The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Thursday, December 20, 1860.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. G. W. H. LEGG, as a candidate for COLONEL to command the 36th Regiment, S. C. M., at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Lieutenant Colonel A. J. FOSTER, as a candidate for COLONEL to command the 36th Regiment, S. C. M., at the ensuing election.

Concert.

The Young Ladies of Spartanburg Female College, under the direction of Prof. Falk and Lady, will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert, at the College Chapel, on Monday evening, the 24th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. K. BLAKE, President.

New Advertisements.

The attention of our readers is directed to advertisement of the St. John's High School, which opens on the 16th January; and to the Reidville High School which commences the first Monday in February next, under charge of Messrs. Duncan and Capers.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. P. S. Smith, who has located next door to Messrs. Lee and Briggs, and is opening a large stock.

We feel it a duty, too, to call the attention of our people to the advertisement of the Messrs. Twitty, and their splendid stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, received this Fall. Buyers may call there and receive the polite attention of our friends T. Jarman Elford and Wm. J. Wingo, who are well known throughout the District. They have a complete Stock. Call and see.

Small Pox.

This fearful disease seems to be prevailing in Columbia. In consequence of its prevalence the State Convention has adjourned to the city of Charleston. The only remedy for it, is inoculation. As renewed vaccination can modify its virulent nature, if it does not prevent, its assaults, we would notify our citizens that by application to Dr. WILLIAM E. DEAN, they can be inoculated with fresh vaccine matter. Call at his Office over Goodgion's Drug Store.

Public Meetings in N. C.

We notice two large popular meetings holden in Henderson and Asheville, N. C. The general sentiments expressed at both meetings are in unison with the feeling in this State in regard to secession. A county meeting is to be held in Buncombe to carry out the feelings and sentiments of primary meetings heretofore held in that county. Upon the issue presented, there is but one course for the State to pursue, and that is to follow the lead. South Carolina *will carry them out, high and dry.*

Meeting of the Convention.

We are gratified to perceive that the Richland Delegation in the Legislature reported yesterday that they had secured the use of the Baptist Church for the sittings of the State Convention. It is a large and convenient building, and the thanks of the Convention and the community are due to the pastor and officers of the Church for granting the privilege. The recompense may be found in the future history of the Southern Confederacy, when the Baptist Church in Columbia, like Independence Hall in Philadelphia, shall be pointed out as the spot where the second Declaration of Independence was signed.

[*Guardian.*

Quite a Mistake.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has given our District credit for doing what was never done. The resolution they have pointed out was never before our people in any part of the District. The doctrine of delay never was taught in the election. The Mass Meeting nominees were all elected, and if the *Ledger* will watch the proceedings of the Convention, he will find all our delegates for immediate secession—separate and alone.

Railroad Prospects.

The recommendation of Gov. Ellis of N. C., says the Asheville *News*, that the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad, through the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, to Duck Town, and a Branch Road from this point down the French Broad to Paint Rock, be immediately and vigorously prosecuted, has, we are gratified to learn, met with a warm and earnest response from the entire western delegation in the Legislature. Indeed, we learn that an amicable and satisfactory understanding has been reached by the members from West of the Ridge, and they will heartily unite in carrying out the recommendation of his Excellency.

South Carolina Conference.

The Conference met at the time appointed. The reception of reports being in order, several were offered, read and referred. Rev. Dr. Means, from Georgia Conference, presented the claims of the educational journal, published at Atlanta, Georgia, in an able and effective address.

The examination of the classes of the undergraduates was resumed, and many of them passed both as to proficiency in their professional studies, as well as in their ministerial and moral character. Some two or three were deficient in their studies and sent back on their last year, with the privilege of examination on their last year's course and the year to come.

The examination of character generally was then taken up, all in the Charleston District passed.—*Guardian.*

The Governor Elect.

Hon. F. W. Pickens, of Edgefield District, has been elected Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the ensuing term of two years.

The Columbia *Guardian*, of the 15th instant, says: Mr. Pickens is a gentlemen in every way competent to discharge the high and responsible duties of the office to which he has been chosen. Of mature age; of large experience in public affairs, both State and Federal; of admitted ability and unquestioned integrity—he under the present political condition of the country carries with him into office the confidence of the people of South Carolina.

He has been elected to a position, which un will require the full exercise of, and put to the test the most varied accomplishments. As a true Carolinian, his duty is plain; but in the discharge of it, it will require statesmanship, firmness, wisdom and experience: all of which we feel assured the Governor elect possesses in a high degree. We have all confidence that he will discharge his duties with credit to himself and to the State which has placed him in the highest position within her gift, in the most trying period of her history.

The Military Bill.

This Bill, reported by Gen. Edwards, prescribes provisions different to some extent from the Bill heretofore published by us. He (Gen. Edwards, as chairman of the said Military Committee) says that a free conference had been held, and that they recommended to grant leave to the Senate to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the contents of the schedule reported as follows:

The parts of the Bill we epitomise as follows because of its great length:

SEC. 1. Whenever it shall appear that an armed force is about to be employed against this State or in opposition to its authority, the Governor is authorized to repel the same, and to accomplish that end shall call the Militia into service, organized upon the following plan

SEC. 2. From each Infantry Battalion he is required to call for one Volunteer company, and from each Brigade two Rifle companies, to be officered as follows: one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, five sergeants, six corporals, and not less than sixty nor more than eighty-five privates; and such company shall have preference in the order of acceptance by the Governor over other companies, subsequently raised from such Battalions, or from the State at large. That every existing volunteer company, troop or squadron, battalion or regiment, composed of volunteer corps, which shall offer their services as a whole, may be so received and permitted to retain their officers: Provided, They tender their services with the requisite number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. If any battalion of infantry shall neglect, refuse, or fail for want of numbers for thirty days after the issue, then the Governor is authorized to receive such volunteer companies as may present themselves properly officered from the nearest adjacent Battalion, and to order a draft from the Battalion refusing in the particulars stated above

SEC. 3. The Governor is authorized to receive from each cavalry regiment one company of cavalry properly officered.

SEC. 4. That the Governor accept one Regiment of Artillery from the cities of Charleston, Columbia, Georgetown and Beaufort, armed and equipped according to law, with proper officers.

SEC. 5. That each company of volunteer officers may elect and appoint their own officers when formed and before tendering their services. But no election shall take place when in service, except for vacancies for ensign, coronet, and fourth lieutenant of Artillery: Provided, An election is ordered by the superior officer in command and held within twenty-four hours thereafter—vacancies to be filled by the next in grade thereto

SEC. 6. That the Governor is authorized to order into service all the force thus organized at such time and places as he sees fit, for a period not longer than twelve months, and to call for such volunteers before the expiration of that time as he may deem necessary for the safety of the State.

SEC. 7. The forces thus gathered are to be officered by one Major General, to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, or in case of the Senate not being in session, his nominee is to be commissioned, and to said officer the power of appointing subordinate officers is given.

SEC. 8. The same is true of the Brigadier General.

SEC. 9. The Colonel of a Regiment is to be elected also Lieutenant Colonel and Major by the officers and privates of said Regiment after the companies are composed, giving the Colonel the power to appoint the following Staff Officers: one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Commissary, and one Surgeon, each with the rank of Captain; one Assistant Surgeon, and one Chaplain, each with the rank of First Lieutenant, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Drum Major and ten Musicians, said commissioned officers to be commissioned by the Governor—all vacancies in the several departments to be filled by promotion.

The foregoing abstracts of the act of organization, or Army Bill, we have given in order that our citizens may see its nature and the extent of our war preparations. In connection with it, we would suggest that the Companies of Capts. G. W. H. Legg and A. H. Kirby have not exactly a full quota of men. To supply the deficiency, we appeal to the gallant and spirited young men of our Town. Now is a favorable time to connect yourselves with *good company.* Under either of these gentlemen, if you go to Charleston, you will have a leader of kindest feelings and a brave comrade, no matter what position they occupy.

As the 36th Regiment of South Carolina Militia may be called, in whole or in part, to an active field of service, we trust that her election for Colonel, on the 28th instant, will not be forgotten by the voters thereof—all of whom at and over the age of eighteen years are allowed to vote—and that they will do their duty in making such selection as will enable her to sustain the high reputation she has won in times of peace. No Regiment has excelled it in the discharge of its ordinary duties, as every Governor has testified. Under the command of its leaders heretofore it has taken a position worthy of the State, and when the bugle blast is heard, must be prepared to respond.

Gov. Pickens.

We commend the Inaugural of Gov. Pickens to our readers as indicative of his course in the present crisis. He comes into office in a trying time to the State. The issue was presented in his election, and it has fallen upon him in times of great peril. He looks to the people for the support which the occasion requires, and the power to carry out the work of secession, and we think he should have it. We are bound to sustain him in every emergency, and the closer he becomes involved with our enemies, the sooner we shall find that the pure steel must move.

Texas.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Gonzales county passed a long series of the strongest resolutions, requesting Governor Houston to convene the Legislature, and that if he should not, the Legislature should meet at all events. The Houston telegraph says that "enrolling minute men and raising lone star flags is the order of the day in nearly every county in the State, and that so general are these manifestations, that Texas may be set down as unanimously opposed to Black Republican rule.

VERMONT NEGROES AND WOOL.—The Senate of Vermont has refused to repeal her Personal Liberty bill, but she has since then been compelled to submit to a repeal in the price of wool. This staple, which is her chief product, since Lincoln's election, has declined from ten to fifteen cents per pound—a reduction of half a million of dollars in one year's production in that State alone.

The State Convention.

The Sovereign Convention of the people of this State assembled yesterday, at 12 M., in the Baptist Church, on Plain-st., in Columbia

On motion of ex Governor Adams, Gen. D. F. Jamison was requested to act as chairman, pro tem.

On motion of Mr. J. I. Middleton, the Chairman was requested to appoint a temporary secretary. Col. T. Y. Simmons, of Charleston, was requested to act in that capacity.

Mr. Jamison then delivered a stirring address.

After the temporary organization ex-Gov. Adams moved that the sessions be opened with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Breaker performing the service on the occasion.

Permanent organization, the election districts being called, so that members may answer to their names.

Mr. Spratt moved that, with a view to perfect the roll was now called in alphabetical order; and the members presented their credentials, and signed the roll.

A communication was received from the Hon. James Farrow, of the House of Representatives, inviting the members of the Convention to attend the inauguration of Gov. Pickens. After some discussion, the Convention proceeded to the election of permanent officers of the Convention.

Mr. Fair moved that a majority of votes shall determine the ballot.

The number of votes cast were 155; necessary to a choice, a majority of 78.

On the first, second and third ballotings no election.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows: Number of votes cast 151; necessary to a choice 76: D. F. Jamison, 118; J. L. Orr, 30; J. Chesnut, jr., 3.

Mr. Middleton announced the ballot.

On motion, a committee, composed of Messrs. Burnett, Thompson and Miles, were appointed to wait on Mr. Jamison, and conduct him to the chair.

The chairman said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: When I say that I have no words to express the gratification which your confidence has given me, I say what precisely I mean. I can't express what I feel, therefore I shall say but very little now. There is no honor which I have felt to be more grateful than to sign the act of this body as a member of the convention; but I regard it as the highest possible honor of my life to sign it as your presiding officer. We are engaged in a great subject—a most important matter. God knows what the result may be. That it may turn out to the glory and honor of South Carolina is my fervent wish and last prayer. May God help the State.

I feel unaccustomed to the duties of presiding over a body like this. I have long since left deliberative bodies, and must ask your indulgence for what I may lack. I stated that I had nothing to say. I cannot say anything. I cannot express the feelings that agitate my bosom.

After the appointment of messenger, clerk and door-keeper, Mr. Inglis moved that when the convention adjourned, it adjourn to meet in Charleston on the 18th. Laid on the table

Messrs. Miles, Dunkly and Kerr opposed the movement to Charleston.

Mr. John A. Elmore, Commissioner from Alabama, and C. E. Hooker, Commissioner from Mississippi, both addressed the State Convention, after the recess, in a very decided and emphatic manner. They expressed a willingness and readiness for the work of secession in South Carolina to be done now—to take effect now, and that their several States would share the responsibility with her. The efforts of these gentlemen made before the Convention were highly appreciated and well received, and the gratification they experienced of the generous hospitality they had received from the citizens of Columbia, they heartily expressed.

Mr. Inglis moved the following resolution:

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.

A committee of seven were appointed, to draft an ordinance, and all were invited to hand in their drafts to the committee, without delay.

The first day's proceedings were very characteristic of the spirit and enthusiasm which called the Convention together, and when they know this generous feeling is attended by the blessing of a magnanimous constituency, they will exercise their best judgment in delivering us from those who we have never tempted to in against us.

The M. G's. in Columbia.

A party of gentlemen were serenaded in Columbia on Wednesday last, when the Rev. Dr. Curtis was called upon at the Assembly House, and made an appropriate speech in the presence of a large crowd. The *Carolinian* says:

"The band then went round to the Assembly House, where a serenade was given to the young ladies of Limestone Springs Female High School, all of whom are "Minute Girls." Dr. Curtis is one of the delegates elect, and replied in some very earnest and patriotic remarks, in behalf of himself and the spirited and lovely daughters of Carolina to whom the compliment was paid. The galaxy of beautiful faces and bright eyes which beamed in the crowded piazza, presented a sight that would have moved any heart to disunion politically."

STEAMSHIP LINE TO SAVANNAH.—The committee to whom the special message of his Excellency the Governor of Georgia, in relation to the establishment of a weekly line of ocean steamers from the port of Savannah, to some important commercial port in Europe, has been referred, profoundly impressed with the importance of the measure suggested by him—commercial independence is political freedom—reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Georgia, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to enter into negotiations and contract with responsible parties, for the establishment of a weekly line of ocean steamers between the port of Savannah and some European ports; that for this purpose he may enter into a guaranty on the part of this State, for a specified profit on the amount of capital invested: provided the same shall not bind the State for a sum exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Resolved further, That to carry out the above resolution the Governor may appoint a Commissioner to visit Europe for the purpose of entering upon such negotiations.

MISCE PIES FOR CHRISTMAS.—As Christmas and Independence are both at hand, the ladies will be making mince pies and all such good things for their lords. The *Farmer & Planter* affords the subjoined recipe, which we judge to be good from its comparative simplicity. Try it, at any rate:

1½ lbs of fresh beef, well boiled and chopped fine, 1½ lbs. apples, chopped fine, ½ lb. beef suet, chopped fine, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. raisins, seeded and chopped, 1 lb. currants, 2 oz. citron, chopped fine, 3 oranges and 3 lemons, chopped fine, brandy or cider, and spice to the taste

News Scraps.

Scott, of California, has expressed the opinion that his State will, in case of secession, declare for immediate independence.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr Cobb. Governor Weller, of California, has been confirmed as Minister to Mexico.

The Printing Committees of Congress have confirmed the purchase of the large establishment of Cornelius Wendell, as a Government Printing Office.

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

NEW YORK, Dec 12.—The London *Times* reviews the American secession movement, and reiterates its delusion that the Union will be maintained.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, has resigned his position as a member of the Military Committee.

Hon. Howell Cobb, and Lamar, of Mississippi, have gone home—the latter to attend the Mississippi State Convention.

Hon. W. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, Assistant Secretary of State, has resigned that position.

The Senate has reduced the House bill for the relief of the Treasury, to $3,000,000, and passed it in this form.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Officer Hicks arrested a few days ago, a man named Stephen H. Elliott *alias* Price, who with twelve others were sentenced to seven years imprisonment in Nashville, in 1856. Elliott *alias* Price, broke jail in Nashville shortly after his sentence, and has been at large since. He is now secure, and will doubtless serve the balance of his time in confinement.

We learn that the Trustees of South Carolina College have given permission to the Faculty to allow the students to reorganize their military company.

HOW THE PRESIDENTIAL STAND.—The Savannah *News* learns that a vote was taken on the train between Augusta and Milledgeville by the Methodist preachers, returning from the late session of the Georgia Conference, at Augusta, Saturday morning last. For secession, 87, against it 9.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—The Banks of Kentucky resume to suspend specie payments, as desired by the business communities of the respective towns where the banks are located.

PENSACOLA.—Gov. Perry, of Florida has arrived in Charleston, and has taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

POPULATION OF ARKANSAS.—The Governor of Arkansas has laid before the Legislature of that State an abstract of the census of 1860, in all the counties of that State, as taken by the United States Marshals, with the exception of the counting of Greene, Jackson, and Van Buren. The population, exclusive of these three counties, is as follows: Males, 165,955; females, 143,020; in one, 1850, 54; and about 91; blind, 98; deaf and dumb and blind, 5. Total, 113,019.

The South Carolina Regiment went into Mexico, 1846-48, and returned with the loss of 7 men killed in the regular service, in several engagements.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Dec. 10.—The House to-day passed a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territory, yeas and nays not known. The bill will be amended in the Council to-morrow, and will probably pass that body in a few days.

RESIGNATION.—W. M. Thomas, son of the late Dr. J. P. Thomas, of Fairfield District, and a brother of Professor J. P. Thomas, of the Citadel Academy, late Acting Midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, has resigned his place and prospects, to return home and share the destiny of his State.

The census returns are very unsatisfactory. They show a population of thirty-one millions. The ratio of Congressional representation will be fixed at about one Representative for every 133,000 of population.

A paper is being circulated for signatures by the States Rights men in Congress. The paper declares that there is no longer left for the Cotton States, save an immediate secession, and urges the people to prepare for the worst. Nearly all the representatives of the Cotton States are signing it, and many also of those from the Border States.

PORTLAND, December 13.—The *North Britain* has arrived, with news from Europe to the 2d inst. It was reported that the King of Naples had fled from Gaeta.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—The Senate of Louisiana has passed the Convention bill. The Mississippi Commissioner has announced the action of this State, asking cooperation. A resolution requesting the Governor to communicate with other States, was adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—The Union meeting here to-night was a great affair, attended by tens of thousands of people, and comprising the best citizens among its officers. The resolutions pronounce for concession, everything and anything to the extent to prevent secession

THE BELL GIVEN UP.—Sayers has given up the champion's Belt, though not without resistance, and it has been handed over to the Staleybridge Infant. Some $800 remain to be paid in the new belts, and *Bell's Life* appeals to the friends of Sayers and Heenan to raise it at once, otherwise they must remain with the makers.

ANDERSON GAZETTE.—John Peter Brown, Esq., has retired from the editorial chair of this journal. The *Gazette* still sails onward, with a determination not to be overdone in the race of journalism. Success to it!

Capt. Archibald Todd died in Anderson, on the 24 instant, of apoplexy. Capt. Todd was one of the original founders of the Anderson *Gazette*, with which paper he was connected for several years. For the last few years, he has occupied the position of Staff Agent on the G. S. C. R. R.

A man by the name of Yeardon was sentenced to receive 50 lashes on his bare back and have one side of his head shaved and one side of his face blacked, and at one o'clock to-morrow the Marshal of the town of Chester to escort him to the railroad, and from thence to Concord, N. C., and deliver him to the proper authorities to receive punishment for his bad conduct in that place or vicinity. The law was strickly enforced at half after two o'clock.

There is again a difficulty in regard to the House Printing. Mr. Heart, the Superintendent of Public Printing, last night addressed a note to Speaker Pendleton, that Mr. Ford, the House Printer, could not be found, that the work was not executed, and recommended the office to be declared vacant.

Splendid Array of Secessionists in Georgia.

The following distinguished gentlemen of the State of Georgia, are for secession:

Buchanan's Cabinet.—Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

United States Senators.—Robert Toombs, Alfred Iverson.

Members of Congress.—P. E. Love, First District; M. J. Crawford, Second; L. J. Gartrell, Fourth; J. W. H. Underwood, Fifth; J. Jackson, Sixth; J. J. Jones, Eighth.

State Government.—J. E. Brown, Governor of State; T. L. Guerry, President of Senate; C. J. Williams, Speaker of House; F. H. West, Esq., Secretary of Senate; G. Hillyer, Esq., Clerk of House.

Judges of the Supreme Court.—J. H. Lumpkin, R. F. Lyon.

Judges of the Superior Courts.—O. A. Bull, Coweta, Circuit; H. G. Lamar, Macon Circuit; T. W. Thomas, Northern Circuit; L. L. Harris, Ocmulgee Circuit; W. C. Perkins, Pataula Circuit; E. Y. Hansell, Southern Circuit; A. A. Allen, South-western Circuit; D. F. Hammond, Tallapoosa Circuit; N. L. Hutchins, Western Circuit; E. J. Cabaniss, (not known,) Flint Circuit; W. B. Fleming, (not known,) Eastern Circuit; G. D. Rice, Blue Ridge Circuit.

Breckenridge Electors.—State at Large.—H. R. Jackson, A. H. Colquitt.

Districts.—P. Cone, First District; W. M. Slaughter, Second; O. C. Gibson, Third; H. Buchanan, Fourth; L. Tumlin, (not known,) Fifth; H. Strickland, Sixth; W. A. Lofton, Seventh; W. M. McIntosh, Eighth.

Bell and Everett Electors—State at Large.—W. Law.

Districts.—S. B. Spencer, First District; M. Douglas, Second; L. T. Doyal, Third; W. F. Wright, Fourth.

Douglas and Johnson Electors.—J. Gardner, J. L. Seward, L. A. Nelms, W. B. Guerry.

Senate of Georgia.—Majority of twenty-five for secession.

House of Representatives.—Majority of thirty-eight for secession.

G. W. Crawford, Ex-Sec Treasury, E. Starnes, Ex-Judge Supreme Court, H. L. Benning, Ex-Judge Supreme Court, E. A. Nisbet, Ex-Judge Supreme Court, Chas. J. McDonald, Ex-Judge Supreme Court, S. S. Jones, Ex-Member Congress, M. J. Wellborn, Ex-Member Congress, J. Johnson, Ex-Member Congress, W. Poe, Ex-Member Congress, A. H. Chappell, Ex-Member Congress, D. J. Baily, Ex-Member Congress, T. R. R. Cobb, A. Hull, L. W. Crooke, A. R. Wright, B. C. Yancey, L. J. Glenn, H. V. M. Miller, R. McMillin, S. J. Smith, E. L. Barrow, J. W. Anderson, W. H. Stiles, S. Cohen, J. G. Green, W. H. Dabney, T. W. Miller, A. M. Speer.

Organs.—Stephens & Co.

[*Columbus Times.*

North Carolina.

In the North Carolina Senate Mr. Avery presented some resolutions, adopted by his constituency, in favor of a state Convention and of secession. Mr. Brown opposed them. In the remarks of Mr. Avery, in reply, he said

The South will never give any guarantees, till if we go into Convention with them they will heap the South hard and fast. He had been a bitter partisan, but believed the time had come when party distinctions should be forgotten sunder—that there was no half-way ground; that North Carolina would say to all who are in error are you are against me. The extreme Southern States do not wish to compete with the border States against the Union; they will first leave it and bear your suggestions. The Southern States will wait for an overact. What is that act? It will never be defined, and it will never be admitted that it is committed by those gentlemen who call themselves Colonels.

Mr. Avery said Mr. Brown was as much a Unionist as himself—that the difference between them was a mere question of time. Mr. Avery thought if the advocates of Mr. Breckenridge had advocated division, that he would have carried him by 25,000 votes; that the people were for it and voted in the affirmative in this question. Carroll was a strong Breckenridge, and the action tried by the federal troops to coerce South Carolina would bring her people into the field.

We notice also that Mr Thompson, Senator from Davidson, has offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of commissioners from the South Carolina Convention of the State, and conveying to present upon the [illegible] to suspend further action until an answer shall be received from the Convention.

A Meeting of the citizens of Franklin county was held recently, and passed the following as one of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we do most heartily recommend the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and to this end we hereby request our Senator and members of the House of Commons in the General Assembly, to use their best efforts to procure the call of a Convention of the people of North Carolina, with the view of taking such steps as may be necessary therefor.

Gov. Jones continues on ill health.—In the biography of General Quitman, recently published, it is asserted that the precise plan which South Carolina is pursuing as the mode of secession. We copy the passage of a letter addressed to Col. John S. Preston, in 1857.

The New York *World* gives the passage with this commendatory notice of the writer:

Of all the secessionists that have appeared on the stage since the death of Mr. Calhoun, Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, undoubtedly ranks first. His great military ability, his eminently practical cast of mind, his energy of conviction and straightforwardness of purpose, with so much that was truly heroic in his personality, gave him an ascendancy over the public mind in the South. He was the acknowledged leader in the attempted secession movements of 1851.

"I feel convinced," says Gen. Quitman, "that no effective measures will be taken by the States separately. The time and energy of the States would be wasted in fruitless contest about the proper remedy, and differences of opinion on this point would defeat any action at all even though all the consulting States should favor some remedy. It, therefore, the people of South Carolina have made up their minds to withdraw from the Union at all events whether joined by other States or not, my advice would be to do so without waiting for the action of any other State, as I believe there would be more probability of favorable action on the part of other Southern States after her secession than before.

"So long as the several aggrieved States wait for one another, their action will be overcautious and timid. Great political movements, to be successful, must be bold, and must present practical and simple issues. There is, though, in all communities a greater predominance of the conservative element than people are willing to admit. A State acting with a startling boldness at first comes to the support of secession. The secession of a Southern State would startle the whole South, and force the other States to meet the issue plainly; it would place our opponents in a position, and exhibit everywhere a wider spread disconcertment than politicians have imagined. In less than two years all the States South of you would make their destiny your own. Should the Federal Government attempt to coerce force, an entire and united union of the whole South would be instantly effected, and a Southern Confederacy organized. All these results are problems which the future alone can solve."

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.—A great desire prevails to know the result of the long deliberations yesterday between the President and Bonham, McQueen and Miles, of the South Carolina delegation.

It seems to be taken for granted that their business was, if possible, to arrange some of the terms of which South Carolina is expected to propose to march out of the Union unquestioned, carrying off all the public property in her midst, and practically repudiating the payment of any portion of the debts of the General Government. If such was their errand (which we do not believe), the President, of course, gave them cold comfort.

Washington Dispatch.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1860.—A correspondent of the Columbia Carolinian says that yesterday was not barren of results in Congress. Vallandigham, of Ohio, took ground against coercion, in the event of secession, but protested against the North-west being shut out from the sea, either by the North or South. If needs be, he said, the millions of the North-west would cut their way to the sea with the sword. McClernand would not admit the right of secession, denounced the Republicans, complained of the South deserting their friends North, and announced that the North-west would not be cut off from the great ocean; that the Mississippi must be free. This is important, as indicating Douglas' position.

Sickles, of New York, spoke with extraordinary power to the questions involved in the crisis, Said if occasion should arise to pass through the city of New York to coerce any Southern State, they would be repelled in the streets of New York by an army of brave men. That if a disruption took place, New York city would set up for herself, and become a free port. That she had no idea of becoming an appendage of fanatical and puritanical New England.

The New England Senators are becoming alarmed, for, in a reconstruction of the Government, they see they will be shorn of their Senatorial strength in the government of the populous North.

Cobb has resigned. His administration of the Treasury is not considered very fortunate. He is a more astute politician than financier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee of thirty-three to-day took the following action with regard to that portion of the President's Message in reference to the attitude of the South.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, is greatly to be regretted; and whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests, as recognised by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, is greatly to be regretted; and that any reasonable, proper constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of the country, and perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Perry of Connecticut, moved the adoption of the following as a substitute

Resolved, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of the citizens of any portion of the Confederacy, ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the Federal Legislature, either by resolution or by statutory amendments to the Constitution, or by the recommendation for the call of a general Convention of such States as may be necessary to accomplish the aforesaid purpose. The resolution was rejected.

The original proposition of Mr. Rust was then adopted by a vote of—yeas 22, nays 7.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—A well written letter of resignation by Secretary Cobb, and the reply of the President accepting it, appear in the papers today.

Hon. W. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, Assistant Secretary of State, has resigned that position to-day.

The Senate to-day reduced the House bill for the relief of the Treasury, to $3,000,000, and passed it in this form.

A debate then sprang up upon the resolution of Senator Powell, pending which, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a dozen different Union-saving propositions were introduced, debated and referred.

Mr Bonham, of South Carolina, has resigned his position as a member of the Military Committee.

Hon Howell Cobb, and Lamar, of Mississippi, have gone home—the latter to attend the Mississippi State Convention.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Cobb. Governor Weller, of California, has been confirmed as Minister to Mexico.

Messrs. Miles, Magrath and Boyce had an interview with the President on Sunday.

The impression is gaining ground here that the secession of the Gulf States will force the border slave States to join them, to avoid being left in a hopeless minority in the present Union. Delaware and Maryland will have joined the other South ern States. All these States would carry the District of Columbia with them, the question is being asked here, where will Lincoln be inaugurated?

Scott, of California, has expressed the opinion that his State will, in case of secession, declare for immediate independence.

Those who had hopes to render services in procuring the passage of bills, and receive the pay in return, are doleful enough, and hang about the halls in a depressing mood.

Joseph Mosely, of the Circuit Court here, has just decided that when an invalid, after the expiration of his claim for a pension, withdraws the same, and renews a considerable number of years thereafter before receiving his application, he will be adjudged to have forfeited any rights that he might otherwise have had.

The progress of the secession movement in Louisiana excites a good deal of interest among the North-Western members. They say they cannot permit it, that the Gulf States must not cut loose from the Great North-west.

The secession movement is gaining ground in Maryland. The feeling is growing stronger every day in Baltimore.

It is now conceded that the Congressional consultation is hopeless, so far as peaceful results are concerned.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, attended the meeting of the Committee of Thirty-three but said nothing. Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, was not present. Mr. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, addressed the Committee in an earnest speech, stating the grievances of the South, and declared himself in favor of secession. Mr. Humphreys, of New York, made a conciliatory speech, saying that the rights of the South would be upheld and the country saved.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, made an extreme speech, in the Senate, to-day. He spoke nearly three hours, and said, in the course of his remarks, that he soon expected to make one in the Capitol of a Southern Confederacy.

THE POSITION OF LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, Dec. 12.—The General Assembly of Louisiana met at Baton Rouge on the 10th instant, in accordance with the call of Gov. Moore, who in his Message recommends a Convention and consultation with the Southern States, but is of opinion that the action of Louisiana should not be postponed under any result—the Convention should meet soon. Gov. Moore is confident that Louisiana will not submit or acquiesce under Lincoln's rule. He maintains the right of secession, and advises instant and active reorganization of the militia, and full preparation in every respect. The Message was referred to a committee of nine in the Senate and fifteen in the House.

Senator Richard Taylor introduced a bill calling a Convention, and Senator Gardner resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners severally for the Southern States.

In the House, Mr. Lane, of New Orleans, offering resolutions calling a Convention, and expressing the determination of Louisiana to act with her Southern sisters.

In the House, the Convention bill passed fixing the election on the 7th January, and the meeting of the Convention on the 23d January, 1861.

Gov. Moore announced in a special message the appointment and attendance of the Commissioner from Mississippi, whereupon he was invited to the privileges of the floor.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—It has been ascertained from the Census Returns, that the population of the United States is 31,000,000. The representative ratio will be about 138,000.

Our Harbor Defences.

As a good deal of interest attaches to the national forts at Charleston, we give a short article from the Charleston Mercury of December 13:

FORT MOULTRIE

is an enclosed water battery, having a front on the the south, or water side, of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and re-entering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party, or by regular approaches.

The force, under these gentlemen, consists of two companies of Artillery. The companies, however, are not full, the two comprising, as we are informed, only about seventy men, including the band. A short time ago, two additional companies were expected, but they have not come; and it is now positively stated that there will be, for the present at least, no reinforcement of the garrison.

VIGILANCE IN THE FORT.

While the working men are doing wonders on the outside, the soldiers within are by no means idle. Field pieces have been placed in position upon the green within the fort, and none of the expedients of military engineering have been neglected to make the position as strong as posible. It is said that the greatest vigilance is observed in every regulation at this time, and that the guns are regularly shotted every night. It is very certain that ingress is no longer an easy matter for an outsider, and the visitor who hopes to get in, must make up his mind to approach with all the caution, ceremony and circumlocution with which the Allies are advancing upon the Capital of the Celestial Empire.

FORT SUMTER,

a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, east and west sides with a double row of port-holes for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holed for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor, on the edge of the ship channel, and is said to be bomb proof. It is at present without any regular garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred and fifty in all—busily employed in mounting the guns and otherwise putting this strategic point in order. The armament of Fort Sumter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. Only a few of these are yet in position, and the work of mounting pieces of this calibre in the casemates is necessarily a slow one. There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 lbs of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The workmen engaged here sleep in the Fort every night, owing to the want of any regular communication with the city. The wharf or landing is on the South side, and is of course exposed to a cross fire from all the openings on that side.

CASTLE PINCKNEY

is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island Channel. To the harbor side the so-called castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. From hasty observation we find that there are about fifteen guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty-four pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot and shell. At present there is no garrison at the post; the only residents are one or two watchmen, who have the charge of the harbor light. Some thirty or forty day laborers are employed repairing the ciseaux and putting the place generally in order.

This concludes our sketch of the present aspect of affairs at the three forts, which were meant to be, and which should always remain, at once the pride and the safeguard of our city.

"JASPER," another correspondent of the *Mercury*, in speaking of the [illegible] in Charleston, has the following spirited remarks in reference to them:

It appears, from a communication in the Mercury of the 8th inst., that our commander is somewhat disturbed and perplexed at the presence of the United States troops at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and very much at a loss to determine how to proceed against these places.

We are of opinion that the policy of a "masterly inactivity" with reference to them, is the true one for the present—that is to say, until our Convention has passed her ordinance of secession—due notice thereof been given to the Government at Washington, and a reasonable time allowed the Government for the withdrawal of their troops. Then, if these troops are not withdrawn, then they must be dislodged, be the cost what it may. For to allow a foreign nation, and an unfriendly one, to retain possession of one foot of ground within the limits of our State, would be an anomaly and an acknowledgment of weakness on our part which would make us the laughing stock of the world. Therefore, the place must be occupied.

But can it be supposed for one moment, that the Government at Washington will be guilty of the folly and wickedness, the crime—of attempting to hold them. It knows perfectly well that such an attempt would result in the [illegible] every man of their garrison. And it knows too—for its President has just said so, in his message—that no surer means could be devised for breaking up the "glorious Union," and for extinguishing, forever, every hope (if any there still be) of