

# The Raleigh Register

VOL. LIX.

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 31 1860

NO. 44

## The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

NOMINEES OF THE UNION CONVENTION:

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**ED. EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

**The only National candidates for President & Vice-President in the United States.**

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT

For the State at Large:

HON. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.

DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

Districts:

1st District J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.

2nd do CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.

3rd do O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.

4th do L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.

5th do ALFRED G. POSTER, of Rowan.

6th do HENRY WALKER, of Davidson.

7th do W. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.

8th do COL. B. S. GAITHER, of Burke.

THE DAY IS AT HAND.

By the time this paper reaches a portion of our subscribers, the day will have arrived on which the existence of this government will be subjected to the most severe test it has ever encountered since its foundation by our fathers. It cannot be disguised that the most appalling danger threatens our institutions, and it is the part of manliness and prudence to look it full in the face and see if it may not be averted. At the North we see a thoroughly sectional candidate for the Presidency, whose success will be regarded as the triumph of a "higher law" over the constitutional rights of a portion of the Confederacy. At the South we see an equally sectional candidate for the Presidency, whose friends, knowing that his election is an utter impossibility, are prepared to dissolve the Union if he is beaten by his Northern competitor. Were the contest confined to the above mentioned competitors for the Presidency, then would the case of our country be desperate indeed. But, thank God, this is not the case. Thank God, there is in the field a Constitutional, a National, a Union Ticket, the success of which would be hailed with unpeppable joy by every man who loves his country and the Union which has made it prosperous, happy and great. There is not a man in this wide land, unless he be a Black Republican, or a Southern Fire-Eating Disunionist, who would not rejoice at the success of the Presidential ticket of Bell and Everett. Could the future be peered into so as to ascertain, beyond a doubt, that this ticket would be successful, what a shout of joy and thanksgiving and praise would ascend to Heaven from millions of patriotic hearts. But, countrymen, though it may not be for us to see the future, we may, under the Providence of God, so work as to shape its results. We may elect John Bell to the Presidency, or failing to do that, we may give to him such a large conservative vote as will prevent any attack upon the Constitution and the Union, either by Black Republicans or Southern Disunionists. We called attention in our last issue to the foregoing appeal of the *Enquirer*. We again call attention to it, and ask the voters of the State to ponder it well, as the position of the Breckinridge party of Virginia in the contingency of Lincoln's election. Friends of the Old Dominion are willing to join in the pledge to ditch your proud old State on to the car of the Cotton States, and thus involve her with them in the vortex of disunion and civil war? Answer this question at the polls. If the vote of the State is cast for Breckinridge, it will be taken by the cotton States as her decision in favor of disunion.

From the Richmond *Enquirer*, Oct. 15.  
"Virginia can no more prevent the dissolution of this Union after Lincoln's election, than she can prevent that election. She will be powerless to prevent civil war, with all its attendant horrors. Any one of the Southern States can, and some of them will, involve the whole country, North as well as South, in the internecine strife of a bloody and desolating civil war. VIRGINIA WILL BY A MAJORITY OF HER PEOPLE DECIDE UPON RESISTANCE, while a large minority may desire to postpone resistance for the 'sovereign act,' but hitherto as she is to the Southern States, she will be dragged into a common destiny with them, no matter what may be the desire of the people. WE BELIEVE THAT A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, IF THE OPPORTUNITY OF A STATE CONVENTION WAS ALLOWED THEM, WOULD VOTE FOR IMMEDIATE RESISTANCE and for a common destiny with the Southern States, and with this belief, WE WOULD ADVISE THE SLAVE STATES NOT TO HESITATE TO STRIKE AN EARLY BLOW FROM FEAR THAT VIRGINIA MAY HESITATE IN HER DUTY TO THE SOUTH."

There is no State in the Union more so for Bell, than the State of Virginia. Every sign indicates that Bell must carry the Old Dominion. In the first place, Bell is strong in the State. In the second place, Douglas will receive at least fifteen thousand votes in the State; and in the third, recent elections have proved that the Constitutional Union sentiment is growing every day in Virginia. We take the following paragraphs from the Richmond *Whig*:

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We'll let us see how the result of the late elections stands, as far as heard from, compared with the result in the Presidential election of 1856. In the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Cumberland, the Breckinridge loss is 119; in the county of Amelia and Nottoway, the Breckinridge loss is 237; and in the county of Fluvanna, the Breckinridge gain is 23. The matter then stands thus:

Breckinridge Loss:  
Chesterfield District, 119  
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Total, Breckinridge loss, 923

Thus, it will be seen, that in six Eastern counties—all of them Democratic counties in 1856—Breckinridge's loss, compared with Buchanan, is 923.

But, when we consider what is a well known fact, and an admitted fact, that Nash received less than 500 votes that will be given to Bell—and, perhaps, a larger number—it is clear that the actual Breckinridge loss, in the six counties referred to, falls but little short of 1,500—or 250 to the county. And an average loss of 250 to Breckinridge, in each county, would amount to an aggregate loss of over 40,000 in the State—which would give the State to Bell by over ten thousand votes. This average loss in each county and in the whole State will be even greater than we have stated. It therefore follows, looking to the result of the recent elections and existing facts and institutions, that Bell will carry Virginia, if the whole Bell vote is brought to the polls, by at least 20,000! And that will do it.

Let the friends of Bell all work, work for the next two weeks, with all their soul and energy. There is not a shadow of a doubt that glorious victory will reward their labors and gladden their hearts! On—on with the work!

## BELL STATE OF VIRGINIA.

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But our concern in this matter, according to the Standard, arises from a wish on our part to make party capital out of the "panic." So accustomed is the Editor of the Standard to look at every thing in the light of his own interest, or those of his party, that he supposes his neighbors are governed by like motives. But this shall not deter us from doing our duty. We see certain events produced by certain causes, and we shall expose those causes without asking permission of the Editor of the Standard to do so. We see a money pressure all through the South. We see apprehension, and a want of confidence prevalent everywhere, and when we look for the cause, we find it in the threats made by the Editor of the Standard's present party, to dissolve the Union if Lincoln is elected. This is our offense, and it is an offense, we have been led into it partly by the Editor of the Standard himself, for but a very short time ago, he charged a disunion scheme on Yancey, the acknowledged head and front, heart and soul of the Breckinridge faction, and threatened to hold him and his followers up to the indignation of the people, and to warn the people of the "gulch of disunion" yawning before them.

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The following from the Richmond Index applies, *mutatis mutandis*, as well to North Carolina as Virginia. As far as the Union is concerned, the interests of North Carolina and Virginia are identical. It is their great interest to hold tenaciously to the Constitution and the Union, and to set their faces steadily and sternly against any and every effort to drag them into the maelstrom of disunion and civil war!

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The Standard's article makes gross misrepresentation as to the source whence we derived our information of the suspension of discounts by the Banks, and as to the validity of the fact itself. We never said that we obtained our information from "street rumor" or "street talk." We said the fact of the suspension of discounts was known and talked of on the streets of Raleigh before we heard of it. It was known and talked of on Saturday, and we never heard of it until the Monday following; and when we did hear of it, the information was imparted to us in our own office by a gentleman of veracity and information.

Nor was this information given as sent to us by any one connected with the Banks. On this information, we felt "authorized" to say what we did say. We sufficiently exposed the other day the miserable quibble of the Editor of the Standard, that the Banks had not suspended discounts, because they renewed accommodation paper according to contract with the borrower. There is not a shop by in the smallest retail shop in Raleigh who has not sense enough to laugh this quibble to scorn.

But our concern in this matter, according to the Standard, arises from a wish on our part to make party capital out of the "panic." So accustomed is the Editor of the Standard to look at every thing in the light of his own interest, or those of his party, that he supposes his neighbors are governed by like motives. But this shall not deter us from doing our duty. We see certain events produced by certain causes, and we shall expose those causes without asking permission of the Editor of the Standard to do so. We see a money pressure all through the South. We see apprehension, and a want of confidence prevalent everywhere, and when we look for the cause, we find it in the threats made by the Editor of the Standard's present party, to dissolve the Union if Lincoln is elected. This is our offense, and it is an offense, we have been led into it partly by the Editor of the Standard himself, for but a very short time ago, he charged a disunion scheme on Yancey, the acknowledged head and front, heart and soul of the Breckinridge faction, and threatened to hold him and his followers up to the indignation of the people, and to warn the people of the "gulch of disunion" yawning before them.

In conclusion, we tell the Editor of the Standard, that we are ready to recur to this subject again whenever he desires it.

The following from the Richmond Index applies, *mutatis mutandis*, as well to North Carolina as Virginia. As far as the Union is concerned, the interests of North Carolina and Virginia are identical. It is their great interest to hold tenaciously to the Constitution and the Union, and to set their faces steadily and sternly against any and every effort to drag them into the maelstrom of disunion and civil war!

We called attention in our last issue to the foregoing appeal of the *Enquirer*. We again call attention to it, and ask the voters of the State to ponder it well, as the position of the Breckinridge party of Virginia in the contingency of Lincoln's election. Friends of the Old Dominion are willing to join in the pledge to ditch your proud old State on to the car of the Cotton States, and thus involve her with them in the vortex of disunion and civil war? Answer this question at the polls. If the vote of the State is cast for Breckinridge, it will be taken by the cotton States as her decision in favor of disunion.

From the Richmond *Enquirer*, Oct. 15.  
"Virginia can no more prevent the dissolution of this Union after Lincoln's election, than she can prevent that election. She will be powerless to prevent civil war, with all its attendant horrors. Any one of the Southern States can, and some of them will, involve the whole country, North as well as South, in the internecine strife of a bloody and desolating civil war. VIRGINIA WILL BY A MAJORITY OF HER PEOPLE DECIDE UPON RESISTANCE, while a large minority may desire to postpone resistance for the 'sovereign act,' but hitherto as she is to the Southern States, she will be dragged into a common destiny with them, no matter what may be the desire of the people. WE BELIEVE THAT A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, IF THE OPPORTUNITY OF A STATE CONVENTION WAS ALLOWED THEM, WOULD VOTE FOR IMMEDIATE RESISTANCE and for a common destiny with the Southern States, and with this belief, WE WOULD ADVISE THE SLAVE STATES NOT TO HESITATE TO STRIKE AN EARLY BLOW FROM FEAR THAT VIRGINIA MAY HESITATE IN HER DUTY TO THE SOUTH."

There is no State in the Union more so for Bell, than the State of Virginia. Every sign indicates that Bell must carry the Old Dominion. In the first place, Bell is strong in the State. In the second place, Douglas will receive at least fifteen thousand votes in the State; and in the third, recent elections have proved that the Constitutional Union sentiment is growing every day in Virginia. We take the following paragraphs from the Richmond *Whig*:

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