

Tuesday, November 13, 1860.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m. After the calling of the roll had been concluded, the journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House, fixing the hour of final adjournment at 12 o'clock, m., with an amendment changing the hour to 11 o'clock, a. m.

The Senate also concurred in the amendment of the House to the proceedings of the State Conventions for 1832, 1833, 1852, to be printed and bound with the proceedings of the present General Assembly, with an amendment providing that two hundred copies be made ready for distribution at the meeting of the regular session.

The Senate concurred in the resolutions of Mr. Trenholm adopted yesterday by the House, and directing the Committees on the Military of the House and Senate to sit during the recess and consider the bills for arming the State, reorganization of the militia, and for raising the necessary supplies; and directing, also, the Committee of Ways and Means of both bodies to sit during the recess, for the purpose of providing means for carrying out the recommendations of the Committees on the Military.

A message was received from the Governor of South Carolina, communicating the resignation of Hon. James H. Hammond, as a Senator of the United States from South Carolina.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the resignation of the Hon. James Hammond be accepted, and that under any other circumstances would have been regarded with regret, is now recognized as an act of devotion and loyalty to the State of South Carolina.

The Senate then sent a message to the House, inviting that body to join with them in the ratification of the measures which had passed both branches of the Legislature.

Accordingly the two Houses assembled and ratified acts which will be found in the proceedings of the House.

The Senate then sent a message to the House informing that body that it had concluded the business of the present session of the General Assembly, and was now ready to adjourn.

And then, at 11 o'clock, p. m. the President declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 9 o'clock, a. m. A quorum having appeared, the journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Whetstone presented a petition from sundry citizens of Barnwell District, praying for further legislation in relation to free persons of color, which was referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

The Speaker then announced the fact, that the Senate had concurred in the resolution of this body, fixing the time of adjournment; also, in the resolution for the compensation of the officers and clerks of both bodies; also, the resolutions in relation to arming the State and reorganizing the militia.

The Speaker laid before the House the following resolution of the Senate, to which that body asked concurrence.

Resolved, That the State Printer be authorized to print the proceedings of the Conventions of this State, held in 1832, 1833 and 1852, and bind the same with the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of this Session, and that two hundred copies of the same shall be ready by the regular meeting of the Legislature, for the use of the members.

Mr. Boylston moved that the number of copies ordered be increased to five hundred; which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended sent to Senate for its concurrence.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 13. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I herewith transmit the resignation of Hon. James H. Hammond, as a Senator of the United States from South Carolina. WM. H. GIST.

The Speaker then read the following letter:

REDFLEIGH, November 11th, 1860. To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina: Permit me to resign, through you, my commission as United States Senator from South Carolina. Very respectfully yours, JAMES H. HAMMOND.

Mr. Buist offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the resignation of the Hon. James H. Hammond as United States Senator from the State of South Carolina, be accepted, and that his prompt severance of all connection with the Government about to pass into the hands of the Black Republican party, the enemy of the Constitution and the South, is at once worthy of his high character, and a proof of his filial devotion to his native State.

The resolution being agreed to, Mr. Buist moved that the word "unanimously" be inserted after the word, "resolved," which was agreed to.

Mr. Read offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Military, to inquire into the condition of the Magazines at Beaufort, Charleston and Georgetown, with the view of ascertaining what work will be necessary for their repair, and what guards will be necessary for their security.

On motion of Mr. Simonton, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be authorized to furnish arms to such new volunteer companies as shall give satisfactory proof that they are fully organized, with not less than sixty-four privates and commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and that they have been regularly inspected and properly uniformed.

The Speaker then announced that the Senate had requested the House to rescind its resolution fixing the hour of final adjournment at 12 o'clock, m., and make it 11 o'clock, a. m., which was granted on the part of the House.

Also, that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House for the printing of five instead of two hundred copies of proceedings of the Conventions named, and of this body, with an amendment requiring that two hundred copies be made ready for distribution at the meeting of the regular session. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution returned to the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the body the following resolution of the Senate: Resolved, unanimously, That the resignation of Hon. James H. Hammond be accepted and is recognized as an act of loyalty and devotion to the sovereignty of South Carolina.

Mr. Aldrich, as there had been a similar resolution adopted by the House, moved that it be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to.

The Speaker also announced that the Senate had returned the bill in relation to the suspension of Banks, and it was referred to the Engrossing Committee.

On motion of Mr. Read, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Richland Delegation be, and is hereby, appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the assembling of the State Convention to be held in Columbia on the 17th December proximo.

The Speaker called attention to the Thirty-third Rule, which requires all bills, resolutions, and other papers, to be endorsed with the name of the member introducing the same.

Also, that the Senate invited the House to attend that body in its chamber, in order to ratify the acts which had passed both Houses.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, a message of concurrence was sent to the Senate.

The two Houses then met in joint session and ratified the following acts:

An act to call a Convention of the people of this State, and

An act to postpone the operation of the third section of an act, entitled an act for the suspension of certain sections of certain acts, and for other purposes, ratified on the 21st day of December, 1857, and for other purposes.

A message was then received from the Senate, notifying the House that that body had disposed of the business before the General Assembly, and was now ready to adjourn sine die.

On motion of Mr. Boylston, a similar message on the part of the House was sent to the Senate.

The Speaker then stated that the Legislature would assemble on Monday, the 26th day of November, at 7 o'clock p. m. And then, the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. having arrived, the Speaker declared the House adjourned sine die.

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FROM TEXAS. GALVESTON, November 8, 5 p. m.—A private dispatch from Galveston says: "The Lone Star Flag is aloft in this city."

HOUSTON, November 8, 5 p. m.—A Declaration of Independence is now in circulation in this city.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1860.

JAMES A. HOYT, EDITOR.

Terms:

One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

For the benefit of the public, we would state that an accommodation train will leave Anderson for Pendleton on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and returning, leave Pendleton at 15 minutes before 4, p. m.

The Sunday School Convention.

The friends and members of the Sunday School Convention will bear in mind that there is a called meeting on Friday, the 30th inst.

Post Office Changes.

The following offices have been discontinued in this State: North Creek, Laurens District; Wolf Creek, Pickens District; Taylor's Creek, York District; Tuxa, York District, South Carolina.

Political Meeting at Honea Path.

By request, the Hon. J. L. Orr, Hon. J. N. Whitner, Hon. R. F. Simpson, Hon. J. P. Reed, Gen. S. M. Wilkes, and Col. Warren D. Wilkes will speak at Honea Path on Tuesday, the 27th of November, at 10 o'clock, upon the political questions of the day. All are invited to be present.

Georgia United.

The indications are strongly in favor of the supposition that Georgia will soon be united for resistance. A brother editor in North Georgia sends us the following endorsement on his paper: "All for secession here—huza!" The ball moves on, and gathers material fast!

Hon. James Chesnut.

This distinguished gentleman arrived here on Tuesday last. By invitation, he addressed a highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen that evening, in the Court House, on the existing political issues. The crowded state of our columns prevents a synopsis, and we must defer further remarks upon this masterly effort until next week.

Our Thanks.

Should have been tendered last week to the generous friend who so kindly took charge of the Intelligencer during our absence. His occupancy of the editorial chair was brief, but the style and spirit displayed by him augured well for his ability and accomplishments. We make profound acknowledgments for his courtesy and kindness, and promise to "make love" to his sweetheart in return.

Death of Rev. W. G. Mullins.

It is with feelings of sincere sorrow that we record the death of that well-beloved man of God, the Rev. WILLIAM G. MULLINS. His corpse passed through this place on Friday last, and was interred on Sunday at Church, five miles above Pendleton. He died in Mississippi, at the age of 63 years. We learn that he was preparing to return to Carolina, and spend the remaining days of his life among the people whom he loved, and who revered him. But death, the great destroyer, came to blast these fondly cherished hopes, and he was called from his labors on earth, to a higher reward in Heaven.

The Craytonville Demonstration.

Saturday last was an unfavorable day for the meeting at Craytonville—the clouds had dispersed, but a disagreeably cool wind followed, rendering the time unpropitious for either speaking or hearing. At an early hour of the day, however, several hundred citizens were assembled to hear distinguished gentlemen on the side of resistance to abolition wrong and fanatical misrule. Able, interesting and effective speeches were made by Hon. J. N. WHITNER, Hon. J. D. ASHMORE, Col. J. P. REED, Maj. J. V. MOORE and Col. W. D. WILKES, all urging the secession of South Carolina from this Union in the least possible time. We cannot pretend to report all the speeches we hear in these exciting times, and the reader must bear himself to learn the tenor of each one's sentiments. Besides, our subscribers in the District will have an opportunity in the next two weeks of hearing those referred to above, and several others, in addition.

At the close of the speeches, a call was made for volunteers, and a number added to the Company formed in that vicinity a few weeks ago. It now numbers seventy-two, we are informed. There was no great enthusiasm manifested, but it was evident that those present were determined, thoughtful and interested in the movement for secession.

Gen. Joseph Newton Whitner.

If there is a true, firm man in the State of South Carolina, it is his Honor Judge WHITNER. He has long been retired from political strife, yet, he has closely observed the progress of events in this country; and in this crisis, he has spoken out plainly for resistance. At a public meeting held at Kingstree, Williamsburg District, on the 6th instant, the Judge was called for, and spoke in substance as follows. His sentiments need no addition from our humble pen, but we must be allowed to endorse their spirited meaning: "His Honor Judge Whitner, was next called on, and he said he felt a common interest with all present, and was glad to find a sentiment such as he had found prevailing in this State. It was time for every man to speak out; it was cheering to look one another in the face; he would impress the fact upon the audience that the doings of this day would decide whether we should live as slaves or as freemen. His Honor also reminded the auditory of the insignificance, a few years ago, of that party which was then ridiculed as fanatics, but now has swelled to such an extent as would enable them to put their exponent in a position to rule over this country. He hoped the day would never come when Lincoln should be peacefully inaugurated President of these United States. Never, never! Our enemies North would seek to stir up a strife between the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder South; but they would fail in this, because there was a principle involved in the contest, as important to one of these classes as the other. There is something dearer even than this Union. His Honor said he was now far advanced in life, but, nevertheless, that he would even pledge himself to shoulder his musket in defense of his native State, no matter what position she might take; and he also said he would advise his five sons to do the same."

FROM GEORGIA. MILLERDVILLE, November 13.—The Legislature is working with a spirit that shows that it has no thought of submission. The bill appropriating a million of dollars for the defence of the State, having passed both branches and received the Governor's approval, is now a complete law, and will go immediately into effect. The bill to call a Convention of the people of the State of Georgia has been unanimously passed by the Senate. The bill fixing the assembling of the Convention for the 9th day of January next.

The True Issue. In times of political excitement, when grave questions are to be decided upon by the masses, it is essentially important that correct information be disseminated, and that the true state of facts be presented. At this moment the people of South Carolina have before them an issue, distinct and easy of comprehension, which is to be determined in a few weeks at the ballot box. The naked proposition is, will they submit to be governed by Black Republicans? Every intelligent reader is advised what are the tendencies, aims and objects of that dominant sectional party, and there cannot exist even the shadow of a doubt in regard to the answer they will make to the interrogatory. With one united voice, Carolinians declare they will not acquiesce in a fanatical, sectional and unconstitutional government. What, then, is the mode of resistance, and how will the calamities and disgrace of submission be averted? Why, by secession from this Union—by resuming the powers delegated by the State to the Federal Government, and setting up an entirely new government. The States Rights creed, long recognized in this State as the essence and substance of republican principles, distinctly declares the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, whenever she determines for herself that the grievances and oppressions consequent upon that Union are no longer endurable. This is to be accomplished and perfected by a convention of the sovereignty of that people so oppressed. The Convention, called together by act of the Assembly, is empowered to pass any Ordinance that, in their wisdom, may be prudent and proper to assert their rights or remedy the evils upon which they are called to deliberate. For the third time since the Federal Constitution has been framed, when South Carolina acceded as a party to the compact in common with the Old Thirteen, the sovereignty of this State has been convened to deliberate upon the evils growing out of this General Government. The last issue, prior to the one now agitating the South, was not considered of sufficiently grave importance by the other slaveholding States to unite with South Carolina in setting up an independent Government. She, therefore, when her Convention was assembled in 1852, in deference to the judgment and policy of the States having institutions and interests in common with her, simply ordained that the cause was sufficient, but that she would wait for the co-operation of others before she would secede from this Union. We now come to consider the facts and evidences which are manifest, that she will have this co-operation sought by her in '52. Since July last, the most distinguished and able Southern statesmen have been fully convinced that the candidate of a sectional party would be triumphant in the late Presidential election. They have expressed this conviction publicly, and in other States a few warning voices have been raised, urging resistance to this "overt act" of aggression. The popular mind, instructed only upon the policies and principles of the Democratic and Opposition parties in the South, and accustomed for a series of years to the triumph of the once powerful Democracy, was not prepared to receive the intelligence that the negro-worshipping and negro-affiliating candidates had been elected to the highest offices in the gift of the people of these United States. The truth startled them, and instantaneous came the expression from men of all parties, we will never submit to such rule. The Legislature of this State was then in session, and on the swift wings of the telegraphic wire came encouraging omens from all quarters of the South beseeching that body to inaugurate the move for secession, that the cause might be strengthened and upheld elsewhere. With an unparalleled unanimity, and after solemn deliberation, the General Assembly passed an Act calling a Convention to meet on the 17th proximo. The tendency of that move is to sustain the glorious cause in other States, and every mail brings fresh indications that the spirit of freedom and resistance to tyrannical majorities is on the ascendancy. Each State will act for itself, and free will certainly secede. The true issue, then, to be presented to the people, is, whether they will resist or submit to Black Republican rule. The question of separate secession, or co-operation cannot rightfully be introduced, and he who lugs it into the contest travels behind the record to create division of sentiment.

"Huzzay the Banners on the Outer Wall." It is difficult to keep the run of the numerous flags of various design which have appeared around the square since our last issue. We can enumerate the following among the number: The patriotic ladies at the Bazaar House have the honor of being second, we believe, in making a small flag, on blue ground, with a lone star. The ladies (God bless 'em) are always right and foremost in "whatever is lovely and of good report." Afterwards, a larger flag was adopted at the Bazaar House, having the inscription, "Immediate Separate State Action," and underneath the lone star, "I don't submit." The flag is blue and white, with a red star. At the Anderson Hotel, a beautiful flag waves above the sign post, on a pole 55 feet high, with blue ground and lone star. We understand this is erected by gentlemen doing business on that side of town. Suspended between Mason's Hall and Granite Row is another flag of similar character as the last named—erected by T. M. WHITE and R. E. SLOAN. E. W. BROWN, SAMUEL BROWN, TOWERS & SLOAN, WILHITE & HARRISON, J. A. McFALL, S. H. LANGSTON, F. BERDA, and perhaps others, have, at their respective places of business, small flags, with blue ground and single star. ENGLAND & BAWLEY have another, with five stars on blue ground. MOORES & MAJOR, same design, on blue and white, with a caron at each star. A. KNAKER, blue ground, with single star. Motto, "Disunion," and "There's room for more." S. J. SLOAN, blue and white ground, and lone star. Motto, "Room for more."

Our neighbor, with a single star, above their office. EVINS & HUBBARD and the Intelligencer have also thrown to the breeze a red, white and blue flag, 6 by 9 feet, with a large star to the right, having a Palmetto tree in its centre, and to the left fourteen smaller stars. Underneath, "Go with us, we'll do thee good." The flag is above this office, but our friends below us are entitled to the credit of its original design.

Snow.

We had a slight fall of snow on yesterday morning. It continued for several hours in the forenoon, but the warm earth caused its disappearance rapidly.

Remember the meetings at Centerville on Saturday and Slabtown on Thursday next. There should be a grand rally at both points to hear the able and eloquent gentlemen who are invited to speak.

We have been requested to state that the Rev. J. W. WIGHTMAN will preach in the Court House on next Sabbath—morning and night.

Protracted Political Meetings. REPEATED AND ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.—THE VILLAGERS UNANIMOUS FOR PROMPT ACTION. The feeling and interest manifested by the citizens of Anderson village and vicinity in the resistance movement of South Carolina, has found enthusiastic outburst at every convenient opportunity. We gave last week an account of an harmonious meeting on the Tuesday evening previous. Since that time our fellow citizens have been warmly interested in hearing the views and opinions of leading and eminent men. We are constrained to abridge the different proceedings had, and compress a report of the speeches made into as small a compass as possible. We begin with the serene day given.

ON THURSDAY EVENING. To the delegation from Anderson in the Legislature. Eloquent and patriotic responses were made to the complimentary call at the Benson House by Senator HARRISON and Representatives MATTISON, MOORE and WHITNER. Likewise responded to the shouts by the crowd Gen. S. M. and Col. W. D. WILKES, and our sister District of Pickens was ably represented by Maj. W. M. HADEN. The evening designated above was indeed one of peculiar rejoicing, all the speakers taking the strongest ground in favor of South Carolina acting without delay. This sentiment was largely in the ascendant, and the respectable crowd endorsed it lustily whenever offered.

THE GATHERING ON FRIDAY EVENING. In the Court House, was mainly to hear a gentleman from Tennessee, who had arrived that afternoon, and who was invited to address our citizens. The court room was well filled to listen to the Hon. WM. N. DIBLO, of Nashville, Tenn. That gentleman was introduced to the audience by Dr. O. R. BROYLES, acting as Chairman of the meeting; and when Col. DIBLO arose to speak, he was greeted with most hearty applause. After the cheers had subsided, he proceeded to address the assemblage for half an hour in an impassioned style of masterly eloquence not often excelled. He urged Carolinians to go forward in the great work already begun—avowed that her sister States would be with her, if not speedily, at no far distant day. Her position was that of being suspended between unparalleled magnificence and utter ruin—to dissolve her ties with the Union would insure the former and to submit now would certainly consummate the latter. With singular force and ability, he reviewed the principles and designs of the Black Republican party, and plainly showed the inevitable and unending disgrace of submission. He then depicted in glowing, fervent language the future glory and renown of a Southern Confederacy, and lauded the position of the Palmetto State in this emergency. His whole speech was one of deep pathos and fervid eloquence, and frequently elicited the most rapturous applause. Judge WHITNER, Col. ASHMORE and Solicitor REED were successively called for and responded. We have never observed warmer enthusiasm displayed by our people than on Friday night, and when the test was made who would follow and defend with his life the Palmetto flag, every man rose to his feet, and there went up an unanimous and prolonged shout that fairly shook the building. Again,

ON MONDAY EVENING. The citizens were summoned by the ringing of the Court House bell. It was understood that the Hon. R. MUNRO would be expected to present his views on the political topics of the day. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. WILKES to the Chair, and his Honor, Judge MUNRO, was shortly after introduced to the audience by Maj. E. M. RUCKER. The judge then delivered a half-hour speech, marked by close argument and cogent reasoning. He discussed the right of secession, reviewed the contents of '32 and '51, and stated the position occupied by him on both occasions. He was a Union man in nullification times and a co-operationist afterwards. He was now for resistance, but desired co-operation, and believed that it was at hand. Whether or not the others moved, he thought South Carolina could not recede from her present position with honor. He was of the opinion that secession without co-operation would be disastrous to a considerable degree, and had not changed the opinions held by him ten years. In concluding his remarks, the Judge remarked that some friend had nominated him as a delegate, but he respectfully declined being a candidate for the Convention, and gave his reasons therefor.

Hon. J. L. Orr was then called for. He began by expressing the opinion that South Carolina would secede, and he was certain that nothing Anderson District might do, would prevent it. During his visit to Columbia, he was assured of two things, namely, that hundreds of troops would be tendered South Carolina, not only from slaveholding States, but from the North; and that the most effective co-operation would be had. To prove the latter, he referred to the action of Georgia in appropriating \$1,000,000 to arm the State, which means something; and the positive call of Conventions in Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. He also named the fact that Gov. LETCHER had called the Virginia Legislature in extraordinary session, and in addition had said that no hostile troops should ever march across the soil of the Old Dominion to coerce a sovereign State. From personal and political acquaintance with Gov. LETCHER, the speaker was confident that there beat no truer Southern heart. In concluding his remarks, Col. Orr thought there should be unanimity and concert of action, irrespective of former party names, and that there should be no division among our own people. Judge WHITNER made the concluding speech of the evening. He occupied the same position he had always done, and was for the immediate secession of South Carolina from this Union. Believed with the other speakers, that we might safely rely on co-operation. The Judge was likewise desirous of burying past issues, as all parties would receive the full measure of their desires in the building up of a Southern Confederacy, powerful, great and magnificent beyond any nation the world has yet known.

Our Outside.

The Legislative proceedings exclude the usual variety from this issue. Our readers will be compensated, however, by the interesting debates and proceedings. It is a condensed record of the action of the General Assembly at a most important period of the State's history, and in addition to its present interest, is worthy of careful preservation as master of history.

The unique advertisement of Maj. BORSTEL gives notice of an opportunity for Union men to exchange land in this State for East Tennessee bottoms. The Major is strong for secession, and wants to get clear out of the Union. We would suggest to him that it is difficult to find ultra Unionists these days, in South Carolina.

Day of Humiliation.

Yesterday was generally observed in our midst as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Business was suspended, stores closed, and our people mindful of the object in view. Appropriate and interesting service was held in the Baptist Church, all denominations uniting to observe the day.

Palmer, the "St. Louis" Artist. The citizens of this region, we are sure, recollect one David Palmer, Jr., who figured in our midst twelve months or more ago, ostensibly engaged in taking ambrotypes. They will also remember his exploits about Athens after leaving here—his setting fire to the Post Office, and, after being apprehended for the deed, breaking jail and making good his escape. Well, the gratifying news has reached us that the unprincipled villain has met a richly deserved fate in Alabama. It was found guilty at Auburn of inciting slaves to rebellion, and hung therefor on the 2d inst. Never did an unmitigated scoundrel better deserve a traitor's doom.

Political Appointments. The people are requested to assemble and hear addresses upon the course of action which should be adopted by their Delegates to the Convention of the State of South Carolina, which will assemble in Columbia on the 17th of December: Townsville, Saturday, 24th November; Honea Path, Tuesday, 27th; Williamston, Wednesday, 28th; Greenwood, Thursday, 29th; Cold Spring, Friday, 30th; Sherard's Old Store, Saturday, 1st December; Anderson C. H., Monday, 3d; Holland's Store, Tuesday, 4th.

The Hon. J. L. Orr, Hon. R. F. Simpson, Hon. J. N. Whitner, Hon. J. P. Reed, Gen. S. M. Wilkes, Hon. R. Munro, Maj. J. V. Moore and Col. W. D. Wilkes, are expected to be present and deliver addresses. As the election will take place on the 6th day of December, it is hoped that notice of the above appointments will be extensive circulated, and that the people will all attend.

For the State Convention.

Mr. Editor:—After consultation with citizens from the various portions of our District, the names of the following gentlemen are respectfully proposed to represent the District of Anderson in the State Convention, which will assemble on the 17th of December proximo. It is believed, from their long standing in the community, firmness, ability and experience in legislation, they will command the confidence of the people of the District, and worthily represent them.

Hon. J. L. ORR. Hon. J. N. WHITNER. Hon. R. F. SIMPSON. Hon. J. P. REED. GEN. S. M. WILKES.

Mr. Editor:—The following ticket, for a seat in the State Convention, will be cordially supported and voted for by co-operationists and separate State actionists:

Hon. R. F. SIMPSON. Hon. J. L. ORR. Hon. J. P. REED. Rev. E. P. MAULDIN. F. E. HARRISON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Clerk. We are authorized to announce Capt. H. R. VANDIVER as a candidate for Clerk of the Court at the next election.

The friends of Col. F. A. HOKE announce him a candidate for Clerk of the Court for Anderson District at the next election.

The many friends of ELLIAH WEBB, Esq., would announce him as a candidate for Clerk of the Court for Anderson District at the next election.

To the Voters of Anderson District: "MANY FRIENDS" have announced my name as a candidate for Clerk of the Court at the ensuing election, and it is due to them, as well as to the voters of the District generally, that I should make a response to the announcement. At the close of my last canvass, I stated publicly that I did not expect to be again a candidate, and my purpose remained unshaken until December last, when my situation was in many respects greatly changed—owing to my misfortune, which is known to the District. I was born and reared in this District, and am, perhaps, the oldest citizen of this town—have always resided here, and hope that my bones may repose in her soil. I have received many favors from my fellow-citizens, and have tried to discharge the trust they have so long confided to me with courtesy, zeal and strict fidelity. My past services and performance in the office is the best guarantee I can offer the District for a faithful discharge of its duties in the future. My voters, therefore, and my friends generally, are authorized to use my name as a candidate for re-election.

ELLIAH WEBB.

IMPORTANT SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of the undersigned, 8 miles North of Anderson, on Wednesday the 12th day of December next, Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Stock of different kinds, and various other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. H. DERRICOTT. Nov. 22, 1860 15 2t

South Carolina and