

Desiring to place our readers at the South more fully in possession of the views which, at a season of greater moderation in South Carolina, obtained among her most distinguished public men, we today reproduce the substance of a letter from the pen of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, at present a leading member of Congress from that State. This letter, we may add, occupies the same place in our columns to-day which it filled in the Intelligence of May 29, 1851, when, as now, a portion of the people of South Carolina, in their disaffection towards the Federal Government, were advocating the policy of an immediate and separate secession from the Union.

There is one delusion which Southern Disunionists may as well dismiss from their minds at once. They evidently cherish the belief that the Federal Government will never attempt to coerce a seceding State to return to the Union. Much of their confidence is based upon this expectation. Now, this is mere nonsense. Its truth or falsehood depends wholly upon what they mean by secession. South Carolina may as honorably withdraw her Senators and Representatives from Congress if she chooses; she cannot be "coerced" into sending them to Washington. If she decides to stop the mails, and forbid the establishment of Federal Post-offices within her limits, there is no reason why the Federal Government should force them upon her.

WHAT THE SOUTH MUST EXPECT FROM LINCOLN. The New York Times thus plainly tells the South what is to be expected from Mr. Lincoln:



Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1860.

LECTIONS.—It is estimated that Bell has carried Tennessee by 25,000 majority. He carries Kentucky by ten or fifteen thousand. Texas went for Breckinridge by a majority of about 3,500. No election in Georgia: the Legislature will have to elect and Breckinridge will get it, the Legislature being democratic. Bell is ahead in Missouri, though it is not yet certainly known who has carried the State.

A Union meeting at Lexington, Ky., on Monday adopted resolutions strongly deprecating secession and disunion by any State. Speeches were made by Gen. Leslie Columbus and others.

A large Union meeting was also held at Henderson, Ky. Ex Gov. Dixon presided and the meeting was addressed by distinguished Bell, Breckinridge, and Douglas men. All opposed to secession and disunion.

The U. S. Arsenal.—A company of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, U. S. Army, arrived here yesterday from Fort Hamilton, below New York, to take their station at the U. S. Arsenal, on Hay Mt. The company is commanded by Brevet Major Anderson, with Lieutenant DeLagual, and consists of 50 non-commissioned officers and privates.

They are sent here at the request of a number of citizens of Fayetteville, who applied to the War Department on the ground that there are many thousands of guns and ammunition in proportion, deposited in the Arsenal with no other protection than the provisions of an officer and two or three civilians. It is true that the volunteer companies of citizen soldiery had offered their services in case of need, but there can be no propriety in requiring our local authorities to protect government property, at their own expense, or at the expense of the town, when the government itself is fully able to take care of it.

The Military Ball at the Hayden House on Wednesday evening, we have heard spoken of as a very brilliant affair. The proceedings of the Convention were marked by courtesy, good-will and cheerfulness. Many of the delegates accepted an invitation to take an excursion on the Western N. C. Railroad on Friday. They went up to the Western terminus of the Road, from which point the Mountains loom to view like dark storm clouds in the horizon.

The Salisbury Brass Band contributed their share to render this Convention a pleasant occasion to the gallant gentlemen who composed it, and we are pleased to say their services were highly appreciated. Indeed it is, and ought to be, gratifying to our citizens that this Band has taken a very high stand wherever they have had an opportunity to make themselves known. On this particular occasion, there were many present who on Friday, for the first time, an opportunity to bear them; and the leader, Mr. NEAVE, received urgent solicitations from a number of gentlemen to visit several different parts of the State to instruct Bands which were promised should be formed if he would undertake to train them.

There was a feeble effort made during the sittings of the Convention to draw out an expression of the members on a set of resolutions in relation to the secession of States between the North and the South. It was objected to and dropped. We noticed that several of the members wore the blue coat and; and some others wore a necktie made of red, blue and white leather. These are the colors of our national flag, but whether or not worn to signify devotion to the Union, we did not inquire.

Disgraceful.—Three rotten eggs were thrown at Judge Douglas as he was ascending the steps of the Exchange Hotel, in Montgomery, Ala., only one of which hit him; and that one on the hat. It hurt and discharged its contents in the face of his wife, who stood immediately on his left.

Eighty Horses Routed Alive.—A Breckinridge broke out in the hay loft of Charles Leitch's stable in New York, on the 11th instant, in which were 121 Omnibus horses. Owing to fright, and the consequent difficulty of getting the horses to move, only 41 were led out, all the remaining 80 perishing in the flames.

A New Entertainment.—A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times says it is becoming fashionable in that city for wealthy gentlemen to employ the most eminent divines to preach in private parlors for the entertainment of the family and invited guests. Great exertions are made by the hostess that they are not out done by their neighbors in the matter of eloquence.

Depreciation of South Carolina Money.—South Carolina and Georgia bank bills have depreciated in Kentucky, Tennessee, and elsewhere, about 5 per cent. Large Excise.—We have received from Mr. A. S. Horsey of Randolph County, a turpentine weighing 5 lbs. It is round and smooth, and very fair to look upon.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—LIFTING THE CONSTITUTION.

We publish below an account, as compiled from Mr. Taylor's speech by a New York Journal, of the Northern States which prohibit their officials and citizens from aiding in the execution of the Federal Fugitive Slave law, and which, by their action, have boldly nullified the Constitution of the United States. They are as follows:

Maine, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan.

The States which deny the use of all public edifices in aid of the masters, are: Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island.

The States which provide defence for the fugitives are: Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Pennsylvania.

The States which declare the fugitive free if brought by his master into the State are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont.

The State which declares him free absolutely is: New Hampshire.

Table with 4 columns: State, Imprisonment, Fine, and a description of the penalty.

The subject table shows the penalties imposed in the several Northern States on those officers or citizens who may aid in preserving the Constitution by enforcing the law, viz:

Here, then, is the tender, the sensitive point, where all conservative men that we have heard speak on the present exciting state of our National affairs, stick. Here, it is seen, that no less than two-thirds of all the Northern States have practically nullified the Constitution and the laws of the Country. Some of them have adopted every possible expedient, not only to prevent a Southern man from recovering his fugitive slave within their limits, but have almost outlawed him in case he should attempt it. This is such a glaring, outrageous wrong, that the most conservative Union-loving man in the Country, is obliged to pause and wonder—wonder that the Southern States have borne, with so much patience so flagrant a violation of the Constitutional compact by which all are bound, and to support which, all are sworn.

The South is conservative almost to a fault. She has borne these wrongs from year to year, hoping that the good sense of the Northern people would lead them to wipe from their statute books these unannularly and unrighteous laws, passed in violation of their Constitutional obligations and of the rights of their Southern sisters. But that she should continue to submit to such outrage—that she should keep faith with the faithless—that she should close her eyes to such offenses and cherish a Union which imposes degradation and disgraceful submission to wrong, is a thing as utterly impossible as that the laws of truth and righteousness are immutable. Believing these things, we are forced to the conclusion that the issue is only a question of time; and our greatest solicitude is, that nothing be done rashly and inconsiderately; but that every step shall be maturely deliberated upon, and every proper effort exerted to bring back the nullifying States to the observance of their constitutional duties, in order to preserve this great Country happy and contented in the bonds of Union and fraternity.

Of the various things we have seen bearing upon the state of the Country, we have seen nothing which secords more nearly with our own views and feelings than the following:

COMMON SENSE EVEN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. We have been favored with our Southern sister's counsels on a recent hour. There seemed to be no vein of reason lifted up in adoration to his kidneys. But one powerful one, it is heard, The Charleston Courier of the 2d published the following communication, inviting the members of the Legislature to pass it with care: "A well-considered article, and adding—

"The counsels and suggestions it contains are most judicious and timely. Were we at liberty to announce the sense of the majority, we would give additional force to the timely and admirable advice and action. But the article stands upon its own merits. It is not difficult to say that it emanates from one of the wisest and most cultured minds in Carolina."

It is evident that the article is from a disunionist, and we think it probable from Col. Manning, who was delegated to Virginia last year to treat for a united disunion movement in recognition of the John Brown invasion. Without further prolixity we invite our readers to give it a careful consideration.—Fayetteville Observer.

To the Members of the State Legislature. There is a grave task awaiting you. It is your duty to be in your coming deliberations that the State receive no detriment. Your constituents have left you free to deliberate. They expect no pledges. They rely upon your ability and honesty. You will not be the less well known for that you do not utter a word in support of those who are the enemies of the public safety. Let us assume that the Southern States will

negro suffrage amendment.—In New York there was a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to give negroes the right to vote. This proposition was rejected by a large majority, 12,000 to 1,000. The negroes were opposed to it. The proposition was made in other parts of the States.

LINCOLN ELECTED.

However charged, and mortified we may be to do so, we are compelled to accept Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate as next President of the United States. It is our duty as loyal and conservative citizens, lovers of the Union and its institutions, to submit as gracefully as circumstances permit, to the decision of the ballot box, made in pursuance of our Constitution and laws. We do submit, but at the same time, while we shall offer no forcible opposition to the national Administration, we shall watch it with serious attention and keep ourselves prepared to resist the very first encroachments upon the rights vested in us by the charter of our country. We do not look upon the result of this election as a final proof of final decision, but we do look upon it as a final proof of the necessity of our forming a new and permanent mode of cooperation. We would earnestly urge the advice of Wendell Phillips, "to trust in God, and keep their powder dry." In this way, if anything should come between the different sections of the country, we would not only secure the unanimous cooperation of the whole Northern people, but would enlist in our favor the large number of conservative men residing in the non-slaveholding States, who up to this time have huddled indifferently with the great majority through which we have just emerged. Any pressure and demand for us to do so, would necessarily drive them from us. It is our duty as loyal and conservative citizens, lovers of the Union and its institutions, to submit as gracefully as circumstances permit, to the decision of the ballot box, made in pursuance of our Constitution and laws. We do submit, but at the same time, while we shall offer no forcible opposition to the national Administration, we shall watch it with serious attention and keep ourselves prepared to resist the very first encroachments upon the rights vested in us by the charter of our country.

EXHAUSTED LAND.

It seems that the oldest State in the Union is not the only one which contains worn out lands. The last census developed the curious fact that in the comparatively new State of Ohio, the entire portion now called the wheat region, from Steubenville to Tiffin, has for several years failed entirely in the production of its great staple. The consequence is a decline of population, and an increased emigration to the West. We are afraid that Ohio is not the only State in the great Northwest, which is destined to suffer from a similar cause, unless the agriculturalists plant systematic measures for the regeneration of the soil.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

"The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun," intimates that the precise phrase of the Territorial question, which was introduced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and which by that measure was referred to the decision of the Supreme Court, has arisen in such a manner as to make a case for adjudication at that tribunal. We are not apprised of the facts constituting the case indicated, but give the statement as the authority above designated:

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. It has been asked whether the United States Supreme Court will not adjudicate the pending Territorial question that is, the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery. In the Dred Scott case the Chief Justice gave his opinion to the effect that the Territory as a creature of Congress could not do what Congress could not do; but a case has arisen which will bring that particular question directly before the Court for decision. It will involve the distinct question of the right of a Territorial Legislature to exclude or abolish slavery. Should the Court decide that the Territory cannot exercise this power in a particular case the Territorial Legislature would be bound by it; and if in any one case the power of the Court should be so limited, the United States would be bound to carry out the decision of the Executive of the United States. The case which I refer to is in consequence Kansas. The Territorial question may perhaps be settled by the admission of Kansas and by the expected decision of the Supreme Court.

Depreciation of South Carolina Money.—South Carolina and Georgia bank bills have depreciated in Kentucky, Tennessee, and elsewhere, about 5 per cent. Large Excise.—We have received from Mr. A. S. Horsey of Randolph County, a turpentine weighing 5 lbs. It is round and smooth, and very fair to look upon.