VOL. 1-NO 2

THE DEMOCRAT By WHITAKER

RALEIGH,

TORMS OF SUBSCI

Daily Paper, one year, invariably All letters connected with the off dressed to the proprietors.

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will be executed with despatch and in the best style and at the very lowest price possible. RALEIGH, January 9, 1860.

What the Record Proves. Our neighbor the Register keeps at its mast

head the assertion that there are no disunionists except the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane. Let us Look THEN ON THIS. ON THIS PICTURE.

Remember that there "Give me disunion; is not a disunion man in give me anything in the South who is not a preference to a Union Democrat and a sup-sustained only by power, porter of Breckinridge by constitutional and and Lane.—Raleigh legal ties, without reciprocal trust and confidence."-John Bell.

Is John Bell a supporter of Mr. Breckinridge? According to the Register's own showing Mr. Bell must either be a northern man, or else he is a supporter of Mr. Breckinridge. How is it?

Douglas versus Johnson or vice versa-

MR. DOUGLAS' MAGAZINE H V JOHNSON'S LETTER OF 44g 28TH MAT, 1859. "It is difficult to conceive how any person who right of the South to debelieves that the Constitution confers the right of gress to extend, protection protection in the enjoy-to persons and property of ment of slave property in every kind (including slatter treitories regard essions) in the Territories of the wishes of the people during their territorial and of the action of the states. This is no new territorial legislature, can opinion. I advocated the satisfy his conscience and doctrine as far back as his onth of fidelity to the Contake in the Senate of the stitution in withholding such United States. If you have Congressional legislation as any puriosity to see the may be essential to the enjoyment of such right under the my speech on the Oregon Constitution. Under this bill, d livered 7th July of view of the subject, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, if the Constitution does establish slavery in the Territories bevond the power of the

youd the power of the people to control it by law, it is the imperative duty of Congress to supply all the legislation necessary to its

> FALL 1860. STEVENSON WEDDELL & CO. Imperters and Jobbers.

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ALSO A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS. OGETHER WITH EVERY CLASS AND DE-the support of the common authority of this government." HOUSES, NOR'TH OR SOUTH.

The trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee is invited to an Examination of the Goods now in Store.

Weekly additions will be added during the season Orders promptly Executed.

Sept. 12 1860

EAGLE HOTEL-GUION TTAS BEEN REFITTED AND FURNISHED

The proprietors make to promises, not invite the public to give them a frial, and judge for themselves.

30 or 35 Members of the Legislature can be accomdated with board and good rooms.

BURCH & PHILLIPS, Proprietors.

Whoever observes the signs of the times can of the times ca Sept. 15, 1890.

SITUATION WANTED !- A young man who

Sept. 18, 1860.

RALEIGH, N. C. OCTOBER 10 1860

Letter of Gov. John for the Vice Presi-thern Oppressors," Calmor of Union!" sion the Only Hope at those who deny it.

those who attempy Nullifiers in 1832, in newspapers to re-dressed by the Hon, idate for the Vicesufficient number of the Democracy of the South to

give a single State to the Opposition? We commend this letter to the supporters of Mr. Douglas who are charging the friends of Mr. Breekinridge as disunionists:

> LETTER FROM GOV. JOHNSON. MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Ang. 30, 1851.

Gentlemen: I thank you for your kind and press! ing invitation to a barbecne, to be given to Col.
Robert McMillen, the Southern Rights candidat
for Congress in the Eight District, on the fir:
Tuesday in September next. But official engage
ments forbid me the pleasure of its acceptance.
Morgan court will be in session at that time.

My personal acquaintance with Col. McMiller is limited, but I know him by reputation as a gent theman of high moral, wattpies. Such a man I ampleased to honor, and sincerely trust the great cause. whose banner he bears by the united voice of the Southern Rights party of his district, may be trium. phant.

The contest in which the people of Georgia, it common with her sister slaveholding States, are er Posters, Books, Pamphlets, Blanks of all kinds, destiny of the South, and the federative characters and any other work usually done in Printing of our system of government. It is well as right of a State penceably to secode from the Union The Gubernatorial candidate of the Southern Right party maintains the affirmative, and the candida of the submission party the negative of this grequestion. The one, that the right necessarily is sults from the reserved sovereignty of the States at the nature of the confederacy, and the other that exists only as a right of revolution. The form insists that the general government has no right coerce a seceding State; an I the latter, that suseceding State must depend for the maintenance its position "upon the stout hearts and strong arn of a free people." The one unhesitatingly and bold ly avows that if a Southern State were to secede, would not obey a requisition by the Federal Go ernment made upon him at the gia, for troops to force her back into the Union and the other declares he "would convene t' Legislature of the State, and fecommend them call a c avention of the people" to instruct him

an emergency in which the impulses of the tre Southern heart should be a sufficient guide. T great issue, then. I repeat, is the right of a State eccede from the Union, and the correlative absence any right, on the part of the Federal Governmen to force such a State back into the Union, It co not be evaded by THE SENSELESS CLAMOR (UNION! THIS GLORIOUS UNION! The i tegrity of the Ur ion is not assailed by the Southe Rights party in Georgia. Its true friends are the who insist upon upon maintaining the rights resultifrom the succreignty of the States. Its real enemare those who, from behind it, as a "masked batt ry," level their destructive artillerg against its stron est outposts, by counse ing submission to aggressio INJUSTICE and ROBBERY, BECAUSE, LIKE ! WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING," they COME UNDE THE HYPOCRITICAL GARB OF COMPR MISE. Then let a vigilant people look well to the true and only issue involved in the pending carpaign—the Right of a State Peaceably to the CEDE FROM THE UNION

I would not, if time and space justified enter it an argument in favor of the affirmative of this issu I believe it is understood by the people. It I been a cardinal tenet of the Republican creed from 1798 down to the present day, maintained by Jeff son and Madison and Macon, Lowndes and Tror and all the distinguished statesmen of that schewho properly understood the theory of our Gover ment, and whose heart heat responsively to 1 great American sentiment which is at once the pa ent and the soul of Constitutional liberty. Ar; ment is not needed to elucidate or enforce it. If . people, shaking off the trammels of party, and spuring THE TIMID COUNSELS OF TEMPORISING SUBMISSIONISTS AND SELFISH TRADI MEN IN THE GREAT WART OF POLITICAL BA TERING, will obeg the Honest INPULSE OF TRUSOUTHERN SENTIMENT, they will require, rgument to array them on the side of truth, THE HEARTH-STONES AND THE CONSTITUTION

To detract from the importance of the issue in p ic estimation, it is insisted that it is mercabstracti that it will be time enough for Georgia to determine, it, when she shall be called upon to exercise to right of secession. This is but one of the hundred subterfuges of those who man the 'masked batter.'
The issue is vital. It has not been made by 'State of Geo gra nor by the Southern States. It is

Th ough Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, has been tendered by the ROTTEN DYNASTY OF FILLMORE ADMINISTRATION. For he has distinct proclaimed the policy of the Cabinet to be coerci i, if any State should attempt secession. This iss i, then, is upon us. Shall we not meet it? Shall be ingloriously shrink from its decision? It is the hat to past aggressions Georgia has determined to fer no resistance. But the right to resist and to

fail to see that the RIGHT Or SECESSION will bably at no DISTANT DAY ASSUME THE FOR T AND MAGNITUDE OF PRACTICAL IMPO character and qualifications, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a Salesman, or Book Keeper, in some Dry Good Store, after having several years experience in the above named business.

Address, A. O., Brassfields P. O., Wake County, N. C.

Sent. 18, 1860. ed rules of parliamentary law? Can we expect

justice at the hands of the present Free-Soil Execuive and his Cabinet? Can we effect anything by argument and appeals to the reason of our NORTHERN OPPRESSORS? CAN WE OBTAIN
SHELTER UNDER THE BROAD SHIELD OF
THE CONSTITUTION? NO! All these are SIBLE AND FANATICAL MAJORITY. What, then, are we to do? I say, let us hear to the last point of endurance, but let us never proclaim, through the ballot-box, that we have no right to secede, and that if we do sees le we are to be regarded as insurgents and revolutionists. It never, never can be true thar our forefathers, in the struggle of 76, fought only to achieve that which is the right of seris—the right of revolution. They had that under the British crown. But they struggled for more—for colonial sovereignty—and they won it.

Did they true round immediately and approximately as a serious point of country, in the structure of the process of the country of the country in the country, in the country, in the country in the country.

Did they turn round immediately and surrender all they had battled for into the powers of an elective consolidation? Never, never. Those Presidency on the Douglas ticket, to a committee of gentlemen of Augusta, Georgia, in the year 1851. It will be seen that Gov. Johnson handles without gloves those who, like Mr. Douglas, maintained that the right of secession is merely a right of revolution. Can the ticket with such a head and tail mislead a tailed. It is the last, the only hope of the scenes. The right of secession must be main-tained. It is the last, the only hope of the Sou h. Let us maintain it with manimity, and Because he is in favor we can hold in check the spirit of abolition and consolidation. But if we yield it the whole theory of our federative system is changed, and we are in the power of those whose mercy is like that of the wolf to the lamb. If we yield it, we not only proclaim in advance, that we will submit to usurpation and aggression, w but we worse, we admit that we have no right to resist. AND THAT IS POLITICAL VASSALAGI With sentfments of high regard, I am, gentlmen your obe-

dient servant, HERSCHEL V JOHNSON. To Messrs. Robt. A. White, Tuner Clanton, T. W. Fleuing, Committee.

WHO SECEDED.

Stephen A. Douglas eceded from the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees equal rights to all the States.

then A Donglas seceded from the decision of the Supreme Court which decided hat Congress had no power to exclude slavery from the Territories, and that the territorial government had no more power to exclude slavery than was given to them by Congress.

Stephen A. Douglas seceded from the Kansas Nebraska bill drawn by himself which fixes the time of forming a State Constitution, as the time at which the Territory might determine to adopt or exclude slavery.

Stephen A. Douglas seceded from the Democratic majority of the United States Senate, and with Pugh and Stewart made a minority of three against thirty-three Democrats. Stephen A. Douglas seceded from the Demo-

enough to the Black Republicans to defeat the Democratic party. Stephen A. Douglas seceded from the Demo-

cratic Administration because he cou'd not be dictator, and receives Republican sympathy and applause for his opposition

Stephen A. Douglas and his friends seceded from the Democratic usage at the Charleston Convention for the purpose of securing a fraudulent majority in his favor, when, in truth, he never had an honest majority. Stephen A. Douglas and his friends se eced

from the principles of common justice as well as from Democratic usage in refusing toadmit delegates at Baltimore who were fairly entitled to seats, because they were opposed to him and in a mitting bogus delegates in their places whose only claim to seats was that they were in favor of

The friends of Douglas secedal from the Democratic Central Committee of Maryland, refusing to abide by the action of the State Convention, and call d a bogus Convention contrary to usage, and outside of the Democratic organiza-

The friends of Douglas have seceded from the Democratic principles as established by the State, Congressional and County Conventions since 1858, all of which have denounced squatter sovereignty as anti-Democratic.

If any of our friends are not satisfied with this list of secessions and boltings we have a few more left -Cumberland Bulletin.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPLE!

The Douglas party in this State saythat Douglas is willing to ab.de the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of slavery in the Territories. See what Douglas said in his debate with

*IT MATTERS NOT WHAT WAY THE

SUPREME COURT MAY HEREAFTER DECIDE AS TO THE ABSTRACT QUES-TION WHETHER SLAVERY MAY OR MAY NOT GO INTO A TERRITORY UN-DER THE CONSTITUTION, THE PEOPLE HAVE THE LAWFUL MEANS TO INTROlocal legislature; and if the people ap opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly egislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it in their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension Hence. NO MATTER WHAT THE DECISON OF THE SUPREMECOURT MAY BE ON THAT ABSTRACT QUESTION, STILL THE RIGHT FTHE PEOPLE TO MAKE A SLAVE TERRITORY OR A FREE TERRITORY IS PERFECT AND COMPLETE UNDER THE NEBRASKA BILL. I hope Mr. L'ncon deems my answer satisfactory on that point." Does this look like abiding the decision of the

Supreme Court?-Rich. Enquirer. W. E. CANNADY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OXFORD, N. C.

WHY THE DEMOCRACY ARE OPPOSE D TO JOHN BELL.

Because, he turned traiter to Gen, Jackson and the Democracy, when the Bank of the United States undertook to crush out both by the exertion of the concentrated money powdeuntrated money

ly fought the Democracy, and all their meas

Because, he st s to every Whig heres which distinguished the party, from its birth Because he is in favor o

country being ruled by the money power of the country, in the form of a mammon moneyed Because, he is opposed to the Independent Treasury, and to the Government keeping and

Because, he is in favor of a ruinous tariff, which would needlessly increase the price of what we buy, without enhancing the price of

Because he is in favor of destroying our mail system, by giving the transportation of the mails to private speculators, and thereby leaving the aparsely settled parts of the country without mails, or to be supplied by enormous drafts upon the Treasury.

Because for years be had shaped his course in Congress to obtain a nomination to the Presidency, sometimes bowing low to one party, and then to another, without regard to consistency of principle, or the interest, welfare or honor of the

Because when our country was at war-which was bugun by a foreign enemy-all his sympathies were with that enemy:

Because he has none of the elements of Democracy about him.

Because he refuses, and dure not tell us what ground he stands upon, whether for the "higher law" of Lincoln, or that of Douglas, or for Constitutional equality.

Because he conceals his present principles, hoping to draw votes from the Lincoln party, be cause he is with him, and from the Douglas party for the same reason, and from the equality Democrats because he may be with them.

Because by refusing to declare his principles he expects to be supported upon different grounds in different parts of the country.

Because he has no executive talent having made a complete failure when Secretary o Because, from his weakness and want of abil-

ity, if President, he would be an instrument to be used by designing politicians, who are now runing him without principles. more in favor of Lincoln's "higher law" princi-

ples than in favor of Democratic equality. Because, as a speaker he is confused and fog-

gy, and, as a writer, no better, and as a thinker, he thinks what he dares not trust to those whose support he asks to elect him to office. Because he lacks manly boldness in taking

and declaring his intended future course if elect-Because he has not confidence enough in the people to trust them to scrutinize his principles,

and to permit them to judge and act upon them Because the people ought not to trust a candidate who is above trusting them, or is afraid to

Because, when a candidate has some thing to conceal from the people, he designs to mislead and incuce them to vote for him, and then to act contrary to their expectations-in plain En-

glish to cheat them. Because his general qualifications for the Presidency are like the platform of principles furnished by his friends-all Blanks.

If the people are true to themselves and faithful to the Constitution, he will fin I his votes next fall, like his principles now-ALL BUANKS -Indianopolis Old Line Guard.

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he most certain and speedy remedy ever discovere for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influensa, Hoarseness, difficutt Brea-

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J. S. RAY, Se June 9th 1860.

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For sale by W. L, POMEROY. Raleigh, March 7th, 1860.

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