# HILLSBOROUGH PLAINDEALER.

Reconstruction is talked about, ere dissolution is complete. For the present, we have enough to do in preparing ourselves for the fight, which is not only inevitable, but in my judgment, desirable. Only by a number of good, hard-fought battles will we ever get rid of the black, bad blood in the veins of both sections. The north contemns us, and we hate the North. A fair fight will give us a better opinion of each other. We will never be satisfied to respect each other until we do fight. This is a hard saying; but it is the truth. When the fight is over, which we make friends, we will be friends indeed, and the peace will be lasting; for it will be founded on the only solid basis, mutual respect and wholesome fear of one another.

As to the reconstruction, I have but a single suggestion to offer. Lopping off New England will not answer. New England is no worse than Ohio and much of the Northwest. It is not as bad as New York city, with Greeley and Beecher—not as dangerous. We cannot unite with the States that contain the diseased brain of Seward and the accursed bones of John Brown. New Jersey has been the truest to us, of all the North. Pennsylvania would be valuable as a barrier. But regarding free society as destined inevitably to agrarianism and anarchy, we must detach ourselves at any cost from contact with every community infected with this social poison. The Union having proved a failure, as a means of harmonizing a mixed society; we owe it to humanity, and more particularly to those who are to come after us in the South, to give the two forms of society a full and fair trial in separate and distinct Republics, each having its special line of expansion and its own mode of developments. It seems to me that Providence has ordained that a grand experiment of two different civilizations, destined to widely different results, should be made before the eyes of the whole world. Side by side, they will grow, flourish, and decay—a lesson, in their progress, deep as hell, which will serve to guide mankind aright throughout the unknown cycle allotted to the human race on earth. I have thought that but in this way and this alone, the great problem of African and the still greater problem of reconciling labor and capital will be solved. But we may not look into the depths of the future. Enough for us if we may do our part, at whatever personal sacrifice, to secure for our children a free government unfettered by that social vice which all experience and all logic combine to prove fatal to government of any kind. The young men now coming on the stage of Southern life and action, owe it to themselves to demand of us, who are shaping the destiny of our country, to leave them a pure slaveholding Republic. They should make the demand imperiously. They should force us to secure them against the possibility of agrarianism. All government, and every form of society have their evils. They are unavoidable. But this evil we can avoid. If we are unwilling to avoid it, we ought to be compelled to avoid it. It is a sacred, solemn duty which we owe to posterity and humanity.

I know I shall be censured for what I have said about war between the hostile sections. I abhor the shedding of blood as much as any man, but I am no sentimentalist. I know that oftentimes the raging fever. But the part of Virginia from the Union, will arrest civil war. Yet, to every considerate mind, civil war, with all its horrors, is as nothing compared to the infamy, the nearer and infinitely more desperate strife which awaits us, if we submit to Lincoln's authority. Have the Southern people forgotten that Moorish legend which relates how a band of noble knights, closely beseiged in a great castle full of treasure, and having exhausted their store of iron and lead, were forced to mould the precious metals into bullets and balls wherewith to fight the besiegers? Then says the chronicler, (whose words I do not now remember exactly, though I quote his precise ideas,) then ensued a woeful, shameful sight. The balls of silver and of gold, as they ploughed up the ground, were sought for amain by the brave army, which left the ranks of battle and ran in haste to scramble for the precious balls, and to fight over them unto the death of their own fellows. Yes, far worse than this. The golden balls piercing the hearts of their comrades, and they falling dead, their companions and brothers in arms set upon their poor bodies with swords and cruelly cut them open, to get the deadly baubles. Thus what showers of iron and lead could not effect, was done by a few ounces of shining dross. The brave army of besiegers were corrupted in its own midst, and destroyed not their enemy but themselves.

Let the Southern people apply this story to the golden offices which Lincoln will bestow upon our submissionists, if we permit him to come into power, and the moral is too obvious.

Virginia is tardy in her movements, not because she has lost her olden spirit, her well tried valor, but because she has been indeed half stupified by the pestilence of free soil principles. Other States have exhibited prompter action and quicker resentment, only because they were beyond the reach of this social malaria. Virginia is awaking from her stupor. The mists are clearing from her eyes. She is beginning to see that the hope of peace in the Union was but the dream of an unhealthy slumber, which would have proved fatal if she had not been forcibly awakened. She will soon thank her Southern sisters for what at first seemed rude haste, rough treatment, and unfriendly precipitation. She will be glad that they "dragged" her by main strength out of the Upas-Valley of destruction. The moment she is convinced, all is safe—the Southern Confederacy is a fixed fact.

Let us by all means have this glorious Confederacy. Let us achieve a Revolution worthy of our patriot fathers. Let us throw off a tyranny infinitely more hideous than that of George the Third. Let us tear from the national flag the fifteen stars which the despots of the North have attempted to sully with the imputation of barbarism. Let us give these stars a double brilliancy by forming them into a cross—the Southern Cross—emblem of that pure and holy religion which has been reviled, trampled and spit upon in the interest of Abolitionism. Under this sacred banner, under this Southern Cross, which symbolizes the holiness of our cause, and points the way our march of empire tends—under this sublime banner, let us fight for our honor, for our rights, for our homes; let us fight for our wives, our children, and our sires, whom the mercenary hordes of the North would fain deliver over to the sword, if the invader and the pike of the negro insurrectionist.

And since the times, the cause, the soil, demand an intrepid and sagacious leader; a man tried and proved alike on the field of battle and in the halls of legislation; let us give our banner and entrust our cause to the hands of that great soldier and statesman, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. My word for it, he will prove a leader worthy of the cause and of every part of the Southern Confederacy. And when this consummation, so devoutly wished, is accomplished, when the four-fold thunder of the tramp of Virginia's legion is heard on the north bank of the Potomac; when the city that rests on Southern soil, and bears the name of Virginia's best and greatest son, is rescued from the polluting grasp of the Abolition invader—when this has come to pass, then indeed may I, with some confidence, do what I cannot do now, wish the readers of the Messenger, and the whole united South, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

G. W. B.

### WASHINGTON PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following is a list of delegates to the Conference which assembled at Washington on the 4th instant:

FREE STATES.

NEW YORK.

David Dudley Field, Addison Gardner,
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Greene C. Bronson,
James S. Wadsworth, Wm. E. Dodge,
James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James,
Erastus Corning.

NEW JERSEY.

Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom,
Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson,
Joseph K. Randolph, Fred. T. Frelinghuysen,
Lodman M. Price, Thomas J. Stryker,
William C. Alexander.

OHIO.

Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Ewing,
S. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck,
V. Harlon, Buben Hitchcock,
F. T. Backus.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. M. Meredith, Thomas White,
James Pollock, David Wilmot,
Thomas E. Franklin, Andrew W. Loomis,
William McKennan.

RHODE ISLAND.

Chief Justice Ames, Alexander Duncan,
Ex-Governor Hoppin, George H. Browne,
S. S. Arnold.

SLAVE STATES.

DELAWARE.

George B. Rodney, Daniel M. Bates,
John W. Houston, H. Ridgeley,
William Cannon.

KENTUCKY.

James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell,
Ex-Gov. Morehead, Wm. O. Butler,
James Guthrie, Charles A. Wickliffe.

MARYLAND.

Reverdy Johnson, Augustus W. Bradford,
Wm. S. Goldsborough, John W. Griesfield,
J. Dixon Roman.

MISSOURI.

Waldo P. Johnson, John Hough,
Col. Doniphan, Judge Buckner,
John D. Coulter.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thomas Ruffin, George Davis,
John M. Morehead, David S. Reid,
D. M. Barringer.

TENNESSEE.

Robert J. McKinney, A. O. W. Patton,
Samuel Milligan, Alvin S. Cullom,
J. N. Anderson, Wm. P. Hickerson,
Robert L. Caruthers, George W. Jones,
Thomas Martin, F. K. Zollicoffer,
John Tyler, [illegible]
James A. Seddon, Wm. C. Rives,
John W. Brockenbrough.

### THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier suggests the following as the outlines of the government of the Southern Confederacy:

The Congress should consist of delegates chosen by the Legislatures of the several States. The number of delegates should depend upon the amount of population, provided that no State shall send less than five nor more than twelve delegates.

These delegates should be chosen for five years, but the manner of choice should be so arranged as that each State should chose at least one delegate for every year. Thus securing the advantages of a perpetually running body.

To the Congress should be granted the same substantial powers as are now vested in the federal Congress, except that the right to levy duties should be limited to an ad valorem tax of five per cent. in the time of peace; in the time of war unlimited.

The President should be chosen from among the members of Congress for the term of five years. The State whose delegate shall thus be elected should elect another to serve out his unexpired term. The President should not be re-eligible until after the expiration of five years. The President of the Congress to be a coalition Vice President.

As the Congress consists of but one House, the President should have an unqualified veto upon any act of Congress, and no bill thus vetoed should be introduced into Congress during that session.

The President, with the delegates from each State who stands first on the roll, should constitute an executive council, to which should be referred all appointments to offices, and removals, all treaties, and other functions which usually occupy executive councils in other States.

It is not expedient that the Congress should have exclusive jurisdiction over any territory whatsoever. Forts, arsenals, &c., should be governed by the laws of the States in which they are found, and care should be taken that the federal forces should never be regarded by any of the States in the light of inimical powers.

POLICY OF LINCOLN.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: "Lincoln has written conciliatory letters here. So says the telegraph this morning. Now I *know* this to be a Republican lie, to influence the Virginia election. The Herald's Springfield correspondent in yesterday's paper, says emphatically that there is to be no compromise. * * * I have it from the best authority, that John Sherman says the object of his party is to *coerce* the border States into the Abolition Union and then to *whip* the Gulf States in."

Tom and Ned were telling over their travels, when Tom asked Ned—

"Was you ever in Greece?"

"No, but I fell into a thundering big tub of molasses, if you call that anything."

### Why Don't You Advertise.

Our business men could do much toward sustaining a paper by encouraging it with their advertising patronage. Advertising will pay. Ask those who have encouraged us, in this particular. Ask Mr. Farthing if the Plaindealer did not bring in the shillings and measures. Ask Mr. Newman if it did not help him sell confectioneries and oysters? Ask him if it did not aid him in recovering his cows? Ask any one who has fairly tried the Plaindealer if advertising is beneficial to the advertiser? The Plaindealer cannot "kill and make alive," but it can make loafers *sick* out of the editor's sanctum, and find *work* for dry goods, groceries, and the products of the dairy, when written notices only cause merriment to Mr. Tinkem's school boys.


# Hillsborough Plaindealer.

HILLSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1861.


**Fair Warning.—Two Dollars** Will pay a year's subscription to the Plaindealer, provided it reaches us before the adjournment of the next County Court. We need money badly, and must have it to carry on our business. We owe money for labor performed in our office, and we owe the Paper-maker; his bill must be paid before we can obtain another supply. We are nearly out of paper, and unless some of our friends come forward and pay their subscriptions, we will be compelled to disappoint all of our readers. We started this paper without money, and as we have stated before, we were dependent on advance payments to carry it on; but we have collected but little more than enough to keep us in bread while we have been printing it. In order to let our friends see what they were subscribing for, we promised to charge no one more than two dollars until we gave them fair warning. We now give them fair notice that after the adjournment of February court our terms will be rigidly adhered to, and after that time no subscription will be considered in advance unless two dollars accompany the order, and furthermore, two dollars and a half will be demanded for all subscriptions remaining unpaid after the above mentioned time. So you see, friends, it is to your interest to comply with our reasonable and just demand, and we hope you will attend to it immediately.

☞ The indisposition of the editor, and the late hour at which we procured a supply of paper, will, we hope, be a sufficient apology for our delay in publishing, and for the scarcity of editorial matter in this number.

### The Standard's Correspondent, "Orange," Col. H. B. Guthrie, &c.

As a general thing we cannot afford to spare time and space to correct the misrepresentations of anonymous scribblers, who choose to attack us in that cowardly manner, but our readers must pardon us this time, and hereafter we will answer such contemptible bipeds in another way. It is not exactly right, we know, to charge a man with lieing in a public newspaper, but to do so and withhold one's real name, is, to say the least, dishonest and cowardly in a superlative degree.

He says: "I see none [illegible] rected one of the Plaindealer's falsehoods upon yourself. If you will allow me I will correct that plain editor in another of his plain falsehoods upon Col. Guthrie." We have never written a falsehood concerning the Standard or its editor, and therefore that editor has never been troubled to correct. That is all we have to say at present about the first clause of the charge made by "Orange." Nor should we notice the second, or any other charge so cowardly made, that carries the handwriting of a blackguard so visible upon its face, but for the bold hunter he throws down to us in his concluding paragraph, namely: "If the Plaindealer will give the name of any citizen who informed him that Col. Guthrie had any interest in the memorial which he introduced, we will readily pardon him," &c. This, and this only is what induces us to notice "Orange." We do not wish any person to be suspected for our fault, and therefore we tell him that we charged Col. Guthrie with introducing "a resolution to exempt from taxation a livery stable in which he is peculiarly interested," UPON OUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY, and furthermore, for the facts in the case we are partially indebted to no less a personage than *Col. Guthrie himself!* So much for the second clause of the charge made by the Standard's cowardly correspondent.

Now let us make a charge against Orange. He says—"Our Sheriff collected a tax from Mr. Bishop improperly," &c. That is a false charge, and we are inclined to think "Orange" knew it was false when he penned it. If he wished to do justice and obtain the same for his friend Col. Guthrie, he should stick to the truth, and be more careful with his words.

We have been appealed to, from another source, we presume, to set Col. Guthrie right before the public. We replied, and we say again, we have no disposition to do injustice to Col. G., or any person living; whenever we do so we will cheerfully make the [illegible], we presume we have done that gentleman no injustice, or we should have heard from him.

In conclusion we ask pardon of our readers for occupying so much space about such a small matter, and will only add that we have not the slightest idea who "Orange" is. We shall not notice the *thing* again unless his real name is known to us; but if he feels aggrieved by anything he sees in the Plaindealer, we will give him satisfaction whenever called upon, provided he can satisfy us that he belongs to the human family, and has no scars upon his back.

☞ Complaints have reached us that the Plaindealer does not reach subscribers at Orange Factory, South Lowell, Flat River, Round Hill and Red Mountain. We know we mail them carefully. Whose fault is it that they do not reach their destination? If those interested will help us to answer this question [illegible] with him.

### Bogus Letters.

The Raleigh Standard attempts to whip us over the State Journal's shoulders. We protest against this. We stand in our own shoes, and hold ourselves responsible for all we say. If the Standard "wishes to assail us let him do so in a direct and manly way." He should define his position before he resorts to personalities.

Some two or three weeks ago we stated our belief that one-half of the commendatory letters of the Standard's course, published in that paper, were manufactured by the editor or came from the Opposition. We still believe it, and are strengthened in that belief by the concurrence of every Democrat in this section with whom we have conversed. The Opposition believe it too. It is very generally believed and often remarked in Orange. If the Standard were to deny it, with its reputation staring our people in the face, we do not think the reverse would be believed. Our people have less confidence in the Standard now than at any former period.

We said we had caught the Standard, and we say so yet. Every reader of that paper in this county believes that its editor *did try* to palm off the extract from a "Christian gentleman and a life-long Democrat of Orange," as the sentiments of Gen. Joseph Allison. We were authorized to say that if that gentleman, and he answers the Standard's description exactly, did write it, it was written several years ago, and that he does not endorse the course of that paper now.

A JUST TRIBUTE.—Recently when the House of Commons were engaged in selecting Commissioners to Washington, the name of Hon. E. G. Reade was stricken out, whereupon, a motion to strike out all the names was made, and Mr. Wilkerson, a representative from Person said "he was not in the House when this subject came up yesterday, but he had learned from members that the name of Mr. Reade, of his county, had been stricken out, and as the House had thought proper to strike out his name, he hoped the motion to strike out all the names would prevail. He said he would take this occasion to say, there was no man in the State, in whose hands he would be more willing to trust the honor and welfare of North Carolina, than Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person. There was no better man or truer patriot in the State, in the South, or in the Union."

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The Petersburg Express of yesterday gives partial returns from a dozen or more counties and says:—"It will be seen, that so far, the Union men largely preponderate. The State is a very large one, and the greater portion of it is yet to hear from. It is impossible to say how she has cast her vote."

[illegible] of the Republic of South Carolina. We published a description of this flag last week, copied from the Mercury, we believe. It must be beautiful, and our sincere prayer is that it may long wave over an independent and free people.

We are indebted to Edward Cantwell, Esq., for the Report of the Finance Committee, together with the Revenue Bill, now under consideration in the House of Commons. We may perhaps speak of them next week. They arrived just as we were going to press.

We take this occasion to call the reader's attention to the advertisement, in another column, of a new book entitled "Cantwell's Law Practice." From the reputation of the author, and judging also from another work he has published, we should suppose that it was a most excellent and useful book. Price $5. Address Ed. Cantwell, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Thanks to Hon. L. O'B. Branch for a pamphlet copy of the Speech of Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio, on the State of the Union.

*Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senators Wigfall and others have telegraphed to Montgomery urging Alexander Hamilton Stephens for President of the Provisional Southern Confederacy, in order to conciliate the Conservatives.

*A Rumor.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—There is a flying report that fighting has commenced at Pensacola, in consequence of the *Brooklyn's* attempt to land troops at Fort Pickens, but it needs confirmation.

*Black to be Nominated for the Supreme Court.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Black, late Attorney General, will be nominated by the President as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to supply vacancy created by the death of the late Judge Peter V. Daniel.

*The Border States Convention.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Border States Convention met here to-day and sat with closed doors. It is stated that Ex-President Tyler will be chosen President.

*More Senators Withdrawn.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, Senators from Louisiana, after some well-timed remarks, withdrew from the Senate to-day.

*A Revenue Cutter Surrendered.*

MOBILE, Feb. 4.—The Revenue Cutter, Cass, has been surrendered to the Alabama authorities.

*Texas Legislature.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—The Legislature of Texas have legalized the call of the Convention under the Bill of Rights.

GOV. LETCHER'S FUNERAL.—The Neural services of the late Gov. Letcher of Kentucky took place on the 29th ult., and were of the most imposing and impressive character. The Legislature adjourned and paid the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

### LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

CORPORATION ELECTION.—An election was held in this place, on Saturday last, for Magistrate-of-Police, Commissioners, and Town Constable, for the corporation of Hillsborough.

A. C. Murdock, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Magistrate-of-Police, receiving 66 votes. As "Uncle Andy" was indisposed and at home, no one else was voted for. Mr. M. should feel proud of this vote. May he be a terror to evil doers, "every time."

The following gentlemen were voted for as Commissioners; none of them were candidates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Webb, | 61 |
| George Laws, | 61 |
| Lemuel Lynch, | 58 |
| James Y. Whitted, | 57 |
| H. C. Stroud, | 53 |
| Robert Fawcett, | 52 |
| James C. Turrentine, | 38 |
| Wm. F. Strayhorn, | 33 |
| A. W. Hedgepeth, | 18 |
| Josiah Turner, Jr., | 3 |
| John Cheek, | 2 |
| John M. Wolfe, | 2 |
| Wm. J. Strudwick, | 1 |
| Israel Turner, | 1 |
| D. D. Phillips, | 1 |

The first-named seven were elected. Messrs. Turrentine and Stroud were members of the retiring Board.

Mr. B. Cheek was elected Town Constable without opposition.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—This excellent institution commences the session of 1861 to-day. We have seen no estimate of the number of Cadets to be present at the re-opening, but should judge from the number of grey uniforms on our streets, that most of the old scholars had returned. We see also many youthful strange faces, which lead us to suppose that Col. Tew's prospects for a large school are brighter than at the opening of any previous session—a surest sign that both he and his assistants are popular with the cadets, and that their efforts to impart their system of education are known and appreciated by parents and guardians.

GARDENING.—As soon as the winter breaks up our citizens may commence their gardens. And when they desire to procure Seeds, they can find them fresh and genuine at Messrs. Webb & Dickson's Drug Store. They obtained their seed of Landreth, and by purchasing at the Drug Store, you may rely on getting the best in the market.

☞ Read the Law Card of George M. Duskin, Esq., in another column. Mr. D. is perfectly reliable, is very successful and punctual, and will attend promptly to business placed in his hands. Academy, Orange county, N. C., (four miles north of this place,) has been discontinued.

For the Hillsborough Plaindealer.

TO ORANGE UNION MEN.

Union men say that Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM and Capt. JOHN BERRY can and ought to represent Orange County in the approaching Convention.

UNION VOTERS.

A SOUTHERN RIVAL TO LYNN.—Thomasville, a little town in this State, bids fair, according to the papers, to become the rival of Lynn, the great shoe manufacturing town of New England. It already boasts of several extensive establishments where shoes of a quality in no respect inferior to those made North, are manufactured in large quantities.

☞ The Iredell Express states that two distinct shocks of an earthquake was felt at Morganton recently. The citizens were much alarmed. The same shocks, as we learn from the Carolinian, were felt at Franklin.

☞ Hon. George E. Badger and Henry W. Miller and Wm. W. Holden, Esqrs., are proposed as candidates for the Convention in Wake county.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CASWELL.

A large portion of the citizens of Caswell county, assembled in the Court House in Yanceyville, on Tuesday the 22d of January, for the purpose of passing resolutions expressing of their views on the affairs now agitating and threatening the country. The meeting was called to order by Capt. John A. Graves, who moved that General Thomas W. Graves be appointed Chairman. The motion was unanimously adopted, and Gen. Graves, in taking the Chair, explained the object of the meeting in a few happy and well conceived remarks.

On motion of Capt. Graves, Messrs. Anderson Willis and T. J. Brown, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting, John Cobb, Yancey Jones, Sidney S. Lee, Phillip Hornett and H. F. Adkins.

During the absence of the committee on resolutions, a committee was appointed to request John W. Graves, Esq., to address the meeting, and give us his views of Federal affairs. The committee returned, having Mr. Graves with them, who entertained the meeting with an interesting address, in kindness and unity and strong Southern feeling, and urging prompt action. The warm applause of the audience, and the gentleman that his effort was received with great satisfaction, notwithstanding his remarks were favorable to the right of the South to resist and the propriety of using it, caused T. J. Brown, one of the secretaries, to request Graves having finished his address, the committee, through their Chairman, John Cobb, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas a portion of the citizens of Caswell county, believing that a troublesome crisis is found and upon us, and that fearful dangers are rapidly accumulating and becoming vastly more momentous and imminent every day, deem it to be our duty again to express our views, that our position may be clearly understood, especially by our legislators,

Therefore be it resolved—

1st That we are not prepared on any means willing to submit, and be ruled, controlled and governed, by a Black Republican administration; administering the government under the Constitution