J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

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Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25, 1860.

Religious Notice.

☞ The Rev. Jerome Rivers will preach at Franklin Church, Sunday afternoon the 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARRIER.

The Carrier wishes us to state that he will be around with his annual Address on Tuesday 25th December, instant.

Public Meeting.

It is proposed to the people of Rowan County to hold a public meeting in Salisbury on Saturday between Christmas and New Year. All are invited and requested to attend.

The object of the meeting is to take counsel together in view of the present disturbed state of the country, and to give expression to our views in relation to the same. We are in imminent danger of being precipitated into a condition of fearful distraction, when *might*, not *right*, may become the rule; and discord and civil strife prevail amongst us. Let us, then, come together as brothers, bound in a common destiny and stimulated by a common interest, to inaugurate such a mutual understanding as that harmony may prevail amongst us, and the safety and the good of the whole be secured.

These are times, and we surrounded by circumstances, which do not admit of hasty and indiscreet action. On the contrary, let us calmly and deliberately look into the face the great issues involved in the questions which claim attention; weigh them well and decide on them in full view of all the momentous consequences to ourselves and posterity.

It is believed all are in favor of preserving the present Union of the States if it can be done on terms of equality, justice and safety. Many patriotic men of both parties think it is not yet too late to do this; and as we value this sacred work of our forefathers, it is our highest duty to speak out in its behalf, and work for it while there is hope. We therefore call upon the friends of the Union—all who value our nationality and would mourn to see the stars of America's glory whirling in wild confusion from their places, and the sun of freedom sink forever—to attend this meeting, and unite their voices and their influence to avert the great calamities which threaten our beloved Country.

On the 4th of July, 1850, a parcel of boys, with the editor of the Charlotte Bulletin among them, we believe, assembled in Charlotte and passed resolutions declaring the Union dissolved, and absolving Mecklenburg county from all allegiance to the General Government. Scarcely one out of a hundred of the citizens of Charlotte knew anything about this gathering, nor for some days afterwards, the persons concerned in it; and it has since frequently been alluded to as a contemptible farce. And yet, just as we predicted at the time, a grave attempt is now made by the *Bulletin*, to give dignity and importance to that occurrence, in claiming for Mecklenburg the *honor* (?) of *first* dissolving the Union! The courage of those liquor-heated boys in that proceeding oozed out like the intoxicating fumes of the whiskey which excited them: and they have subsequently shown no determination to cut themselves off from the enjoyment of the benefits of the Union, as they have raised no arm of resistance to the Federal authority. If it was intended to emulate the example of the Mecklenburg men of 1776, and it is entitled to be so considered, we imagine it will rob their deed of some of its brilliancy.

THE UNION MEETING PHILADELPHIA was a most imposing demonstration, and we hope it will be attended with good results. We very cordially accept it as a manifestation of fraternal feeling towards the South, and trust that the future may demonstrate that the people of Philadelphia are truly a Constitutional Union people.

Carolina

VOL. XVIII. SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 25, 1860. NUMBER 32.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FARCE.

South Carolina has played, or is now playing out, the farce of secession. She has picked up her hat and deliberately walked out of the Union, leaving behind all her interest in the public property, and stands now upon her own resources. All-in-all, we can't help looking upon it as a solemn farce—dangerous alike to her neighbors and herself. We heartily wish she could be permitted to try her experiment unmolested. Her people would find out, we think, the value of the Union which they now so scornfully reject when questions of dispute should arise between her and other Nations. And on the supposition that our quarrel with the Northern States shall be satisfactorily settled and the other members of the Union remain in, South Carolina would be doomed either to not or return to the sisterhood.

We admire South Carolina on several accounts: her sons are courageous and prompt, candid and truthful; and as a State she is enterprising and bold. But she is convincing the world that she is of a hasty temper, and is capable of desperate deeds upon slightly justifiable provocation or necessity: that she is capable of disregarding the voice of her neighbors to the extent of kindling a flame which may consume herself and them.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION.

We publish in another column the President's Recommendation for observing a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18, 1860.

After the delegates had registered their names, the Convention then proceeded to elect a permanent President. We give the result of the third and fourth ballots.

THIRD BALLOT.

Wm. H. Gist, 28; James Chesnut, 28; D. F. Jamison, 64; James L. Orr, 32; Scattering, 12.

At the end of the ballot Governor Gist's name was withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT.

D. F. Jamison, 118; James L. Orr, 30; James Chesnut, 3.

Col. Jamison was then declared the permanent President.

He was conducted to the Chair by a Committee of three, and returned thanks for the honor conferred. He said he highly appreciated the confidence reposed in him by thus calling on him to fill a position of so much honor, and had not sufficient command of language to express the gratification he felt. There could be no greater pleasure to him than to sign his name as President of their Convention to the proceedings and ordinance which would declare that South Carolina had resumed all her powers of nationality and sovereignty. God only knows what may be the trials, tribulations and sacrifices we may experience; but while we progress with our work we must invoke God to help the State.

A resolution was offered, providing for the adjournment of the Convention to Charleston, which, after some debate, was finally adopted.

Miles Calhoun and others opposed the adjournment to Charleston; and Messrs. Keitt, English and others favored it.

A resolution, was adopted, inviting to seats on the floor Messrs. Rhett and Hooper, Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi. They were also invited to address the Convention at seven o'clock, P. M.

An invitation was also extended to the Hon. Howell Cobb to take a seat on the floor of the Convention.

At night the Baptist Church was crowded, to hear these eloquent champions of the rights of the South. Messrs. Elmore and Hooper, and their addresses were able, eloquent, argumentative, and replete with sentiments which found a ready welcome in the hearts of the large audience in attendance.

Resolutions were introduced by Chancellor Inglis, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the State of South Carolina should forthwith secede from the Federal Union known as the United States of America.

Resolved, That a committee of — members be appointed to draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by this convention, and in order to accomplish the object, all individual members desiring to submit a draft or scheme for such ordinance be requested to hand in the same, without delay, to said Committee.

While the Convention was engaged in their consideration, the Committee of which Gov. Adams was chairman, entered and announced to the Convention that the Hon. J. A. Elmore, commissioner from the State of Alabama, and Hon. Charles Hooper, commissioner from the State of Mississippi to the Convention of South Carolina, were present.

The President then introduced the Men. Mr. Elmore who spoke at some length. They were responded to with loud applause in the galleries.

After Col. Elmore the Hon. Mr. Hooper was introduced and spoke at some length on the position which Mississippi occupied, and presented an irrefragible array of Constitutional argument, in support of it.

After he had concluded the question came up on the resolution introduced by Chancellor Inglis. The vote on the first resolution was taken by ayes, there being not a solitary no on record.

The second proposition was discussed by Chancellor Inglis, Judge Withers, R. B. Rhett, Jr., Judge Wardlaw, Mr. Langdon Cheves, Rev. Mr. English, Mr. McCrady, Hon. J. L. Middleton, and others.—The blank was filled with the number seven and the second resolution then adopted.

On motion of Hon. J. L. Orr, the Hon. Mr. Dickinson, Commissioner from Mississippi, to the State of Delaware, was invited to a seat on the floor.

A Resolution was also adopted, returning the thanks of the Convention to the Baptist denomination for the use of their Church. A Resolution was also adopted inviting the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to proceed to Charleston with the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Charleston this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The members of the Convention left for Charleston this morning by the early train.

THE POPULAR VOTE.—We will of course publish the full statement of the vote of every State in the late Election, as soon as the whole can be officially ascertained. In the mean time we find that in the 18 free States Lincoln received 1,776,500 votes, whilst there were 1,501,667 cast against him. Whilst, therefore, he gets all except 3 of the Electoral votes of those States, his aggregate majority in them is but 274,833. If the votes had been by districts instead of by States, Lincoln would not have received 100 Electoral votes. The total majority against him in the Union is about 900,000.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Session of 1860–'61.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, Monday Dec. 17, 1860.

The Senate met and was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

Journal of yesterday was read and after a correction suggested by Mr. Thomas of Jackson, was approved.

Mr. HUMPHREY presented a series of resolutions passed by a meeting of citizens of Onslow County, expressing devotion to the Union so long as their rights and equality were respected and recognized in it, and he hoped, Mr. Humphrey said these resolutions emanated from a highly respectable and intelligent portion of the citizens of North Carolina, and he moved their reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, but the Speaker suggesting that since that Committee had reported, nothing had been referred to it, the resolutions were put on the calendar.

Mr. ERWIN presented a bill to appropriate $300,000 for arming the State.

After a lengthy debate in which Messrs. Bledsoe, Brown, Erwin and Arendell participated, then it was made a special order for to-morrow 11 o'clock and the Senate adjourned.

Union Meeting at New York—Proposition to send a Peace Commissioner to South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A meeting of the prominent merchants and politicians of the State and city of New York is in session to-day—Charles O'Connor, Esq., presiding.

Speeches were made by Messrs. John A. Dix and John McKeon. The latter expressed the opinion that the Union was already disorganized, and there would be a civil war after the 4th of March.

Speeches are still being made on a motion to send Commissioners to South Carolina to exhort temperate action and delay.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Yesterday when Mr. McKeon concluded his speech Mr. Dickinson expressed the apprehension that the Union is even now hopelessly dissolved, and attributed it to bad politicians who have vitiated the public mind.

Mr. Ketchum was more hopeful. He believed that public sentiment could be reached and corrected.

Letters were received from a large number of public men, including Ex-President Fillmore, Judge Greene C. Bronson and Richard Lathers.

A committee was appointed to visit the South.

"HUNTSVILLE, Ala., December 5.—Our Convention is to meet January 7th, and will be composed of one hundred delegates. I think seventy-five will be for straight-out secession, without cooperation. This section of the State will favor cooperation by a majority of ten votes. But East, West, Middle, and South Alabama will vote almost as a unit for separate secession."

The above is an extract from a private letter written by a prominent politician of North Alabama to a friend in this city.—*Washington Constitution.*

From the Columbia Daily Carolinian.

UNFOUNDED CALUMNY.

MR. EDITOR: After almost daily misrepresentations contained in the Charleston papers, concerning the "rapid spread of small-pox in Columbia," and untrue statements that many cases were suppressed by the Board of Health, &c., &c.; the *Courier* gravely informs us that it has refrained from publishing *private rumors*, and the *Mercury*, of Saturday, coolly states that there had been *seven deaths here from the disease in one day.*

Strange to say, this has been allowed to pass unanswered, when every one in Columbia knows, or ought to know, that there has been but a *single death here from undoubted small pox*, and only two others about which there has been *a suspicion.*

It is bad enough for us to have the disease here, and we are truly sorry to hear, also, that it exists in Charleston, but we do insist that such reckless assertions should not be allowed. TRUTH.

☞ The Baltimore *Clipper*, in speaking of the present state of the country, and the efforts which patriotic citizens are making for its preservation, utters the following timely and sensible remarks:

"Wherever there is a will there is a way; and if the people of both North and South—omitting, of course, South Carolina and Massachusetts—want to preserve the integrity of the Union, they can do it. South Carolina is not now half so much demented as she was ten days ago, and Massachusetts has been taught something by the mobs in the streets of Boston. In the meantime the great centre is in motion, and the extremes will have to believe themselves. Stocks are going up, the panic is going down, confidence is returning; and with one long pull, and strong pull, and pull altogether, we shall yet keep our gallant ship of State off the breakers of disunion, and make her tight and strong enough to weather every gale that may whistle through her shroud."

One Hundred Dollars Fine.—The Board of Commissioners of Charlotte have issued, through their Intendant, a proclamation, forbidding all persons coming from Columbia, South Carolina, (except employees of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad,) stopping in Charlotte, under a penalty of one hundred dollars—$100—one-half of the fine, when recovered, to be paid to the informer.

Charlotte Bulletin.

The Compromise.—The Republicans say, if the position assumed by Messrs. IVERSON and WIGFALL are insisted on that slavery must be permitted in the Territories until State Governments shall be formed there is no hope of compromise.—*New York World.*

From the
REMARKS OF
[illegible]

Delivered in the Senate

Mr. Brown [illegible] tion. In his entire [illegible] ces he had on no [illegible] notice of any body [illegible] before, any misrepresentation by the press, in [illegible] here and elsewhere [illegible] hating question [illegible] great excitement [illegible] to depart from [illegible]

which this morning appeared in the State *Journal* in the report of the debate on the resolutions which he had offered to appoint Commissioners to attend the State Convention in South Carolina. Mr. B. then proceeded to read from the State *Journal* the following remarks:

"Mr. Avery said, the Senator from Caswell has referred to a communication in some South western paper, written by an unknown person, suggesting the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. Did the Senator intend to leave the impression on the mind of the Senate that the States rights party, or any single member of that party, looked to any such change in our system of government in the South? If so, he grossly slanders that party and misrepresents its purposes and objects. The movement now going on with a view to secession, originates in a desire to escape sectional domination and tyranny, and to preserve, pure and intact our present institutions. The Senator does not himself believe the charge, and he will not say he does—no one believes it; it is thrown out for effect and with a view to create prejudice against those of us who are boldly maintaining the rights of the South."

The misrepresentation and gross injustice which he complained of was that certain words therein used were not uttered by the Senator from Burke in his hearing. He had consulted some half dozen Senators who were present, and every one had said they had heard no such language. Again, after the remarks of the Senator from Burke (Mr. Avery,) had been made, he (Mr. B.) had promptly risen at the moment the Senator from Burke had resumed his seat, and asked him "if he had in the course of his remarks intended to impute to him any improper or dishonorable motive in what he had said." The Senator from Burke, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. B., said that he would assure the Senator from Caswell that he did not intend any such imputation, and that if he had so intended, he should have expressed it frankly.

What he, Mr. B., again complained of was that the Reporter of the State *Journal* has suppressed his (Mr. B's) inquiry, and the disclaimer of any imputation by the Senator from Burke, thus making the impression that he had been silent, and leaving an inference injurious to him.—He would make no comments on what appeared to be deliberate and intentional injustice by that *Journal.*

Mr. Avery said in reply that the words given in the report of his remarks were given as he recollected them. They were not such as conveyed any imputation on the Senator from Caswell, as he had expressly qualified them by saying, at the time, that he did not believe the Senator from Caswell entertained the belief that such were the opinions of the States rights party.

Mr. B. said he had heard no such language—the half dozen Senators whom he had consulted, said they had heard no such language; and any Senator using language of that kind would no doubt have been called to order by the presiding officer. He, however, would not enter on any further issue on that question, as the interpretation thus given by the Senator from Burke disclaiming any offensive meaning, and the disclaimer which he had made at the time of the debate of any intention to reflect on the motive of him, Mr. Brown, relieved him from the necessity of further remark.

Mr. B. concluded by saying that he had considered it due to himself to make the statement which he had done to show the injustice which had been done him by the State *Journal*, in suppressing the disclaimer made by the Senator from Burke, at the time of the debate; and leaving the unjust inference that no explanation at the time had been called for or received. After a few more words of explanation, further remarks were discontinued.

From the New York Freeman's Journal.

LOOK IT IN THE FACE.

Let the leaders of Northern fanaticism look to themselves. The breaking up of an Abolitionist meeting last Monday in Boston—the hot bed of fanaticism—is a faint indication of what is to come. *The continuance of this political excitement will turn into our streets tens of thousands of men without work, without money, and fierce with want.* Where are the leaders of the fanaticism that has brought this woe on the working classes to hide themselves from the fury of the hungry mob? Are not the names of these leaders already bye-words? Will it need a prompter to tell the maddened crowds who have been their tormentors? Beware! You have thought you were only cursing the blacks of the South against their masters. You will find the discharged white laborer of our Northern cities a far more instant and uncontrollable element, and you will be the victims of their fury.—Quell the storm in time, if you can!

TO THE SOUTH.

The New York Express says:

"What is the way to secure the rights of property, guaranteed by the Constitution?

Answer. To muzzle from 1,500,000 of your friends in the North, abandoning them and all the Territories too, to the Abolitionists of the North.

What is the way to secure the security of the Fugitive Slave property?

Answer. To abolish the escapes.

What is the way to strengthen the hands of slavery?

Answer. To depart from it.

slavery Protection the Federal Constitution gives it, and to league in with John Bull and Exeter Hall in the formation of new alliances for its strength and protection.

But give us, 1,500,000 Union men in the North, time, breathing time,—and we will set all right here.

If the Election was to be done over again to-day, we would change our 250,000 minority into a 500,000 majority.

We begin to comprehend the irrepressible conflict" in Wool, Fish, Lumber, Corn, Wheat, every thing, and you begin to understand it, we suspect, in your loss of $60,000,000 on your Cotton crop, and your $10,000,000 on Sugar and Molasses.

"The Nigger" must never part as white men.—"The conflict" don't pay either side. The folly of Seward's theory, that there is "a conflict" in interest between the North and the South, is demonstrated in our mutually tremendous losses.

If New England don't do what is right, we must all part from New England.—New England and Canada can form a homogeneous Republic,—and so can we, when New England *sentiment* rolls was as from the negro conflict. "The Almighty Dollar," however, is converting even New England. Negro "Liberty" is "a glorious thing," but it is not half so important as bread and butter.

Nor will "the conflict" begin to pay in the Gulf States, even. The cost of it so far to these States is at least $100,000,000. This is the money cost. The next cost will be "Liberty." Separated from the protection of the Federal Constitution, the white anti-Slavery *sentiment* of Great Britain, France, and Germany will be brought to bear upon these Gulf States, as upon Jamaica, and the British West India Islands. The British anti-Slavery people will never be content until they have involved the Gulf States in the same misery, that their own Gulf or neighboring islands present.

"Justice" will come to you from the North, as soon as "the Court" can sit again, on another election day. The Jurymen of the People are beginning to discover the whole negro question in the workshops, in the manufactories, on the corner of the streets where men are idle, with their wives and children are suffering. We do not ever expect to convert the *sentiment* of New England,—but we have already reached its pocket, and we shall soon reach its reason.

The election, we have just had, is only a *snap judgment*. You Southern men, *pettifogged* between Breckinridge and Douglas, and we, 1,500,000 Union men in the North, lost the *case*, while you were pettifogging in Territorial abstractions.—Give us time to reverse the judgment.

FIGHTING IN THE UNION—POSITION OF GOV. WISE.

We find in the papers the following letter from Gov. Wise. Having been written to by a gentleman of Columbus, Georgia, to define what he meant by "fighting in the Union," he replies as follows:

ROLLETON, near Norfolk, Va.,
December 1, 1860.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 22d ult., was late coming to hand. I now thank you for it. As to my doctrine of "fighting in the Union," it is one of true policy.

1st. *If a sovereign State is judge of the infraction as well as of the mode and measure of redress, she may remain in the Union to resent, or resist wrongs as well as do so out of the Union.*

2d. If other States have infracted the Union, not she, the State wronged is bound to defend the Constitution and Union against those who have infracted the one and threatened the other. Logically the Union belongs to those who have kept, not those who have broken, its covenants.

3d. The Union is not an abstraction; it is a real substantial thing, embracing many essential and vital political rights and properties. It has *nationality, lands, treasury, organization of army, navy, ships, dock yards, arsenals, &c., &c., &c.* Shall we renounce these rights and possessions because wrong doers attempt to deprive us of other rights? It is not cowardly to renounce one right to safe another? Are these rights not as precious as the mere right of property in negroes? But,

4th. If you secede, you not only renounce the Union and its possessions, but you fall to unite your own people, because you do renounce those rights. Wake a man up to destroy the Union and Constitution, and he will stare at you and turn away. But tell him that the Constitution is infracted and the Union threatened by Black Republicans, and call on him to aid you in defending both, and he will act heartily with you.

5th. Then how is this to be done? The 3rd clause of the 10th section of the 1st art. of the Constitution of the United States permits a State to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace, and to engage in war, when actually invaded, or when in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Now, are we not actually invaded? Is our danger not imminent? Does it admit of delay? May not a sovereign State decide?

6th. And what is the difference? Will it not be revolution and war in either event?

I say, then, stick to all your rights, renounce none, fight for all, and save all!

Yours, truly, &c.,
HENRY A. WISE.

To the People of the United States.

A [illegible] PROPOSITION.

[illegible] made to [illegible] compromises and [illegible] distracted [illegible] country, [illegible] be set apart [illegible] FASTING AND PRAYER throughout the land.

In [illegible] days suppose and [illegible] FATHER, [illegible] for this [illegible] several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

THE GOVERNOR'S NEWSPAPER

The State *Journal*—the Governor's newspaper—is doing all it can to inflame the minds of the people and prepare them for civil war. It declares that "all hope of preserving the Union is at an end."—The wish is no doubt father to the thought. The Editor of the *Journal*—we beg pardon of the public—the *nominal* Editor would rejoice over a dissolution of the Union, as that has been a part of the *British* system since the days of John Henry, the hired British emissary, who visited this country on his wicked errand just before the war of 1812.

The same paper to-day says, "We tell our State rights friends that their cause is beset by a bigoted feeling of *tame submission which has to be met and crushed out.*" The same paper also *commands* the Legislature to call a Convention.—Honest men, and brave men, who are opposed to present secession, and who still hope that the Union may be preserved are denounced by this miserable tool of the Governor as "*tame submissionists*," and the order is given to "*crush them out.*" We shall see what comes of this. This is indeed a free country, when such a person is allowed to pursue such a course. Under the oligarchy which the disunion leaders would set up, such language would not be tolerated. God deliver the conservative and patriotic old State of North Carolina from the control of such men!

A part of the plan to "precipitate" disunion is to spread false rumors and false alarms—such, for example, as that the North is demanding the abolition of the slave representation in Congress. The gloomy side of letters from distinguished persons is given, while the bright side is suppressed. We caution all good men against the intrigues, the misrepresentations, and the unholy schemes of the disunion leaders.—*Ral. Standard.*

Wendell Phillips said at the Joy street (colored) Church meeting, the night after the John Brown men were compelled to evacuate Tremont Temple, "I would have given one thousand dollars had I been in the Tremont temple this morning to look in the eye of Richard S. Fay." To this a white man in the body of the house responded:—"If you had'nt been a d—d coward you would have been there." Philips was utterly disconcerted, and the proof that he was hit was apparent in his manner.

Tennessee.—Gov. Harris has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of Tennessee, to meet on the 7th January, the same day upon which the Virginia Legislature is called together. The Legislature of Kentucky will also probably assemble at the same time.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18, 1860.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment in Secession Hall Charleston, on Tuesday at 4, P. M. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fenner.

Messrs. Cave, Memminger, Young and Watts asked leave to record their votes on the Resolution in relation to the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union, offered by the member from Chesterfield, (Mr. Inglis.) Their names being called they voted aye.

Mr. Rhett offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of—members be appointed to prepare an Address to the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Adams suggested that the first business in order was the call of the roll and reading of the proceedings of Monday.

The President said from the time the Convention adjourned, Monday evening, it had been found impossible to prepare any of the proceedings of the first day.

The roll of delegates was then called.

On motion of Mr. Rhett, the Resolution offered by him was taken up, the blank filled with seven and the Resolution agreed to.

Mr. Middleton offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to appoint an Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Middleton thought it impossible that the President could carry on efficiently the business of the Convention with but one Clerk, and pending the resolution would be useless.

Mr. Adams thought they should wait until the necessity for it arose, before they appointed an assistant Clerk.

Mr. Bailey thought the amendment out of order.

The President—The question is on the adoption of the Resolution as amended.

Mr. Rand asked whether the question was upon the adoption of the Resolution or upon the amendment. He moved to lay both Resolution and amendment upon the table.

They were accordingly laid on the table.

This is all of the report we have received, owing to a severe indisposition of the attentive Agent of the Adams' Telegraph Line at Columbia.—[EDS. BULLETIN.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—On Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, the Committee reported unfavorably on Mr. McFee's bill for the confiscation of goods from the North.

When the Mississippi resolutions came up, a Convention of the two Houses was held, and an eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Adams, the Commissioner from Mississippi. Many ladies were present, and great interest prevailed.

Mr. Burk, of LaFourche, offered a resolution for Commissioners to visit all the Southern States, on which a long debate occurred.

Mr. McFee offered a resolution, directing the purchase of arms in foreign countries in preference to the North.

Randall Hunt, of New Orleans, made an eloquent speech on the Convention bill, which passed without amendment.

After appropriate resolutions of thanks, and for communication with other States, the Legislature adjourned.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 17.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool on the 7th, with telegraphic dates to the afternoon of the 5th, via Londonderry, passed here to-day.

The exciting news from the United States had produced a panic in the Liverpool cotton market, causing it to open at a decline of ½, but it closed firmer, with more inquiry, which was freely met by holders.

The siege of Gaeta still continued. Four heavy batteries had opened fire on the town.

The Persia was expected to take out to the United States fully $1,000,000.

It is reported that Napoleon has intimated to Francis II. of Naples, the uselessness of further resistance.

It is rumored that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned.

The Austrian official journal contradicts the rumored negotiations for the cession of Venetia to Italy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The late Attorney General Black was today confirmed by the Senate Secretary of State.

Caleb Cushing is here, by invitation of the President, and had a conference with him to-day relative to the crisis.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio delegates are in separate conference to-night, on some subject not known outside.

There will be bloodshed should the Minute Men of South Carolina demand the surrender of Fort Moultrie. Maj. Anderson's instructions are deemed to be such as will enable him to maintain an honorable position.

☞ In our editorial of yesterday we said *parricides* were within the walls of the capitol, but the printer had it *particles*, which very different from the former generally, was, as applied to certain members of Congress, not so far out of the way. A friend informs us that in his younger days he was an editor, and used to be frequently distressed by the blunders of his typos, the most amusing one of which was made by a naturalized Frenchman, in setting up the expression "Shylock demands his pound of flesh," which appeared in the paper as follows "Skylark demands his proud flesh." But we think the following from the Columbia (S. C.) *Times* will do.

"A young gentleman by the name of Conkey, having been united by the holy bonds of wedlock sent the marriage notice, with a verse of his own composition, to the printer for publication, as follows:

"MARRIED.—At Goshen, July 28, A. Conkey, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Euphemia Wiggins, both of Goshen.

"Love is the union of two hearts
That beat in softest melody;
Time, with its ravages, imparts
No better food to an extra dry."

Mr. Conkey looked with much anxiety for the issue of the Goshen Sentinel, in order to see his name in print. The compositor into whose charge the notice was placed happened to be on a spree at the time, and made some wonderful blunders in setting it up—thus:

"MARRED.—At Goshen, July 28, A. Donkey, Esq. Eternally at Law, to Mr. Ephemia Piggins, both of Goshen.

"Love is an union of two heads
That belts in softest melony;
Time with its cabbages imparts
No better feed to an extra dray,"

Phancy Mr. Alexander Conkey's phoelinx!"

Wilmington Herald.

A True View.—The Boston Pilot, an organ of the Irish Catholic sentiment of the North, is disposed to sympathize with the Southern secession movement. In its last issue it makes an exhibition of the wrongs of the South, and says that in the event of dissolution, "the people of the South have such local advantages, such agricultural prosperity, and such enterprising spirit, as will show them to be neither poor nor weak."