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The Legislature.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the following discussion took place on a bill from the House to establish a Board of Ordnance and Ordnance Bureau :

Mr. Alston moved to amend so as to make the three members of the Board appointed by the Governor and Adjutant General.

Mr. Moses asked how it would be if the Governor and Adjutant General could not

Mr. Cannon moved that the bill be re-

shape. There was no Senator who would go farther, or who would do more for the State, than he would; but whatever was done, he desired to see done properly.

Mr. Rhett rose to explain. In speaking

Mosey may be remitted through postmasters at our risk.

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Mr. Rhett rose to explain. In speaking of captious opposition, he meant what he considered direct opposition to the bill. He desired Senators to look at the city of Charleston; there they would find eight of the largest class Paixan guns that had been ton, Jones, Martin and others of this Board, | the tide of time has ever presented a spec-Mr. Fickling moved to strike out the know that it is an assumed fact, but the tive Chair during the coming two years. stricken out, that functionory will be just has arrived, so much dreaded by the Fath-

executive and not a deliberative body, and do it. The Legislature must act. As a aitar. This feeling of peace at home has done, but to what they may do hereafter the less number of persons composing it member of the Military Committee; he given place to apprehensions of service inwould have been ashamed to make a report on the subjects referred to that Comporting mittee at the Extra Session, had he not befall herself and her children before the thought that the Legislature would have morning. Should this apprehension of dobefore the Senate possibly may not be as correct and proper as it might be; we must not look at minor defects, but take it as a preservation is the first law of nature, and violating the rights of property seemed in the same periods the first law of nature, and violating the rights of property seemed in Mr. Cannon moved that the bill be recommitted to the Military Committee. We were drifting into the same difficulty experienced when this bill was under considerated become more tangled.

Mr. Rhett hoped the friends of the bill was a stand and pass it at once If these continue motions to pestpone, to amend, or to adjourn were to be sprang on every occasion, the friends of the measure every occasion, the friends of the bill was delived better give up at once. The objections raised to portions of the bill were continued more tangled.

Mr. Rhett Agent take it as a measure calculated to support the first law of nature, and has been raplanted in the heart of man, by his Creator, for the wisest purpose; and no hos careful decision, will surely be declared to would be under the same and interior from all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and the portions of the bill were continued motions to pestpone, to amend, or to adjourn were to be sprang on every occasion, the friends of the measure continued motions to pestpone, to amend, or to adjourn were to be sprang on every occasion, the friends of the measure every occasion, the friends of the measure every occasion, the friends of the measure every occasion, the friends of the several state of the first law of nature, and has been emplanted in the heart of man, by his Creator, for the wisest purpose; and no biod does not not be sade a course. By this process a Union has been implanted in the heart of man, by his Creator, for the wisest purpose; and no biod becaute the substitution, will surely be declared to such a law of the laws of the ball were sapinted in the heart of man, by his Creator, for the wisest purpose; and no biod does not not prevent to constitution and the laws of the ball were same developed in a legislature. Yet such has been of the ball were stated in a legislature. Yet such has been the factors tempored it shall be made in personal to the court

EXTRACTS FRON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Repre

Throughout the year, since our last meetperous in all-its material interests. The

strick out, that functionory will be just the Covernor was to better nor no worse; pointed the Board, and the Board, with the Governor would have good and the Governor would have good and many in the Governor would have even now in the employ of the Legislature, there would be a better chance of getting gentlemen of wisdom and intelligence. Should the bill pass as reported, we, of course, make the Governor.

Mr. Cannon was willing so to amend his not yet provided for. He would suggest to the gentlemen of wisdom and intelligence. Should the bill pass as not yet provided for. He would suggest to the gentlemen of most. Take, and the gentlemen from St. Take, and the gentlemen from St. Take, and the most impending danger to the gentlemen from St. Take, and the gentlemen from St. Take, and the gentlemen from St. Take, and the most impending danger to the committee could present the committee

will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the manifested a discontingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the states of the Union. But are such apprehensions of regard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one-half of the States of the Union. But are such apprehensions of regard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one-half of the States of the Union. But are such apprehensions of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the articles of the oppression of their governments caning, the country has been eminently pres- by mortals? From the very nature of his violate his duty? This would be at war ed "in order to form a more perfect Union." general health has been excellent, our harnecessarily be conservative. The stern dus Christian charity. Let us wait for the perfect Union" does not include the essengeneral health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles

ty of administering the vast and complioner act. The fugitive slave law has
cated concerns of this Government affords been carried into execution in every con
But that the Union was designed to be procured in other sections of the country by a board of gentlemen who had left the State for that very purpose. Messrs. Draywent and bought these guns—these very tacle of greater material prosperity than we His province is not to make, but to exe- able expense to the Government. Let us highest attributes of national sovereignty. guns that may perhaps be used in taking have done until within a very recent pethe the forts in Charleston harbor. Now, all riod. Mr. Fickling moved to strike out the words "appointed by the Governor," and speaks, was not one who believed in it, speaks, was not one who believed in it, extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these less we may possibly except the Missouri for any human power to save the Union, motion. He was opposed to making the during his term of office, and what possibly except the Missouri the Governor the appointing power, and the Boureau. He desired to be understood as not expressing any fear as regards the action of the gentleman who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive or who may be selected to fill the Executive of the Missouri during his term of office, and what possibly except the Missouri during his term of office, and what possible except the Missouri during his term of office, and what possible except the Missouri during his term of office, and what possible except the Missouri during his term of office, and what possible except the Missouri during his term of office, and what possible except the Missouri during his term of office, and what possible except the Missouri during his term of office, and what possible destruction of the Southern States, standing on the Southern States, standing on the Southern States, and the self the Constitution, the slightest of the South to fee constitution, the slightest of the Southern States, and the self the Union, the slightest of the South to fee constitution, the slightest of the South the power to coin money. The long-continued and three during his term of office, and the self the Union, the slightest of the South the power to sove the Union.

The long-continued in the Essentian the

ed at pleasure by any one of the contracting | United States. ed by the first adverse wave of public opin- or ships of war, in time of peace; enter inacted promptly on them, and the State as mestic danger, whether real or imaginary, passed in great haste an act, over the veto our thirty-three States may resolve them-promptly have carried them out. The bill extended and intensify itself until it shall of the Governor, declaring that slavery is selves into as many petty, jarring, and hosselves into as many petty, jarring, and hossudden excitement might impel then to

which was not adjusted a maje and a maje and

to justify the immediate destruction of the half of the States of the Union. But are noblest system of government ever devised we to presume in advance that he will thus confederation, recites that it was established not be denied. It exists in ependently of office, and its high responsibilities, he must with every principle of justice and of And yet it is contended that this "more

chief executive officer of the Government. venience to the master, and with consider. ernment. These powers embrace the very in our history, that, notwithstanding the peal their unconstitutional and obnexious ander its control. Congress has power to repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, either in the present or the next Congress by one portion of them in a provision estimate the Federal Government. In order to car-Surely, under these circumstances, we sential to the domestic security and happing the renumerated powers into effect, Con-

member of the Board to appoint. This change would also have the good effect of reducing the number of Senators think six centirely too.

Mr. Fiekling withdrew his motion, expressing himself as fully satisfied with the agitation of the slavery question throughout the number of the Board, as a possible of the slavery question throughout the control of the slavery question throughout the slavery question throughou number of Senators think six entirely too namber to compose the Board when constituted, the Board would be an When constituted, the Board would be an when constituted to be senators think six entirely too the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators think six entirely too on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of senators the slaves, and inspired them with vague on the slaves, and inspired them with vague to compose the Board of the Constitution.

So far, then, as a constitution on the slaves, and inspired them with vague to compose the slaves of the slaves of the constitution.

So far, then, as a constitution of the Constitution.

So far, then, as a constitution of the constitution of voluntary association of States, to be dissolv- this amount, the excess shall belong to the

State, or with a foreign power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit to delay."

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers

all constitutions, and has been excreise at all periods of the world's history. Under it old governments have been destroyed, and new ones have taken their place. It is embodied strong and ex ress language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an establish-ed Government, and not a voluntarily secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us lock the danger fairly in the face : Secession . is neither more nor less than revolution. It may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution.

human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned. All the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a District Judge, a District Attorney, or a Marshal, in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demol-ished; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statuteafter he shall have ascertained that the Marshal, with his posse comitatus, is unable to execute civil or Criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation, commanded the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abode, within a limited time." This duty cannot, by possibility, be per-formed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is that this Constitution and the laws of the | no Marshal to execute it, and where even if there were such an officer, the entire pop-ulation would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are without further legislation to overcome a united op-position in a single State, not to speak of other States, who may place themselves in