Carolina Watchman.

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

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1861.

Apologetic.—We suppose our readers will understand why we send out only a half sheet this week, it being customary with printers to relax their labors on Christmas. Our regular issues will be made hereafter until Christmas comes again, unless in the Providence of God, unforeseen circumstances should render it impossible.

We take this occasion to congratulate our readers upon their enjoyment of this annual festival, hoping that however disturbed our national affairs, and however gloomy the future of our beloved Country, the re-unions of families and the happy greetings in the old homes, have been very sweet and tender.

Whatever of grief and depression may have been obtruded upon the hearts of any in view of the probable destruction of our nationality, and we presume there are few so insensible as not to have felt more or less of it, should be borne to the throne of an Almighty and Merciful God and referred to Him with a full sense of human weakness, and of our dependence on Him to avert or temper according to his infinite wisdom and goodness.

Religious Services on the 4th.—There will be divine services in the Presbyterian Church on Friday the 4th January in the morning; and in the Lutheran Church at 2½ o'clock; and at night in the Methodist Church. Inasmuch as the observance of this day has been appointed by the President for the whole Country, and the times require that it should be kept in the fear of God, it has been suggested that all the stores and places of business be closed.

We observe in our religious exchanges that it is proposed to devote a whole week to religious services commencing on the 6th of January. The call emanates from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and from various other home and foreign religious sources. It will be recollected a similar week was observed at the beginning of last year, and that it was marked by a gracious out-pouring of the Holy Spirit in many places.

Another Meeting.

Well, friends, you will see by the proceedings published in this paper that the meeting called for last Saturday, resulted in confusion. The Breckinridge wooders came in, obtrusively, and talked against time until the most of those from a distance who came here to take action against the disunion movements of the day, were compelled on account of the inclemency of the weather, to leave for home, disgusted at speakers they did not come to hear.

At a late hour in the afternoon, H. C. Jones, Esq., proposed that if the seceders would give the Union men the same chance in the meeting they proposed to hold next Saturday that the latter had given them to-day, they would meet and discuss the various subjects brought up. To this proposition Mr. A. Henderson objected, unless it was agreed that no proposition should be voted upon but these, to-wit: "Shall we have a Convention?" And "Shall the State be armed?"

One or two of our friends assented to this in the confusion of the moment, the meeting being in the act of breaking up; but a large majority of the Union men dissent to that plan for reasons set forth in the subjoined card, from which it will be seen that we are to have *another Union Meeting*, and it is hoped our friends in the country will show of what sort of metal they are made.

Will the Union men meet again? Let us come together once more and declare our sentiments clearly and specifically and send them up to the Legislature. If we are to have a dissolution of the Union, and we regard that question as almost settled, let us indicate our preference for the Central Confederacy, with Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Missouri, and any others that will join it, letting the two extremes of the North and South go as it suits them. Come together friends, and let us take action calmly and wisely.

A CARD.

Mr. Editor:—

We desire to submit a suggestion, for general consideration, with regard to the meeting on next Saturday, in which it is proposed to discuss the questions of convention and arming the State. In the present excited state of the public mind, and from the feeling manifested in the meeting of last Saturday, we think it highly imprudent to continue a wrangle about a matter which is at best bit of secondary importance, in these momentous times. We desire to have no heated discussion in an assembly where we fear, all the appliances and contrivances of party, incident to such occasions, will be employed to obtain the ascendancy—particularly as the proceedings of the meeting, so far from settling the questions involved, will be only productive of hot blood and dissentions among ourselves.

Many patriotic men differ as to the necessity for calling a Convention and arming the State, and if they desire to present their views respectively, to the Legislature, upon these subjects, it is right and proper that they should be heard; since there is no reason why those who oppose these propositions should not be privileged equally in this respect with those who favor them.

We propose, therefore, that we have no clashing and disordered popular assembly, but that separate meetings of each party be held, and that while both embody their views for the consideration of the Legislature, they will avoid all unnecessary excitement at these times of difficulty and danger. In accordance with these views, therefore, we propose that a meeting be held at

MURPHY'S HALL,

on next SATURDAY, to which all those who are opposed to secession or any other revolutionary measures, are invited. MANY CITIZENS.

Death of an Editor.—The editor of N. C. Whig, at Charlotte, Thos. J. Holton, Esq., died at his residence in that town on Thursday last, after a painful lingering of some eight weeks. He was thrown from his buggy, in October last, and sustained internal injuries which paralyzed him from the loins down, finally resulting in his death. Mr. Holton was one of the ablest editors in the State, and in his sphere in life filled his place in a manner equal to the wants of the community. He has left a large family to mourn an irreparable loss.

The Army Bill of South Carolina.

The appropriations, for the defence of this State, made by the South Carolina Legislature, amounts to over $3,000,000. The various items are as follows:

General Officers,	$6,000
Foot and other officers for Reg'ments,	108,720
Horses for all the above,	1,170
12,000 privates, pay, rations, and clothing,	2,430,000
Musicians,	27,000
Cavalry horses,	300,000
Artillery horses,	16,800
Total,	$3,437,294

This does not include the cost of Guns, Pistols, Sword Cutlass, Powder, and other essential requisites for a military establishment.

☞ THIS PEOPLE OF ROWAN, IS BUT THE BEGINNING OF HIGH TAXATION which you will have to bear, should the Force be pushed out of the Union with South Carolina.

UNION MEETING.

The meeting announced to be held here on Saturday last, convened in the Court-house at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was organized by the appointment of Col. R. D. Austin to the Chair, and Wm. C. Lord and J. J. Bruner, Secretaries.

The Chairman requested H. C. Jones, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting. He did so in an address of some length, explaining the various phases of opinions entertained on the present crisis in our political affairs, and showed that a line of policy within our Constitutional provisions was the true one for obtaining redress for the evils complained of by the South; and that there was no remedy in secession: but that it was revolutionary and totally unwarranted by the present state of facts. That we had not yet reached that stage in our relation to the Federal Government which demanded the last and sacred resort of the people to revolution. But if, after exhausting all efforts for a peaceable solution of the negro question, according to the forms of law within the Union, and there was no redress and guarantee obtained, he would then go with those who now advocated disunion, and would freely encounter all the horrors which by a forcible settlement seemed to him inevitable.

Then, on motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: F. E. Shober, Wm. Murphy, W. C. Lord, Rich. Harris, A. Lentz, J. K. Graham and J. M. Coffin.

Dr. Sam. Kerr, who had heard Mr. Jones say, in the course of his remarks, that he was opposed to a Convention of the State, as proposed by the Legislature, rose and said he thought we ought to have a Convention: that the other Southern States were all holding Conventions, and that he desired to see North Carolina acting in the same way. He was firmly in favor of the Union as any man in the State; but he did not think the present was a time to hang back and do nothing. We ought to do something in vindication of our assailed rights and he was willing to entrust it to a State Convention to say what should be done.

One of the Secretaries asked Dr. Kerr if he was in favor of submitting the action of a Convention, whatever it might be, to the ratification or rejection of the people, to which he replied yes. The Secretary then explained that a proposition of that kind had been submitted to the Convention on Federal Relations, and it was voted down.

H. C. Jones, Esq., in reply to Dr. Kerr, said he too was at one time in favor of a Convention; but that after more mature reflection, and after witnessing the spirit of those about Raleigh who advocated that measure, his mind had undergone a change. It was in the power of the Legislature to do all that a Convention ought to do, and he thought that body ought to proceed at once to take the steps provided for the occasion. Our fathers had nobly constructed and put in operation the best government in the world; but foreseeing that amendments and changes might at some future day be required, had given us two ways of making amendments to the Federal Constitution, and the Legislatures of the States were the proper bodies to propose such amendments; and in view of that fact, and preferring to be guided through the present crisis by the superior wisdom of those venerated patriots, he could not now go for a Convention, which he feared, was designed, not to settle our difficulties and restore our national peace, but to take us out of the Union. We had seen South Carolina pushed out without ceremony, in a day, or two after her Convention assembled, and it would be so with the other cotton States which propose to hold Conventions.

Dr. Kerr made a short reply re-affirming his unalterable attachment to the Union, and declaring his desire for the State to take the necessary steps to vindicate and secure the peaceful enjoyment of the rights of her citizens, and thought the times demanded action. He favored a Convention as the best mode; but had no desire to go out of the Union.

The Chairman now informed the gentlemen that this discussion was out of order, for that no proposition was before the meeting. That the Committee would soon report something for its action and that then discussion would be in order.

The Committee having returned, W. C. Lord, Esq., remarked that the Committee begged to report through him. They had endeavored to embody in their report what they believed to be the sentiments of not only the majority in Rowan County but the sentiments of a large majority of the whole State. They believed the people had an abiding attachment to the Union of these States, and they had so expressed it; they also believed that we had evils to complain of and they had so explained it. They were aware that a few of their friends, who agreed with them in all else, were in favor of a Convention: they were unanimous in reporting against it. They begged leave to submit the following report:

We, the People of Rowan, believing our Country imperilled, and its institutions threatened with destruction, have assembled here to-day to consult together and express our deliberate opinions upon the grave questions which agitate the public mind, and are shaking to its foundations, the best government ever devised by the wit of man. In furtherance thereof, we hereby declare,

1st. That we cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to the Constitution and Union of these States. That we regard the Federal Union, which we have inherited from our fathers as the palladium of our civil and religious rights and liberties. That to its benign influence and protection, we are mainly indebted for our civilization and commercial prosperity, our domestic tranquility and public justice, our general welfare as a people, and our high position among the great nations of the earth. That to the Government of the United States, we owe our highest political allegiance—its Constitution, Treaties and Laws passed in pursuance thereof, being the supreme law of the land. That the Revolutionary Patriots who framed it, designed it to be indissoluable and perpetual, and made no provision for its overthrow, and, therefore, that without intending by these declarations to be understood as abandoning any of our constitutional rights and privileges, or as yielding the inalienable right of revolution as a resort from intolerable oppression, we will, as good and loyal citizens, stand to and abide by its laws and institutions as recognized by our common Constitution, and to the utmost of our ability, will preserve, protect and defend them against all attacks.

2nd. That the enactment of laws in many of the non-slaveholding States, intended to obstruct the execution of the law of Congress for the arrest and surrender of fugitive slaves is a plain and palpable violation of the said law, and of the Constitution itself, and as an act of simple justice, and indispensable to the future peace and harmony of the Union we demand their repeal.

3rd. That while we, in common with the people of all the Southern States, regret the result of the last election, because of the sectional and hostile spirit of the political organization which nominated and elected the successful candidate, and while we shall vigilantly observe his course of administration and shall be prompt to make resistance to encroachments, if any shall be attempted by him, on the rights and interests of slavery, still we see in the fact of his election no sufficient cause for the subversion and abandonment of the government of our fathers, since with a conservative majority in each House of Congress, and a Supreme Court in which we can confide, we feel secure from all assaults that may come from that quarter, and while it would be folly and madness in the South to abandon these strong defences, it would be base ingratitude to those of the North who have fought our battles, to leave them in the hands of their adversaries.

4th. That we do not regard secession or any other revolutionary measure, as a remedy for any grievance existing or threatened, and we believe that all the evils which now affect the country can in time be redressed either by Congressional legislation or by amendments to the Constitution in the manner prescribed in the fifth article of that instrument. And hence we see no reason for a convention, or for taxing the people, already heavily burdened, to furnish arms for revolutionary purposes.

5th. That we believe the rash and hasty action of South Carolina has produced the pecuniary distress and embarrassment which now affect the country, and we protest against her right in this precipitate way to draw North Carolina and her sister States into the vortex of revolution and civil war.

6th. We again proclaim our unwavering faith that time, deliberation, prudential Congressional legislation, and an impartial administration of the Government under the Constitution fairly interpreted, and its laws duly enforced, will rectify and redress all wrongs, revive business, and restore the era of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling to the Nation.

Hon. N. Boyden was then called upon. We are unable to give more than a meagre report of his speech, which was a very able one. He said he was well known to almost every one present, that up to last summer he had always been a violent party man, but that now when there was danger of this great government going down in blood he felt those feelings should give place to kinder ones that good might result therefrom. He agreed with Dr. Kerr as to the object which should govern all patriotic men, but he thought the Dr. wofully mistaken in supposing a Convention calculated to accomplish it. He agreed with the Dr. that the slavery agitation must be settled, but he affirmed it as his honest convictions that no such blow could be given to slavery as a dissolution of the Union. In the midst of a revolution, should we inflame, or pour oil upon the waters? He deprecated a convention, and the call of one by less than two-thirds of all the members of the Legislature. Should we follow the Constitution, or begin with revolution at the first step? The Constitution is explicit on the question, and can't admit of an honest difference of opinion. He read the article to show. He was for exhausting every other measure before revolution. He read from the U. S. Constitution to show the ways we had of redressing grievances, and that a Convention was not the proper one. He was opposed to an appropriation for arming the State. There was no necessity for it. He was opposed to taxing the people for such purposes; that when they said they were not going to tax the people now it was a miserable humbug, that every word was a mortgage upon their property. He could propose a way to raise the money; let those very *patriotic* gentlemen who had prepared being one of a hundred to raise a million, &c., pay it into the hands of some one authorized to receive it. He was very pointed in his ridicule of the "cockade" men.

Upon the close of his remarks some of the secessionists who had come in for the purpose of disturbing the meeting and if possible break it up, called for R. Caldwell, Esq. He said he did not know whether he ought to speak. He had always been a Whig, and had nothing to retract about political measures or men. He was in favor of a Convention because he wanted North Carolina to take an independent stand, that something must be done. He was also in favor of arming the State. The cotton States were going out and we could not stay in. Much stress was laid upon the fact of our having over a million friends at the North, but didn't the gentlemen know that the Republican majority that had carried the election could do it again. The Republicans were refusing all concession, all compromises, and what were to we do. He was willing to do any thing to save the government as long as it protected his rights and his property but no longer.

Major Hall rose and said he was just from Raleigh, and wanted to tell the people what they were doing there. They were going to pass the bill for arming the State and calling the Convention, and there was no use of talking about it, he was for both.

H. C. Jones, Jr., arose and said he had not intended speaking but that the sight of Maj. Hall reminded him of the pleasant trips they had had in the summer and he felt as if he must say something too. He showed how inconsistent the Maj. was, for in the summer he had declared himself all over the County as the best Union man in it, and now he talked the other way. He touched the Maj. considerably about misrepresenting what he knew to be the sentiments of the County on Union or disunion.—He argued at length against a convention and closed with an eloquent tribute to the Union.

Maj. Kerr will then called upon by the secessionists and spoke long in favor of a Convention and arming the people. He had once thought that it required two-thirds to call a Convention, but he had changed his mind. He thought the people of the County would willingly trust Gov. Ellis with the disposition of the arms, as the bill proposed.

Mr. Boyden in a short speech summed up and replied to what had been said in favor of a Convention, &c., and closed with a call for the question upon the Committee's report.

Dr. Hall obtained the floor and said there was a great section of which nothing had been said and he rose to speak for the great West. He went on to show at some length that the West could not be divided, and there the power would be. He spoke strongly for the Union but was for a Convention.

At the close of his remarks there was much confusion, several claiming the floor and others calling for the question. R. Caldwell and Dr. Nesbitt rose to personal explanation, and in the midst of the greatest confusion, H. C. Jones, Esq., rose and said that as it was snowing hard, and many had gone home and others wished to go, he would propose that inasmuch as there was a call for a meeting next Saturday, if they would make it an open and join't call and guarantee us the same privileges and courtesy we had extended to them, he would move to adjourn this meeting until then without taking a vote upon the resolutions.

A. Henderson, Esq., objected to this, but would accept the offer if they would restrict the vote of the proposed meeting to only two questions, viz: *A Convention, and arming the State.* This was assented to by some few, and while they were yet talking about it, the meeting broke up.

W. C. Lord, J. J. Bruner, } Secretaries. R. D. AUSTIN, Chairman.

For the Watchman.

MEETING IN CALDWELL.

A public meeting of the citizens of Caldwell County, N. C., called without respect to party, met at the Court House in Lenoir on the 22d of Dec., 1860, and on motion of R. B. Bogle, Esq., Mr. Jos. C. Norwood was called to the chair, and R. R. Wakefield and N. P. Rankin were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of W. W. Lenoir, it was ordered that the Chairman appoint a Committee of seven to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and the chair announced the following committee, viz: W. W. Lenoir, E. P. Miller, Gen. W. F. Jones, James Harper, C. C. Jones, Gen. C. W. Clarke and T. J. Dula.

The committee after retiring, reported unanimously the following resolutions to wit:

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States is of such strict obligation upon all the parties to it, that a wilful violation of any one of its provisions, by any of the States, or by a Sectional majority in Congress, would justify, and, if persisted in, should compel the States or section, whose rights were thus violated, to enforce obedience to the broken obligation of the Constitution, or if that were not expedient, then to cast off all political connexion with States or section, which had thus broken the bond of union with them, and force them to a separate political existence.

Resolved, That a portion of the non-slaveholding States, have by legislative enactments, violated the provisions of the constitution for the return of fugitive slaves, in a manner so gross and wilful, that the slaveholding States would have just cause of war, with them, if they were foreign governments held to the same obligations by treaty.

Resolved, That, during the existence of those violations of the Constitution, the Union of the slaveholding States with those States, and with such other States as would go with them in case of a separation, is continued only by the patience and forbearance of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the administration of the federal Government, upon the principle avowed by the sectional party which has triumphed in the late presidential election, would be in direct conflict with the safety and honor of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the result of that election, the violations of the constitutional rights of the slave holding States which had preceded it; and violent and continued agitation of the institution of slavery, carried by the intermeddling spirit of many persons in the non-slaveholding States, have at length produced a crisis in the government of the United States, which makes it the duty of the slaveholding States to unite in asserting and maintaining the full measure of their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the slaveholding States in this crisis, to demand a final settlement of the issues between the two sections of the country growing out of the institution of slavery, upon principles just to both sections, and consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and if that just demand is not complied with, it will become their painful duty, after thus clinging to the Union with devoted affection as long as it can be safely and honorably maintained, to demand, and, if necessary, enforce a separation between the two sections, and a just apportionment and division between them of the debts and liabilities, and of the territory and other property of the United States.

Resolved, That, if such a separation becomes necessary for the preservation of the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States, it will become the duty of those States, and in Union with them of all the States which continue loyal to the constitution, to maintain for their government, the present Constitution, Laws, and treaties of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable to them in their new territorial limit.

Resolved, That, if any of the slaveholding States refuse to make common cause with the others in thus defending their common rights, it will be the duty of the others, while regretting their absence from the ranks, to remain firm and united in the maintenance of the constitution and of all their own rights, upon the principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That we believe that the course of action which we advocate is at the same time true to the constitution and the Union, and true to the rights of the South; that it implies the neglect of no constitutional right, and that it is consistent with the dignity, the justice, and the freedom of a people, who have learned to maintain at the same time their liberties and their laws.

Resolved, That we recognize, as far above all constitutions the grand truth that free governments are maintained by the consent of the governed, and that we believe, therefore, that if any one or more of the States shall attempt to secede from the Union in its present condition, it is the wisest policy of the federal government to recognize immediately their separate national existence.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this meeting are requested to forward copies of these resolutions to our Commoner and Senator in the General Assembly, in order that they may be offered for the consideration of that Honorable body; and also a copy to our representative in Congress for a similar purpose.

These resolutions were advocated by all the speakers who addressed the meeting, and were unanimously carried.

The following resolution was offered by T. J. Dula, Esq.

Resolved, That, believing it to be the duty of North Carolina to define her position in this momentous crisis, we desire our representatives in the General Assembly to vote for a convention of the people for the consideration of our federal relations, to be composed of delegates elected after due time has been allowed for discussion and deliberation upon the all important matters at issue.

After an animated discussion in which this resolution was advocated by T. J. Dula, Gen. W. F. Jones, Dr. J. A. Bullen, W. W. Lenoir, S. P. Dula, and opposed by E. P. Miller, C. C. Jones, Dr. T. D. Jones and J. C. Halyburton, it was rejected by the meeting.

On motion of Dr. T. D. Jones, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication to the Raleigh Register, North Carolina Standard, Carolina Watchman and Charlotte Whig.

On motion of C. C. Jones the meeting adjourned.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, Ch'm.

R. R. Wakefield, N. P. Rankin, } Secretaries.

A VOICE FROM CATAWBA.

A friend writing to us from Catawba county says "This being Christmas, I went to Newton to see who might be in town, and hear the opinions of the people of the different parts of the county on the subject of secession; and I saw a good number, and nearly all are in favor of exhausting all Constitutional means before seceding. There are a few who are for secession and no compromise. The resolutions that were passed here a few weeks ago, is not the voice of the people of the County. Three-fourths of the people are for the Union and the Constitution.

We doubt not that this is true of the whole State—three-fourths are for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

UNION MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice a respectable number of the voters of District No. 11, met at the School House on the 21st inst., for the purpose of consulting together upon the state of the country, when on motion, Fergus McLaughlin was appointed Chairman, and J. F. Corriher, Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, W. A. Houck explained the object of the meeting and moved a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen said committee: W. A. Houck, I. K. Graham, Peter Albright, Sen'r, J. L. Sloan and Jacob Shoffstringer.

The committee then retired, and in their absence the meeting was addressed by several of the gentlemen; in the meantime the committee returned and reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the dissolution of the Union as one of the worst calamities that could befall the American people.

2. *Resolved*, That while we deprecate the election of a Black Republican President, we do not deem that in itself a sufficient cause for secession or a dissolution of the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That in the result of recent elections in the Northern States, we see indications of a returning sense of duty that leads us to hope that the South may yet receive justice at the hands of the North.

4. *Resolved*, That we deem the action of South Carolina in seceding from the Union as hasty, inconsiderate, and derogatory in her character as a sovereign State.

5. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a Convention of delegates elected by the people of this State, to consult what the interest and honor of North Carolina require her to do in the present state of affairs.

Resolved finally, That we are in favor of exhausting all honorable means for obtaining our rights peaceably, but failing to obtain them peaceably, we are determined and hereby pledge ourselves to do it forcibly.

The question was then taken upon each resolution separately and they were adopted unanimously.

On motion the chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to a meeting to be held in Salisbury, on the 29th inst., to-wit: J. K. Graham, J. Shoffstringer, Peter Albright, Henry Houck, Caleb Shoping, J. P. Sillman, James Basinger, William Miller, Edward Shoap, Henry Baker, and on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the number.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Salisbury papers for publication.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

FERGUS McLAUGHLIN, Ch'n.

J. F. Corriher, Sec'y.

For the Watchman.

UNION MEETING.

A large and respectable number of the citizens of Rowan county assembled at the Widow Atwell's on Thursday, December 28, to test the popular sentiment of the people of that and surrounding sections of the county touching the crisis.

When on motion of C. L. Parter, Allen Rose was appointed to act as Chairman and Wm. B. Atwell as Secretary. When the Chairman requested C. L. Parter to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief and plain manner, accompanying the same with expressions, condemning the course of South Carolina in her Ordinance of Secession as hasty, and cautioning the people against a hurried convention and a movement straining the construction of the Constitution into a sort of higher Law construction, &c., when Maj. Jas. E. Kerr was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a lengthy disquisition upon the evils of which we complain and the dangers that surround us and the remedy—dwelling considerably upon the recommendation of the Governor's Message, justifying the appropriation for arming the State—the necessity of a Convention of immediate action, and in short, justifying Secession, defending South Carolina, &c. And when the evening was well nigh exhausted, on motion of C. L. Parter, the following persons were appointed a Committee, to wit, Daniel Corriher, John Miller, John Coleman, Daniel Bean, Jacob Shoap, to draft Resolutions for the action of the meeting. When the Committee retired and performed the duty, they presented the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Resolved, That we oppose a Convention of the State out and out, 1st, upon the plan proposed by the Constitution, in the ordinary construction of the same, to wit, the two-third majority rule.

Resolved, That we deny the right of secession, such as recently demonstrated by South Carolina.

Resolved, That it is the popular sentiment of this meeting, that a Convention of the States should exact what we, of right can, and may claim from the aggressing North, as the future protection upon slavery agitation, and require repeal of all statutes antagonistical to the Constitutional rights of the South.

Resolved, That we will not submit to the wrongs of which we justly complain, but demand our rights in connexion with the aggrieved States, and contend for the same to the bitter end, if must be, in the Union.

Resolved, That a delegation from this meeting attend the Union meeting in Salisbury on to-morrow, to be appointed by the Chairman.

When, on motion of C. L. Parter, that every one present be appointed delegates to the same prevailed; and that they are requested to attend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury papers, when the meeting adjourned. ALLEN ROSE, Ch'n.

Wm. B. Atwell, Sec'y.

For the Watchman.

Lexington, N. C., Dec. 27, 1860.

Dear Sir:—An informal meeting was held here last night, irrespective of party, which was addressed by Gen. Leach and others. It was called as preliminary to a general meeting of the citizens of the county on the 5th of January, to take into consideration the present threatening aspect of our National affairs. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that we have reached a position in our domestic concerns, where the vexatious and dangerous questions between North and South, must receive a solution—a solution too, which may restore peace and union, or may plunge us in a disastrous and desolating war.

We have every reason to believe that North Carolina occupies a position where she may exercise a more potential influence than any other State. She is known every where as a highly conservative, intelligent, moderate and prudent State, yielding ratio to the dictate of judgment, than of passion. Moderate Republicans, all seem to say, that while they will not yield to the arrogant demands as they consider them, of the cotton States, yet the voice of North Carolina and Virginia, will be respected and listened to, and we have every reason to hope that their moderate, but firm demands for redress will be acceded to.

It is the feeling every where that North Carolina ought to speak. Our representatives in Congress desire that the people of the State may express their feelings and desires, present their grievances and demands with the hope, that that expression may be effectual for good. Hence they have, some of them, recommended a Convention, not for secession, but that the voice of the people might be heard, and our just claims presented to Congress and the Nation. It seems to me and many others a safer, surer, and cheaper method for our Legislature, on their reassembling, to draw up a statement of grievances, with a moderate and prudent, but at the same time, firm and manly demands for redress, instruct our Senators and Representatives to lay it before Congress, with the understanding that if they were not removed in such a way as to put the question at rest forever redress must be sought in some other way.

And here a word as the final result. I can see no safety in a geographical line, separating the slave and free States—a mere air line separation of enemies. Secession to that extent will only be full of danger and disaster.

Two alternatives in the event of a rupture present themselves; either to unite with the slave States the border line of conservative free States, or to form a middle confederacy among the border States founded upon Constitutional guaranties which should avoid all the ills which vex us now, which should preserve the National name, the National home, and the National hopes; and stand as a nucleus for a reconstruction of the nation.

The last seems the truest hope of all, and the only way that indicates a part of safety. C.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 29—6 P. M.

The Cabinet is still in session. It is understood they are having a stormy time.

The Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, has resigned.

Dec. 29—10 P. M.

The Cabinet meeting is just over, and no positive determination has been reached.

It is believed that the turn of deliberations was not favorable for the Commissioners from South Carolina.

The fact that Floyd has resigned his office strengthens the impression that the policy of Cushing has prevailed in the Cabinet session. It is said that the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, would also resign were it not necessary that he should remain for the investigation of the Secret Relief affair.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Thomas, is also disaffected and may resign.

So hope now remains of any adjustment of pending difficulties. The Government is bankrupt, and the Cabinet is disorganized. The Members of Congress and office holders are all clamoring for pay, while the Treasury is empty. The people are disaffected and every circumstance foreshadows the reign of anarchy in the Federal Capital.

As it was never established by the President that the Troops should be withdrawn from Charleston Harbor, the Administration does not consider itself under any obligations to issue the Order for their withdrawal. As to the request of the Commissioners for the restoration of the military status of the harbor of Charleston, this is considered by a majority of the Cabinet to be impossible.

From Charleston.

Charleston, Dec. 30, 12 M.—The Convention met in secret session to-day. The Charleston Evening News, of Saturday says that the guns at Fort Moultrie are now in good condition.

The social plea that the United States officers left in the timely notice were being removed. A gentleman who came to this city using says that the garrison at Fort Sumter had sent in for wood and water, which Governor Pickens ordered not to be sent.

The Governor said the ladies might come into Charleston city and would be hospitably entertained. Some 40 mechanics and laborers reached the city from Fort Sumter on Saturday morning. They went North in the afternoon. They report that on Friday or Saturday laborers and seventy soldiers are still there.

The News says how there an abundant supply of rice, meat and provisions, to last for months.

The largest guns are not yet in position, and the number of cannon only amounts to enough to fill its armament.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29.—Governor Magoffin, of this State, has issued his Proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 17th of January next.

MARRIED:

On the 22d ult. at the residence of the brides father, Mr. HENRY T. WATKINS of Granville, to Miss MAGGIE MILLER, second daughter of Henry Miller, Esq. of this county.

In this county on the 23d ult. by Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. JOHN MENIUS jr. and Miss ABEY ANGELINE, daughter of Mr. Solomon Ketchey.

In this county, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. S. S. Barber, Mr. LEVI POULAS to Miss NANCEY M. TUCKER, all of this county.

Near Mill Creek, Union county, Illinois, Dec 16th 1860, by G. W. Ortrich, Mr. SAM'L. HARTMAN to Miss SOPHIA E. HILEMAN.

DIED:

In this county, on the 9th ult. Mr. SOLOMON DEAL, aged 39 years, 11 months and 27 days.

Newbern Prices Current.

Reported by

JNO. F. FOARD,

Grocer and General Commission Merchant.

Newbern, Jan. 1, 1861.

Coal per bbl	$2.50 a 3.00	Soap,	05 a 09
Cotton,	9½ a 9¾	Sugar, per 1000	
Cotton,		6 inch,	$5 a 6½
Java,	18 a 20	4 inch,	4 a 4½
Laguira,	17 a 18	Tallow per lb.	10 a 11
Rio,	15 a 16	Wool, "	20 a 30
St. Dom.	14 a 15	Hay N. C. per 100	$1½ a 1¾
Feathers,		Lime per bbl	$1.10 a 1.25
Tallow,	16 a 18	Molasses per bbl.	
Adamantine,	22 a 23	Cuba, per hhd.	26 a 30
Sperm,	44 a 45	" " bbl.	32 a 35
Feathers,	45 a 55	Eng. Is hhd.	23 a 25
Fish, per bbl.		" " bbl.	35 a 38
Mullets,	$6 a 6½	N. O. bbl.	45 a 50
Herrings,	4 a 4½	Nails, per lb.	
Blue Fish,	6 a 6½	Cut,	04 a 06
N. C. Mac'rel	12 a 13	Wrought,	10 a 10½
" " ½ bbl.	7 a 00	Oil, per gallon,	
Trout,	6 a 6½	Linseed,	90 a 1.10
Flour, N. C. per bbl.		Train,	60 a 65
Family,	$6½ a 00	Bed'd Whale	100 a 000
Superfine,	0 a 00	Lard,	1.10 a 1.30
Rice,	7½ a 00	Old N. C. Bacon per lb.	
Land Plaster,	$11 a 12	Hams,	16 a 17
Oats per bush.	70 a 75	Sides,	12 a 12½
Peas " "	75 a 00	Shoulders,	12 a 12½
Rice per lb.	03 a 05	West'n Bacon	9 a 12
Hides per lb.		N. C. Land pr bl	13 a 50
Dry,	10 a 12½	" Beeves "	20 a 25
Sugar per bbl.		" Canvass "	10 a 12½
Crushed,	09 a 10	Salt	
Granulated,	11 a 12	Alum pr bush.	22 a 25
Loaf,	10 a 11	Liverpool sack	7½ a 00
Port Rico,	10 a 10	Fine Alum "	2.50 a 2.60
N. Orleans,	08 a 10		
Loaf & Crush	10 a 11		

Attention! ROWAN ARTILLERY!

YOU are hereby notified to meet at Capt. Mebane's Office on THURSDAY evening, 3d of January, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Capt.

S. W. JAMES, Sec'ty.

N. B.—All persons feeling an interest in the perpetuation of the Company are earnestly requested to attend.

Attention! Rowan Rifle Guard!

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at Head-Quarters, at 10 o'clock on the 12th of January, for Parade, armed and equipped as the law directs, with 10 rounds blank and 5 rounds ball cartridges.

By order of the Capt.,

WM. BROWN, O. S.

☞ After the Parade there will be a Court Martial.

NOTICE.

THE FARMING PARTNERSHIP between D. F. Caldwell and Thos. M. Crawford, is this day dissolved by consent: and said Crawford is to collect the debts due the concern, and pay off the assumpsits.

D. F. CALDWELL, THOS. M. CRAWFORD.

Dec. 22, 1860. 1t33

Fine Suits.

If you wish to buy FINE SUITS of CLOTHING for as little money as possible, call at the Great Clothing Emporium of DAVID WEIL.

☞ Remember the Stand—No 2, Murphy's Granite Row, Salisbury, N. C.

Sept. 24. 1t29

Equity Sales of Land.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will offer the following lands for sale at public auction:

JOHN FOUNTAIN'S or Pinkie Holmes and John's in the town of Salisbury, belonging to the estate of Thomas H. Bond dec'd. This property will be offered on the Court House on Saturday, the 26 day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on a credit of 12 months, with interest after 6 months, purchaser giving bond with approved security. $3.00

ALSO, at the same time and place, the following lands belonging to Daniel Rothrock and his children: 126 Acres, more or less, situated in the Dutch Settlement, being very fine farming land, and another tract of 20 Acres, more or less, situated near the first mentioned tract. Terms—six months credit, with bond and security. The first mentioned tract will be offered at the bid of $1500. $3.00

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will offer for sale the colored lands belonging to the heirs of John L. Brenhaman dec'd., consisting of one tract of 169 Acres, more or less, known as the George Garner plantation, 160 Acres, more or less, adjoining the above tract, being the remainder of the old homestead after the widow's dower was allotted, and 13½ Acres, more or less adjoining the land of John York, John Sulret and others. Terms—six months credit, bond and security. $3.00

On the 31st day of January next, I will offer the two following tracts for sale at the residence of Theophilus Janey, at 10 o'clock, M.:

50 Acres, more or less, belonging to Allen Miller, one of the heirs of Paul Miller. This land is situated on the Charleston Road, 9 miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Martin Janey, Miles Shoping, and others. This tract is all woodland. Terms—6 months credit, bond and security. $3.00

ALSO, at the same time and place, 30 Acres, more or less, belonging to John A. Holshouser, on the Cheraw Road, 9 miles from town, with good improvements, adjoining the lands of Jacob Holshouser, Paul Holshouser, and others. Terms—6 months credit with bond and security. $3.00

In all Equity sales the purchaser must judge of titles and quantity of land, as I do not sell only the interest of the petitioners.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.

Jan. 1st, 1860. 4t33

UNITED BAPTIST INSTITUTE.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.

The 11th Session of this School will open on the first Monday (7th day) of January, 1861. It is the design of this School to prepare young men thoroughly for College, or for the active duties of life.

The health and morality of the place, with the moderate charges, commend this School to the consideration of parents and guardians.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Reading, Writing, etc.,	$10.00
Eng. Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, etc.,	12.00
Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics,	15.00
Contingent fee,	1.00
Board, exclusive of lights, per month,	8.00

H. T. BURKE, Principal.

Taylorsville, Dec. 18, 1860. 4w31

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