RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1860.

C CUSHING

SATURDAY: DECEMBER 1, 1860. JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE STATE JOURNAL. Having become the proprietor of the Democratic Press, I have merged that paper into the STATE Journal, which will be published Semi-Weekly

The STATE JOURNAL will advocate Democratic principles in the broadest sense, and will support and defend Democratic measures and their advocates as they are presented and as occasion may require. In other essentials it will be my aim to make the paper, what its name denotes, a State Journal-eschewing all sectional conside ations and working for the entire State and her common inter-

'As soon as arrangements can be made the whole paper shall be re-modelled and printed with new type, on good paper, and in a superior manner.

The Editorial department will be properly attended to in its various branches, and will speak for itself. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the management of the paper.

The terms of the State Journal will be as follows Semi-Weekly, per annum, \$4 00 Weekly,

These terms will be insisted upon invariably in advance. No name will be put upon the list without the money, and all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid, unless the subscription be renewed. I am satisfied, from years of experience, that upon no other footing can any newspaper hope to succeed.

Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted at the following rates: One square, first insertion,

Each subsequent insertion, A liberal deduction on these rates for yearly advertisers in the Semi-Weekly. In the Weekly edi-

> JOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

Nov. 27, 1860.

tion the full rates will be charged.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

On last Friday, Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, was re-elected Solicitor for the 6th Judicial Dis-

On the same day the Hon. M. E. Manly, of Newbern, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

On Monday, Hon. Geo. Howard, of Wilson, was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the 2d Ju-

On the same day, Hon. J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, was elected Judge of the Superior Ccurt

for the 6th District. On the same day, Mr. L. W. Joyner, of Franklin, was elected Engrossing Clerk.

On Wednesday, Fev. Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford, was re-elected Superintendent of Common Schools, by a very flattering vote.

On the same day, Rufus H. Page, Esq., of Wake, was re-elected Secretary of State by a unanimous vote-a well merited compliment. On the same day, Gen. Curtis H. Brogden. of

Wayne, was re-elected Comptroller of Stare, by an almost unanimous vote-showing how that gentle man is appreciated.

On the same day, Hon. R. S. French, of Robeson, was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the

On the same day David Coleman, Esq., of Buncombe, was elected Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Dis-

On the same day E. C. Hines, Esq., of Chowan, was elected Solicitor for the 1st District.

On the same day M. H. Pinnix, Esq., of Caswell, was elected Engrossing Clerk.

Nothing requiring special mention has been done in legislation during the week. Thanksgiving day has somewhat disturbed the deliberations of the Legislature, many of the members having gone to see their families. Little will be done defore Monday next.

"We tell the people of the State that we have reason to believe that the disunion leaders of both parties are already parcelling out the offices under the new order of things which they are seeking to establish. "-Standard,

The Standard may know more about these things than we do, for where there is any "parcelling out the offices" he is generally thar; " but there is one thing tertain, that if the leaders to whom he refers are more eager in their pursuit of office " under the new" than the Editor of the Standard has been under the old "order of things," then they must be hungry indeed. And if they should be as unsuccessful in their search as the Editor of the Standard, then they will have the very best of reasons for pronouncing "Jordan a hard road to travel." The Editor of the Standard talking about people hunting for office! Good.

PERSONAL .- Hon. Thos. Bragg, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Hon, L. O'B. Branch left for Washington city vesterday (Friday.)

Hon. Warren Winslow arrived here Friday on his way to Washington city, and in good health.

We noticed also at the Yarborough House Hon, W. W. Boyce and Hon. J. D. Ashmore, of S. C., also on their way to Washington. These latter gentlemen wear on their hats the "blue cockade." They say that if any one doubts the intention of South Carolina to secede from the Union he will be greatly deceived.

We again tell the Democratic people of the State that their Governor is thoroughly committed to dis-

union schemes, - Standard. And in so doing the Standard tells them what is not justified by the facts. Gov. Ellis' "schemes" are frankly set forth in his Message. Let the people read it for themselves and they will find that the Standard has shamelessly misrepresented the Message in all his illnatured comments upon it. Read the Message, fellow-citizens, and you will find that the Standard is sicking to mislead and deceive you as to its positions, in order to gratify his personal spleen against Gov. Ellis and the Democratic party.

EXTRA COPIES OF THE STATE JOURNAL / Extra copies of the Weekly State Journal containing the Governors Message, &c., may be had at this office put up in any sized packages, at \$4 per hundred.

THE STANDARD AND THE EXTRA SESSION. The Standard after acquiescing quietly in Gov. Ellis' refusal to call an extra session of the Legislature, last winter, for near by a whole year, now " wakes up" and greatly blames Gov. Ellis for not doing so. We here re-produce Gov. Ellis' letter on that subject, which assigns the best of reasons for

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, Jan. 10th. 1860. GENTLEMEN :- I have the honor of acknowledge ing the receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., enclosing a copy of the resolutions recently adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Chatham County, one of which urges the necessity of a spe-

cial Session of the General Assembly. These resolutions manifest, upon the part of the citizens of your county, a zeal in behalf of the publ lic welfare deserving of all commendation, and for which they will doubtless receive the thanks of the peoble of the State.

Like sentiments to those contained in the resolutions, having been expressed to me by many intelligent citizens, I consider it as not inappropriate and. indeed, but respectful to them to make known, publicly, my own views upon the subject, and will avail myself of the opportunity offered by your communication for doing so. It is not to be denied that a sense of insecurity at this time, pervades the public mind to a very considerable extent, arising principally out of the fact of a want, in the present disturbed condition of public affairs, of an organization of our military forces and effective arms to place in their hands.

Fully appreciating the magnitude of the causes that have given rise to these apprehensions, and sensible of the persistent efforts of the evil disposed persons who would disturb our peace, I nevertheless entertain the opinion that the public need apprehend no immediate agressions by force of arms. To my mind our danger lies not in that direction. The attacks most to be feared, are those coming under the specious forms of law, more quiet and insidious in their approaches, but none the less fatal in their

I have every confidence that our ordinary police force will be found fully and entirely adequate to the preservation of the public peace, until the time designated by law for the meeting of the Legislature; and then, the representatives of the people, naving fully in view the perils that threaten us in 25 cents. the future, will have an apportunity of making ample and timely preparations to meet them.

You may rest assured, that could I for a moment feel that either persons or property could not be completely protected by existing laws duly administer. ed, I would not hesitate, with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the Legislature.

It is true, several useful measures might be acopted were that body now in session, -among them, the organization and arming of the militia, a meas ure required as well by act of Congress, as by the most ordinary prudence. Yet this does not present a case of absolute and over-ruling necessity, which alone would justify me in convening the Legislature in special Session.

I deem it important too, to avoid all such action as would tend to increase the excitement now existing among our people, justly as this excitement has been provoked; and in my opinion such a measure would greatly tend to that result.

When the Legislature meets in regular session, We will have an opportunity of looking camly on the events of the past years and the dangers that lie ahead of us-and that real dangers does surround us, it would be criminal in a public officer to attempt to conceal, -which frame of mind will be the more propitious to discreet and propitious Legislation. In times of real p blic peril, above all others, legislation should proceed with dignity and selemnity, negativing all suspicion of the influence of passion, and thereby securing more surely the obedience of our own people and the respect of all other.

This should especially be the case in our State for the faith which No. th Carolina has ever scrupulously kept with all men, leaves no doubt that resolves en cted in her ha'ls of legislation will be surely and scrupulously enforced.

'Always deliberating considerately and discreety, resolving with decision, and executing those resolves with certainty, boldness, vigor and courage,' is the policy, as stated in my inaugural address, most consistent with the dignified character which North Carolina has ever borne among the States of the Union, and one that ought not to be departed

In arriving at the conclusion that it is not now necessary to convene the General Assembly, I have done so after mature reflection, and after the most solemn convictions of the responsibilities resting upon me, and with every deference to the opinions of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to the con-

At the same time I deem it my duty to say, that I shall labor assiduously to keep myself timely advised of public events, and shall any occurrence render such a measure necessary, I will not delay to convene the Legislature, and to take all such otler steps as may be called for by the honor and interest of the State.

Very Respectfully, Yours, &c., JOHN W. ELLIS.

Hon. HUGH WADDELL, J. J. JACKSON, Esq. | Committee. N. A. RAMSAY, Esq.

Now, we submit to all fair-minded men if the view here taken of the public interests is not proved by time to be the correct one. Gov. Ellis said our police force was sufficient to protect the lives and properly of our people until the regular session of the Legislature. Time has proved him correct in this. He said the present session of the Legislature would have ample time to make suitable provision for our public defences. Is this not true? The Standard, however, thinks the State ought to have been put on a "war footing" a year ago-For what purpose? To enable us the more peacea. bly to submit to Black Republican rule? Why put the State on a "war footing" at all if we are to submit unconditionally to Lincoln, and see other Southern States coerced by Black Republican troops? But we forget,-the Standard then thought Black Republican rule a "degrading yoke" and vowed we would not submit to pass under it. But t would have been cheaper to have made preparations at that time, says that economical Editor. Why the very expenses of an extra session would have purchased nearly half the arms we need.

Gov. Ellis action at the time was approved by the Democrats generally throughout the State, and by many of the opposition, too, as the Standard's columns will show. To have called an extra se-sion of the Legislature to purchase five or six hundred guns would have been wrong within aself, and supremely ridiculous under the circumstances, the Editor of the Standard to the contrary notwithstanding. But the Standard itself seems to have thought on the 30th November, 1859, that the present Legislature might arm the State in time. Here is the proof from the Standard of that date:

"Let the South be ready for any emergency. Let North-Carolina be ready. Let her be put on a war footing at the n xt Legislature, whatever may be the result of the contest in 1860. \* For one, we are unwilling to sit quietly down and see the South destroyed according to the forms of the

Constitution!" The reader in looking at the trimming of the

Standard on this point will observe too, with what

grace it can counsel and advise submission to the forms of the Constitution."

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. We give below an extract from a letter received by

NEW YORK, Nov. 26th, 1860. In the last few months, the fever-heat of fanaticism has driven back the car of progress most wonderfully. Every thing is unsettled; confidence is gone; universal distrust pervades the public mind; business men are at a loss whether to advance in arrangements for

young gentleman of this city from a New York Mer-

the future, or to resign their laboriously-bought acquirements and retire from the field that threatens pecuniary annihilation. The white "free laborers," of whom we have heard so much, are losing their situations, and a piteous howl for labor and bread may be expected before the winter has passed. Should you hear of agrarian speeches and bread mobs, be not surprised, for these are the natural sequences of the dissat-

through the mist of a cloudy future.

When will the politicians of my own native, loved North Carolina look beyond the line of local party strife and see the enemy who threatens to circumscribe and finally crush them? It must be palpable to those who rightly read the progress of abolitionism, that the policy of the intermeddlers is to attain the consummation of their idolized idea by an ingeniously managed system of gradual aggression. This policy they will pursue steadily and stealthily until the line of the overt act" shall have been crossed, as a divided South will never determine which is the "overt act." Southerners in the North read with humiliation the articles and speeches of Southern submissionists. Let those submit who wish, but in the name of all that is dear and noble to the Southern heart, do we protest against their sending North their abuse of those who are zealous in the defence of their homes and firesides, Why should any Southerner raise his voice against the proud and spirited State of South Carolina because she demands her Constitutional rights, thinks the line of the "overt act" is reached, and "strikes for her alters and her fires." Oh that those Southerners who drink the medicine of submission would take it as an opiate, meekly and quietly, and not seem to be exhilerated and | Union. happy as if they had imbibed a few bottles of "sparkig Catawba." To them we would say submit if choose, but do not abuse those whose hearts are fired

with a greater arder for the homes of their mothers. While we of the Union fusion ticket were laboring night and day to drive back the tide of fanaticism and defeat Lincoln, the speech of John Minor Botts was published in the Tribune as a campaign document and used against our success. Let Southerners reflect on that and see how their interest can be inferred here by Southern men. We want a united South with a united purpose. We may then have some hope either in or out of Congress. While we are divided a wicked enemy looks on with a sardonic grin and delights in the blissful hope that we may devour one another.

Yours truly TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DEMOCRATIC

PRESS. We will continue to send the State Journal to those who have subscribed to the Press and have not paid till the expiration of a year from the time of subscribing, at which time the names will be stricken off the list unless the subscription be paid for the following year. We to this to keep faith with those who thought they subscribed to pay during the term or at its close. We trust such subscribers will at once forward their subscription and enable us to keep up the

" STATE STOCKS .- North Carolina State Londs were sold in New York, on Monday last, at 76. Il is is by far the lowest point ever reached by our State stocks. As soon as the Message of Gov. E lis | State from seeking or promoting its dissolution. reaches New York we may expect a still further reduction."-Standard.

The Standard is welcome to all it can make out of this mode of warfare. The message of Gov. Ellis has reached New York and State stocks have gone up from 76 to 85-so the people of New York do not seem to look upon Gov. Ellis' message in the light in which the Standard would have them view it. Try again.

THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. Leon has postponed his departure for a few days, at the urgent solicitation of numerous patients. He can be consulted at Yarborough's Hotel.

REMARKS OF W. H. THOMAS, Esq., On the bill authorizing the banks of the State to suspend specie payments during the pleasure of the

Legislature. Ex-Gov. Morehead advocated the passage of the bill as a measure of relief to the banks and the people, and attributed the present cause of suspension, and the dangers which surround us, to the Black Republican

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, followed. He concurred he said, with the Senator from Guilford in the opinions he had expressed in favor of the passage of the bill, and, that to the Black Republicans was attributed the dangers with which we found ourselves surrounded, that threatened a dissolution of the Union. He (Mr. Thomas) had always been a strong friend of the Union. And for the last twelve years, during which time he had been honored with a seat in the Senate, he had invariably opposed secession resolutions, and all others which in his opinion tend to favor disunion sentiments. Dut while he was opposed to precipitate action, he was forced to admit that a different condition of things ex-

isted now from what had existed before. For the first time in the history of the republic, one portion of the Union proposed to give a President to it is favorable to South Carolina. Conduct of the the other, notwithstanding that by acts of their legis-latures they have declared that the provisions of the constitution for the return of fugitive slaves and the act of Congress passed to carry it into effect for the benefit of the people of the slaveholding States, shall be annulled and not enforced within their limits. And at the same time the President to be given the south, without the sanction of one of her electoral votes, seems to be considered as meriting this high position for no other valid reason than his deadly hostility to the institutions of the South, and one of the leaders of the irrepressible conflict which is to be waged against the as law to release the others; and the unconstitution-

people over whom he is to preside. cept a party in favor of our rights. And so far but little difference of opinion, as far as expressed, seems to exist between Senators. All agree that we have had no part in the election of Lincoln; and most of us agree in the threatening position of his administration at least of those who will likely be elevated by him to power. Some are satisfied that good cause exists for a dissolution of the Union-others, that we should wait for an overt act. This seems to be the only difference of opinion. Why, then, should any now-namely to repeal unconditionally these laws blame attach to either-why apply to them the term submissionist or disunionist? It is, however, in times like these to be expected that those who are for putting the State in a condition of defence-for arming and equipping the militia-forcalling a State conventionwill be stigmatized as disunionists, When Patrick Henry, in the Legislature of Virginia, declared that separation became stronger. He hoped that the Union | setts. might yet be preserved, but it could not be done by coercion-it must be by the same policy that led to

[From the Washington Constitution.] wrongs heaped upon he South "according to the MR, CUSHING ON NORTHERN NULLIFICA-

We have intimated that the Hon. Caleb Cushing will to-night address the citizens of Newburyport on the condition of the country, with especial reference to the nullification laws of the Northern States. As some days will elapse before we receive a report of Mr. Cushing's address, we cannot do better than reproduce the letter of that distinguished statesman in reply to the invitation with which he now com-

plies. The argument against the ' personal-liberty acts" is here compressed into the smallest possible space; and the duty of the nullifying States in the present crisis is indicated with a clearness which must carry conviction to the heart of every man not blinded by sectional hate, and not prepared to witness with indifference the full result of abolition teaching. The sole hope of the Union is concentra ted in the adoption of the view which Mr. Cushing has with admirable judgmont set forth. For the isfaction, want and staryation which are looming up North there is but one duty-but one course. It is to bring itself again within the pale of the Union by the repeal of nullifying laws, and to secure the confidence of the South by the support of constitutional amendments which an ample experience has

shown to be requisite: HON. ALBERT CURRIER-Dear Sir: I had the honor, some time since, to receive a communication from yourself and a large number of other signers, requesting me to address the citizens of Newbury. port on the subject of the state of the Union.

To do so at that time seemed to me inconvenient, first, because of my belief of the impo-sibility, pend ing the presidential canvass, of the accommodation of the points of controversy between those who, while thus differing on temporary, incidental, or personal questions, were yet, in my judgment, alike the true friends of the Constitution; and secondly, because of special reluctance to put myself in the position of partisan conflict with any of my immediate fellow citizens of this city.

But all those questions have passed away, and vielded place to others of a higher order and more comprehensive character, appertaining to the now imminent peril of the dissolution of the American

To the imminence of that peril it is no longer permitted us to continue, as for years we have done wilfully to shut our eyes. It forces itself upon us in reports of official acts; it preoccupies all minds; we feel it, throughout the country, in the decline of the vendable value of stocks, merchandise, and real estate, and in the universal disturbance of domestic productions, trade, and labor.

God forbid that at such a moment anything should be done or said by me to add to the intensity of solicitude which already exists in this relation. On the other hand, there is but one thing to allay it which can be done or said by or in the State of Massa

It avails nothing for us in Massachusetts to discuss the question of the expediency or inexpediency of secession, and to endeav r to impress on the Southern States the sacredness of the Union. So long as the State of Massachusetts maintains a system of legislation plainly contrary to the Constitution in the very matter of the special rights of the Southern States, all ears are closed to appeals in behalf of the Union from us. To such appeals the answer is ready that when we duly regard the Constitution ourselves, and not until then, it will be competent to us to exhort other States to respect and observe it; that otherwise we are but meanly enjoying the benefits of the compact without discharging its obligations; and that our laudation of the Union is alike odious and ridiculous, while we cling to it only. as the means of exerting the p wer of the Federal Government to the spoliation, oppression, and wrong of fifteen States of the Union. How deeples ever. therefore, any citizen of the State of Massachusetts may deplore the possibility of the dissolution of the Union, she is utterly powerless to dissuade any other

The nullification laws of Massachusetts were not only most deliberately enacted in the first instance. but the question of their repeal has been earnestly moved in the legislature of the State, first, by Mr. Charles Hale and afterward by myself; and although ome provisions of more enacerbration in those laws have been repealed on the recommondation of Gov Banks, yet the vicious substance still subsists and has but just been carfully re-enacted in the general

revision of the statutes. Vainly, therefore, would the State of Massachusetts admonish the State of South Carolina to observe the Constitution or uphold the Union. If we would have equity, we must do equity, and go into court with clean hands. Lectures on loyalty to the Federal Constitution come with poor grace from obstinate and systematic violators of the Constitution. There is but one thing more odious and absurd than that, and it is the idea of Massachusetts, herself in a state of permanent rebellion to the Constitution and laws of the Union. assuming to coerce other States into punctilious obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union, Nay, if there be any article or articles of Constitution which, with her particular notions of right and wrong, the State of Massachusetts cannot or will not fulfil and obey, then every consideration of honor, truth, faith, conscience, virtue, religion, would impel her either to secede at once from the Union herself, or to co-operate with Virginia in the call of a constitutional convention to revise the terms of the Federal compact, or at least manfully to extend to South Carolina the right hand of cordial nullification and secession fellowship.

Our forefathers, when they found the Govornment of the country not to be up to the height of their standard of liberty, or morality, strove in the first place to change the Government, and failing in that. they withdrew, themselves from it. In such course there was dignity and spirit both; there is none in keeping the good of the Union and refusing its price; asserting the bond of the Constitution where it is favorable to Massachusetts and repudiating it where latter sort, in ordinary life, has ugly names-as -cheat ng, swindleing, fraud-and it deserves no suf-

ter appellati n in the acts of a state or a people. Furthermore, so long as the State of Massachu setts perseveres in this nulification of the Constitution, she affords not a pretext only, but a justificatory cause to the State of South Carolina, to that of Georgia, Alabama, Missippi, or any other State otherwise disposed to secede; for the violation of the fund imental compact of association by o e of the contracting parties serves in the morality as well al and dishonorable attitude of the state in this mat-In a time like this we should have no parties ex- ter is not less mischevious in another respect, to wit; its obvious tendency to paralize the conservative efforts of our Southern States not yet prepared to secede, such as Maryland, Virginia. North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

I think there is a duty in this behalf which it is incumbent on Massachusetts and every loyal citizen of the State to perform-one which it is never too early to enter upon and never too late to persist in and which it is peculiarly fitting for us to undertake which are scanalously false in their -profession of purpose-which are tyranical in their domestic and treasonable in their Federal relation, which misrepsent the spirit and disgrace the legislation of our Common-

wealth. And this is the duty of all, it is the duty of every one; and therefore it will give me pleasure to speak on the time had come for resistance defence of the rights the subject; to expose the gravity of the situation; to of the people against usurpation of powers by George demonstrate our obligation regarding it; and to particithe Third, the tories and treason, it was then as it is pate with in the initiation of the wiping out this foul now, some wanted to wait longer until the causes for blot from the escutcheon of the State of Massachu-

Having done that, we shall then have the right. happen what may, to stand erect, to hold up our head in the Union, to look our sister Sates in the face, and

need be, to address fraternal exhortation to the State of South Carolina, I am very faithfuly.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 19, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS OF HALI-FAX, MARTIN AND EDGECOMBE At an informal meeting of the citizens of the ad-

joining counties of Halifax, Martin and Edgecombe, held at Palmyra on Thursday, Nov. 15th, Lemuel Hyman, Esqr., was called to the chair, and S. B. Hyman, requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Thos.

Jones, Esqr., of Martin, in a few well timed remarksand perfect harmony prevailed. Dr. Wm. R. Wood then introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, in the present crisis of affairs, it has become necessary for the people of our different counties to adopt more decided precautionary measures for the protection of their lives, their fortunes and their fire-

And, whereas under present existing circumstances, it is an imperative duty incumbent upon them to act with the strictest vigilance, promptness and decision to effect this, and ensure peace and safety to themselves and families. It is therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of . Halifax, Edgecombe and Martin do adopt measures for the formation in our midst of a volunteer corps, and that we appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout our different counties to come forward and both by example and precept aid and assist us in our patriotic course.

Resolved, It is the sense of this meeting that in the event of the Sovereign State of Georgia following South Carolina in her secession movement, we favor the withdrawal of North Carolina from the Federal

All of which passed without a dissenting voice, with the exception of the last resolution to which Mr. Jones of Martin offered the following amendment: Resolved, That in the event of Alabama and Missistippi joining South Carolina and Georgia in a secession movement, to favor the withdrawal of North

Carolina from the Federal Union. Mr. Jones made an able and argumentative speech in which he counseled an allegiance with France in the event of total disruption, which he thought ineviable. He was replied to by Dr. Wood in sup his resolution without the amendment, in a few remarks, in which he strenuously advocated the immediate secession of North Carolina. Dr. Wood was strongly supported in his remarks by Mr. Thigpen of Edgecombe, who took a bold and decided stand for immediate secession. Several gentlemen then participated in the debate, when Dr. Wood arose and said, far the sake of harmony he would accept the amendment of Mr. Jones, which was passed with but one dissenting voice, Kenneth Thigpen, Esqr., after a few remarks, then

the Legislature from our respective counties to use their utmost endeavors and exert their efforts, in urging the Legislature to call a convention of the people of North Carolina, to decide upon the future course

Resolved, That we reccommend to our members in

This, after some little discussion, by Mr. Whitman.

presented the following resolution.

and policy of the State.

Mr. Thigpen and others, was adopted by a large majority of the meeting. L. L. Lovejoy, Esqr., of Halifax, came forward and presented a paper for the signature of al I those who felt disposed to enroll themselves as members of the Volunteer Company. It was also moved and seconded that a barbecue and General Meeting be held at Palmyra on the 24th inst., for the purpose of enlisting volunteers.

Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the Scotland Neck News, the Murfegesboro Citizen and the Tarboro' Mercury, with a request for all the papers throughout the State to copy-after which the

meeting adjourned. LEMUEL HYMAN, Chin. L. B. HYMAN, Sec'y.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this town was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, 24th inst., upon the great and exciting question | flames. of Southern Rights. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair G. W. J. Goldston, Esq., and requesting Messers, J. T. Rose and J. R. McDonald to to act as Sec's. After a brief explanation of the objects of the meeting, Messrs. W. G. Broadfoot, Thos. Waddill, W. A. Rose, Neill McKay, W. G. Matthews, were appointed a committe to draft resolutions. After an interval of a few moments, occupied by an able, interesting, and patriotic speech from D. J. Devane, Esq. of Sampson, the committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adop-

ted without a dissenting voice: WHEREAS. The present state of the country demands an expression of puplic opinion, and it being a privilege guarantied under the Bill of Rights, and consecrated in the Revolutionary struggle, for any portion of the people to meet together and express their sentiments

and consult for the common good. Therefore, Resolved, First, That the repeated acts of aggression on the part of a purely sectional party of the Northern States on the rights of the South, the total disregard of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, requires on the part of the Legislature and the people of the State, immediate preparation for the defence of the Rights of North Carolina. Resolved, Second, That the Constitution of the Uni-

and that the right of Secession exists wherever it is necessary to protect the proporty of persons from oppressive legislation or when there is a failure on the part of Congress to recognize and secure to the Southern States their rights under the Constitution. Resolved, Third, That we now approve especialy of that part of the Governor's Message on Federal Relations, to-wit: a consultation with the Southern States, and a Convention of the people of this State, the reor-

ted States is a compact of sovereign independent States

ganization of the Militia, and the formation of a corps of ten thousand Volunteers with sufficient appropriation to furnish the necessary arms and equipments Resolved, Fourth, That North Carolina, in the bosom of whose sons first burned the fires of liberty, and the State which proclaimed the first Declaration of Independence, will be the last to yield her rights or ab-

jectly submit to the domination of the Black Republi-Resolved, Fifth, That we approve of holding a Convention of the people of Cumberland County on Tues day of December Court.

Resolved That the proceedings of this Meeting be offered to the newspapers of Fayetteville, Salisbury, Raleigh and Wilmington, with a repuest for publica-

Upon motion, a committee was appointed to wait on Hon. W. Winslow with a request to address the meeting. Maj. J. P. Leonard also addressed the meeting, who in a fervent manner defended our rights. Gov. Winslow then came forward and spoke at some length, setting forth with his usual logical force the the dangers which threaten us and proposing to submit to a Convention of the people the responsibility of redressing our grievancies. J. C. Dobbin Esq. was called on and responded with a short but forcible speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

G. W. J. GOLDSTON, Chin. JAS. T. ROSE, JAS. R. McDonald, Sec's.

PARDONED.-Owen Norment, who was condemned to death by the last Superior Court of Mecklerburg county, has been reprieved by Gov. Ellis;

Governor's Message of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Nov. 27.—The Governor's message of this State is of strong and uncompromising tone. The Legislators are unanimous for secession.

KEEP COOL!-DON'T USE NAUGHTY WORDS!

There are some people who are in the constant habit of talking largely about the people, and crying out against privilege. Perhaps they are sincere, or think themselves so, but the first real trial puts this boasted sineerity to a test, under which it fails to exhibit any qualities of endurance. Now, is it not a little funny how loudly the Raleigh Standard declaims against privilege and in favor of the people, and yet what a hubbub it kicks up because its own privilege has be a taken and given to one of the peo-ple different from itself. John Spelman, and not the editor of the Standard, has been elected printer for the next two years. Why shouldn't such a lover of the people and of equality have been willing to share a little of this pap with some of the beloved people? But no! Governor Ellis is awful—the Legislature is guilty of something heinous—the Union is in danger—all who do not agree with the Standard are "hounds of power," and John Spelman, the successful candidate for printer, is de nounced as a "naturalized Englishman." Shades of "Sam," and other Know-Nothing Saints, where be ye now, that ye stretch not wide your ghostly arms to welcome this recruit to your ranks!

As in the canvasses of last Summer and Fall, so now the articles of the Standard form the choicest ornaments and the leading weapons of the opposition press. They are seized upon with avidity and paraded with ostentation, because assuming to proceed from a Democratic source. If denunciation of the majority of the representatives of a party-if misrepresentation, intentional or otherwise, of parts of its policy, and direct opposition to all of it, entitled a paper to be considered an organ of that party, then is the Standard eminently entitled to speak for the Democracy of North Carolina. If not-not.

We had hoped almost against hope that this open rupture might-have been avoided. Caring little for the "factions of the Hippodrome" at Raleigh, although knowing that there were factions, we had trusted that a returning sene of what was due to itself and to its party, would have influenced the course of the Standard. We have been wofully disappointed. We say this with regret. We have seen the trouble brewing. We have seen the Standard gradually changing from an instrumentality of good to an agency of evil towards the Democratic party. We have seen the labor of years recklessly sacrificed at the shrine of passion, lighted by disappointed ambition. The motto of Watch others, might better have been practically adopted an I applied by itself. The success of years: the favors of the party showered upon it, made it look upon itself as the master of the Democratic party, with power to kill and make alive." Men don't like to be killed. They refuse to die. They care little to perpetuate a yranny with such arbitrary powers of life and death. Since the Standard cannot rule, it seems determined to ruin. It did nearly all the harm it could last sunfmer and fall. It must now operate in some other field than that which it has deserted. It has read itself out. It has been trying its "kill and make alive" upon itself, politically. From its evident bad temper, it does not appear to realize any large amount of enjoyment from the process.

The Standard asserts that we malign Hon. Bedford Brown. We do not do anything of the kind. But what of a paper that after a lapse of years of silence, brings serious charges against a convention of its own party. It now makes groundless charges against Democrats, and proclaims " No Quarter," and yet talks of proscription !- Wilmington Journal.

Georgia.—The convention bill, which has passed both houses, provides that an election or delegates shall be heheld in the different counties on the first Wednesday in January; that each county having two. representatives in the legislature shall be entitled to three delegates, and those counties having one represenetative shall be entitled to two delegates. The convention is to meet at the Capitol on the 16th day of January, 1861, and the per diem and mileage of the delegates shall be the same as the members of the

Attempt to Burn the Alabama State Capitol. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 27 .- An attempt was made his morning to burn the Alabama State Capitol by setting fire to the doors in the third story. A negro servant made the discovery and extinguished the

Disunion Sentiment in Mississippi Jackson, Nov. 24.—The Congressmen in this State met here to-day, and unanimously declared in favor of a Southern Confederacy. There appears to be great disunion enthusiasm throughout the State.

DIED,

At Hilliardston, N. C., on the 18th inst., Mrs. Re-BECCA A. HILLIARD, wife of ELIJAH B. HILLIARD. and daughter of the late JESSE POWELL.

The death of this estimable lady fills the social circle, which for many years she cheered and adorned, with cinotions of the deepest sorrow. The sad event, as it recalls the lovely virtues of her character and all the tender influences of her life impresses upon us a melancholy sense of the bereavement, which we have sustained in the loss of her, who to the finer faculties of a cultivated understanding united the best qualities of the female heart. Deep indeed must be the affliction to the grief-stricken relatives, of whose happiness she was the centre. The memory of sweet affection, of constant devotion, of unremitted example for good—all, all must bear too heavily upon the crushed spirits of those she has left behind. She was truly an amiable mother, an affectionate wife, a kind mistress and above all a christian woman. The fond husband and dutiful children will find hope and relief only in the remembrance of that pure piety, which guided her gentle life, and sustained her last hours upon earth. W. Spirit of the Age and Advocate copy.

NOTICE. PPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE A present Legislature to incorporate the "Trustees of the North-Carolina Conference Endowment

ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLIcation will be made to the present General Assembly to incorporate the "Buncombe Riflemen." Nov. 28th., 1860. 1-Jm

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE. HAVE BEEN INDUCED BY CIRCUMSTANces with which the public are not interested, to postpone the sale of my property which was adver-tised to take place on the 30th of December.

H. B. WHITAKER

1—tf

Nov. 30th., 1850.

FRUIT TREES. &C. WILE BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, AT the Auction Room of Moore & Barham, second door from Hackney Pool's Clothing Store, on Market Square, commencing on Monday next the 3d of December, DWARF AND STANDARD PEAR TREES OF THE CHOICEST KIND; ALSO, PERPETUAL CARNATION PINK, CAME LIAN, JAPONICA, &c.—The above Trees and Seants have been grown by J. M. Bennot of the

Plaboard Nursery, Norfolk, Va. Catalogues may be seen at the above store.

MOO. E & BARHAM, Auctioneers. Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1860. 1-tf

Standard and Age copy. CHOICE FOREIGN AND NATIVE WINE and Brandies. Also Cigars, &c. Puryear's best North Carolina Whiskey will be sold if wanted by the quart or gallon.

E. E HARRIS. Apply, Billiard Saloon.

Nov. 21 1860.