upon principles of

right, justice and equity, and good faith." almost identical with the Constitution of the A resolution was also adopted instructing the

Committee on Finance to report promptly a tariff for raising revenue to support the Government.

A resolution was adopted, authorising the appointment of a committee to report a Constitution for the permanent government of the Confederacy. The Montgomery Convention adopted on Mon-

between the sovereign States of this Confederacy | means of adjudicating rights, but to enable tion fully confirm the first reports in regard President of the Congress be directed to com- candor, will you not have betrayed the keeping of municate this resolution to the said government. the federal Constitution, and aided your fellow

A communication has been received from of a legislation enacted solely to accomplish that Judge Robertson, Commissioner to the seceding end? States, by Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in which he

FOR THE REGISTER. To the Legislature of the State: The bill which recently passed the Senate, entitled "a bill to alter the parisdiction of the courts day evening. Mr. Hall of course made a of the State and the rules of pleading for the relief of the people," is well calculated to alarm every man who relies upon written constitutions for protection of popular rights. Under pretence of re-adjusting the established jurisdiction of the courts of law, and re-modeling a system of plead-ing older than the Revolution, both of which

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have proved, through ages of trial, to be admirably adapted to a fair, impartial and speedy administration of justice, it is proposed to break the force of contracts, and postpone the fulfilment of obligations, contrary to the words and intent of the parties, and to the injury of him for whom they were made. The only purpose of a court is to redress legal wrongs: to use it otherwise, is to

rescribe its jurisdiction and model its proceedings. When its jurisdiction is appropriate, and its pleadings allow a fair hearing both of the complaint and the defence, it has attained its highest perfection as the arbiter of right. When thus fashioned for its great purpose, all unnecessary delay in its action, from any preventable cause whatever, is unjust to its suitors and encourages the perpetration of wrongs. But when the delay is designed and commanded. as by this bill, it is rebuked by every sense of right; by the spirit of knowledged that they favored coercion when other our laws and constitutions, and by the justice of colonial complaints of the opplessions of England. It is rebuked by a sense of right, if it be just that rights withheld should be speedily restored. the spirit of our laws, which for so long a time have beasted, not more with pride than with truth, that, like the great king Alfred, they have brought justice to every man's door; laws which have provided special terms to expedit, the trial of cases, and in the spirit of their makers have exacted of justices and judges the soleun oath that they will not delay anyman of common right, by rea son of any letter or command from any person in authority, or for any other cause whatsoever." Rebuked by the spirit of the Federal Constitution, which forbids the State to pass any "law impairing the obligation of contract," and rebuked by our colonial complaint, among the causes for the Revolution, that the British king had "obstructed the administration of justice." He did it by "refusing his assent to laws;" you propose to do it

by repealing long-established laws. It is rebuked by the rules of honesty inculcated and executed by every supreme judiciary that ever sat in the State. They all, and every judge of them for half a century, have declared a hundred times that every contrivance to "hinder and delay" the creditor in the fulfilment of his obligation is in bad faith and a fraud. This is the rule of justice and Lonesty in your courts of every grade, he contrivance, and so you propose to enact a contrivance for him, and think to lessen the moral abhorrence of the act by giving it the shelter of your high name. And to protect him from the courts of the law, you propose to hide him behind a a screen which the eye of justice cannot penetrate Now, gentlemen, if any of you were accused of secretly putting out of the way the property of a debtor to enable him to "hinder and delay" the payment of his just debt as he had agreed to do, you would feel insulted. But is not that the object of this bill? and by what code of morals do you conclude, that as a legislator you can make nnocent a deed, which shocks your integrity and

nsults your honor as a man. Now, gentlemen, look at the title of your bill. There it stands-and if it becomes a law it will stand forever a mark for insult to the name of the State. After passing a bill under this title, what will you think of our claim to be called the "Honestold North State!" What will you think of your claim to be called candid legislators! There is not one of you who thinks that either the jurisdiction or the pleading will be improved. For what purpose, then, are they changed? Now the answer on your conscience is this, merely and purely to allow the debtor at his option to have a longer time to pay his debts than he agreed for and to compel the creditor against his will to give that time. Then it is clear you have not attempted to improve the judiciary; but under the power to do so, you have had a single eye to accomplish Gentlemen, if you will avow your true purpose

and put your bill in the manly language of a freeman, who dares to speak what he intends, and to make a plain avowal of his intent, your constituents will be content to abide the question whether you have acted within the scope of the Constitution or out of it. You know that the Supreme Court while it feels itself constrained to pronounce void all laws in conflict with the Constitution will never do so, so long as a single lawful intent can be assigned to your acts, although a hundred uplawful ones were more probably the true motives of the act. This rule of interpretation is demanded by a just regard for your integrity as men, and your sworn duty as legislators. would have just cause for offence if any other rule were adopted. This being the rule which saves your honor from being questioned in a tribunal, to which the legality of your acts are submitted by a Constitution which you are sworn to of the United States, is hereby forbidden, and Con- support-how can you dare to allow any act of gress is required to pass such laws as shall effec- yours to approach that tribunal with a false moamending the administration of the laws for the "Congress shall also have power to prohibit the ends of justice, you so entitle your bill as to prointroduction of slaves from any State not a mem- claim that laudable, and constitutional object to pose is to accomplish an act which you know is forbidden by the highest law of the land, under the impenetrable screen which you place between be delivered up on claim of the party to whom | you and the court. Think for a moment, what a between the conduct of the court and yourselvesboth sworn to support the same Constitution. Will you feel, after such a deed, worthy of the compliment which the rule of constitutional interpretations bestows on you? Suppose you pass a law, constitutional in its form and declared intent, with the view to effect a purpose forbidden by the Constitution -do you support the Constitution? Recollect that the court may be true to its trust, and yet you may be false to yours, although the court may sustain your act as constitutional. You have the unquestioned power to prescribe the jurisdiction of our courts, as well as the mode of pleating. But you have no power to impair the obligation of contracts." Now it is clearly your duty so to exercise the power as not to disturb the prohibition. If you can do so, and yet refuse, are you faithful servants? But if, under All the other portions of the instrument are pretence of exercising the power, you designedly the Constitution? You can prescribe ore superior court only for the year, if you please, and give to that all jurisdiction. If due regard to the proper administration of justice demands no other courts, the law is well, and does not impair the obligation of contracts, either in word or intent. But when for half a century your system of enforcing obligations has been fixed, and the present contracts and the whole business of the Resolved, That this government takes under its country have been adjusted to this state of things, charge sil questions and difficulties now existing you abrogate your system, not to make it a better and the government of the United States, relating sons to violate their engagements, and encourage to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy yards men to withhold the rights of their fellow-men and other public establishments, and that the let me ask you, in all courtesy, but with freedom o

"A bill to alter the jurisdiction of the cour and the rules of pleading for the relief of the says that the Governor of Georgia accepts the people" indeed!! Why, gentlemen, you had s mediation of Virginia, and that she will, during well call it by any other name. Be candid, and from all sets calculated to bring on a collision it "a bill to alter the jurisdiction of the courts of A dispatch from 'Nashville, Tenn., also states that North Alabama is rapidly working up to the that North Alabama is rapidly working up to the grant of ravalution against the recolutionary description of ravalution against the recolutionary description.

feb 16-tf

relief of the people"—or, "a bill to destroy all faith hands of one or two parties alone, but which are between man and man." And last of all, as yet worthless. The Committee make no recommendmore expressive of its consequences, call it "a bill to destroy the honest name of the Old North

State "for the relief of the people." CONSTITUTION. CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Saturday no business portance was transacted. In the House Mr. Cochrane, of New York, presented a resolution of inquiry relative to the seizure of the New York vessels at the port of Savannah. The usual amount of talking on the

crisis was had, but nothing said of special inter-

In the Senate on Monday, after the presentation of memorials, &c., the consideration of the it the instructent of inflicting legal wrongs. To naval appropriation bill was resumed. An amend perfect it for its legitimate end, it is necessary to appropriating \$1,200,000 for the construction of seven steam sloops-of-war, was passed in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 30 to 18. When the bill was reported to the Serate, Mr. Mason vehemently protested against the passage of the amendment on the ground that the government History United States, English Grammar, Geography was a mendicant, and that the construction of these vessels was desired in order to coerce seceding States. Messrs. Fessenden and King admitted that they might be used for such a purpose; and ac-

> expedients failed. In the House, the most important business consisted in the passage of a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman of declaring neither Congress nor the nonslaveholding States have a right to interfere with slavery where it exists.

The two Houses of Congress met in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last and counted the electoral vote, when Vice States. President Bseckinridge announced that Abraham Lincoln had received a majority and was elected

REPORT OF THE HOUSE SELECT COM-MITTEE IN REFERENCE TO THE ABSTRACTION OF THE INDIAN TRUST

WASHINGTON, February 12 .- The report of he Select Committee of which Mr. Morris, of Illinois, is Chairman, gives a detailed account of the facts relative to the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds. Thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including ex-Secretaries Floyd and Thompson. The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the theft, but he, as well as the former Secretaries of the Interior, are censured for the insufficient manner in which the bonds have been held in that Department, there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian. According to Mr. Russell's own evidence, he did not know at first where the bonds of which he btained possession came from. Mr. Byerly was an agent for the negotiation or sale of the bonds and Mr. Lea was an intermediate party between Russell and Bailey.

It was also ascertained that Secretary Floyd gave acceptances to the amount of nearly seven nillions or from two to three millions more than Messrs. Russell, Majors & Co. ever earned, while these contractors received all the money due them. The acceptances were given on the strength of their

Senator Benjamin was an important witness. About a year ago, he could not exactly fix the time, he received a letter from Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. asking him to ascertain whether

Secretary Folyd's acceptances were good.

Mr. Benjamin called on the President, who said ne knew nothing about them or any law authorizing their issue. Mr. Benjamin next called on Mr. Floyd, who said the acceptances were in accordance with the usage of the Department, and were given conditionally as to the arrival of trains from one point to another. Mr. Benjamin reminded him of the impropriety of such proceedings, and Mr. Floyd said he would sign no nore, but notwithstanding, from April to December, he gave acceptances to the amount of \$2,163,. 000. The last batch were given on the 13th of December, the day that Baily delivered up the

ast supply of bonds. The Committee have ascertained that many o

encourage men to violate their covenants "for the sixty thousand dollars worth of them are in the ations and merely report the facts.

> FORT SUMTER .- The Department at Washington has received advices from Major Anderson to the 7th inst. He thinks that he can hold out against any attack that may be made upon him for an indefinite period. The President has assured him that assoon as he is attacked reinforcements will be sent to his aid. With this assurance Major Anderson is satisfied.

HILLSBOROUGH

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

COURSE OF STUDY. First Year, 5th Class .- Arithmetic, Algebra, French

Orthography.

Second Year, 4th Class-Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Compo

Third Year, 3rd Class-Descriptive Geometry. Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geome try, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elecution.

Fourth Fear, 2nd Class—Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution. Fifth Year, 1st Class - Agricultural Chemistry, As-

ronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Ky dences of Christianity, Constitution of the United

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of ACADEMIC YEAR .- BARRACKS.

The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in No-vember. The Barracks are arranged with special re-BONDS FROM THE INTERIOR DEPART- ference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, is 215 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 \$315, for

which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and For circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. TEW,

Sup't, H. M. A. dec 5-wtf

TORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, .- In Equity. Littleberry Futrell vs Hiram L. Bowden and others.

Original Bill. ring to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, firam L Bowden and William Gate- the wood and wife Martha, are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that the Clerk and Master dvertise for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, commanding the said defendants, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for Northampton county, at the Court House, in the town of Jackson, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1861. Then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and

a decree be entered against them. Witness, George B. Barnes, Clerk and Master, i Equity of Northampton county, at office in the town of Jackson, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, and the 85th year of our Indepen-GEORGE B. BARNES, C. M. H.

BEST GLD APPLE AND PEACH BRANDY, for sale by the barrel or half barrel. years old, at \$2 per gallon. Also, COWS and YOUNG CALVES of the best breed-North Deyor and Shortherned Also, two or three young bulls

and several heifers of the same breed, from one to three years old. For terms apply to SETH JONES. Pomona, 14 miles N. E. of Raleigh, N. C.

OXFORD HOTEL OPENED .-- WM. J. HAMLET has taken the Oxford Hotel. He will endeaver to please and hopes to be sustained.

these acceptances are still out. Two hundred and GENERAL STATEMENT, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 26, 1861.

-				Capitol Stock.		1.1	2,500,000
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phia.	1.0	14,239,68	5	Traders Bank,	05.50		
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Baltimore, B'k of Virginia,	1		15	Ex. B'k of Va., Clarkesville,	78 61		
Portsmouth,	11,053 98		1 - 1.	Bankof Virgin-			1.
B'k of Virginia,			2	ia. Danville,	118 04	320 15	
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OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL COMPRISES EIGHT PERMA. NENTLY organized classes, whose studies com-mence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Lauguages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the Students are properly trained or the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabnets embrace rare and extensive collections.

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Painting in Water Colors, Oil Painting, (materials included,) " Wax Work, (ma'erinis included,)
" Embroidery, (materials included, " Music, (instrument furnished,)

Remarks. xperience d and thoroughly qualified teachers give heir entire time to their respective departments. Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.

" Board, (wasning included,)

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, ? miles from the Ruleign and Gaston Railroad, and is onnected with Henderson Station by a line of daily

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday, in May. Students are received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their favors to MILLS & CO.,

OXPORD, N. C. SALE OF LAND!

ORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. -Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1860. Turner C. Utley and others, Ex parte, Petition for sale of Land.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term. 1869, of the Court of Equity, for Wake county, in the above case, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, for said county, will proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the land in the pleadings mentioned, and described, to wit: A tract of land on Braswell's Creek, on both sides of said Creek, adjoining the land of Alvin Cross, Gaston Utley and others, containing 1000 acres, more or less. The said sale will take place on the 8th of March

TERMS OF SALE 2-Seventy five dol are of purchase money will be Cash, and a credit of six months will be given to the

purchaser for payment of the balance of the purchase money by his entering into bond with approved surety R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE County-Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1860. Villiam Ward, and others, vs. William Brogden, and

wife Frances, Mary Hester, Jefferson Rogers, Wilson Whitehend's children, Elizabeth Wilkin's children, and Issac Whitehead, Petition to sell Land for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he above named defendants reside beyond the limits f the State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered that ublication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on he first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Petition will be taken as confessed against them.

Witness, Robert G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity, for said County, the first Monday after the ourth Monday in September, 1860. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E. jan 19-6w

TOTICE ... AN AFFIDAVIT HAVING been made before me, as Clerk and Master in Equity, for Wake county, by Henry B. Hayes, Administrator, that he believes that Addison Spikes is beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, and that the ordinary process of Subpens cannot be served on him; Notice is therefore given to the said Addison Spikes, that the said Henry B. Hayes has filed a Bill in Equity, for said county, to Spring Term, 1861, against Addison Spikes, and for another a settlement of the estates of Chas. Finch, Jas. Finch and Penny Spikes, eceased, in which estates, he the said Addison Spikes interested as one of the distr butees, and the said ddison Spikes is requested to come forward and enswer, plead, or denut to said Bill, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
jan 26-wew R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY .-- In Equity. Anderson Futrell. vs. Hiram L. Bowden. Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Hiram L. Bowden, is a non resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that the Clerk and Master in Equity, advertise for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, commanding the said Hiram L. Bowden, to be, and appear, at the next term of this Court, to be held for Northampton county, at the Court House, in the town of Jackson, on the oth Monday, after the 4th Monday in March, 1861. Then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said bill, or the same will be tak en pro confesso, and a decree be entered against bim; Witness, George B. Barnes, Clerk and Master in Equity of Northampton county, at office in the town of Jackson, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, and the 85th year of our Indepen-dence. GEORGE B. BARNES, C. M. E.

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE County-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1860. Turner c. Utley and others, Heirs at Law of Young W. Utley, decensed.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Division. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sanders Utley, J. B. Olive and wife Nancy, Caroline Utley, Edwin &. Wood and wife Polly, are non restdents: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks for said Heirs at law, to appear at the next Court or Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them, and the prayer of the Petitioners granted. itness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court at

Office in Raleigh, the 3d Monday of November, 1860. NORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY .-- Court of Pleas and Quarter Sea

nons, December Term, A. D., 1860. John F. Eiliot, Adminstrator with the Will annexed, of Randolph A. Futrell, decessed, vs Eleanor Hall, John F. Elliott and wife, Mary Jane. Petition to make real Estate Assets.

It appearing in this case, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Eleanor Hall, is not a resident of this State; It is therefore ordered that publi cation be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper of the State, published in the City of Raleigh, for four weeks, for the said Eleanor Hall to sppear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for ton county, at the Court House, in the town Jackson, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, or decree final will be entered against her, and the land condemned to be sold, for the pur poses named in said petition.
Witness, Isanc Peele, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Jackson, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1889. ISAAC PRELE, C. C. C.

jan 26-wiw JOHN MAUN'DER'S MARBLE WORKS. RALEIGH, N. C. Monuments, Tombs, Headstones.

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C. DEWEY, Cashier.