

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1860.

[NO. 2.

The State Journal.

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 and 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—covering all sectional considerations and working for the entire State and her common interests.

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, 2 00

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, \$1 00 Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.

A liberal deduction on these rates for yearly advertisements in the Semi-Weekly. In the Weekly edition the full rates will be charged.

JOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

Nov. 27, 1860.

THE LEGISLATURE.

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

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 Judicial District.

On the same day, Hon. J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the 6th District.

On the same day, Mr. L. W. Joyner, of Franklin, was elected Engraving Clerk.

On Wednesday, Rev. 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 State, by an almost unanimous vote—showing how that gentleman is appreciated.

On the same day, Hon. R. S. French, of Robeson, was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the 5th District.

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

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 Engraving 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 before 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 “in”; but there is one thing certain, 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 offices! Good.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Thos. Bragg, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Hon. L. O. Branch left for Washington city yesterday (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 disunion 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 ill-natured comments upon it. Read the Message, fellow-citizens, and you will find that the Standard is seeking 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 reproduce Gov. Ellis’ letter on that subject, which assigns the best reasons for his action.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, Jan. 10th, 1860. GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge 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 special session of the General Assembly.

These resolutions manifest, upon the part of the citizens of your county, a zeal in behalf of the public welfare deserving of all commendation, and for which they will doubtless receive the thanks of the people 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 force 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 aggressions by force of arms.

To my mind our danger lies not in that direction. The threats 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 results.

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, having fully in view the evils that threaten us in the future, will have an opportunity of making ample and timely preparations to meet them.

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

It is true, several useful measures might be adopted, were that body now in session,—among them, the organization and arming of the militia, a measure 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.

It is equally 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 amply at the events of the past year, 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 peril, above all others, legislation should proceed with dignity and solemnity, negating all suspicion of the influence of passion, and thereby securing more surely the confidence of our own people and the respect of all other.

This should especially be the case in our State, for the faith which North Carolina has ever scrupulously kept with all men, leaves no doubt that she stands on equal ground with the States of the Union, and one that ought not to be departed from.

On 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 contrary.

At the same time I deem it my duty to say, that I shall labor assiduously to keep myself fully 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 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, N. A. RAMSAY, Esq., Committee.

grace can counsel and advise submission to the wrongs heaped upon the South “according to the forms of the Constitution.”

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. We give below an extract from a letter received by a young gentleman of this city from a New York Merchant.

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 the future, or to resign their laboriously-bought acquisitions and retire from the field that threatens pecuniary annihilation.

The white free laborers, of course, and a pitiless 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 dissatisfaction, want and starvation which are looming up 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.”

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.

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.

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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.

Now for the first time in the history of the republic, one portion of the Union proposed to give a President to the other, notwithstanding that by acts of their legislatures 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.

In a time like this we should have no parties except 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.

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 subject; to expose the gravity of the situation; to demonstrate our obligation regarding it; and to participate with in the initiation of the wiping out this foul blot from the escutcheon of the State of Massachusetts.

[From the Washington Constitution.] MR. CUSHING ON NORTHERN NULLIFICATION.

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 complies.

“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 results of abolition teaching.

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

God forbid that at such a moment anything should be said by me which would give offense to any one, or which already exists in this relation. On the other hand, there is but one thing to ally it which can be done or said by or in the State of Massachusetts.

It avails nothing for us in Massachusetts to discuss the question of the expediency or inexpediency of our session, or to regard it as a necessary evil. 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.

“STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina State lands were sold in New York, on Monday last, at 76. It is by far the lowest point ever reached by our State stocks. As soon as the Message of Gov. E. is read in New York we may expect a still further reduction.”—Standard.

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

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 19, 1860. PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS OF HALIFAX, MARTIN AND EDGECOMBE.

At an informal meeting of the citizens of the adjoining counties of Halifax, Martin and Edgecombe, held at Palmyra on Thursday, Nov. 16th, Lemuel Hyman, Esq., was called to the chair, and S. B. Hyman, requested to act as Secretary.

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 freedoms;

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 Mississippi joining South Carolina and Georgia in a secession movement, to favor the withdrawal of North Carolina from the Federal Union.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Halifax, Edgecombe and Martin do adopt measures for the formation of our own militia, 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.

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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 sincerity to a test, under which it fails to exhibit any qualities of endurance.

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.

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