

J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

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Carolina Watchman.

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Dedicated to Politics, News, Agriculture, Industrial Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

Mr. Everett on the Slavery Question.

BOSTON, JUNE 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th was received by Mr. Everett this day. When he accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Union Convention it was with the understanding that the correspondence which might grow out of it should devolve on the Union Committee here. Your letter of the 12th has accordingly been placed in my hands, and as you request an answer that will reach you by return of mail, I have but a few moments to prepare it.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

The compromise measures of 1850 were regarded and have been supported by conservative men at the North as a fair and practicable basis of united political action between the two great sections of the country. To those measures Mr. Everett gave his full adherence.

The papers enclosed in your letter, viz., the resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Borden's letter, and Mr. Everett's reply, date from the year 1839. They were brought before the Senate of the United States in 1841, at the time of his nomination as Minister to England, and made the ground for a motion for its rejection. Henry Clay opposed that motion with great warmth, and said "that if through the influence of the South, the appointment of a man of Mr. Everett's known conservative opinions was rejected, the Union was already dissolved." At the close of a fervid speech by Rufus Choate, in support of Mr. Everett's appointment, the late Hon. W. C. Preston exclaimed, "I am afraid I have committed myself to vote against him, but by heaven he shall not be rejected." Mr. Preston was heard to say that "he regretted that rotumore than any went given by him." Mr. Everett's nomination as the first Minister to China, two years later, was, I believe, unanimously confirmed in the same Senate of which Mr. Vice President King and Mr. Calhoun were members. His nomination as Secretary of State on the death of Mr. Webster was unanimously confirmed in 1852. In the following year he was elected, by the conservative members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Everett's views with reference to the sectional agitation now distracting the country, if left in any doubt by his own words, are sufficiently shown by the bitter hostility of the entire anti-slavery press. They were reaffirmed, to the great acceptance of good patriots throughout the Union, in his speech at Faneuil Hall, on the occasion of the attempt at Harper's Ferry; and they are restated in his letter signifying his reluctant acceptance of the Baltimore nomination.

I will only observe, in conclusion, that, as it seems to us here no good can result from a review of all that has been said or written North or South, for twenty or thirty years, on the question which now more than ever distracts the country. Reasonable men will not, in either section, expect to find entire concordance in the other; and if sentiments like those entertained, and on all proper occasions avowed by Mr. Everett, fail to win the confidence of Unionizing men at the South, Mr. Clay's emphatic exclamation in 1851 may well be repeated.

I remain, dear sir, in haste,
very respectfully yours,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

President State Central Com. of the Constitutional Union Party.
To JOSIAH W. TAYLOR, Esq., Easton, Ala.

The Memphis Bulletin accompanies the publication of the above letter with the following opposite remarks:

Read this letter again. Mark the fact that in 1852, the year in which the National Democracy met in Convention at Baltimore, and adopted the Compromise of 1850 as a part of their platform, Mr. Everett was unanimously confirmed by a Democratic Senate as Secretary of State. Mark the other general facts stated in this letter. Mark the fact that he is now acting against, and always has acted against, the Abolition party. He is now in opposition to the Republicans. If he is now in sympathy with them, why does he not go with them? There is nothing the Republicans would not give him were he a member of their party. Turn to our back numbers and read what we have from time to time published from Mr. Everett. No honest mind believes he is an enemy to the South. Every honest mind knows that he is true and loyal to all divisions of the Union.

A new building near the entrance intended for the Executive Committee will be erected. This is much needed.

The track is in fine order for racing. The Safety Drum Band has been engaged for the occasion and visitors may expect some good music.

It will be seen from the advertisement in another column that Mr. P. F. Pease and Dr. L. S. Perry have been appointed a committee of reception to provide accommodations for visitors. This duty could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. All who desire to come may rest assured of being accommodated.

[Balcar Register]

A Large Island Rising from the Sea.—The Captain of the Chilean brig *Zarina*, arrived in Africa, has made an affidavit that, during his voyage from the port of Valparaiso to Africa, in lat. 31 deg. 40 min. S., long 73 deg. 25 min. W., he found himself alongside an island extending north and south about fifteen miles, and from 200 to 250 feet high; that the island appeared to have recently thrown up, and was of a whitish appearance. He furthermore stated the water all about was very much discolored. They sighted the island early in the morning, and were in sight of it until night.

[Journal of Commerce.]

a noted recipient of Democratic favor, and now a prominent officeholder under Mr. Buchanan! Mr. Dix was offered some time since, we believe, the Ministry to England, and Mr. Faulkner is now Minister to France; and both Freesiders and emancipationists, since Mr. Everett was one, if ever; and the strictures now quoted against the latter are those that grew out of his appointment to a foreign embassy in 1851!

"How of Mr. Buchanan; who, in 1826, considered slavery 'a great moral and political evil'; who, in 1836, presented and voted to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery; who, in 1844, considered the subject of slavery the greatest obstacle to agreeing to support the acquisition of Texas; who proved his repugnance at that time to extend the limits and the privileges of the Union over any new slaveholding territory?

"How of Benj. R. Hallett, of Massachusetts, for whose rejection in the Baltimore Convention the sectional Southern Democrats made a month since their second bolt! Mr. Hallett, in 1849, ten years after Mr. Everett's alleged offence, introduced resolutions into the Massachusetts Legislature, of which the following are copies:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in any form and color, and in favor of freedom and freedom, wherever man lives throughout God's heritage."

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slaves to free Territories and in favor of the exercise of all constitutional and necessary means to restrict it to the limits within which it does or may exist by the local laws of the State."

"This test of Democratic converts (tried by the Southern Democratic standard) might be multiplied. It was only on Sunday morning last that we observed from the record that in 1856 Mr. Cushing, the President of the Convention that nominated the Breckinridge ticket, opposed the admission of our sister State of Arkansas into the Union, because her constitution tolerated slavery. How does he stand today? At the head of the Southern party—has he changed since 1856?—Let us not assume that, so long as you deny to Everett the benefit of a modicum of his views, and Mr. Cushing stands to-day, according to the rule by which Democrats judge Mr. Everett, an Abolitionist. There is no escape from this conclusion."

HON. J. M. BERRIEN AND HON. E. EVERETT.

In 1842, when the charge of treason on the slavery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defend his vote for him as Minister to England, vindicated triumphantly both himself and Mr. Everett. In his address to the people of Georgia, on that occasion, he said of Mr. Everett:

"He was an early, I believe the earliest, and certainly one of the most decided advocates, on the floor of Congress, of the South, of their exclusive right to determine the question for themselves, when the astonishment of the more timid or more prudent of his Eastern brethren, he declared his readiness to shoulder his musket in defense of them."

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[Balcar Register]

PLEDGE AGAINST SLAVERY AGITATION.

After the passage of the compromise acts of 1850, a declaration and pledge, which were published in the National Intelligence of Monday last, were drawn up by Mr. Clay, and first signed by him, and then by some forty other leading members of the Thirty-first Congress. They vindicate at once the great importance in which Mr. Clay held the Compromise just passed, and also the immense divergence of what is now called the Republican party from views then held. President Pierce pledged himself to his Inaugural, and again in his first Message, that by no act of his should the happy condition of the country under the Compromise be disturbed; yet in 1854 the country was again thrown into agitation on this very subject, and the Republican party thereby built up and increased. And it is now a lamentable fact that some of the signers of the pledge are amongst the most ultra of the agitators.

The faults of genius might be passed over if the world would promise not to parades for its caution and hesitation in a

From the National Intelligencer.

ANOTHER LANDMARK.

We alluded on Monday last to the

lemon declarations made in the years 1851 and '52 by patriots of all parties against the renewed agitation of the slavery question in any form. It has since occurred to us that we omitted to cite one of the manifestations put forth to this effect in

the House of Representatives, when called to vote upon the following resolution, introduced into that body on the 2d of March, 1852, by the Hon. Joseph W. Jackson, of Georgia:

"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromise of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we do preclude all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous."

This resolution was called up for discussion on the following 5th of April, and was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, William

Appleton, Thos. H. Bayly, Babcock, Be-

rie, Bragg, Breckinridge, Brooks, Arthur

G. Brown, Bushy, E. Carrington, Cabell,

Cassie, Clark, Cobb, Curtis, Daniel, John

G. Davis, Dawson, Dockery, Dunham,

Edmondson, Ewing, Faulkner, Ficklin,

Fitch, Florence, Freeman, Thomas J. D.

Fulmer, Gamble, Gentry, Gorman, Grey,

Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Hart, Hawe,

Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hubbard, Hiller,

Howard, Ingersoll, Jackson, Andrew

Johnson, James Johnson, Gov. W. Jones,

Kurtz, Landry, Letcher, Lograth, Edward

C. Marshall, Humphrey Dodge, Martin,

Mason, McCorckle, McDonald,

McMullin, Mead, Miller, John Moore,

Moreshead, Murray, Nabors, Outlaw, S.

W. Parker, Pease, Penn, Phelps, Polk,

Priest, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Robi-

nson, Ross, Savage, Scarry, Thorburn,

Seymour, Origen S. Seymour, Schermer-

horn, Smith, Frederick P. Stanton, Rich-

ard H. Stanton, Abrahams, P. Stevens,

Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Suth-

erland, George W. Thompson, Venable,

Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White,

Alexander White, Wilcox, and Williams

—101.

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Allison, Ashe,

Avrett, D. J. Bailey, Barrere, Bartlett,

Benton, George H. Brown, Brevil, J. G.

Lewis D. Campbell, Thompson Camp-

bell, Chapman, Clingman, Conger, Dean,

Dix, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Floyd,

Foster, Gaylord, Goodenow, Goodrich,

Grove, Harper, Holliday, Horsford, Thom-

as M. Howe, Ives, Jenkins, John John-

son, Daniel T. Jones, Kuhn, Preston

King, Mana, McQueen, Meacham, Mill-

ler, Miller, Molony, Newton, Orr, Pen-

sman, Perkins, Powell, Rantoul, Sackett,

Seabord, Seudder, Smart, Benjamin

Stanton, Stratton, Swettser, Benjamin

Thompson, Tuck, Walbridge, Wallace,

Washburn, Wells, Woodward, and Yates

—64.

NAYS—None.

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The federal judiciary, which is the au-

thoritative expounder of the Constitu-

tion, and the guardian of our rights, is as con-

stituted as to be less affected by fluctua-

tions of public sentiment than the Senate.

As the judges hold for life, not more than

one or two vacancies are likely to occur

in the Supreme Court in four years; and

Justice McLean is the only one of the nine

judges who is at present a republican.

If the venerable chief justice should

survive till after the inauguration, the

democratic Senate still have it in their

power to keep the place vacant till Mr.

Lincoln sets in the name of some law-

yer whom they might deem safe to ap-