

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 17.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1851.

TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
Advertisements, for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court orders per cent. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year. The Editor must be paid post.

For the Watchman.

Mr. Editor:—When new schemes and modes spring into being, and are said to be more available than former means to reform men, it appears to be right to scrutinize them, and compare them with the precepts of the Gospel, and if upon such investigation they are found to agree with them, then it becomes our duty to receive them, and adopt them, otherwise reject them. Our Saviour has taught us in a special manner the lesson of humility both of precept and example. He was meek and lowly in heart, and so was his humility and patience, that he was reviled, he reviled not again. He admitted the multitude and his disciples not to do like the Scribes and Pharisees, who said he, love the uppermost rooms in the Synagogue, and the chief seats in the Synagogue, and greetings in the markets, and called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi. But he called himself Rabbi; for one is your father, even Christ; and all ye are brethren. And call no man your father upon earth; for one is your father which is in heaven. Neither be ye called masters; for one is your master, even Christ. Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted. Father was a name of dignity, as well as Rabbi among the Jews, and was applied to their rulers and distinguished men, and the name of our Saviour gave the Scribes and Pharisees plainly shows that he disapproved of titles of dignity, and the reason why, because they foster and increase pride. Had our Lord after descending the pride and arrogance of the Scribes and Pharisees arrayed himself as a king, and moved along the streets of Jerusalem in a pompous style, would it have invalidated his advice and all precepts on humility? Had each of the apostles put on a regalia, the ensign of royalty, and furnished themselves with scepters and flags, and paraded the streets with blazing lamps or torch light, would this have been an example of humility and simplicity? I think not. And when the apostles met in council, is it probable that they addressed their president, my Patriarch? This sort of style did not suit the taste of those men taught in the school of Christ, nor did it suit the taste of the founders of our republic. Men persons form themselves into a society or an association and name themselves, the name ought to be appropriate. We have now an association who call themselves the Sons of Temperance. It implies that their fathers were temperate men, which can hardly be the case in general. We read of persons who were called the sons of God, and why were they called so? Because they resembled God. It would seem that they have imbibed the notion that are endeavoring to put down the unnecessary and baneful of spirits. Some may oppose them on this ground, but as a general thing it is the case, because there are thousands as much opposed to intemperance as to the use of spirits, as a common usage, as any Son of their Order. As I can learn the principal ground on which they are opposed is their Constitution and their mode of acting. They have adopted titles better adapted to a monarchy than in a Republican Government, such as Regalia, Grand Scribe, and my Patriarch. The word regalia, as ensigns of royalty, and hence it is said that the framers of their Constitution were men who were fond of royalties and sonoric words. Again, their mode of acting, by many, is not approved. Their parading the streets in the night with flags and torch light is thought to be a fitting military officer mustering men than teachers of moral duties. Their duties are nearly allied to sacred and ought to be taught seriously in the fear of God, otherwise the effort will be superficial. G. G. M. tells us they take the degraded drunkards in a Division room, and carry them through a course of beautiful and interesting ceremonies, and warn them against the baneful influence of spirituous liquors. I know nothing about those beautiful ceremonies, but I know that ceremonies in general, and especially a number of them, are of little value. I fear the Sons have armed their firearms with much powder and too little lead. Bishop Newton says, "The Church of Rome distinguished itself above all Churches by purple and scarlet color, by richness and splendor of pomp and parade of her ceremonies, including and inveigling with artifices of ornament and ostentation in their communion. And also, they set up pillars and statues in the streets and highways, and on the tops of mountains, and carried images and relics of pompous professions with numerous banners, and musical singing." The Sons of Temperance tell us that they use their robes and flags and their regalia, to attract attention, and of course, to add to their pomp. Thus their stratagems and pomp seem too much to resemble the Church of Rome. Again, G. G. M. tells us, "We do not claim any thing like a 'feet body.'" But I think if he will calmly review their Constitution, he will acknowledge it not to be any thing like a per-

fect one. The initial fee points to one of its faults. The admission fee is too dollars, and in addition to it five cents per week, which will amount to four dollars and sixty cents the first year, and in each succeeding year two dollars and sixty cents. Now, on these terms a great number of miserable, penniless drunkards must be prevented from joining their Order, and consequently cannot be admitted into the a Division room to be carried through a course of beautiful and interesting ceremonies, and to be warned against the baneful influence of spirituous liquors. These terms differ very much from the terms of the Gospel. Christ said, The Gospel is preached to the poor. This is one excellency of the Gospel, it invites the poor in a special manner to receive salvation without money and without price. It invites the drunkard, who has no money, into that fountain of life which cures intemperance and every other disease of the soul. This is the best Division room into which a drunkard ever went or can go. In this he will find substance instead of parade, and empty ceremonies. Intemperance, as well as all other sins, originates from a vitiated heart, and it is a spiritual disease, and must have a spiritual remedy; natural means in such cases, signify just nothing. Intemperance, as well as all other sins, goeth not out but by fasting and prayer, therefore I beg leave to ask—do the Sons when they take the degraded drunkards into a Division room, fervently pray to God that he may cast out the demons and restore them to their right minds.

Is Mr. P. S. White as well furnished with faith and prayer as he is with laughable anecdotes? If he is, the evil spirit will not have the assurance to say, Jesus I know; and Paul I know; but who are you? But if he has not these Christian graces, the probability is, that the demon will leap upon him as it did upon the sons of Scova and cause him to flee naked and wounded. Doctor Clarke says, "several systems of religion have some good ordinances, and moral precepts—they speak against sin, and recommend a moral life; but under them not one sinner is converted; and why? Because they minister not the power of God. Nor does even the strong and forcible preaching of the divine precepts of Christianity itself, produce this. Where Jesus is not preached as the power of God, as well as the wisdom of God, no sinner is converted from the error of his life. The profligate continues his course, drunkards, swearers, liars, Sabbath breakers, the unjust, the unclean, and the unholly, continue under the influence and power of sin, though they may frequent the ministry of those who, not knowing the work of God upon their own hearts, think God works not at all; and endeavor to produce the wonderful change which the Gospel requires and the state of the soul demands, by moral suasion, and administration of the divine ordinances! Vain labor! Without this power of God, no good can be effected. Jesus, as putting away sin by the sacrifice of himself, and sending forth the enlightening and powerful influence of the Holy Ghost, must be clearly, faithfully, and incessantly preached. Where this is done, sinners will be converted unto God, and believers built up on their most holy faith. This was the Gospel which St. Paul preached, because he knew it to be the power of God to Salvation. He had felt it to be such; and he witnessed it as the only means of saving, either a lost world, or a lost soul."

Now if the Doctor is right, and there can be no doubt but he is, how can the Sons expect to change the heart of drunkards by fantastical means and ceremonies! But the regeneration of the heart appears not to be their object, because Sobriety says, "We do not hold that the temperance society ever regenerated any one," yet they represent themselves as pioneers preparing drunkards for the Church, but if regeneration is not taught and urged upon their members they are badly prepared to be put into that sacred building.

In the foregoing observations I have pointed out things in the system of the Sons which many think to be repugnant to the doctrines of the Bible, and it is the wish of many, that some writer of their Order will confine himself to this point, and prove, if it can be proved, that their doctrines are in accordance with those of the Bible.

Resolving a Difficulty.—As the chambermaid of a steamboat upon the Ohio, was passing out of the ladies' cabin, an old lady, in a plaintively husky tone requested her to shut the door, as she had caught such a bad cold at Detroit, that she was almost dead. At this moment a very phthisic old lady occupying a berth near the door, forbade the girl to shut it on account of her shortness of breath.

"Shut it, or I'll die," squeaked the Detroit lady.

"Leave it open, or I'll smother to death," gasped the other.

As the war waxed warm, a wag in the adjoining cabin, thrusting his head from his berth, decided the chambermaid's quandary, by ordering to "open that door until the Detroit lady dies of her cold," and then close it until the other one smothers to death."

From the Asheville News.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Various statements of the duel which occurred between Col. John Baxter and myself, on the 24th inst., having been put in circulation for the purpose of injuring me; I am constrained in justice to myself, to make a simple statement of the facts in the case, in order that the public, if they feel any interest in the matter, may at least, form their opinions correctly and understandingly.

The cause of our quarrel is a matter of no great importance to the public, though it was truly set forth in an article published in the Asheville News, of the 24th inst. Suffice it; that Col. Baxter insulted me, by proclaiming me to the world, through the Messenger, as a liar, and I challenged him. The paper containing this charge appeared on Tuesday afternoon the 15th of July. I sent the challenge the same afternoon by my friend, Dr. E. R. Jones, and received Col. Baxter's reply through his friend Mr. J. W. Woodfin the next morning. This reply of Col. Baxter was insulting, and of a character which would have justified me, according to the laws which govern gentlemen under such circumstances, to have refused to notice it. I however, waived any objection to it. My second then sought an interview with Mr. Woodfin, Col. Baxter's second for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of our meeting. All that was agreed upon was the weapons. Dr. Jones had had several other interviews with Mr. Woodfin, insisting all the time, that the terms of our meeting should be reduced to writing, and signed here before we left. This proposition was declined, and I left here in company with my friend Dr. Hilliard, on the 23d, knowing nothing of what sort of meeting I had to expect with Col. Baxter, except that we were to use the ordinary duelling pistols.

When we arrived upon the ground a formal acceptance of my challenge, dated at the Saluda Gap was handed me, and the terms of the meeting in Col. Baxter's hand writing were submitted to us for our consideration. They are as follows:

1st. The weapons shall be the ordinary duelling pistols, loaded with one ball and the distance forty feet.

2nd. The parties shall hold their pistols by their sides in a perpendicular position, with the muzzle to the ground.

3rd. The word or signal for firing shall be given by the friend of one of the parties, to be determined by lot, in the following manner.—The person giving the word or signal, shall ask "are you ready?" And on receiving an affirmative reply from both parties, he shall proceed to count "one, two, three, fire." Neither party shall fire or make any attempt to fire, before the word "fire." And the person giving the word or signal for firing shall repeat the manner in which he will do so in the presence of both the parties before they take their positions.

It will be remarked by those who are conversant with the manner of giving the word on an occasion of this sort, that the method selected by Col. Baxter was in contravention of the ordinary usage. No words of halt were called after the word fire, and the object seemed to be to ensure some one being hit. My second objected to the unusual manner of giving the word, but upon a little conference between Mr. Woodfin and Col. Baxter—the latter gentleman not yielding the point, I instructed my second to make no further objection.

The seconds proceeded to load the pistols, when Mr. Woodfin found he had no charger for Col. Baxter's pistol. I offered mine which was accepted. Mr. Woodfin charged the pistol.—Mr. Baxter seeing the size of the charger, told Mr. Woodfin to put in another charge. Mr. Woodfin, hesitating, said it was sufficiently well charged, whereupon Mr. Baxter remarked he could not put in too much. Mr. Woodfin accordingly put in the additional charge of powder, and Mr. Baxter selected and rammed the ball down with his own hand. He then selected a cap, put it upon his pistol, and took our positions. Mr. Woodfin gave the word and at the word fire, I distinctly saw Col. Baxter's hand raise and level his pistol at me. I shot, and heard but one report. Dr. Hilliard, my surgeon, Dr. Jones, my second, and my servant who was standing near me heard but one report. Mr. Woodfin was standing nearer Col. Baxter and thinks he could distinguish a difference in the report of the pistols. My ball struck Col. Baxter between the knuckles of the second and third fingers of his right hand, ranged up the hand and arm, and lodged in the arm. Any one may make the experiment and they will see at once his pistol was presented at me.

A few moments after Col. Baxter was shot, and while the medical gentlemen were dressing his wounds, Dr. Jones came to me and said that Col. Baxter had authorized him to say to me that he had not intended to fire at me, and should not have done so, had my ball not hit his hand, and caused his pistol to fire. Dr. Jones said to me that as my friend, considering the nature of the message, and the manner in which it was delivered to him, he thought it his duty to advise me to approach Col. Baxter, and show a willingness to reconcile our difficulty. I said to Dr. Jones that I did not believe what Col. Baxter said as to his intention not to fire at me, and that his object was only to get some advantage of me in bringing the affair before the public, or he desired to put me in a situation where he could insult me with impunity. Dr. Jones insisted that I should approach Col. Baxter, he believing that Col. Baxter's message was intended as an offer of friendship; and I was finally prevailed upon to do so. I advanced to Col. Baxter and said: Col. Baxter, from the message you sent me by Dr. Jones, I have been induced to approach you. I am willing now that this matter should drop here, and we should be friends. Col. Baxter said: Mr. Erwin, from what has been passed between us, I cannot consider you my equal. Said I, stop Colonel Baxter; I should certainly not have approached you, had I not received the message I did by Dr. Jones; and I turned and walked off. I did not care to bandy words with a man who would act thus, and I could not resent the insult then, as my antagonist was wounded, and disabled.

These are the simple facts in the case. I leave it to an unprejudiced public to say how

much credit should be attached to this man's assertions that he did not intend to fire at me.—Nobody in this community believes it, except a few contemptible slaves, who will say any thing they are paid for, and perhaps a few crazy old women.

MARCUS ERWIN.

The above statement has been submitted to us, and we find the facts in it correctly and truly stated.

W. L. HILLIARD.
E. R. JONES.

ASHEVILLE, July 31, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—The accompanying statement of the affair between Col. Baxter and myself, I submit to you for the purpose of asking whether, as far as you know, anything in it is incorrect, or unjustly stated.

Very truly yours,
MARCUS ERWIN.
J. W. WOODFIN, Esq.,
Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 31st, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—Your article making statements in relation to the difficulty between yourself and Col. Baxter, has been shown to me, and hastily examined. By first expressing my regret that anything further should be said in the public prints in regard to the affair, and renewing my formerly expressed desire, (as made known to you and Col. B.), that nothing further should be said in regard thereto in a public manner; I will answer, that I see no statement of facts given, as coming within my observation, which I could deny. I am of course, expressing no opinion upon the correctness of your conclusions, and particularly with regard to the one in reference to Col. B.'s intention not to fire. I will state one fact which is referred to in your article; I am clear and distinct in this, that there was a difference perceptible in the report of the two pieces. I mentioned it immediately on the occasion, and cannot be mistaken in regard thereto.

I am very Respectfully,
J. W. WOODFIN.
M. Erwin, Esq., at his office.

MOB IN COLUMBUS, GA.

We find the following dispatches in the Macon Journal and Messenger of Wednesday last:

COLUMBUS, Aug. 12—3 30 P. M.

Messrs. Editors:—There is a great mob raging here at present. The negro man Jarrett, convicted by two successive Juries of the infamous crime of committing a rape upon a little girl of ten years old, was to have been hung to-day. To the surprise of every one, he was pardoned by Gov. Towns. This has created great indignation among the populace, and a mob of five hundred persons are now before the Jail awaiting the hour of 4 o'clock, at which time they expect to hang him.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 12—6. 10 P. M.

The mob assembled at 4 o'clock, proceeded to the Jail and demanded the keys. The Sheriff refused to give them up—the doors were broken open, and the negro brought out and hung to a pine tree back of the Jail.

BEAUTIFUL MINERAL.

We are indebted to Capt. Eudy, superintendent of the Hodgkin Mine, for a splendid specimen of Quartz Crystals, taken from the deepest tunnel, 120 feet. He thinks California can hardly beat our State for fine specimens of crystal quartz rock. The crystals are thrown together in masses of the most fantastic forms, as though Nature had first completed her heavier and coarser work and then sportively made her playthings of this magnificent mineral.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Humors of the World's Fair.—The Boston Transcript publishes a series of interesting and amusing letters in relation to the World's Fair in London, from Mr. J. V. C. Smith. The following anecdotes are related in one of his letters of a late date:

"A portly fellow, with an eye-glass pressed into the orbit, inquired of another, in the act of inspecting the properties of Mr. Clapp's very beautiful coach from Pittsfield, whether 'the Americans ever rode in carriages.' Another sapient, with pomatumed hair and carrying a gold headed stick, asked a visitor from the other side of the water, if the 'Rocky Mountains could be seen from New York.'"

A FIGHT AND TWO MEN DROWNED.

The Cumberland Civilian says: "On Sunday last, as a canal boat was passing through the Four Locks, below the Tunnel, a fight sprung up on board between a white man named Snyder, attached to one of the boats, and George, a negro, belonging to the estate of Henry Bevans deceased. In a short time the two combatants found themselves in the lock. Upon rising to the surface they renewed the struggle in the water, carried it on so fiercely that in a short time both sunk to rise no more in life. Their bodies were afterwards found in the lock."

Some things hasten into being, others to decay. Of those in being, a part is already gone. The world is renewed by flux and change, just as time is by the infinite successions of eternity. Now, who would attach importance to matters hurried down the ever-restless stream?

DISCUSSING SECESSION.

We yesterday said a word of the effects produced towards bringing about Secession, by the merely vindicating it as an abstract right, while confessing that there exists no present occasion for resorting to it. We have now to speak of other pernicious effects that must inevitably flow from all such gratuitous discussion of one of those deplorable catastrophes which, if it ever comes at all, had better come upon us unwarmed, than come prematurely, provoked by the rash and irreverent debate of a subject too sacred to be touched until we know that it must be deliberated, because it must be acted on.

There are public sentiments in abundance—these are private affections—these are principle of morals—these are points of faith, which rest not upon reason, but are derived from nature and the heart; and which none discuss but tools that never felt them or sophisters in whom they are lost. What is the use of considering whether a man should love his country or not? his parents or not? He has already lost half the feelings of the patriot or the son, who consents to hold a question with himself of either duty. Many of the great points of social action must be accepted as instincts, adopted as ultimate truths. We must adore God, not examine him: we must revere Marriage, not philosophize with our wit about what human wit never invented: we must respect Property, lest we should, by speculating on how or why it came, sink into that worst kind of thief who fancifully styles himself a Socialist. So of a hundred other things of the affections and sentiments; they love not to argue; they recoil from the rough and frigid touch of logic. By the time a woman has analyzed all the principles of Modesty and Chastity, how many women will have any of either left?

Like these is that intimate, that reverential, that grateful, that filial idea, that political instinct of our hearts, which the noblest man amongst us have ever cherished and honored as little less than a sort of religion and mystery, even in that early day when the prophetic eye of patriotism itself could yet see but dimly the benefits which this Union was to bestow upon us. They bade us, from the beginning, look on it as a consecrated idea, a sacred arrangement of our public safety, which it would be profane to handle. They evidently regarded, as not merely for us a national good the vastest, but an indissoluble necessity, from which there was and would ever be no outlet but into absolute mutual ruin.

Its very discussion, therefore, they charged us, with every solemn warning never to touch. How wisely, the event, though long after, has unhappily proved. For the mere raising of the question, in South Carolina, some 25 years ago—the mere claim of freedom to talk about its possibility—the simple enunciation there, by that famous doubter of every religious idea, Dr. Thomas Cooper, has led, by gradual weakening of every instinctive feeling of loyalty and nationality, to the entire state of popular disaffection which now prevails there, and extinguished in the general breast every American sentiment, every thought of this as their country. They began twenty-five years ago, by only claiming that there was no harm in "calculating the value of the Union;" they have ended by the very arithmetical results of that calculation, and ascertained, by the rules of Cocker, that it is worth considerably less than nothing at all!

If we, in Virginia, desire to be led to the same wise conclusion, we have only to tolerate that presses and politicians should destroy our inherent repugnance to the like, by familiarizing the public mind with this fatal idea and uprooting all the old reverence for what Washington and his compeers held too holy for debate.

If the very principle of institutions, the very life of States, is to be submitted, just when it pleases every rash and bad anatomist, to his dissecting knife, what government ever so healthy must not presently perish under investigation? What reverence, and finally what power of performing its office beneficently can the public authority sustain, where men even though that authority is themselves and can always be, with a little patience, brought to the real expression of their will, will yet permit themselves to attack its very existence, and turn to upsetting when they have only steadily and wisely to control it?

There can, in short, be no excuse for those amongst us who volunteer these discussions of the right of secession and revolution. They admit of no apology but an irresistible necessity. Men do not discuss such things, they only act them. He who talks of them when there is something else to be done besides doing them, is a public enemy. What use, what effect can they now possibly have, in this State, but to aid the cause of Disunion and encourage the intended course of South Carolina? Are they meant for anything else. We will thank the *Enquirer* to explain.—*Rich. Whig.*

Very Ferocious.—The ultras of Jasper Co., Ga., held a meeting on the 25th ult., at which they resolved that if South Carolina should secede from the Union, they would support her cause 'with muskets and daggers unto death.' As these brave men say nothing about cannon, we suppose they must be deficient in artillery practice. The allusion to the daggers evidently contemplates very close quarters. We think we see an army of the Jasper county chivalry marching toward the South Carolina frontier, and each one exclaiming 'is this a dagger that I see before me.' What a magnificent sight it would be.—*N. O. Picayune.*

CANADIAN AND NOVA SCOTIA RAILROAD.

TORONTO, August 14.—In the Canadian Assembly last night, the Government resolutions were adopted, by which sixteen millions of dollars are appropriated towards the construction of the great trunk railway through Canada to Halifax, N. S. The decided action of this province, and the known favor with which this long talked of and great national enterprise is regarded in the lower provinces, leaves little room to doubt that it will now be prosecuted to a successful issue.

WHIG OPINION IN LOUISIANA.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Ascension and St. James Parishes to appoint delegates to a nominating Convention, the following truly National Whig resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That, however uncalled for and supererogatory, under ordinary circumstances and in ordinary times, might appear the formal declaration by American citizens of their fidelity and attachment to the Federal Union, the menacing attitude of South Carolina, and the treasonable language of some disaffected spirits in other portions of the South, render it incumbent upon us, as Southerners, to profit by every fitting opportunity to reiterate publicly our profound and unalterable love for the glorious free Republican Government under which we live: that, accepting in good faith the series of measures known as the Compromise as a definitive settlement of the dangerous and exciting questions which for years back have been permitted unwisely to disturb our national peace we repeat now, what we have already proclaimed, that we ask for no other Constitution and no other Union than those with which we were endowed by the founders of the Republic.

Resolved, That the present Administration deserves the gratitude and hearty support of all patriotic Americans, North, South, East, and West, for the firm stand it has taken and maintained at every hazard in favor of the Constitutional rights of the South; and that we hail with unalloyed gratification the repeated evidence of a returning sense of allegiance to the laws manifested by our Northern brethren, under the teachings of our most eminent political leaders of both parties.

HOLD THEM TO THE RECORD!

So signal has been the defeat of the Secessionists in our State, wherever the issue has been fairly made, that every effort will be attempted by the leaders, to take the back track. No stratagem will be left untried, to extricate themselves from the position they assumed during the last Session of the Legislature, and in the recent campaign, for Congress. They already see and feel that their doctrines are odious to the Union-loving People of the State, and whilst they do not intend to abandon those doctrines, they will, nevertheless, endeavor to evade the true issues. But their opinions and purposes are on record. That record they cannot expunge. They have done what they could to break down the Compromise. They have bent their whole energies to establish the doctrine of Secession. They have given "aid and comfort" to South Carolina in her designs against the Union. They have done all this in the face of day. Let the friends of the Compromise and the Union be on their guard, and hold them to their doctrines—make them stick to the record—Remember the "Standard" has proclaimed that "Secession is a cardinal principle of the Democratic faith!" Keep this before the People and we have them "just where we want them."—*Raleigh Register.*

From the Charlotte Journal.

CHARLOTTE AND S. C. RAIL ROAD.

A meeting of the Directors of this Company took place at Chester, on the 13th inst. We learn from a gentleman present that the road is progressing as rapidly as possible, but it will not reach Chester as early as was expected, as one of the contractors has been materially retarded by coming across a bed of rock.—The road has been doing a very good business for the past three months, which are usually the dulllest in the season.—The following was taken from the books of the Company, as the earnings for the three months:

Receipts for May, June, & July, \$9,728 60
Expenses " " " 5,479 35

Balance, \$4,249 24

This must be principally received from passengers as very little freight could be passing.

At this meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this company be authorized to make a contract for the remaining portion of the iron for the Rail Road, and that the T rail pattern of 5 1/2 lbs to the yard be adopted.

Resolved, That the permanent work shops of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company be established in the town of Columbia South Carolina.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be authorized and instructed to contract for the erection of the necessary work shops, and procure such machinery as may be required for the use of the company.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to enter into a contract with the Post Office Department upon the terms proposed by the Post Master General for the transportation of the mail on the Rail Road, for a period so long only as the Rail Road is in an unfinished state.

Resolved, That the President be instructed to bring to the notice of the stockholders at their next annual meeting, the propriety of taking some action with regard to delinquent stockholders, and that it be urged that no dividends be paid to them who are in arrears after a given day.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to take all the necessary steps to procure, as soon as practicable, the timber required for the bridge to be built over the Catawba River, and to have the same framed and ready to be erected as soon as the superstructure reaches that point.

Resolved, That a free ticket on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road to Columbia and back be granted to such survivors of the Palmetto Regiment as may attend the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Churubusco on the 20th August.

Resolved, That a like privilege be tendered to such volunteers in the late Mexican War from North Carolina, as may think proper to attend.

Warrants for the Arrest of Fugitive Slaves.

BOSTON, Aug. 16th.

It is stated that one of the U. S. Marshals has a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive slave in this vicinity. The affair creates considerable excitement among the abolitionists.