

The Union Slavers' Meeting.

A few weeks since an anonymous notice appeared in the Montrose Republican, stating that a meeting of friends of the Constitution and Union would be held at Montrose on the eve of Jan. 21st.

The Chair was about to rush the whole batch of resolutions through without any debate, when, to the utter chagrin of the inside clique, W. S. Wilmath rose and began a speech against the adoption of the report.

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European Intelligence.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., and 2388,000 in specie. The news has been mostly anticipated.

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THE REVOLUTION.

The Georgia Convention, passed the Secession Ordinance by a vote of 208 to 80. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the people.

A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority.

Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are among those who voted against the ordinance.

A resolution was adopted to continue the present postal and revenue system until it shall be ordered otherwise; also to continue all the civil federal officers.

Six delegates entered their protest against the ordinance of secession, but pledged their lives, their fortunes and their honor in the defense of Georgia against coercion and invasion.

Fort Sumter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions in the city of Charleston. The story that ex-Governor Aikin had been compelled by the authorities of South Carolina to pay forty thousand dollars into the State Treasury, under the threat of confiscation of his property, and that the State is sustaining itself by means of forced loans from unwilling citizens, turns out to be one of the many falsehoods now fabricated to inflame the Northern mind.

Thus far the postal communications in the South has been uninterrupted. Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky says to the Legislature that the hasty and inconsistent action of the seceding States does not meet our approval, but Kentuckians will never stand by with folded arms while those States struggling for their constitutional rights, are being subjugated to an anti-slavery Government. He asks the Legislature to declare, by a resolution the unconditional disapprobation by Kentucky of the employment of forces in any form against the seceding States, and asks appropriations for arming and equipping a volunteer militia.

Apprehension of any difficulties attending the inauguration of President Lincoln exists but to a limited extent. However, to guard against a possible disturbance, ample measures have been taken to preserve the public peace.

A minority report from the Committee of Thirty-three, signed by Messrs. Taylor of East Tennessee, Rust of Ark., Whiteley of Del., and Winslow of N. C., takes the ground that the present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolutions, if adopted, would restore tranquility to the country, and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in the support of the "Crittenden resolutions," or the substance of them, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

The report recommends that steps be taken for the calling of a convention of the States with a view to peaceable separation.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full account of the rise and progress of the slavery agitation, which has produced the existing difficulties. The Legislature of Virginia has unanimously resolved, that if all efforts to reconcile the differences between the two sections of country shall prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demands that Virginia shall unite her destinies with her sister slaveholding States.

Eighty-sixteen 32-pounders is being erected, and an establishment for the manufacture of cannon and shells is to be established at Memphis, Tennessee.

Governor Pickens on Sunday sent a lot of fresh provisions to Major Anderson with his compliments. Major Anderson refused to accept them, but returned his thanks for the courtesy, saying at the same time that he would have to decline receiving anything until he knew what the Government at Washington intended to order. The above has since been denied.

But it is a fact that they are daily sent to him from the Charleston market, as also are his mails.

Everything is quiet at Charleston. The receipt of a coercion resolution from the New York Legislature by the Georgia convention, caused them to return one endorsing Southern Secession action.

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Mr. C. White, a brother in law of President Lincoln, has joined the Alabama Volunteers and accompanied the force that went to take Fort Morgan.

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