From the New York Day Book.

PUBLIC FEELING AT THE SOUTH.

We have not been more surprised than pleased with the tone of our letters recently from the South. While all express the feeling that disunion is more probable now than ever before, very few yield to a deeply desponding view of the subject. Our fellow-citizens of the South, like all patriotic men everywhere, are deeply attached to the Union. They are willing to make any sacrifice short of dishonor to preserve the heritage of their fathers. To do this they have submitted for years to abuse and detraction, and at last have seen their fellow citizens murdered in cold blood by a gang of wretched miscreants. Notwithstanding all, they still cling with a forlorn hope to the Union. One more effort, they say, it may cost it not so much to establish. And why should they not? Is it not better to whip out enemies in the Union than out of it? Will not it be a greater satisfaction to see them writhing under the indignation of popular fury than to deluge our fair plains with blood? All who have faith in the justice of the social institutions of the South, can have no doubt that, were they fairly stated and explained to the northern mind, they would be accepted. The majority of the northern people desire to do right and to vote conscientiously.—There can be no doubt of this. Why, then, it is asked, all this opposition to the South? We answer, simple because all parties, "Republican" and Democratic, concede that negro "slavery" is wrong and sinful. We verily believe that if one single public man of ability, of influence, and irreproachable personal and political character, such a one as Edward Everett, George Bancroft, or others we might mention, were to come out boldly unequivocally and unmistakably in favor of the social subordination of the negro, bringing all the arguments which can be adduced from philosophy, physiology, and the laws of races, and carrying on the war with power, vigor and bravery, this monstrous Abolition delusion could be exploded in a year! The reason such a man could do it is because *he* could get the ear of the North. If Mr. Everett desires to preserve the Union, and we have no doubt he does, here is a chance for immortality which never before was presented. No man can do it, however, who is not fortified by strong moral conviction. He must be able to see through this negro delusion as easily as we can all now see through the witch delusion of Massachusetts, or the Crusade humbug of Peter the Hermit and Godfrey of Boulogne. One thing, however, depend upon it recent events have done. They have awakened the sleepy conservatives of the North, who have been crying, "peace, peace, when there was no peace." These men have sat still until Abolitionism, which all despised, has grown to be a giant. It is not yet, however, too late to slay the wretch. David, with the sling of truth, can yet kill a Goliah. It only needs true men, earnest men—men who know that a negro is not entitled to a white man's rights, and it can be done. The Harper's Ferry affair, let the Abolitionists say what they please, will do more to open the eyes of northern people to the true meaning of Abolitionism, than anything that has ever occurred. It will set them thinking and investigating, and that is all we need to secure the victory. The worst enemies the North has are the Douglas politicians, who are forever harping about "squatter sovereignty," instead of coming right up to the issue. But let our southern friends not be disheartened. The darkest hour is just before day, and Harper's Ferry may yet be, after all its sorrowful and bloody scenes, the means of awakening the careless to our dangers nerving the vigilant to renewed activity, and above all, driving from their hiding places the conservative sluggards who have folded their hands and cried "to-morrow shall be as to-day, and much more abundant." We understand that the initial steps are now being taken in this city to form a Democratic association upon the distinctive principle of belief in the justice of negro subordination or so called "slavery," as a test of membership. So much as a commencement.

WHAT IT LEADS TO.

The New York *Express* is one of the soundest and most conservative journals in the North. It is also one of the ablest. In a recent number it thus speaks of the effect of the military display at Charlestown:

"About one thousand troops are in the neighborhood of Charlestown, Virginia, engaged in a sort of military camp instruction, and cavalry and infantry, for ten days past, have been moving to and fro from different parts of the State.—There is expense in all this; but something worse than expense. It takes just so many men from the peaceful pursuits of life, and employs them in learning the art in that "irrepressible conflict," which the wickedness and fanaticism of so many men are ready to hasten on. It leads to the discussion of topics alien to harmony, peace and good will between different sections of country; it teaches men to discuss the value of the Union in a sense very different from that contemplated by the framers of the constitution; and, in a word, in reference to the future of the Federal Government, puts them in to that frame of mind which no loyal citizen ought to have. Just now, a portion of Virginia is bristling with swords and bayonets, and it would be the same in New York or New England, with like threats, provocation and incendiarism.—But every patriotic and good citizen must deplore the cause and effect of these demonstrations. Their influence upon the country at large, upon the State where they are witnessed and upon society generally, will occasion only the deepest regret, and with it the hope that, ere long wisdom and patriotism will once more be found in the councils of the government, and among the whole people.

The Appian Way.—The filling of the ravine, which, in bad weather, so obstructed the passage to and from the depot, is quite finished, and the street now rendered pleasant to travel. The cost must have been considerable, the work appears to have been done well, and will be durable. It was a much needed improvement.

Iredell Express.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

A few monthsaince, the heated sectional agitation which in late years has been thought by many to threaten the perpetuity of the Union, seemed to have subsided, and there was ground to hope, as regards that particular strife, the country might again be at peace. But such was not to be the fact. In an evil hour John Brown, of the Pottawatomie memory, lighted the incendiary torch, and how far the conflagration is to extend, the future alone can show. It cannot be concealed, however, that this act has done more to exasperate some of the slave-holding states, and to awaken dissatisfaction with the Union, than any event which has hitherto occurred. The political party which has been considered the most hostile to slavery, has always disavowed any disposition to make aggressions on the slave states, and hence we do not regard the present difficulties as necessarily involving party politics. But there is a band of fanatics, which has entered the territory of a slave-holding state and, in defiance of sovereign rights, and of the Constitution of the United States, made war upon existing institutions, taking forcible possession of government arms and murdering peaceable citizens. This fact, in connection with the eulogisms in some places upon the actors in the atrocity, and especially upon its instigator and leader, have been tempered by some in the South, as indicative of the general feeling pervading the non-slaveholding states. We do not by any means believe such a conclusion to be warranted. We are assured that the great body of the people in the non-slaveholding states, execrate the doings of Brown and his confederates and that whatever may be the plea for a commutation of Brown's sentence on the ground of policy, when he shall have suffered the penalty of his crimes, the general feeling of the North will be that he has reaped the reward of his deeds.

A few fanatics may be pleased to desecrate the name of Washington by comparing such a man with that matchless model of lofty purity, honour, and patriotism; or blasphemously compare a murderer, whose hands are reeking with blood, to our blessed Saviour; but such things, we need hardly say, are equally as revolting to the great body of the people of the North as they are at the South.

As this journal has an extensive circulation in the South, and reaches many leading minds in that as well as other portions of the Union, we have thought it due to our position that we should say these few words, to correct erroneous impressions; and in order in some measure, if possible, to allay exasperation, which we feel assured is based to a great extent on a misapprehension of the real state of things. We freely confess that we look with great anxiety to the possible issues of this unhappy excitement. The fact that Congress is about to meet, bringing together members from the different sections in the heat of angry passions, may well awaken apprehensions as to the result, when the doings at Harper's Ferry are brought upon the floors for debate. Surely it behooves all who love our country to use their influence in every practicable way to pour oil on the troubled waters; and to endeavor as far as practicable to promote a spirit of conciliation and forbearance. Especially should all God's people offer fervent prayer that He who rules among the nations, and whose kind providence has been so signally manifested to our country, may turn aside impending dangers, and preserve in its integrity this glorious confederacy.

The (Phila.) Presbyterian.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

We are informed that a young Mr. South, of Watauga county, recently while cleaning his gun, not knowing it to be loaded, pointed at a young lady, Miss Hamby, who approached him, when the piece exploded the charge entering her body, from the effects of which she died in eighteen hours.

We also learn that Mr. Alex. Green, of Watauga county, accidentally shot and killed one of his own negro men, a valued servant, recently. Mr. Green had been to a shooting match, where he had discharged his rifle; on returning home with the rifle empty, as he supposed, he met his servant and playfully pointed at him the weapon and said he would shoot him. Unknown to Mr. Green the rifle had been re-loaded by a son, and the charge killed the negro almost instantly. Mr. Green is in deep distress of mind at the sad occurrence.

Guns, though *known* to be empty, should never be pointed where they would do harm if loaded.—*Iredell Express.*

Stockton Hall.—This large edifice is rapidly verging to completion. The masons having completed their contracts, carpenters, plasterers and painters are engaged busily in giving the interior finish in the best manner, and by the first of January the commanding monument reared by the enterprise of Mr. Jos. W. Stockton, of this place, will be in readiness to receive occupants. The building is planned for stores, with a spacious Hall above designed to accommodate large assemblies. It is located on the south west corner of the public square.—*Ire. Express.*

And what has the President of the U. States done to guard a Sovereign State from lawless invasion? Nothing.

Rich. Enquirer.

Well put and well answered, says the Baltimore *Patriot*. And when the executions are all over, we hope Gov. Wise will haul up the President and Governor Floyd before Congress, and make them tell why they did nothing in the premises, when they could have stopped the whole affair. The *Enquirer* is justly exposed at the conduct of the Federal administration. It is utterly indefensible.

An American gentlemen relates, after leaving a paper of which he was the editor, and returning on a visit, he wrote a leader for the new editor, and he really thought it good, better than he had written for months. Next day he met an old acquaintance with a paper in his hand; "ah!" said he, "this paper is but a miserable thing now—nothing like what it was when you had it" and pointing to the article he had written, he continued: "Look, for instance, at this thing! who would read such trashy stuff as that!—Why didn't the fool let you write the article?"

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.—On Saturday last, a small party of gentlemen, including His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, visited the line of the above road, the object being to afford the Governar an opportunity to see the work and judge for himself of the progress actually making towards the completion of the first section of twenty five miles.

The run to the head of the road, or the farthest point to which the track has been laid, occupied about an hour and a half;—the distance being between 23½ and 24 miles, over a road necessarily somewhat rough, as having been just laid.

It is expected to finish the track laying of the first twenty five miles by Wednesday the 30th. The hands were hard at work and pushing along with energy.—The present head of the road is in Bladen County. The grading is finished some ten miles ahead of the track laying.

The character of the country needs very little description. The track, until about Livingston Creek, runs nearly parallel with and not very far distant from that of the Wilmington and Manchester Road; there is therefore, little or no difference in the character of the country. There are plenty of lands that would produce good cotton crops; but they want draining. There is abundant fall for this purpose and any amount of mud and marl.

Beyond Livingston the Manchester Road deflects to the Southwest and the Charlotte Road to the Northwest, so that from there on they pursue different directions and their lines get far asunder. From Livingston to Lumberton the Road will be very straight, as straight as can well be.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A New Locomotive.—We note the arrival, on Friday last, of another new engine, per the schr. Jas. H. Moore, from Philadelphia, for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

Wilmington Herald.

Gas.—Such light as we have had in Fayetteville since Monday evening last had never been seen here before. We might add, indeed, that such light is to be seen in very few places in any part of the country. Persons from all sections who have seen the Rosin Gas made by Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, in Raleigh, Salisbury, Fayetteville, &c., pronounce it far superior to any other.

The contractors are go ahead people. They came here about the first of June last; organized a company June 9th, with a capital of $25,000; bought lots, building materials, machinery, &c.; commenced work August 29th; put up the necessary buildings, (very good looking they are too;) dug near five miles of ditches and laid a like distance of iron pipe; put fixtures into about seventy houses, and lighted up on the 28th ult. Quick as this work seems to us of the slower South, but for delays at sea the contractors would have lighted the town about a month earlier.

Of the Street Lamps only one has been received.—*Fay. Observer.*

A Hopeful Omen.—In the *New York Times* of Friday, Nov. 25th, are full reports of twenty sermons delivered in that city and Brooklyn on Thanksgiving Day. The preachers were Drs. Potts, Spring, Krebs, O. S. Presbyterian; Drs. William Adams, Joel Parker, A. D. Smith and Buchard, N. S. Presbyterian; Drs. Beach, Hawks, Tyng, Episcopal; Dr. McClintock, Methodist; Dr. Williams, Baptist; Drs. Bethune and Hutton, Reformed Dutch; Drs. Sturrs, Thompson, Cheever and Beecher, Congregational; Dr. Osgood, Unitarian, and Dr. Chapin, Universalist. With the exception of Dr. Cheever's harangue, these discourses were all patriotic and conservative in their tone and spirit. Even Henry Ward Beecher abstained from his usual denunciatory style and uttered sentiments appropriate to the day. With the exception above mentioned, those who referred to the present aspect of national affairs, disapproved of the recent attempt "to invade the peace and outrage the honor of the South." "Let the South take honest heed of this."—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Kind and Fraternal Words.—The venerable Editor of the *Banner and Advocate* (Pittsburg) noticing the *North Carolina Presbyterian's* report of the meeting of Synod, refers particularly to the great cordiality with which the members were entertained at Wilmington. He says, "In this, however, the christians of the South but show that they are brethren in feeling and conduct, as well as in name, to those whose lot has been cast in a colder clime. The true *heart's* blood is of about the same temperature, all the world over."—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

A New and True Classification.—The *Christian Intelligencer*, classifying the parties in New York city, ignores all previous orders and introduces a new one. It says, "There are two great parties in this city—the one composed of rogues, the other honest men." The same classification obtains in other parts of the country.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Whipped.—We learn that three pickpockets were detected on the upward train on the C. & S. C. Railroad on Saturday last. They had stolen the pocket-book of some one on the train. On arriving at Morrow's Turnout, the light fingered gentry were taken out and about 150 lashes put upon each one's back, after which it is said, they were tarred and feathered, placed upon the night train and started back to Charleston, for the purpose of being shipped to New York.—One of them is said to have been an old man, and the other two comparatively young.

P. S.—We learn that the affair took place at Columbia, S. C., instead of Morrow's Turnout.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Wake Forest College.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution, have passed a resolution, admitting all young ministers of the gospel connected with any of the evangelical denomination, to the advantages of the College, free of tuition. Such liberality, we think, must commend itself to the public.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Certainly it is very liberal in the Trustees and creditable to the Institution.—"Wake Forest" is under the care and direction of the Baptist Church of this State. The Faculty is an able and competent one.—*Char. Democrat.*

The College Entertainment.—Receiving an invitation from Miss N. E. Campbell, President, and Miss Mary E. Bell, Secretary, we did ourselves the pleasure to attend the Assembly given at Concord Female College, on the evening of the 29th instant: the Programme of which may be seen in another place. The number of spectators was very large, and the amusement afforded, exciting and pleasant. The "Hebdomadal Waif," which was read by Miss L. Augusta Craven, elicited much admiration; as also did the other compositions, all of which displayed a high order of talent on the part of the composers. The "characters" were all rendered to admiration, indicating considerable dramatic talent possessed by the young ladies. The "Music" was enlivening, with flights of surpassing beauty. The *rules* in the "Fairy Queen," from her majesty down, teemed with interest; as "Pleasure," "Ambition," "Fame" and "Wisdom" passed in view, and strutted their brief career upon the mimic stage. The "Tableaux" could not, it seemed to us, have been better; the only objection that could be opposed to the dissolving views was, their short duration.

But the crowning act of the whole was the magnificent Supper, which had been prepared by the fair ladies of Statesville, and which was discussed about 12 o'clock; by the ladies first, then the gentlemen.

Happy faces were enwreathed in smiles

"And went merry as a marriage bell."

In parts where so manny excelled, it would seem invidious to particularize, but, stars differ in magnitude and so do human abilities. To become a good vocalist requires natural talent, and this Miss Dorcas Fraey possesses in apre-eminent degree; her voice is sonorous, full, and softer than the flute; breathing melody like a genuine child of song, and transporting the hearer into "fairy land."

The Press, that potent advocate of female education and the ennobling of woman in our land, was duly remembered and complimented by the fair students.

We hope that they may never be as happy as we saw them, on Tuesday evening.—*Iredell Express.*

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

The ratifications of the treaties were to be exchanged at Zarick on the 21st inst.

France has issued letters of invitation to the powers who signed the Vienna treaties, and to the Italian rulers, to meet in a new congress, which is expected to convene in Paris. No date for its assembling is mentioned.

The attitude of the English and French press is daily becoming more warlike.—The London Times calls on Louis Napoleon to put an end to the present state of suspense.

The London Society of Arts has inaugurated a new movement for a great exhibition in 1862.

The Paris Bourse closed steady, at 69.95

Louis Napoleon opposes the assumption of the Tuscan Regency by Count Buoncompagnie.

It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi has resigned the command of the Central Italian and joined the Sardinian army.

Important Movement in Richmond.

The people of Richmond are going the right way to work to make the North *feel* for the outrages they have perpetrated upon their State and the South generally. We notice in the *Whig* that a meeting of the merchants of that city, who are engaged in the importation or sale of foreign goods, is called and which took place yesterday, to consider the propriety of some concert of action in the future direct importation of foreign merchandize of all kinds to that market. This is the best way to achieve the commercial independence of Virginia and of the South.—When the North finds that her trade with the South is giving way, and her pecuniary resources from this quarter sensibly affected, then, perhaps, she will listen to reason, and endeavor to put down the fanatics and abolitionists in her midst who are attempting to destroy Union.

Non Intercourse with the North.—The Richmond Whig cordially approves a suggestion "for the formation of a voluntary association throughout Virginia and the South, bound together by a common pledge among themselves, neither to eat, drink, wear, buy, or use any article whatsoever manufactured at or imported from the North."

Stopped.—The Steamboat Post Boy, which arrived here yesterday from Hyde county, has made its last trip, we learn, for the present. The truth must out, the project has *curfumonized* for want of the "sinews of war"—it don't pay and it has to stop. We could wish it different, but it's no use; the boiler is burnt out, the boat needs a new one—there is no money in the treasury of the company—the line won't pay no how, and the boat must lie up or seek a new field.

Newbern Progress.

A Plan for Reading the Bible thro' every Year.—During January read Genesis and Exodus; February, read to 10th Deuteronomy; March, to 15th of 1st Samuel; April, to 15th of 2d Kings; May, to 5th Nehemiah; June, to 100th Psalm; July, to 50th of Isah.; August, to 20th of Ezekiel; Semptember, to end of Old Testament; October, to end of Luke; November, to end of 1st Corinthians; December, to end of New Testament. About sixty-five to seventy-five pages per month or about two pages for every week day, and four pages for every Sunday.

Not Posted.—Having stated that Adam began to court Eve when he was a day old, a friend advises us "search the Scriptures," it being apparent by the "record" that the boot was on the other leg, or, to speak less enigmatically, Eve was only a day old at the interesting period alluded to. Adam was several days old when "smitten with the tender passion." We stand corrected.

Reported Discovery of a Rich Gold Mine in Missouri.—St. Louis, Nov. 29.—It is stated that a discovery has been made in the southeastern portion of this State of a vein of gold, which it is believed will yield $10,000 to the ton. Assays of the specimens discovered are now being made.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Carolina Watchman.

Mr. Editor: I observe from the newspapers that there have been several meetings lately held in Statesville and Charlotte in relation to the building of a Rail Road purporting to be a road, the construction of which is authorized by a Charter passed by the Legislature of Tennessee on the 26th February, 1852, and re-enacted by the Legislature of North Carolina on the 15th February, 1853. The act of incorporation referred to is styled "An act to incorporate the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company," and in the enumeration of powers specified as granted to this Company, I find that the 14th Section provides "that the Board of Directors shall have power to contract as speedily as their means will permit, a Railroad with one or more tracks, to be used with steam, animal or other power, between Charlotte, N. C., and some point on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, at or near Jonesboro' in Washington County, and form such connection by the way of Morcasin Gap of Clinch Mountain, in the State of Virginia, by the most practicable lines to the head waters of Big Sandy River, thence the most eligible route to the Ohio River." The remaining portions of the act are principally those matters of detail usually found in all Railroad charters, giving the mode and manner in which the object intended to be accomplished shall be effected. It will be observed that there are only three intermediate points designated in the Charter between the termini of the long line, viz: a point on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at or near Jonesboro' in Washington County, the Morcasin Gap of Clinch Mountain, and the head waters of Big Sandy River. I take it for granted it will not be disputed that in the location of the line of a Railroad where intermediate points between the termini are mentioned, the Company incorporated for the purpose is as much bound to regard those points in the location, as the points of beginning and ending. It is moreover a matter of the first importance in initiating the preliminary steps necessary to be taken in the construction of a great work like the one proposed, that the subject should be thoroughly investigated and fully understood in order that whatever is done may be done in the right way, and calculated to effect the purpose intended. I propose, therefore, to examine somewhat the proceedings of the meetings above referred to, and see whether or not they are in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and such as are calculated to effect the object contemplated by it. In the first place then it was stated in the published invitation for a meeting of the friends of the proposed Railroad to be held at Statesville on the 4th of October last, that all persons friendly to the construction of a Railroad from Charlotte *via Statesville* to the Tennessee line were invited to meet in Convention at Statesville, &c. By the terms of the invitation, therefore all persons who were not friendly to *the particular route designated*, were of course excluded from the meeting, and those only, I presume, who came within the terms prescribed gave their attendance. The meeting was held, and in the account we have of its proceedings it is stated that "the several delegations appointed throughout the Counties of Iredell and Mecklenburg met at the Presbyterian Church in Statesville for the purpose of determining upon the proposition to construct a Railroad between Charlotte, N. C. and Statesville, N. C., to be known as the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad." Did you Mr. Editor ever hear of a greater misnomer? A proposition to build a Railroad between two villages in the interior of a State almost among the mountains, to be dignified with the title of the "Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad!" To my mind there is something of the ridiculous in the idea of adopting such a name for such a purpose. In the further prosecution of the business of this meeting, however, and in explanation of its purpose, we have the report of the Committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention, presented by a very worthy gentleman, accompanied by several resolutions the first clause of the first resolution of the series, is as follows: "Resolved by the Convention that so much of said Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad as is necessary to connect the towns of Statesville and Charlotte shall be built." This, then, taken in connection with the captional account of the object and purposes of the meeting before referred to, I imagine, reveals the true design of the movement on this subject, which is simply to construct a Railroad from Charlotte to Statesville. If then this be the object, it is certainly not contemplated by the Charter under which the gentlemen who composed these meetings propose to act. If it is desirable to have Charlotte and Statesville connected by a railway, why not apply to the Legislature of the State and obtain a Charter for that purpose, and go to work in a straight forward manner to accomplish that object; to this, I presume, there would be no objection; certainly none on the part of the writer of this article, but as a citizen of the State, I protest against the seizure of a Charter passed by the Legislature of two States to construct a great railway intended to pass through portions of three or four States, giving it the character of being *almost national* in its objects and influences to build a Railroad between two interior towns in our State, not more than forty miles apart. If it be said that the proposed Road is intended to be a part of the great line prescribed by the Charter, I would respectfully inquire at what point it is intended by the movers in this scheme the road should reach the Tennessee line, or where it is designed to connect with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad? No such point is designated or even hinted at in any of the proceedings of the meetings that have been held, and it is certainly an object of prominent importance, being particularly specified as one of the objects to be accomplished by the powers enumerated in the 14th Section of the Charter above quoted. Or if it be said that it is merely designed Statesville shall be a point in the main line, and that when the Road is completed to that place it shall be continued to its ultimate destination, I would *again* ask, how continued? By what route? Surely no man in his senses would think of turning the line West from Statesville toward Jonesboro' and thus run it along for forty to forty-five miles parallel to the Western N. C. Railroad, diverging from it only from one half to fifteen miles, in that distance. Such a course would only be equalled by the folly which directed and controlled the location, West of Statesville, of the Western N. C. Railroad itself, by running it along parallel to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad for a considerable distance, only from thirteen to twenty miles from the latter. But suppose the line of the Road be continued from Statesville in the same or nearly the same direction as from Charlotte to Statesville, where would it connect with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which by the Charter it is required to do? Why evidently no where. It might connect with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad somewhere in the State of Virginia, probably sixty to eighty miles East of the nearest point of the State of Tennessee. Such a connection however would be a clear violation of the Charter which provides that a connection shall be made with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad near Jonesboro' in Washington County, and a to point too, which will be in a proper line leading to the Morcasin Gap of Clinch Mountain. Again, if it be said that the line may be continued from Statesville via Wilkesboro' and thence to the point designated in the charter. I reply that such a line instead of being on the most direct practicable route from the point of beginning to the terminus, as all Railroads should be, would form the arc of a circle, if not a figure greater than a semicircle, and consequently by increasing the distance so vastly, would necessarily increase the cost to such an extent as would most probably put it beyond the power of any Company which might be formed either now or hereafter to construct it. In view of all these circumstances therefore, I think it is indubitably clear that in order to fulfill the requirements of the Charter in question in good faith by making a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at a point near Jonesboro', some other route than the one indicated, proposing to run from Charlotte via Statesville must be found—as I am satisfied that by that route Jonesboro', nor any other point on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad will ever be reached.

JUSTUS.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Rowan Agricultural Society.

NOVEMBER 7th, 1859.

According to a previous notice, a very respectable portion of the citizens convened in the courthouse for the purpose of forming a County Agricultural Society.

On motion of Dr. A. M. Nesbit, the meeting was organized, by calling Hon. Jos. A. Linn to the chair, and Dr. D. B. Wood as Secretary. Mr. Linn briefly, but fully to the purpose stated the object of the meeting. Luke Blackmer, Esq., being called upon addressed the meeting at some length upon the propriety, importance and necessity of such action on the part of our citizens; and read a proposed constitution for the Society. Col. B. R. Moore suggested the propriety of it. It was proposed to revive and re-organize the old Rowan Agricultural Society, which with the questions, whether this should be called the Rowan Agricultural Society, or the Western N. C. Agricultural Society, elicited considerable discussion. Col. H. L. Robards, Dr. Ramsay, John Bradshaw, Luke Blackmer, Col. B. R. Moore and Dr. Nesbit taking active part. On motion of Col. B. R. Moore, it was

Resolved, That we the citizens of Rowan County and citizens of adjoining counties, will use every effort to inaugurate the Western N. C. Agricultural Society, and call upon the members of the corporation, created by the act of assembly, passed at the session of 1858 and '59, to meet and take such steps as may be necessary to inaugurate the same.

Col. Robards moved to lay the resolution on the table until Thursday.

On motion of L. Blackmer, it was,

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five persons to prepare the Constitution and By-Laws of the Rowan County Agricultural Society, and confer with the members of that Society.

We, the said committee, met in accordance with the resolution, and procure the Constitution, By-Laws and papers of the Rowan Agricultural Society, and herewith tender the same. And further, in a conference with a number of the members of said Society, find a willingness on their part to re-organize the said Society, and resolve ourselves into a permanent Agricultural Society, to be permanently located in the Town of Salisbury.

Committee.—D. B. Wood, W. P. Graham, L. Blackmer, P. N. Heilig, C. L. Partee.

Resolved, That we now adjourn to meet again at this place, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, when an election of officers shall be held for the Rowan County Agricultural Society.

D. B. WOOD, Sec'y

NOVEMBER, 10th.

The meeting met according to adjournment. On motion of Col. Robards that the Constitution of the Rowan Agricultural Society be considered as the basis of the present rules of the Agricultural Society, subject to resolution, and, that gentlemen favorable to movement enrole their names and proceed to business.

On motion of J. G. Fleming, that we proceed to the election of officers, the following gentlemen were elected;

Benjamin Sumner, President.

P. N. Heilig, C. L. Partee, Dr. D. B. Wood, Dr. C. A. Henderson, Vice Presidents.

R. H. Broadfield, Recording Secretary.

Wm. L. Saunders, Corresponding Secretary.

F. E. Shober, James A. Ramsay, Col. H. L. Robards, Corresponding Committee.

On motion of O. G. Foard,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to solicit members to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Blackmer, it was,

Resolved, To increased the number to 12.

Accepted and passed.

On motion of Col. Robards, Col. B. R. Moore's resolution was brought up, who withdrew his resolution. Whereupon Col. Robards offered a resolution: whereas an act was passed at the last session of our Legislature, constituting Samuel Kerr, P. B. Chambers, James E. Kerr, J. J. Summerrell and others therein named, there associates and successors, a body corporate, under the name and style of the Western North Carolina Agricultural Society, with power to establish and hold Fairs at such times and places as may be selected by them, and award premiums for the encouragement of agricultural manufactures, &c.

And whereas we heartily approve of the object contemplated by the act, and earnestly desire to see them carried into effect,

Resolved, That we call upon and urge the members of said Society to continue and organize as soon as practicable. And to select a place, and appoint a time for the holding of the Fair of the Western North Carolina Agricultural Society during the next year.

Resolved, That we recommend to said Society and respectfully ask them to select the vicinity of Salisbury as the place for holding said fair; receiving a satisfactory pledge, that the grounds and all other suitable and proper arrangements for holding the Fair will be provided and made without expense to the society.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take all proper measures for carrying into effect the object of the preceding Resolutions.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: H. L. Robards, R. R. Moore, H. C. Jones, O. G. Foard, J. G. Fleming, J. I. Shaver, J. P. Wiseman.

Resolved, That every member is general be considered as solicitors for members.

On motion of L. Blackmer, that a committee be appointed to revise the old Rowan County

Agricultural Society. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: R. Sumner, L. Blackmer, H. C. Jones.

D. B. WOOD, *Sec. protem.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, 1859.

CROSS MARK.—Please look out for the cross mark. It is given to remind you of the expiration of your year, in order that you may renew your subscription, if you desire to do so.

REPLY TO "PLEBS."

C. F. Fisher, President of the N. C. Rail Road, has given, in the last Salisbury Banner, his reply to the Communication which lately appeared in the Greensboro' Patriot, over the above signature. We alluded to this communication, at the time, remarking that the author's object seemed to be to show that corruption was practiced in our railroad matters. We did not publish the communication, nor did we endorse it further than to say, "he writes like a man who has been studying his subject, and we hope he will pursue it until all railroad mysteries are solved." Had we published that article, we would now also publish the reply, which will doubtless be sought by those who have taken an interest in the Railroad controversy; and which the friends of the author regard as a satisfactory vindication against the charges preferred by "Plebs."

We regret that the President is altogether so liable to *err* in matters of *note*, judgment and *facts*, as almost any other man of our acquaintance.

The insinuations in his Postscript against certain "*professing christian editors*," are totally without justification, so far as they were intended for us. It is impossible for him to lay his finger upon a single sentence, written or endorsed by us, which, fairly construed, falls under his denunciations. In the discharge of our duty as a public journalist, we have made publications which have needlessly excited Mr. Fisher, and led him to betray sentiments and feelings not creditable to a man of his advantages and position. But in the performance of our duty, we remember of no anonymous paper given in our columns of a censorious nature. Such a paper would have been entirely averse to our feelings in regard to the president of this road, whose diligent attention to its affairs, and successful working of it, have elicited our public praise. So far from entertaining feelings of hostility towards him, if we have allowed more feeling to influence our actions at all, it was in his favor, and to such an extent as to incur suspicions from some of our personal and whig friends. They have had time to see their error, and to learn that we are more earnestly concerned in the honest and conscientious discharge of our public duties than to favor or injure any individual; and Mr. Fisher shall see his error, if it is any part of his object to restrain public enquiry into the affairs of this great public work, in which every tax-payer is deeply concerned. The officers of our Railroads are public servants, and it is the right and duty of the people to look into their offices and see that all is right, as it is also the duty of those officers to be prepared for, and civilly welcome, such enquiry.

The Book Peddlers arrested here two weeks ago, were brought into Court last week, before his Honor, Judge Heath; and after proper enquiry into their cases, were honorably discharged. Mr. N. P. Perkins, their director in this field of their labor, came up from the Eastern part of the State, at their instance, and assisted them in getting out of their trouble. He did not justify them in contracting with slaves. Mr. Perkins called on us and seemed anxious to vindicate his conduct, while in the State, and the interest of his employers, in Connecticut, who have been suspected here of designs unfriendly to the interests of this part of the country. He voluntarily showed us a number of letters relating to the business of selling books, &c., to which no objection could be taken; and as far as they went, honorated him from improper motives. Letters addressed to the young men, Messrs. Miller and Coe (from their friends in the North,) taken from the P. O. here by their Attorney, R. R. Means, since their departure, were opened in compliance with their request, and found to contain nothing exceptionable, but on the contrary complimentary to them and the writers.

It is deplorable to contemplate the mischief already wrought by intermeddling fanatics—the destruction of confidence between the members of this great Confederacy—but much worse, the inevitable consequences of continued intermeddling. The high assumption that God has made them judges over us, is as presumptuously wicked as it is short-sighted in not purging themselves of sin.

The Popular Treatment.—The popular treatment of tar and feathers is, in our opinion, a popular error. It does not abate the evil for which it is administered, but does place us upon the same platform with wrong doers. Emissaries do wrong by coming amongst us to promote evil, and we meet that wrong by another—by breaking over the restraints of law to perpetrate upon them a treatment which, if it touches the springs of thought at all, touches them for evil. The process, it seems to us, weakens the moral power of the one party, and arouses the most fiendish passions of the other, who leave us in haste, for the time, it is true, but while life lasts, have it in their power to seek revenge.