## A Bill

*To raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That a tax for the sums, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the public treasury of this State, for the use and service thereof, that is to say: Two dollars *ad valorem* on every hundred dollars of the value of all the lands granted in this State, according to the existing classification as heretofore established; one hundred and sixty cents per head on all slaves three dollars and twenty-five cents on each free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as shall be clearly prove to the satisfaction of the collector to be incapable, from maims or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood, twenty seven cents *ad valorem* on every hundred dollars of the value of all lots, lands and buildings, within any city, town, village, or borough in this State; one hundred cents per hundred dollars on factorage, employments, faculties and professions, including the profession of dentistry, (whether in the profession of law the profits be derived from the cost of suit, fees or other sources of professional income), excepting clergymen and mechanics; one hundred cents on every hundred dollars on the amount of commissions received by vendue masters and commission merchants; thirty-eight cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock paid in, on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, of all banks which for their present charters, have not paid a bonus to the State, seventy-five cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock of any bank of issue not incorporated by the State paid in on the first day of October, one thousan eight hundred and sixty, doing business by agents within the limits of this State, forty-five cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock of all incorporated gas light companies; one and a half per centum on all premiums taken in this State by incorporated insurance companies, and by the agencies of insurance companies and underwriters without the limits of this State; twenty-eight cents on every hundred dollars of the amount of the sales of goods, wares and merchandise, embracing all articles of trade for sale, barter or exchange, (the products of this State, and the unmanufactured products of any of the United or Territories thereof excepted), which any person shall have made, from the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, either on his, her or their capital, or borrowed capital, or on account of and person or persons, as agent, attorney, or assignee; one hundred cents upon every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares, and merchandise whatever, which any transient person, not resident in this State shall make in any house, stall, or public place, whether the said sale be made by sample or otherwise; one hundred dollars per day for all circus exhibitions; twenty dollars per day for representing puplicly, for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude, or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part thereof, or for exhibiting wax [illegible] or other shows of any kind whatsoever, to be paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Courts respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the treasuries of the State of South Carolina, except in cases where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise; one hundred and fifty cents on every hundred dollars of interest received during the past year on bonds or stocks of this State, or any other State, of municipal corporation or of private individuals and also on the bonds, notes or judgments of private individual, or from whatever source derived; two dollars and fifty cents on each carriage, and one dollar and twenty-five cents on each buggy, employed by private individuals (other than carriages and buggies for sale) provided that not more than one tax of this amount shall be charged against any one private individual; two dollars and fifty cents on each hackney coach stage, carriage, omnibus or buggy, for the transportation of persons and passengers, whether to or from railroads, steamboats, or any other way of transportation, or whether in and upon the streets of cities, towns or villages; one dollar upon every gold watch (other than watches for sale) used in this State; fifty cents upon every silver watch (other than watches for sale) used in this State; twenty five cents on every pack of playing cards sold in this state; fiften dollars upon every billiard table within the State used to and for the purpose of raising a revenue therefrom; thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars of the capital stock of all shipping owned in the whole or in part in this State, including therein all steamboats; thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars of the capital stock of all marine and railway, and other dry-dock capital, owned in the whole or in part in this State; twenty cents on the hundred dollars of the capital stock of all manufacturing companies of every sort, kind and nature whatever, owned in part in the State; one percent, on the gross receipts of all chartered turnpike roads within this State, fifteen dollars each on all distilleries and breweries (including therein all turpentine stills) used in this State; seventy five cents on the hundred dollars of all profits, dividends, interest or income derived from savings' institutions of this State; one hundred cents on the hundred dollars on all salaries and wages (other than salaries of clergymen) over the sum of five hundred dollars, from whatever source derived, received or paid in this State; one hundred cents on the hundred dollars on all commissions received by vendue masters or commission merchants.

SEC. 2. All taxes levied on property, as prescribed in the first section of this act, shall be paid to the tax collector for the district in which said property is located.

SEC. 3. The tax collectors in the several districts and parishes in this State, in their returns hereafter to be made, are hereby required and enjoined to state the precise amount of taxes collected by them for supporting the police of the said several districts and parishes aforesaid, stating the rates per centum on the amounts of the State tax collected for said district and parish police purposes, and the Comptroller General shall return the same in his report.

SEC. 5. Free Negroes, mulattoes and mestizoes are hereby required to make their returns, and shall pay their taxes during the month of March.

SEC. 6. The lots and houses on Sullivan's Island shall be returned to the tax collector of the tax district in which they are situate, in the same manner as other town lots and houses, and shall be liable to the same rates of taxation,

SEC. 7. That within thirty days after the ratification of this act, the various tax collectors throughout the State shall file in the office of the Treasurer of their respective divisions their respective bonds, approved by the commissioners to approve securities to bonds of public officers of their respective districts, in the penalty of twice the amount severally collected by the said tax collectors during the fiscal year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine; provided, that nothing herein contained shall require new bonds to be given by such tax collectors as have been elected and given bonds since the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 8. That the commissions to be received by the various tax collectors of this State, for the year commencing on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty,, shall be at the rate of sixty-five per cent. of the commissions now allowed them by law.

SEC. 9. That the fifth section of an Act entitled "an Act to authorize the issue of certificates or stock to provide for the military defence of the State," ratified on —— day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be amended so as to read as follows, to wit: That all moneys arising from the sale of said certificates shall be placed in the Treasury at Charleston, and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars thereof shall be subject to the draft of the ordinance officer, countersigned by his Excellency the Governor, and the remaining sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be subject to—

SEC. 10. That the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina be and he is hereby authorized and required to issue, in the name of the State of South Carolina two thousand certificates or bonds of the value of fifty dollars each, one thousand certificates or bonds of the value of $100 each and two hundred certificates or bonds of the value of five hundred dollars each, to be signed by the said President, and countersigned by the Cashier of the said Bank, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, payable on the first day of July of each and every year at the Treasury, and redeemable thereat: that is to say, the two thousand certificates or bonds of fifty dollars each, to be redeemable on the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; the one thousand certificates or bonds of one hundred dollars each, to be redeemable on the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight; and the two hundred of certificates or bonds $500 each, to be redeemable on the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and which said certificates or bonds shall have suitable coupons, to be siged by an officer appointed by the President of the said Bank, attached thereto.

SEC. 11. That the said certificates or bonds and the respective coupons thereto, shall be received at the treasury of the said State, as the same shall respectively become payable, in payment of taxes and other debts due to the State of South Carolina.

SEC. 12. That [illegible] hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the interest on the said certificates or bonds and for the redemption of the principle of the same when it shall become due.

SEC. 13. That all moneys arising from the sale of the said certificates or bonds shall be placed in the Treasury at Charleston, and subject to the draft of ——

SEC. 14. That the Bank of the State of South Carolina is hereby appointed the Agent of the State for the sale of the said certificates or bonds, and is authorized to sell the same at market value, with power and authority to appoint sub-agents under it for the sale thereof.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.—By the report of the proceedings of this institution in October last, at the installation of the Faculty, we find that the ceremonies were opened by a glowing oration from Hon. J. W. Tucker, well known as a native of this State, for some time in its General Assembly, an able lawyer, and for a brief session or two the President of the Spartanburg Female College. His speech is an exceedingly able and ingenious one, and perhaps not too ornate for such an occation. He was responded to in an elaborate oration by Hon. B. B. Minor, whom we remember as for many years the able editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and a well known lawyer of Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Miner's speech is marked by good sense, judgment and proper taste and morals. He is the President of the University, which opens with flattering prospects.—*Mercury.*

### England and the South.

From the city article of the London Times we make the following extract. After speaking hopefully and cheerfully of the present financial crisis, it says:

"Thus secure in our home position, we turn to estimate our external prospects. First as regards the United States. The conflict going on there can, after the first confusion shall have subsided, have no injurious influence on commerce. If, as few in this country are disposed to anticipate, a dissolution of the Union should take place in March, it may be expected to include among its results the opening of the ports of all the Southern States to free trade, a step which the North would soon find itself compelled to imitate. On the other hand, if the Union be preserved by a compromise, a lowering of the general tariff is likely to be one of its features, while in any case a pacific settlement would be so thankfully received as to indispose the people of the entire country, for a time at least, to continue wasting in party rancor the energies upon which the progress of the land depends. Descending from the United States to Mexico, we have at length the satisfaction of knowing that the doom of the brigands who in the name of the ecclesiastical party style themselves the Government, is sealed; that the United States and England are in a better position for honorable co-operation there than at any former period; and that it will be an indelible disgrace for either party to permit the example of robbery, murder, and an open disregard of every international right to be longer maintained as an unauthorized formula in a State that ought to be the very centre and highway of the civilized traffic of the East and West."

MAJ. ANDERSON.—Various Republican journals are begining to back down in their ardor for Major Anderson, because he did not fire on Fort Moultrie upon the arrival of the Star of the West. They are disappointed that he did not cause Fort Moultrie to run knee deep in Southern blood. *Evening Post* says: "Major Anderson is known to have four or five brothers who are secessionists, and it would not be extraordinary if his failing was too great sympathy with their cause. Those who are making haste to bestow upon him the honor due to a striking example of loyalty, will, perhapse, act wisely to delay their proceedings till all doubt on the subject is cleared up."—*Carolinian.*


# The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Thursday, January 24, 1861.


### Palmer & Hare.

We intended last week to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Palmer & Hare. They have now on hand a good stock in their line, and we advise our friends who desire to purchase such articles, to call at their Marble Yard just above the Palmetto House.

Attention is invited to the advertisements of J. E. Goodgion, in our columns.

### Clerk of Anderson.

Elijah Webb has been elected Clerk of the Court for Anderson District over his opponents, by a majority of 72 votes.

### The Legislature.

By resolution of both branches of the Legislature, passed on Saturday last, that body will adjourn to-day (Thursday) at 12 M.

### Farmer and Planter.

The January number of this excellent monthly has been received by us. It is, as usual, interesting. We regret extremely to learn that Mr. Stokes does not receive the patronage he so richly deserves. Farmers of Spartanburg! come to the rescue. Do not suffer such a publication to go down for want of patronage. Subscribe for it, but a small investment is required.

### The Charleston Courier.

We return our thanks to the editors of this paper for a daily exchange. We consider the *Courier* one of the best morning papers published in the "Union"—that was,—containing as it does, the latest and most reliable news of the day. It is altogether deserving of the patronage of our up-country friends who desire to subscribe for a city paper. We congratulate the proprietors on the large increase of their subscription list.

### Major M. Jenkins.

This accomplished tactician and gentleman paid our District a visit on Thursday last, and attended the meeting of the 36th Regiment on that day. Being called upon by the Regiment he addressed them at some length and in an able manner, urging the men to stand by their State. On Saturday last he drilled the Volunteer Companies at this place, raised at the meeting of the Regiment, in a manner evincing a thorough knowledge of tactic, and to the entire satisfaction of the soldierly.

Major Jenkins is a candidate for Colonel of the Regiment to be raised from the 9th Brigade. If others appreciate his military qualifications as we do, none, were are sure, can defeat him for that honorable position.

### The Flag of the State.

The flag of South Carolina shall be a white ground with blue palmetto. Union blue with a crescent.

Our ladies should get to work and manufacture some of these flags for our volunteer companies. We think the design is a good one, and that it will meet with general approval.

For the Carolina Spartan.

### A Chance for Old Men and Non-combatants to show their Patriotism.

It is suggested by a writer in the Southern [illegible] instant, who signs himself "Senex," that the old men of property, and those whose offices and public business will not admit of their volunteering to fight the battles of the State, should manifest their patriotism by aiding in paying the taxes which must for the present year necessarily be very high, and proposes to pay one-sixth of his annual income to the State. Now I propose to this class of the people of Spartanburg District, as we have never paid a great deal into the Treasury of the State, our District having received from, more than she has paid into the Treasury, that they will pay one-sixth of their clear annual profits or increase of their business to the Tax-collector to be paid by him to the different Boards of Commissioners in the District; and that no School, Poor, or Road Tax be assessed by these Boards for the year 1861. By this means the burden of taxation will be materially lightened, and our wealthy and thriving money-making citizens will show their patriotism and courage as effectually as we who will fight their battles for them, many of whom have their taxes to pay as well as to fight.

A TAXPAYER AND VOLUNTEER.

For the Carolina Spartan.

As it is probable the Captain elect of our Morgan Volunteer Infantry Company will be promoted, I beg leave, with all due respect for others deserving of the post, to suggest, as eminently deserving and qualified to command—Lieutenant T. Jarman Elford.

Lieutenant ELFORD has, constitutionally, courage, decision, energy, intelligence—responsible requisites of a leader—to the merit of being thoroughly skilled in the drill, he brings the hard earned experience of the practiced soldier, who has done his State good service.

His, perhaps, sole unsoldierly trait, is a retiring modesty, which has no doubt, left most of his present comrades in ignorance of the proud position he holds, as one of the glorious Palmetto Regiment, whose deeds in Mexico made them immortal. Five active engagements and a number of skirmishes, gave Lieutenant Elford an honorable place in the picture. No less honorable will be the "place" he will, as Captain, give our Volunteers in the coming struggle for liberty and equality.

VOLUNTEER.

### From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, January 19.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill to provide against the invasion of the State by sea, and further providing that all pilots bringing foreign vessels into Mobile shall be liable to fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary; also authorizing the Commander of Fort Morgan to destroy all beacons and land marks at his discretion, and also to contract for the construction of a telegraph line to Point Clear, in order to obtain speedy communication with Fort Morgan.

It is impossible to procure information relative to the proceedings of the Convention in secret session.

There is tremendous enthusiasm here to-day over the action of Georgia in passing the Ordinance of Secession. Everybody is in high glee, and in all quarters nothing is talked of but Georgia, her glorious action, and a great "Southern Confederacy." Immediately on receipt of the news, cannon were brought out, and repeated discharges soon spread the joyful tidings far and near. There was the greatest excitement and joy manifested. Even the old co-operationists shared in the general jubilee.

The State Convention has appointed as Delegates to the Southern Congress the following gentlemen: Messrs. Smith and Walker for the State at large, and Messrs. McRae, Shorter, Chilton, Hale, Curry, Lewis and Fearn, from Congressional Districts.

CHARLESTON, Jan., 18, 5 p. m.

MAJ. TRIMMIER:—DEAR SIR:—Our Legislature is still hammering away upon the Tax Bill. The House met last night at seven, and the vote making bank stock holders pay the tax on such stock in the District or Parish in which they reside, was reconsidered and the measure defeated. The old carriages, buggies, gigs, hacks, stages, omnibuses, stills, watches, &c., were duly brought to trial to-day, and after a great deal of discussion they were all convicted and fined pretty heavily. Omnibuses and stages four dollars each; carriages drawn by two horses, two dollars and a half each; buggies, $1.25 each; gigs &c. the same; gold watches $1.00 each, silver, 50 cents each; distilleries $15.00 each, and those of turpentine, $5.00 each; gold and silver plate, one per cent. on the hundred dollars worth. Buggies, carriages, omnibuses, watches, plate, &c for sale, not liable to such taxation.

The House adjourned about 4 this evening, to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at which time the Tax Bill will be taken up and finally disposed of during the day. No dispatches have been received this evening either from Washington or Georgia, and the news from Washington after I wrote you last night was of but little importance. The Administration have ordered Major Anderson to defend the Fort against all opposition whatever on the part of South Carolina. This I expected would be the result of Hayne's negotiation, and for that reason I was opposed to all communication with the General Government after our able trio of Commissioners failed to effect any good purpose. Mr. Buchanan, I think, is merely fighting against time and desires, that the present status of affairs shall continue in *statu quo* till the 4th of March, at which time he will leave the final adjustment of difficulties to his successor, Abraham Lincoln, who it is thought, aided and abetted by his Northern hordes, will inaugurate a general system of coercion upon the States which have had the manliness and fortitude to revolt from the rule of a partisan President, whose known policy is fraught with destruction to their prosperity. Yours &c

W. M. F.

CHARLESTON, Jan 19, 5 p. m.

MAJ. TRIMMIER:—DEAR SIR:—The Tax Bill finally got through to-day and was sent to the Senate. A resolution from the Senate was taken up this morning, to adjourn the General Assembly on Thursday next at 12 o'clock M. It was agreed to without any discussion, by a large majority. A dispatch from Georgia this evening brings glorious news to South Carolina. The Convention of that State passed their Ordinance of Secession at 10 minutes after 2 P. M., by a majority of 119. It is also stated that the Ordinance will be signed by every member of the Convention. The latest news from Washington is giving new tone to the sentiment of our people. A report has been circulated that the foreign Minister, consulted the United States Attorney General with regard to his opinion on questions of international law, for their respective governments. This they deny, saying at the same time that they will protect their rights as neutrals, whether with the approbation of the Federal Government or not. Such being the case we need not anticipate any retrenchment in our commercial relations with European powers, for the [illegible] of the Southern States at present, imperatively demand their attention, and of necessity, they will be allied to us by interest, the strongest bond of union. The Republicans have abandoned the idea of Louisiana and Texas remaining in the Union, and have given them up to the Secessionists. The works of defence in our harbor are daily rendered more formidable and secure by the energetic operatives who have charge of this department. I was delighted to learn that Spartanburg, my native District, responded so readily to the call of her State for volunteers. And I have ever believed that when the rights, honor, dignity, and character of her State were assailed, her sons would be among the first to redress her wrongs or sacrifice their lives in a cause of bold and manly contention. Yours truly,

W. M. F.

CHARLESTON, January 21, 5 p. m.

MAJ. TRIMMIER:—DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure yesterday of accompanying the Governor and Secretary of War to the several fortifications of the harbor under their control. There are at Fort Johnson three 24 pound guns, ready mounted for service, and a heavy embankment is rapidly being thrown up for the purpose of mounting shell mortars to bear upon Fort Sumter. At Morris Island there are no guns ready for service, except the three 24 pounders used by Stephens against the Star of the West. A great many hands are now employed upon the same island at Cumming's Point, about 1000 yards distant from Sumter, and a heavy embankment will soon be completed, on which will be placed two heavy Columbiads and as many mortars of the largest calibre, bearing upon Sumter from the south east. There are now in possession of the State about 150 guns for stationary purposes, besides the field pieces which are numerous. The weights of the several stationary guns are as follows, viz: Columbiads, 9240 pounds; 24 pounders, 5700; 8 inch size howitzers, 2614 pounds; 10 inch seacoast mortars, 6775; 10 inch size mortars, 1852 pounds; 18 pounders, 4200; 12 pounders, 2240 pounds; and three 10 inch mortars, weighing 3840 pounds each. There are in Fort Sumter about 70 guns in all, while the garrison consists of not more than one man to each gun. The whole number of State troops now occupying the different fortifications, is about 1800.

The dispatches from Washington to-day, state that Hunter, of Virginia, has resigned his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, assigning as a reason for so doing, that the politics of the Senate will soon be changed, by reason, I suppose, of the continuous withdrawal of Southern members from that body. Mr. Yulee of Florida, made a powerful speech, and was followed by Mr. Davis of Mississippi, in a lengthy discourse, in the progress of which great emotion was exhibited, both among the Senators and in the galleries, many even shedding tears. At the close of the scene the Senators of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida formally tendered their resignation and retired in a body from the Senate. I am now satisfied that Virginia, the Old Dominion, will ere long add another bright star to the flag of the incipient Southern Republic. Recent developments on the part of her Governor and Legislature clearly show that her proclivities are decidedly Southern, and in the event of failure to bring about a reconciliation between the contending parties (which I think can never be accomplished on account of the conflicting elements of interest,) she will not hesitate for a moment to link her destinies with the South, whose interest are identical with her own. Notwithstanding the threats of some of the judges of the Supreme Court, pronouncing those guilty of high treason who furnish the seceding States with munitions of war, our Governor is constantly receiving additional supplies of shot, shells and powder, which daily place us in better condition for effectual and protracted defence. Yours &c.,

W. M FOSTER.

For the Carolina Spartan.

MR. EDITOR: I herewith hand you for publication a complete list of the commissioned and non-commission officers and privates of the two Volunteer Companies organized at the regimental parade of the 36th regiment, on the 17th of January, inst., in obedience to and in compliance with the Act of the Legislature to organize an armed military force, passed Dec. 17th, 1860

One company from the 1st Battalion, called the *Morgan Volunteer Infantry Company*, consisting of 107 men, commanded by myself, and the other company from the 2nd Battalion, called the *Lawson's Fork Volunteer Infantry Company*, consisting of 91 men and commanded by Capt. Rial B. Seay.

These two companies, with Capt. Joseph Walker's Volunteer Rifle Company (already accepted) consisting of over 100 men, will make over 300 volunteers from the gallant 36th Regiment.

The Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Wingo, also gallantly tendered on the same day their whole company, and stand ready to respond to any call of the State.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and patriotism that has been manifested by these three Volunteer Companies in their prompt organization in obedience to the immediate call of the Executive.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. H. LEGG,

Col. 36th Regt. S. C. M.

[redacted]

### A List.

*Of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the Lawson Fork Volunteer Infantry Company, organized in obedience to and in conformity with the Act of the Legislature to organize an Armed Military Force, passed Dec. 17, 1860, in the 2nd Battalion of the 36th Regt. 9th Brigade S. C. M., on the 17th day of January, 1861.*

LIST OF OFFICERS.

1 R B Seay, Captain,
2 Calvin Foster, First Lieutenant,
3 Garland F. Chapman, Second Lieut,
4 C. H. Mabry, Third Lieutenant,
5 W. J. E. Head, First Sergeant,
6 H M Gantt, Second Sergeant,
7 Wm. Hughy, Third Sergeant,
8 J R Pollard, Fourth Sergeant,
9 G W Reyston, Fifth Sergeant,
10 J H Seay, First Corporal,
11 W H Brannon, Second Corporal,
12 Alfred Cook, Third Corporal,
13 D B White, Fourth Corporal,
14 Wm M Wall, Fifth Sergeant,
15 Wm M Foster, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

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|---|---|
| 16 Samuel G Gilbert, | 56 Jas Edgings, |
| 17 R T Tinsley, | 57 J L Peahuff, |
| 18 Wm L Gilbert, | 58 N Dempsey, |
| 19 T J Rollins, | 59 J W Kirby, |
| 20 T J Barnes, | 60 David Rollins, |
| 21 E P Shields, | 61 P M Gilbert, |
| 22 M W Tinsley, | 62 T W Booker, |
| 23 Jas B Gasperson, | 63 Henry Cothern, |
| 24 J F Golightly, | 64 J T Timmons, |
| 25 J W Marnes, | 65 Calvin Cook, |
| 26 Joshua Nichols, | 66 A P Foster, |
| 27 Wm Robbins, | 67 Jesse Tinsley, |
| 28 J T C Camp, | 68 Thos Foster, |
| 29 Fielden Jiles, | 69 Samuel McCarter, |
| 30 Perry Ashley, | 70 John T Cothern, |
| 31 D M Prince, | 71 W Wheeler, |
| 32 Jesse Morgan, | 72 Jos McArthur, |
| 33 Collins McArthur, | 73 Simeon Goen, |
| 34 Enoch Cantrell, | 74 Jno L Suttle, |
| 35 Richard Burnett, | 75 Jas A Bishop, |
| 36 Jos Burnett, | 76 D W Woody, |
| 37 Eber Goens, | 77 N G Goen, |
| 38 Jas S White, | 78 Wm M Pollard, |
| 39 H A McDowell, | 79 Jackson Cartee, |
| 40 J M Woody, | 80 J M Seay, |
| 41 Frank Davis, | 81 Wm Cook, |
| 42 G W Bishop, | 82 Mark Cook, |
| 43 J B Carter, | 83 Wm R White, |
| 44 Mat Rollins, | 84 Wm Edgings, |
| 45 Hamp Bishop, | 85 Allen Seay, |
| 46 C J Edgings, | 86 H Trollender, |
| 47 Jesse Vincent, | 87 W B Burrell, |
| 48 J C Clement, | 88 Alfred Smith, |
| 49 N J Woody, | 89 J H Dickson, |
| 50 Calvin Petitt, | 90 J P M Norman, |
| 51 A B Seay, | 91 Daniel Johnson, |
| 52 J W Sanders, | 92 N B Barnett, |
| 53 J S Bishop, | 93 Wm Son Seay, |
| 54 Wm N Timmons, | 94 John Sparks, |
| 55 L D Dempsey, | 95 E Couch. |

ANDERSON'S FINE CUT.—Cutting from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

RASH PRECIPITATE.—South Carolina.

WHAT MAJOR ANDERSON'S "FORT" IS.—Fort Sumter.—*Vanity Fair.*

In the House, the Army bill was passed. Many Union petitions were presented. Some private bills were passed. The House then adjourned.

### Scene in the Georgia Convention

We clip the following from the first day's proceedings in the Georgia Convention. The spirit manifested by Mr. Stephens gives hopeful assurance of united action in Georgia.—There is no man in the co-operation party who can carry more influence:

Hon. Ashbury Hull, of Clark (secessionist,) arose and announced the name of ex-Governor George W. Crawford, of Richmond (secessionist,) as a candidate for permanent President of the Convention.

Mr. Alexander, of Upson, announced the name of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Taliaferro County.

Mr. Stephens arose and said:

Mr. President: I feel highly the compliment which my friend has paid me by mentioning my name in connection with that position—I thank him for it.

But, Mr. President, I have heard with pleasure the name of ex-Governor Crawford suggested, and as I desire, above all things, harmony of action in this Convention, I decline the use of my name in connection with the position, and hope that my friends will consent to elect Gov. Crawford by a unanimaus vote. I therefore, Mr. President, move as a substitute for the two motions of the gentlemen, that ex-Governor G. W. Crawford be elected unanimously as permanent President of this Convention.

The graceful manner in which Mr. Stephens declined the race, and the flattering compliment he thereby paid to the merits of Gov. Crawford, were warmly appreciated by all, and Mr. S. closed his speech amidst tumultuous applause.

The motion to elect Gov. Crawford was then put and carried, with a few dissenting voices.

On motion, Messrs. Hull, of Clarke, Kenan, of Baldwin, and Stephens, of Taliaferro, were appointed a Committee to conduct the President elect to the Chair.

On taking the Chair, ex-Gov. Crawford spoke as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Convention:*—In accepting the office just conferred on me, permit me to tender you my grateful acknowledgments, and to add that I can scarcely bring to the performance of its duties other than the good intentions of fairness and justness. Makers of your own rules, always subject to revision, you can at your own pleasure alter them—it will be your pleasure to aid me in upholding them

Moreover, the magnitude of the cause ought to impart, as it will, calmness and deliberation, forbearance in conflicting opinions, inflexibility of purpose, and, above all, *unanimity* in action. (Applause.)

To your safe keeping is entrusted one-tenth of the productive labor of the South—near one-half of the entire taxable wealth of the State. Our constituents have said, that this labor has been assailed without cause and against good conscience. The menace of destruction, like the sword of Damacles, overhangs it. They demand redress from our confederates. *They* are faithless—they have sought redress from the Federal Government; and it is impotent. They now demand of *you* redress, even though it be outside of that sovereignty which hedges us in. (Applause.)

The stirring incidents by which we are surrounded on *three* sides, perhaps on *all* sides—may well provoke inquiry on *both* sides—on either side; *his* interest is *your* interest (pointing to different persons and sides of the auditory;) *his* cause is *your* cause, [illegible] is *your* peril—and *his* safety is *your* safety. He is your brother, that brother's eye is upon you and will "Mark our coming, and look brighter when we come."

The speaker closed amidst great applause.

### The Crittenden Compromise—Coercion.

In the proceedings of the United States Senate, published in yesterday's Dispatch, it was stated that the preamble and first resolution of the Crittenden report was stricken out, and Clark's amendment inserted, by a vote of yeas 25, nays 23. The following is the resolution stricken out:

1. *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves are in strict pursuance of the plain and mandatory provisions of the Constitution, and have been sanctioned as valid and constitutional by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the slaveholding States are entitled to the faithful observance and execution of these laws, and that they ought not to be repealed, or so modified or changed as to impair their efficiency; and that laws ought to be made for the punishment of those who attempt, by rescue of the slaves, or other illegal means, to hinder or defeat the due execution of said laws.

The following is the substitute of Clarke, which was inserted in its stead.

*Resolved,* That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the national interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, and that an extrication from our present danger is to be looked for in the strenuous efforts to preserve the peace, protect the public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular difficulties, or concessions to unreasonable demands.

*Resolved,* That all attempts to dissolve the present Union, or overthrow or abandon the present Constitution, with the hope or expectation of constructing a new one, are dangerous, illusory or destructive; that, in the opinion of the Senate of the United States, no such reconstruction is practicable, and therefore, to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution should be directed all the energies of all the departments of the Government, and the efforts of all good citizens.

This amounts to a deliberate choice by the Senate of the United States of coercion, in preference to compromise. We ask them for bread, and they give us a stone; for fish, and they give us a serpent.

This idea of coercion, with which the Northern mind is thoroughly saturated, is a hundred fold more dangerous than Abolitionism. Time was, and that only a quarter of a century ago, when there were not Abolitionism enough in the North to disturb the peace of a single neighborhood; but the time never was, is not now, and we fear never will be, when the Northern mind could embrace the idea that this Union of equal and independant sovereignties, leagued together by a Constitutional compact, with no more power in the General Government to force back a seceding State than there is in a mercantile firm to whip back one of the members who shall dissolve the partnership. The Northern idea is that a majority of the people of this Union governs, and ought to govern, the minority of the people of this Union in all things, and we say that such an idea, universal imbeded as it is in the Northern mind, is a greater practical danger than abolitionism, which has not yet obtained the ascendancy in Northern public opinion. And yet all the Northern statesmen, including Alexander Hamilton when the Constitution was framed, scouted the idea of coercing a sovereign State.

[*Richmond Dispatch.*

SUPPLIES TO FORT SUMTER.—A Washington dispatch to the *Mercury* stated that President Buchanan is highly gratified at the return of friendly relations between Charleston and Fort Sumter. In relation to Major Anderson and his officers being supplied from the Charleston market, the *Mercury*, of Saturday, says:

"As inquiries are made in regard to the truth of telegraphic dispatches concerning the supplies sent to the officers of Fort Sumter, we would satisfy all parties by stating that there is not the slightest doubt of the fact. Provisions are sent them daily by the State authorities."

FLAG FOR FORT SUMTER.—The ladies of Charleston have sent a Carolina flag to headquarters, with the following note attached:

*"From the Ladies of Charleston to the Minister of War, the Hon. D. F. Jamison:* This flag was made expressly by them to be opened for the first time on *Fort Sumter.*"

ARMS AND MUNITIONS.—Seven or eight large wagon-loads of pistols and carbines, from Colt's factory, went through our streets this morning, directed to Col. Colt's agency in New York. Their ultimate destination is unknown. In addition to this, we may state that 16,000 pounds of powder passed through the city one day last week.—*Hartford Times.*

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Hayne completed his communication, but will not present it to the President to day. I learn that his views have been much modified at the solicitation of Southern men. The impression prevails here that friendly relations will be restored between Fort Sumter and Charleston, and bloodshed avoided.

After confirming several unimportant Consular nominations to-day, the Senate took up the nomination of Holt as Secretary of War.

The motion to refer the nomination to the Military Committee was defeated by a large majority. The session was stormy, Mason, Slidell and others, denounced the President and Holt in violent terms. Bigler and Douglas defended them. It is also rumored that during the executive Session, Senators Benjaman and Wade came to blows.

Holt's nomination will probably be confirmed to-morrow.

Nothing new has transpired this evening in relation to Col. Hayne's mission. His rooms are constantly crowded with distinguished people, anxiously inquiring for information, but your Commissioner is exceedingly cautious.

There is considerable excitement among the Black Republicans at a rumor which is rife here, that the whole Cabinet held a stormy session to-day because the President has resumed the peace policy, in opposition to the whole Cabinet.

The Republicans are denouncing him to-night.

A despatch has been received by the Alabama delegation, from the Governor of that State, directing them to remain here for the present.

McIntire's nomination is now considered to be defeated.—*Mercury.*

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The President decided yesterday afternoon, and the Cabinet confirmed his decision to-day, that the present *status* of the forts shall be maintained. The President has peremptorily declined to receive Colonel Hayne, or recognise him in any official capacity. And while asserting that the Federal Government will not pursue an aggressive policy, he declares that, under no circumstances, will Fort Sumter be yielded up to the authorities of South Carolina. It is understood that this is the exact purport of the instructions given Lieutenant Talbot for Major Anderson.

Lieutenant Talbot left this morning for Charleston. Colonel Hayne and Mr. Gourdin will leave shortly.

The President has nominated Mr. Holt as Secretary of War. The Senate went into Executive Session upon the nomination. Over an hour was spent in very stormy debate upon the subject. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, and other Southern senators, opposed the confirmation, and bitterly denounced the course of the Administration. At one period of the debate, a personal collision appeared imminent between some of the Republican and Democrat members. The Senate came to no final action. It is found impossible to confirm the nomination, because two thirds would not sustain it.

The Senate Committee on Commerce held a meeting to-day. Owing to the absence of Messrs. Clay of Alabama, and Toombs, of Georgia, Mr Bigler, of Pensylvania, who was second on the Committee, became Chairman. McIntire's nomination as collector of the port of Charleston, was taken up. The casting vote was given by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and the motion to lie on the table prevailed. Thus ends the matter.

The Senators from Arkansas have received despatches as the character of the Legislature of the State concerning secession. It seems that there are two measures pending, but the one which was defeated in the Senate, while providing for the election of delegates to a State convention, also provided that the sense of the people should be taken at the time of the election as to whether a Convention should be held or not on account of the inconsistency, the bill was defeated.—*Courier.*

WASHINGTON, January 18.—In the House, the Army Bill was debated.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, expressed himself as opposed to civil war but maintained that it was the duty of the Federal Government to protect its property. He charged South Carolina with being the cause of the present difficulty about the fortifications.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, defended the honor and good faith of South Carolina. He said [illegible] at any time after the 6th of November she could have seized, without any difficulty, all the forts in the harbor of Charleston. But she has evinced no desire to excite the hostility of the Federal Government.

On the contrary, she preferred peace, and had sent peace Commissioners to Washington. Immediately after their departure, Maj. Anderson assumed a hostile attitude, thus violating the plighted faith of the Federal Executive.

Messrs. Barr and Sickles, of New York, denied that any pledge had been given.

Mr. Crawford replied, "then the Secretary of War resigned under a misapprehension of facts, than whom none could be better informed. And subsequently, the Secretary of the Interior resigned upon the same ground. If witnesses are wanted, there are two that pledges had been given."

The Bill, after further discussion, passed.

The Republicans of the Senate do not intend to do otherwise on the Crittenden resolutions than before. They are against compromise, and will again reject them.

### The Secession of Georgia.

We have never seen more enthusiasm exhibited than there was yesterday afternoon when the bell "Secession" announced the secession of our next door neighbor and powerful ally, Georgia. Without Georgia, South Carolina would have been in an isolated condition. Now there is one broad expanse of territory, from the Atlantic reaching clear across the Mississippi, united in purpose. The States embraced in this are competent to form a Confederacy which all felt could command the respect of the world. As soon as it was announced, the bells began to toll their most animating peals, and the cannons began to thunder their loud approbations, the citizens gathered in the streets, and even strangers looked the expression of reciprocal joy at the happy event. The Governor's Guards, who were being drilled at the time, suspended immediately and were marched in front of the market, where cheer after cheer were given in honor of the Empire State of the South.

In the evening, houses were illuminated, tar barrels were burnt, music stirred the hearts of the crowd, which congregated in front of the market. About 8 o'clock, Judge Longstreet was called upon, and responded in a very entertaining address. He took as his text, "Georgia acts first and talks afterwards." This he illustrated by reference to her history from her Colonial existence to the present time. After the Judge, F. Gaillard Olin Talley and Dr. Talley were called upon and responded.

[*Carolinian.*

*An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and the other States united with her under the compact of government entitled the Constitution of the United States.*

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of Georgia in Convention in 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was declared to be ratified and adopted, also acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated; and we do further declare and ordain, that the union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

ACTIVITY AT FORT ADAMS.—The Newport (R. I.) *News* announces the arrival of Lieut. Edson and six men, for the purpose of putting the ordnance of Fort Adams in complete order, and adds the following:

"This movement is believed to have been set on foot at this time in consequence of startling disclosures which have come to light in relation to designs upon this fortification, and which we are not at liberty at this time to make public."

Amos McManus, Esq., has been elected Sheriff of Lancaster District, and H. G. Hancock, Esq., Clerk of the Court.