P. C. Cameron

Hillsborough Plaindealer.

ASK NOTHING THAT IS NOT RIGHT, SUBMIT TO NOTHING THAT IS WRONG.—*Jackson.*

BY T. L. COOLEY. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1861. VOL. I.—NO. 14.

TERMS:

THE

HILLSBOROUGH PLAINDEALER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

BY T. L. COOLEY.

Office up stairs over Hayes & Fawcett's Shoe Store.

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Manufactured Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

October 31 1—1y

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

Are well known and in demand:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the acid and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, *Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Languor,* and *Melancholy,* which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The *Life Medicines* have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

ALSO WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these *Life Medicines* give to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids, will feed the skin, and the morbid state of which is the cause of all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 30 years standing, by the use of the *Life Medicines* alone. For this secret of the Western country, these Medicines have the same effect on the system, and certain remedy, in the hands of those who are subject to a return of the complaint—*To them be satisfied, and be Cured.*

BILIOUS FEVERS, LIVER COMPLAINTS—*General Debility, Loss of Appetite,* and *Nervous Complaints*—the Medicines have been in constant demand, and the most beneficial results in cases of this description—*Kings Evil* and *Scrofula,* in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful influence of these remarkable Medicines. *Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints* of all kinds, *Depletion of the Nervous Fluid, Pimples in the Face,* are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES—Persons whose constitutions have become injured by the improper use of *Mercury,* will find these Medicines a speedy cure, as they never fail to purify the entire system, all the effects of Mercury, in the most speedy manner, than the most powerful Preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.

For sale by WEBB & DICKSON, Hillsborough, and by Druggists everywhere.

December 5 5—1y

FOR SALE.—A second hand STOVE for sale. Apply immediately at this office.

HARGIS FARTHING, CABINET-MAKER,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Removal.

I HAVE moved my Cabinet Warroom up town, to Mr. Josiah Turner's Brick House, near the Baptist church, where I can be found at all times, ready and willing to attend to any work in my line of business. I make Bedsteads, Bureaus, Candle Stands, Tables, and and any other kind of Cabinet Work, and repair all kinds of Furniture with neatness, durability and dispatch. I furnish Pine or Walnut Coffins at short notice, and keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Fisk's Patent Metalic Burial Cases.

Please call and give me a trial; I think I can give satisfaction to my patrons. HARGIS FARTHING.

Standard Keeper's Notice.

FEBRUARY COURT will soon be here. At that time my term of office as Standard Keeper of Orange County expires. I am compelled by oath to make presentment of all those who buy or sell by Weights and Measures that have not been adjusted by me. I shall faithfully discharge my duty, without fear, favor or affection, and no one ought to attach blame to me, for I have given fair notice. HARGIS FARTHING.

January 9 10—tf Standard Keeper.

Hillsborough Male Academy.

JOSEPH A. TINNEN, PRINCIPAL.

THE SPRING SESSION of this institution will open on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1861, and continue twenty-one weeks.

TERMS, PER SESSION:

Tuition in the English branches, from	$10 to $16
Languages	$21

No deductions

December 19. 7—tf

Hillsborough Female Normal School.

THE FEMALE ACADEMY in this place will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January.

The objects contemplated in this School are—

I. A Normal School of character and grade.

II. A School within the reach of the masses.

These two objects will govern the institution. Young ladies preparing for college, home life, or teaching will find this School well adapted to these views.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—A thorough English Course, Music, and Ornamental Branches.

TERMS—PER SESSION:

A Thorough Course, including Board, Music, Oil Painting and other Ornamentals, with the Literary Course, per session $85 00

A Full Course of Music, Latin, Ornamental and English Branches, per session 50 00

Primary English, for small boys and girls	86 00	Wax Work—flowers, fruit, each	$5 00
Second Class	10 00	Grecian	7 50
Literary Course	15 00	Oriental, Pastelle, Monochromatic, each	5 00
Latin	5 00	Leather Work	5 00
Music, on Piano	15 00	Embroidery and Needle Work	6 00
Music on Guitar	10 00	Board, per month	8 00
Oil Painting	15 00		
Hair Work	3 00		

Fifty young ladies can find board in the village. Ten can be boarded and educated without money. Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Charts, Maps, Globes, &c., with Musical Instruments, will be provided. Every exertion made to please. An especial class for small Boys and Girls.

December [illegible]

Special Notice.

WE are now offering our large stock of superior

Ready Made Clothing

foreash, at prices which are warranted to effect sales. Call and examine. LATIMER & BROWN.

December 5. 5—tf

FINANCIAL.

$9,000 Wanted on Due Accounts.
$9,000 Wanted on Due Notes.
$9,000 Wanted on Sale of Stock.

OUR friends and customers will call and pay part, and take as before, on cash or time; we are done selling on eternity. LATIMER & BROWN.

Dec. 5. 5—tf.

SAMUEL N. COLLINS,

House and Sign Painter,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

December 5. 5—1y

JOHN D. WILSON,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

At I. W. Holmes's Old Stand.

WILL be pleased to attend to the wants of his friends and the public generally in his line of business.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and in a neat and substantial manner.

October 31 1—1y

BREAKFAST AND SUPPER HOUSE.

Baker's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right-Hand side going South—Left-Hand going North.

Meals Ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of Charge. Attached, one of the best Barber shops.

J. H. BAKER, Sup't. J. J. BAKER, Proprietor.

October 31. 1—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, President

GEORGE FAIRCHILD, Secretary. 5—1y

Dec. 5

$310,000 Worth of Farms

BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE GOLD REGIONS OF VIRGINIA, Culpeper County, is to be divided amongst 10,000 subscribers on the *third Wednesday of every month*. The first one hundred subscriptions only ten dollars each; one half cash on delivery of Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These farms and Lots are sold at cheap rates to induce settlement, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now given. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making 200 dollars per month. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., &c., stamp enclosed, to E. BAUDER,

Port Royal, Caroline County, Va.

5—6m

Hillsborough Plaindealer.

HILLSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1861.

A SECESSION BALLAD.

Ye men of Carolina,
Awake! arise, awake!
And rend the coils asunder,
Of this Abolition snake;
If another fold he fastens,
If this *final coil* he plies,
In the fatal clasp of hate and power,
Fair Carolina dies.

Tho' round your lowest limbs and waste,
His deadly coils I see,
Yet, yet, thank Heaven your head and arms
And good right hand are free;
And in that hand there glistens,
Oh God what joy to feel!—
A keen and polished Bowie-knife
Of tempered *State Right steel.*

Now, by the free born sires,
From whose brave loins ye sprung,
And by the noble mother,
At whose fond breast ye hung,
And by your wives and daughters,
And by the ills they dread:
Drive deep that good *Secession* steel
Right through the Monster's head.

This serpent Abolition,
Has been coiling on for years—
We have reasoned, we have threatened,
We have begged almost with tears.
Now, away, away with Union,
Since on our own Southern soil,
The only *Union* left for us,
Is an *Anaconda's coil.*

Brave little South Carolina
Will strike the self-same blow,
And Florida and Georgia,
And Mississippi too,
And Arkansaw, and Texas,
And at the death I ween,
The head will fall beneath the blows
Of all the brave *Fifteen.*

In this our day of trial,
Let feuds and factions cease,
Until above this howling storm
We see the sign of Peace:
Let Southern men like brothers,
In solid phalanx stand,
And poise their spears and lock their shields,
From insult and from injury,
Has turned to scorn and hate;
And the *banner of Secession*
To-day we lift on high,
Resolved beneath that glorious flag
To conquer or to die.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

Mr Bagby's Letter.

[We promised our readers the following letter several weeks ago, but other matters pressing themselves upon us we have been compelled to omit it until the present. Some parts of it are a little out of date; but age has only served to strengthen the writer's arguments, which are almost as applicable to North Carolina as Virginia readers.

ED. PLAINDEALER.]

WASHINGTON, December, 1860.

In the midst of the excitement and distraction which now reigns supreme in the Federal City, I find it quite impossible to write a studied editorial. May I not so far presume upon the good nature of my readers of the Messenger as to offer them a hurried letter in place of a labored article? It is the best I can do.

South Carolina, true to her brave Huguenot blood, has fulfilled her promise. She is no longer a member of the Republic. Exercising the unquestioned right of a sovereign State, she has judged the measure of her wrongs and the method of redress. With eminent wisdom, she has refused to wait until the Abolition despots of the North have equipped their hostility with the armed power of the government. Her Declaration of Independence has been pronounced; she is free. Abolitionism, pledged in the language of Lincoln, to "place the government actively on the side of freedom," and thus to ensure "the ultimate extinction of slavery," cannot now invoke the authority of law in carrying out its odious designs in South Carolina. She has thrown off the Federal yoke in good time. Any further aggression, covert or overt, will be met as a declaration of war against an independent State, and repelled accordingly.

As yet, South Carolina stands solitary and alone, the incarnation of heroic courage and devoted patriotism. But she will not be long so. Other States, as proud, as brave, as resentful as herself, Before the month of January ends, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, will stand side by side with their brave and beautiful sister, South Carolina. Georgia cannot long refuse to close the only gap in this gallant phalanx. Other States will follow. Texas cannot be kept back. North Carolina will join the ranks. So will Arkansas. So will Tennessee.

What will the border slave States do? What position will Virginia take?

I will answer this position out of my own heart—for that which is moving there, is that which is moving in the heart of every son of Virginia. By the life Virginia gave me, I know and I swear that our noble Mother will not be recreant to her fame, to her unsullied honor. Never, never, never, will she consent to the shame, the infamy, the everlasting disgrace of joining the Abolitionists. It is not among the possibilities for Virginia to play the deserter—to sneak away from her friends and to creep abased and trembling into the camp of her enemies. God reserves many and great humiliations for proud nations, but he has not decreed this to Virginia. As long as the stars shine in heaven, she will array herself on the side of the Southern Confederacy. And as she goes, so will all the border States go. I cannot doubt that the Southern Republic will contain every one of the fifteen slave States.

But, *when* will Virginia act? This is a question of the utmost importance. Let us see what reply ought to be made to it.

The Tribune of yesterday stated in the most positive terms that Lincoln "is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories." Add to this the announcement made two days ago in the Springfield Journal (Lincoln's organ) that "South Carolina cannot dissolve the Union, that armed secession is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards;" and we have, beyond all chance of mistake, a declaration of war, of the worst of all wars, of civil war.

How shall this civil war be averted? There cannot be two opinions as to the proper, nay, the only method. The slave States must be instantly and compactly united. How united? Not by some States going out and others staying in, and contenting themselves with saying there shall be no coercion. At a time like the present, when the strongest passions that rage in the human breast are being aroused in every corner of the land, both at the North and the South, a shilly-shally, yea-nay, irresolute, would-be-mediator policy will not be tolerated. It is absurd to talk of such a policy. It would be useless, and, (considering Virginia's position) base to adopt it. The border States *must* take sides. Whosoever is not *for* the South now, is *against* the South. The Richmond Enquirer has taken the true ground. Virginia and Maryland must be out of the Union before the 4th of March, 1861. Lincoln must never take his seat in Washington, even if Gov. Wise and his Minute men have to take the place by storm.

But there will be no need of this, if Virginia goes out promptly. She will carry with her all the border States, and the solid front thus presented to Lincoln and his Wide-Awakes will, I am well pursuaded, be the best guarantee against civil war that can be devised. The drift of events will necessitate this course on the part of Virginia. Let us stop at once this pitiable nonsense of calling secession cowardice and urging the South to invade the North. A year ago, South Carolina tried the plan of conference and co-operation. Any man who remembers the answer Virginia gave to Commissioner Memminger, believed that the time had come for other conference. Satisfied that the time had come to *act*, and not to talk, she took the only course which a State, acting in her sovereign capacity could take. Of course all the other Southern States are taking—the course the original Thirteen took when they came into the Union—the course Virginia if she has a particle of State pride will take when she goes out of the Union—the course of separate State action. She discharged her Federal agent and resumed the power delegated to that agent. How else could she act? "Fight in the in the Union?" This is a contradiction in terms. The only possible mode of fighting in the Union is done at the ballot-box. That fighting has already been done. And now we are asked by the very men who deemed Lincoln's election no cause for disturbing the public peace; who would never have opened their mouths if South Carolina had not acted; who would have advocated coercion as strenuously as Wade, or that dog, Andy Johnson advocated it, if the Gulf States had not joined South Carolina; and who have racked their brains for expedients to delay, retard, and finally to put down Southern resistance;—we are asked by these very men (out-Heroding Herod, in their anxiety to cover up their nefarious designs to invade the North) Because they have been insulted (they never thought we had been insulted—until lately,) we must cut our own throats! The trick is too transparent. I doubt not there were Tories in the Revolution who thought the Colonies ought to invade great Britain!

No. The time for conference and cooperation was last fall, when Providence (using John Brown as an instrument) sought to open our eyes to the real nature and extent of Northern hostility to the institution of slavery. Had we then consented to South Carolina's noble and generous proposal, all the South would have united with us in convention; and that convention would have laid down this as an *ultimatum*—that the election of a purely sectional candidate would be deemed a just and sufficient cause for instant dissolution. And no candidate would ever have been elected. But while the blood of her murdered sons was still crying from the soil; while the bells of Northern churches were tolling out Northern sympathy for the assassins who had paid the too lenient penalty of their hideous crimes; while the whole State bristled with bayonets—not because of the wretches who had been already hung, but because the North had espoused their cause and justified their crimes,—in the midst of all this Virginia sent back the Commissioner of South Carolina—sent him back empty handed—sent him back with an insult to his State—sent him back with proof that either our armed array was all a farce or that we lied in saying that the state of public affairs did not demand the calling of a Southern Conference—sent him back with the amplest justification of every Northern sneer and taunt at the "Virginia Panic."

And now, when events have proved that a Southern Conference was necessary, and while we are in the very act of asking for that Conference—we look around and abuse South Carolina! We call South Carolina to a position we are seeking Conference with are doing. This is the very idiocy of weakness—the infancy of error, which it has neither the manliness to own nor the ability to defend, even with plausible sophistry, it seeks its own shame by every attempt to conceal it. Imploring an alliance with the Gulf States, it discovers a stupid ingenuity in aiming rude blows at South Carolina, (already wronged,) which fall on the heads of its desired allies. Clamorous for a Convention of the Northern as well as the Southern States, it publishes the statistics of Northern superiority, and then threatens an invasion of the North determined to have the full of every cent's worth of the public property, it advocates a scheme to ensure the destruction of nine-tenths of Southern men who are ready to receive the half of that property. The house is surrounded with armed burglars, and it is distressed to know what will become of the hog pen—the capitol at Washington. It brings in a long account of the value of a navy, which the recent invention of iron-clad ships has rendered almost worthless, and evinces no anxiety to rescue the soil of the South, rich to untold billions in fertility, from the despoiling hand of the man who will control that navy. It is suddenly eager about the Territories; and not six weeks ago "there was nothing practicable in the Territorial question," for "not one of them was fitted to slave labor."

But it is tiresome, it is sickening, to dwell on these ridiculous and blundering efforts to delay action in Virginia. It is folly to talk about general Conventions of any sort, Southern or national. We must act. We must act so as to prevent civil war, if possible; and if not possible, to meet it as formidably as may be. This can be done certainly, (and in no other way,) by the secession of Virginia at the earliest day. I shall not urge this. The course of affairs will be an argument more imperative than any I could use.

Before closing, I must notice the significant fact, that every appeal of (I will not say the submissionists—Virginians do not submit—those who do are not Virginians—they are bastard dastards)—every appeal of the Delayers has been addressed not to the courage or the honor of Virginians, but to their fears and their love of money.

A point, supposed to be very strong, is made about the reopening of the African slave trade. I have it in my power to state, upon the authority of leading men in every one of the Gulf States, that in order to dissipate all suspicions on this score, they are willing, and their people are willing, to incorporate in the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy a provision against this trade. Can Virginians ask more?

Another point is this: "We in Virginia, shall be in constant danger of invasion of an army of fifty thousand men, and this danger will cause people to sell off their slaves; and so Virginia will be a free State in fifteen years." As to the invasion, it makes not the slightest difference whether fifty thousand or fifty million of Northern soldiers come into Virginia. They will perish miserably, the whole of them. They may drive us to the mountains; but out of the mountains, few, precious few, will come to answer. A statesman as well as a scientist, he discusses this question in a letter to Bishop Otey, and says:

"Another argument, which is fallacious, and which provokes aggression on one side, divided counels on the other, and helps to bring the Union into danger, is in relation to the institution of slavery. 'Annul the provisions of the Constitution; dissolve the Union, and what security has the Southern slaveholder against the running off of his negroes by Northern abolitionists?' For the matter of this argument—the trials, the fearful trials of separation having been endured and peace conquered—I answer, Greater security far greater than he has at any time enjoyed during these thirty years. The South would say, in such a case, to the North: If you wish to trade with us on fair and friendly terms, you must fulfil the relations and duties of friends and neighbors. We will make no treaty to establish any commercial relations with you until you agree not only to let our slaves alone, but pledge yourselves also to deliver up the fugitives. Would not that, think you, be guarantee enough to the Southern master that he should thenceforth remain in the quiet possession and peaceful enjoyment of his property?

"Cuba is near by. The trade and intercourse of the North with Cuba are frequent and great. But was there ever found a northern fanatic rash enough to use the privileges of this intercourse as a cloak under which to tamper with the slaves of Cuba? Never. Why? Simply because such interference would immediately bring down upon Northern commerce restrictions grievous to be borne.

"But all this security, and more; all these advantages, and greater, may be obtained in the Union.

"The power which dissolution of the Union would give the South to injure the North by means of her commercial policy, her navigation laws, &c., is mighty. I would, if I could, ring this fact with trumpets into the ears of the solid men of traffic there."

I cannot agree with him that "all this security may be obtained in the Union." Quite the reverse. This security, we find after long trial, cannot be obtained in the Union; and therefore break it up. So long as we are in the Union, the North feels a family interest in all that pertains to the government; thinks it has a right to interfere with slavery, and exercises that right, although we deny it. Disclaiming any intention to molest slavery in the States, the North fought the last battle on the distinct ground of a right to prohibit slavery in the Territories. And Lincoln has just declared his sweet purpose to prohibit forever and everywhere the extension of slavery. If the North will not molest slavery in the States while the Union lasts, is it not reasonable to suppose that she will feel still less inclined to molest it when we are a foreign nation, and when that molestation will inevitably be followed by the destruction of valuable commercial treaties? To my mind it is as clear as the sun at noonday, that the North is not going to shed its blood and waste its treasure for the sake of negroes belonging to a foreign people. She loves the negro with no such love as that. Because we separate, we are not going all to turn hogs and madmen. On the contrary, separation will secure peace if anything will. We have exhausted every expedient. We are obliged to decide. There is absolutely no other course left to us.

I look upon the Union as a spinal column. Take away one joint, and life is as certainly destroyed as if the whole had been taken away. A new column may be formed, but it must be in a new body. One of the joints of our column is gone. South Carolina is out. The Union is destroyed beyond the reach of remedy.