

## T4 DEC. 1860] VOLUME XXI.

## CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1860.

## NUMBER 49.

Why submit the action of all three to a judici-

al tribunal ? Why require juries to be unani-

mons in giving their verdict! The conclusion is irresistil, that it is for the protection of min-

orities and the safety of the citizen. I may be

asked if a minority should govern. My an-

ty is not permitted to construe .the article of

agreement to the injury of the minority, but in

## The Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre sentatives :

Nothing has transpired, since your recent have been blessed; and, although the crop, the Legislature be thrown around the enter- of government, such as dissolving a compact yet with a wise economy, very little if any, breadstuffs will have to be imported from other States, and the cotton crop will, in all probability, enable the planter to meet his ordinary liabilities by bringing a fair and remnnerating price. For these favors, and particularly for our good health, we should always bear in mind the source from whence they come, and with grateful hearts and carnest voices, send up to the throne of grace our sincere thanks for such rich blessings, so liberally bestowed upon us. And while we appoint days of hu-miliation and prayer, and invoke each other to observe them, let us not forget that we, too, Port of Charleston, and the dredging in the Beach or Maffit Channel," the Legislature made an apppropriation of \$30,000, but for some reason, the report naming Commissioners to superintend the work, and agreed to by both Houses, was mislaid, and as it was evi-

the work carried on, having appropriated funds tions should be further increased, until room for the purpose, I took the responsibility of ap-Commissioners to superintend the pointing Representatives. CATAWBA INDIANS .- In my last annual mes-

sage, I recommended that a small appropria-tion be made to pay the traveling expenses of two or three of the head men of the Catawbas, who desired to go on a visit to examine the es will have to be made in existing laws, a part Choctaw country, and report to the tribe on of which, you no doubt, will be directed to do. their feturn, hoping that a favorable report by an ordinance of the Convention of the peomight induce them all to remove West. In this expectation, I have not been disappoint d The appropriation of five hundred dollars, of a speedy postal arrangement, to supply the ed. The appropriation of five hundred dollars, in consequence of the excitement and pressure of business at the last session, not being placed on under the control of the Federal Govern ment. I am authorized to say, that the Postgent fund of the Executive Department, and Mr. D. J. Rice, Indian Agent, accompanied by Allan and John Harris, two of the chief in a condition to be drawn from the treasury ed on the 16th July last, to visit and examine the Choctaw country, and returned on the resignation of all other postmasters, will enable 29th August. Unfortunately, Allan Harris the State to act without embarrassment, in died soon after his arrival at his destination ; but notwithstanding this great calamity, John a temporary expedient, an arrangement might Harris was so pleased with the country, and the reception he met with, that he determined to carry the mails, until a postal arrangement to remain, and has written such a flattering of a permanent character could be established letter to his tribe, depicting the great advantages

to be derived from a remersal to that country, and this account has been so faily indersed and coufirmed by the Indian Agent, that forty seren out of the fifty-five of the Indians living remove, and have signed a petition to Gov. D: who may have official business to transact with Leftore and the Choctaw Council, praying for him. My experience satisfies me, that it will

seless expenditure of public money.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM .- This Institution. nder the excellent management of Dr. Parker and the legents, has realized more than parties, they were not required to perform, or S. C., to . could have been expected, or even hoped for from its founders; and the curative results of which they have previously enjoyed; but this of the mean the present year surpass the success of former dissolution of a compact does not imply rebell years, and compare favorably with the reports ion, which, if successful, is revolution, and form of a of the best Insane Hospitals in other States,- which, if unsuccessful, subjects the citizens to merchants No accident has occurred since your last meet- punishment for committing treason. Why are who with ing, and no epidemic disease has, to any ex- we at this moment citizens of the United tent, visited the asylum. At the beginning of States ? Because South Carolina in her sorthe year there were 194 patients, 69 have creign capacity made us so, by a compact enbeen received since, making the number under | tered into with the other States, which, when treatment 263; of whom, 37 have been sent united, were called the United States, and it they are dir of our country's history, and give us the wis- home cured, 8 removed, and 26 died, leaving follows that when the power that ordered us to the present of dom to plan and the energy to perfect our own, 162. Of those who died, a large majority were obey the Government of the United States. and contribute to the deliverance of the South. In providing for the "Improvement of the infirm in boly, and hopelessly insane. Many applications of males, for admission from other withdrawing from the league, our obedience is Bank of the States, were mide, and had to be refused for no longer due to that Government, and our want of room ; and for the same reason, male allegiance to the State as our lawful sovereign slaves from our own State could not be receiv-

I would respectfully suggest, that humanity

THE LAWS .- In looking forward to the separate nationality of South Carolina, many changple soon to assemble; but it may not be imon under the control of the Federal Govern master at Charleston, Hon, Alfred Huger, than services. This movement, together with the establishing for herself postal arrangements. As be made with the Adams Express Company. the details of which, must, to some extent,

It not unirequently happens that slave me

The general recognition by the citizens

This state of things should not be per-

that facilitates commerce and cheapens mer- South Carolina to obey the laws of the Federal his services. chandise will benefit alike all parties of the Government was created by the act of the State, and should meet with general encour- State entering the Union under the compact agement. If it is feared that these steamers, entered into by the sovereign parties to it, and mates by M may be continued in the service after all hope it follows that upon the withdrawal of the State. of profit has ceased, and a perpetual tax thus the obligation is no longer binding. The se- complied w Nothing has transpired, since your recent Extra Session, that requires any special notice. The past year has been remarkable for the un-The past year has been remarkable for the un-or some other safeguards may in the wisdom of or some other safeguards may in the wisdom of both of cotton and grain, is again a short one, prise, so as to prevent any nunecessary and between sovereigns in which it was stipulated surveys and that the citizens or subjects of each State or for the Gree nation should perform certain duties, which, Company,

before the agreement of the high contracting tion of a instructed reasonable weighing, d For a deta State, you Comptroller The coudi Carolina Ban is unquestionable and undivided. a very favora The introduction of slaves from other States,

Banks. A no gregate' amo which may not become members of the Southdently the intention of the Legislature to have and good policy dictate that the accommoda- ern Confederacy, and particularly the border Banks \$47,6703 tions should be further increased, until room enough is prepared for at least all sexes and actment, and by this means they will be bronght Banks, Specie, S colors in our own State. South Carolina, in to see that their safety depends upon a with- 033 647; Depd work, and selected those that were named in the report of the Committee of the House of ry that awaits her, should not be indifferent or the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the report of the Committee of the House of the House of the report of the Committee of the House o sensible to the sufferings of the humblest of continue their union with the non-slavehold- the specie in this her children, but extend her maternal hand to lessen and alleviate their sufferings. deposits of the S

left them will be emancipation by their own lation alone only act, or by the action of their confederates. We their specie. cannot consent to relieve them from their em-All the banks barrassing situation, by permitting them to their reports, are realize the money value for their slaves, by and prepared, selling them to us, and thus prepare them, without any loss of property, to accommodate themselves to the Northern free soil idea. But should they unite their destiny with us, and should they unite the Southern galaxy—mein-Extra Session tail selling them to us, and thus prepare them, promptly, unly se bers of a great Southern Confederation-we dollars, by issuing S dollars, by issuing Star bends, to arm the State and prepare for herelefence, but for want will receive them with open arms and an enthasiastic greeting. Should, then, danger appointed to that proach their borders, or an enemy, open or tion. In the mean time however, and with office the Hon. C. G. Memminger, the mover of disguised, make war upon them, there is not a doubt but a living rampart of freemen, from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, would line it would take one hundred thousand dollars' was generally regarded as the exponent of the their borders and beat back the invaders. To dispense with the necessity, as much as since then a formal residion of its board has ple of this State. It was thought desirable to nay be possible, of resorting to lynch law and been sent me to the sa illegal executions, in punishing offenders against the peace of society and the safety of our citi-Charleston, merits you zens, I would suggest the enactment of a law, and sets an example punishing summarily and severely, if not with devotion to her can death, any person that circulates incendiary tation. The mere depend upon the action of other Southern? documents avows himself an abolitionist, or in calculate the value any way altempts to create insubordination or pect of gain; but insurrection among the slaves. If some act of the necessities of

their quiet and destroy their property and lives, will not, under excitement, be very care-ful in measuring the punishment they inflict, and their quiet and the property and school was inaugurated in the oth May, 1850, ful in measuring the punishment they inflict, which has since increased to forte-three, with which has since increased to forte-three, with

posed on the Governor, under a it will compare favorably with any edifice of The duty i resolution Railroad Company, have been Freuch Br by the appointment of J. S. Far-of the Commissioners, whose concert with four other persons, quire ar mates fnade by R. C. McCalla, e and French Broad Railroad ov. 15, 1859, for the construcond from Spartanburg, C. II., By the

President of the Chamber of stitute a commission, who are that purpose. Jour BROWN'S PIRE.-At the request of a mire and ascertain what are distinguished Virginian, Edmund Ruffin, Esq., wharfage, dockage, storage, the port of Charleston, and herewith present to the Legislature one of the Pikes intended by John Brown to be used by report to your bodies at

the negroes of Virginia upon the unoffending and peaceable inhabitants of that State. He ecount of the finances of the requests "that this weapon may be placed in some conspicuous position in the State House of South Carolina, there to remain, and be erred to the Reports of the ral and the President of the

and resources of the South preserved as abiding and impressive evidence of the fanatical hatred borne by the dominant d of the whole South, bear mparison with the Northern n writer puts down the ag-Northern party, to the institutions and people of the Southern States, and of the unscrupulo and atrocious means resorted to for the expec specie in the Northern Circulation, \$156,068,830; ted attainment of the objects in view;" and I respectfully recommend that the thanks of the ,950. In the Southern State be returned to Mr. Ruffin for this memen-923,778; Circulation, \$51.-\$57,224,179. Showing to of Southern wrongs, too long and too pa lation and deposits of the tiently borne, and that it be placed in the Hal seven times greater than of the House of Representatives.

FEDERAL RELATIONS .- In obedience to the vaults, the circulation and hern Banks and only three resolutions passed by the General Assembly of this State at the last regular session, expressing eir specie, and their circuthe opinion that the slaveholding States should a half the amount of

immediately meet together to concert measures te, judging for united action, and instructing the Governor d sound condition, to appoint a Commissioner to Virginia, "to express to the authorities of that State the cortheir liabilities nercial crisis takes dial sympathy of the people of South Carolina with the people of Virginia, and their earnest desire to unite with them in measures of comtime cripple their re-full for them to meet t was proposed at the ir hundred thousand mon defence," and also to transmit to all the Southern States an invitation to meet in Conbotds, to arm the vention, to consult and mature measures for the safety and security of the South and their inwas generally regarded as the exponent of the worth of the bonds of the Size at par ; and opinions of the conservative portion of the peoeffect. This act of send a Commissioner who would not only have art of the Bank of the ability to explain our position, and place us to the State and people of Virginia, but who would by his anwould indi-would ind object in asking for a conference with our ind pros-form but, or the Union, but to save it, if possible, by it indication is over, and it is the Union, but to save it, if possible, by it indication is over, and it is the Union is the save it, if possible, by it general imiand object in asking for a conference when our seminant acd pros-southern sisters was not to plan a dissolution of the Union, but to save it, if possible, by it sisting ion satisfactory guarantees from the sister form the sisting ion satisfactory guarantees from the sister form the sister form

rable structure. It is generally conceded that their duty to destroy it. it will compare favorably with any edifice of The tone of the Northern press has greatly clation to the surveys and esti-McCalla, for the Greenville and reflects great credit upon the architect, the action of South Carolina. Heretofore, it was commissioner, and all concerned. The only supposed by our enemies that we were divided regret is that it may be necessary to suspend and distracted at home, and that, in consequence operations, and husband all our resources for the defence of the State. No one regrets more than I do, that such necessity may arise; but quiesce in Black Republican rule, or at best, acts of injustice and oppression. In the coescribed in the resolution, to than I do, that such necessity may arise; but quiesce in Black Republican rule, or at best, ort upon the accuracy of the we must make everything give way to the that something less than secession would be partnerships formed by individuals, the majoriparamount consideration, and reconcile our-selves as best we can to the delay. The Leg-less expedients and unavailing threats. Now selves as best we can to the delay. The Leg-islature should not make any large appropria-that the unwelcome conviction forces itself ntions, except for arms and material of war, unction of the Legislature in the altion, I have appointed two wo wharf-holders of Charleston, especially from being disfigured, and it may be

this case there is a disinterested tribunal to depon them that "we have counted the cost, and cide the question. In a compact between nted, and placed upon the desks of the Union, and no longer any pressing ne-of the two Houses. If the work be suspended, it assertion and maintenance of our rights to the union of it, and the without any right on the part of the majority.

cheenin

Somenal.

of the States to prevent the withdrawal of any of the parties, otherwise might would make necessary to appropriate a small amount for pives of their own section, they begin to change right, and a compact be an unmeaning and W their tone, and appeal to us, rather as supworthless piece of parchment. pliants than as conquerors, to save a Union It follows from the views presented, that the

Kuchavi Leettiin Courseling

from which they have reaped a rich harvest of Federal Government cannot rightfully use force to prevent a State from seceding or force her back into the Union; but, in the language of profit and honor, and the South has only known by its exactions.

They have been deaf to the voice of reason the late Judge Harper : "men having arms in their hands may use them;" and I cannot too and consanguinity; they have disregarded the earnestly urge upon you the importance of arm-ing the State at the carliest practicable period, counsels of their wisest and best citizens. Their Neros, in the persons of Seward, Sumner, and others, had been fiddling while the Constitution ud thus be prepared for the worst. It is gratiand been trampled under foot, and a higher fying to know that if we must resort to arms in law inaugurated in its stead; in accordance lefence of our rights, and a blow should be with their treasonable advice and teaching, struck at South Carolina, before the other and by the crowning act of electing a Black States move up in line, we have the tender of Republican President to carry out their long volunteers from all the Southern and some of cherished designs against the peace and prosthe Northern States, to repair promptly to our perity of the South, they have declared open standard and share our fortunes

var against us. In urging the State to arm, it is not be un-What course, then, is left for the Southern derstood that we are defenceless ; by examining States to pursue for the maintanance of their the report of the Adjutant and Inspector Genrights and the security of their property, but a eral herewith transmitted, you will see that we separation from such open and undisguised ene-mies, and the establishment of a Southern soldiers that will probably be necessary for be necessary for Confederacy, with every element of greatness some time to come, and many of our arms are and every means of defence necessary to pro- of the most approved patterns; but no one can tect them from any enemy and command the tell what a day may bring forth, and it is a respect and admiration of the world? It is wise precaution to prepare in time. I cannot gratifying to know that in the contemplated permit myself to believe that in the madness iovement South Carolina has strong assu- of passion an attempt will be made by the prerances that she will not stand alone; that if the sent or next administration to coerce South one star we must have, it will be but for a Carolina, after secession, by refusing to surrenshort season, when the star after star will be der to her the harbor defences, or by interferadded, and the Southern banner "present to the heavens the bright constellation that adornsit."

There is no reasonable doubt but that Georall the calmness of determined resolution, gia, Alabanna, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas will immediately follow, and that the other Southern States will eventually comother Southern States will eventually combut let us go forward in plete the galaxy. It was not be expected that they would move before South Carolina; duty, with an unwaveri not on account of any want of patriotism and corsciousness that a dishonor and de determination, to resist aggression and insult, not because they are less informed of their

rights, or less prepared to defend them; but on Norg .--- In postal matter account of the national parties, so lately striving for victory in the Presidential canvass, in be continue ing for victory to the residential varise dis-which contest there would naturally arise dis-trust and jealousy of each other, and a pan-bla for the ascendancy. State and th time and un

firesides.

bite in defence of their alta 1/18 the of secession has been p sent arrangement must cease, and

There is no longer any jealousy on the part under State authority, be substitu of other resistant States towards South Caro-

all urge her by ev-

admission into the Choctaw nation. Council met on the 1st Monday in October will devolve on him in the new position, as and blood-shed too frequently occur. With last, and although no information has been received by me of their decision, yet from the opinion of the Indian Agent, derived from frerecommend that the salary of the Governor be quent conversations with the leading men, increased; that he be furnished with a house there is no reasonable doubt but their applicaand furniture, and be required to reside in the tion has been favorably received by the Countown of Columbia; also, that the salary of his cil, and citizenship granted to them on favorprivate Secretary be increased, to enable him able terms, considering the advantages that to command the services, not only of a mere will be enjoyed by the almost extinct Catawba scribe, but of an intelligent, active, and educated gentleman, who will be capable of conduct- as requiring a white man to reside at all times tribe. The Congress of the United States made an appropriation of five thousand dollars ing any correspondence, with the mere revision in the year 1855, to remove the Catawba Inof his Chief. He should also have a clerk or dians; but, as it was not called for, it lapsed copyist to do the copying that may be necessary, into the general treasury in July, 1857, and nd such other duties as may be required of cannot be used without a re-appropriation by Congress. My recommendation at the last

There seems to be no longer any reason why session, that an application be made to Conthe State should have two Treasuries. It regress for a re-appropriation, must be now withquires two sets of officers to do what one could drawn, and we must look to South Carolina eadily and easily perform; and Columbia is alone to furnish the means for their removal now so accessible from all parts of the State, With this statement of facts, the matter is loft no inconvenience could possibly arise from to your discretion, and you can best judge uniting the Treasuries there. The Treasuren whether funds can be now spared to effect so should also be required to reside in Columbia and not depend upon a Deputy to discharge desirable an object.

STATE GEOLOGIST .- Oscar M. Lieber has the duties of the office. The practice now is -on the second of April last, tendered to me his to elect a Treasurer with a salary sufficient to resignation as State Geologist. Although at enable him to employ a competent deputy, the last session of the Legislature the office and still save money for himself. The respon was continued for the current year, and Mr. tible duties of the office are not performed by Lieber appointed to fill it, yet the appropriahe one chosen by the Legislature on account tion for his salary and expenses was stricke of his fitness and qualifications, but by a man from the appropriation bill, and he had no alchosen by the Treasurer, and responsible to him ternative but to resign, or serve the State gratdone; and although the Treasurer is himself uitously. Upon consultation with me, I advis responsible to the Legislature for the faithful ed Mr. Lieber not to resign until he had comperformance of the duties of his office, yet the pleted the last report, that it might, together ischief done by the deputy may be irremedia with those previously published, embrace the de, the State suffer, and the officer be ruined. statements concerning everything of import-ance which had been observed or effected du-The law prohibiting masters from permitting regroes to hire their own time, and make con ring the four years of his service. He has altracts, should be so amended, and such penalties so prepared a glossary and index for the four attached to its violation, that no one would reports, without which their value would be venture to disregard it. Without suggesting greatly lessened. Three months has been nethe particular penalty, I would recommend cessary to perfect the report, index, &c., and that both the owner of the slave and the party I recommend that he be paid for said services that hires him or her, should be punished by in proportion to his salary. fine or imprisonment, according to the mitiga-

DIRECT TRADE .- There can be no difference ting or aggravating circumstances that attend of opinion on the great importance of estabthe case. Some inconvenience will no doubt lishing direct trade between Charleston and arise from such an enactment, and it may be Liverpool, or any other country with which we necessary to make some exceptional cases; for can exchange commodities. In the Union, it was important and necessary to our commercial prosperity to divert a part of the commerce of the world from New York and other and yet much good result from the general law Northern citics to the city of Charleston, and on the subject. thus build up a great commercial emporium, with ability to supply our own and the merchanics live white men to work under their chants of the neighboring States, with a cheap direction, and for their benefit, and thus instead and well filled market, from which in turn, of exercising a control over that class of poputhey could supply their customers in the intelation, some are placed under obligations to

rior towns and villages. In view of the secession of Soath Carolina them. mitted ; there must be a distinction between from the Union, it becomes doubly important, and absolutely necessary, that we must have direct trade with Europe and the continent ; and as a large amount of capital is necessary, an exception, merit or acquirements. and there will be some risk in the beginning South Carolina of their allegiance to the State, | compensate the complier for his work. of such an enterprise, I would recommen that the Legislature should to some extent fos and that obedience to the Federal Government ter and encourage such enterprises by taking reases as soon as the State withdraws from the upon themselves a part of the losses that might follow the effort to establish direct trade. Some enterprising citizens of Charleston propose to establish a line of steam Propellers beween Charleston and Liverpool, and ask the that if any of them should be so forgetful of State to guarantee an interest of five per cent. their duty to their sovercign, and so reckless of per annum upon the capital invested in the steamers, as long as they shall continue in the service. This seems to me to be a very fair be dealt with as traitors and punished accor- gestion of his friends, that as soon as South and reasonable proposition. It cannot possibly be a speculation on the part of its projectors, because in no event will they receive more than five per cent., and at this time at a much higher rate of interest. If the enterprise should turn out to be profitable, the State offence. South Carolina must insist upon the native State, will have nothing to pay, and the certainty implicit obedience of all her citizens, both nathat the parties will realize five per cent, under tive and naturalized, and no one can be permitted any circumstances, will certainly not prevent them from using great exertions to make a larger dividend. The benefits are not confined to the city of Charleston alone : every thing

help as may be given him by a secretary and and it is to be feared that the innocent may many clerk, to discharge the responsible duties that suffer with the guilty, and scenes of violence and accommodated. The pupilsare not con-Beaufort, Baruwell, Richland, Horryand Colle-Chief of an independent State; and I therefore the knowledge that there is a law to reach the ton The Board of Trustees report that their eases, the legal tribunals of the State will be health has been good, only one death having first appealed to, and in most cases their decioccurred, and that one shortly after coming sion will be satisfactory to the people, made, on hoard : that the progress and conduct of the as it will be, under oath and with time for repupils are quite satisfactory, and even now flection and examination.

there are several on board capable of manag-There a many other amendments to the ing a vessel. Feeling a deep interest in the laws that suggest themselves to my mind ; such access of the experiment, 1 visited the school, on board the Lodebar, stationed in Charleston plantation, without regard to the numon any harbor, near the battery, last spring, and was ber of hands-a change in the road laws, unnot only gratified, but delighted at the pros posing a tax in the place of days work-the repeal of the Usury Laws, &c., &c.; but these peet, of making useful citizens and valuable ailors, to be called into the service of the State are comparatively unimportant, in view of the now certain action of the Convention soon to in her commercial marine, or in manning and commanding her vessels of war. Southern seameet, which will devolve on you the construcmen are among the great wants of the South tion of a government suitable to the new order and especially at this critical time, trained as of things, with all its ramifications.

these youths are not only in manly nautical RESOLUTIONS .- The resolution of the General pursuits, but in the use of cannon and arms-Assembly, directing the Governor to communicate to all the slaveholding States certain reso- the State may with confidence look to them lations adopted unanimously, expressing the for aid in her hour of danger.

At the last session of the Legislature, the pinion they should immediately meet togethsum of five thousand dollars was appropriated r to concert measures for united action, was oon after the adjournment acted upon, and towards the support of this naval school, an as events crowd upon us, making it more im portant every day that we should have a nur opies of the resolutions sent to every Southern State. Mississippi and Alabama were the only ery to prepare steady and capable captains States that agreed to meet South Carolina in not only for our mercautile marine, but for our convention, and as no delegates had been apcoasting trade and vessels of war, I commend pointed by the Legislature, I did not feel authis valuable school to the fostering care of the horized to make an appointment without there State, and recommend a liberal appropriation had been a general argreement of the Southern States to meet. Had such been the case, I for its benefit.

As ARMORY .- The separation of the South would either have convened the Legislature to appoint delegates, or have taken the responsi-bility of appointing them myself. The consearn States from the North, will leave the Southern States, to a great extent, without the facilities of manufacturing arms, for the want of quence was, no Convention met, and each Armories ; and it will, therefore, be important State was left to act for herself, and upon her for each individual State to establish an Armo

own responsibility ry, or that two, three or four States should The resolution authorizing the Governor "to unite for that purpose. We should not be de-pendent on the morth, or a foreign country have the documents and correspondence of the officers of the Palmetto Kegiment, and the for our weapons of defence, lest in the hour of casualities of the Regiment, recorded in a suitaneed the supply may be withheld from us. Mable book and placed among the archives of the tor R. S. Ripley, a citizen of South Carolina. Executive department," has been carried out, proposes to establish an Armory for the South, and the book is now in the Executive office. n Georgia, Alabama or South Carolina, accordsubject to the inspection of the members of the ing as may be agreed on by those States. All Legislature. B. F. Arthur, Esq., of Union, was employed to do the work, and I am pleased he asks is, that each of the three States named should contract with him for fifty thousand to say, it has been done in a very creditable a bleck porter to carry your trunk or carpet and satisfactory manner. Much more labor dollar, worth of arms annually, for five years bag, or go on an errand ; but this may be done, was necessary than the mere "recording" the and extend their patronage for a short period thereafter; the arms furnished to be up to : correspondence. It required the reading and re-reading of all the papers, and the exercise of standard model, to be determined upon and delivered at prices fixed by competent authoria correct judgment in the arrangement, not

only chronologically, but with reference to the ty, and to be subject to the proper military inspection, in parts, by State officers, those of necessary conjection of the whole volume. each State to inspect the arms for that State The book has seen neatly and durably bound, and will for years to come be a book of referchee, not only for the descendants of those that and would preclude the necessity of burdenin dispelled the delusion of the North, that the each State with an extensive establishment chivalry of South Carolina would not fight, but dependent upon it for management by salaries it must be distinctly and universally understood for the whole of our people, who claim a share officers, and would require no expenditure by that the white is the governing race, without of the glory they achieved for their country. and wish to imitate their example. I recomtion but what is fair and reasonable, and if the mend that a liberal appropriation be made to

State determines to keep up her supply of arms Another resolution which passed the General it cannot be better done than by the plan pro Assembly unanimously, requesting the Governor posed. Copies of letters from the Governors of Georgia and Alabama, to Maj. Ripley, were Union and asserts her sovereignty, satisfies me to procure a suitable sword and present it to that she will have no traitors in her limits; but Capt. N. G. Evans, of the United States Army, sent to me. They approve of the proposition a wise precaution can result in no harm, and on behalf of this State, as a testimonial of his and promise to recommend to their Lorish may be the means of advertising our people gallant conduct at the battle of Wachita, and tares to bind themselves to take annually fifty f the estimation in which he is held by the thousand doilars' worth of arms, to be paid for state, has been attended to, and the sword at the same price paid by the Federal Governdesigned for Capt. Evans is now in the Exect- ment for arms of the same finish and descripor obey any other commands than those of the tive office, ready for presentation, and would tion; provided they are of the latest and most

or oney any other commands than those of the twe once, reary for presentation, and some those of the provident they atterns, and are manufactured in one of the States mentioned. I would Carolina severed her connection with the Fed- therefore recommend that South Carolina bind genery, some legislation may be necessary in eral Government, he would resign his commis- herself to take lifty thousand dollars' worth of more particularly defining treason to the State, sion and repair to her standard to receive the arms annually, for five years, from Maj. Ripley, and affixing the proper punishment for the sword in person, and wield it in defence of his upon the conditions mentioped above, and that negotiation be opened between the three

Gen. Williams, of Newberry, was employed States to settle on the site for the Armory. by me to compile the Militia and Patrol laws NEW STATE CAPITOL - This building is of the State, under a resolution of the last gressing with much rapidity, considering the lation he bears to the State of his birth or adoption. The obligation of the citizens of tory manner, I recommend that he be paid for necessary to complete such an elegant and du-

lina ; no the contrary, they property. Mr. Memminger was kindly receiv-ed, hospitably entertained, and listened to with much attention, but his masterly and unanswerable argument before the Legislature and people of Virginia failed to convince them of the necessity of concerted action on the part of the Southern States in Convention. The State of Virginia thought proper to deeline the proposed conference of the Southern States, as will be seen by the resolutions of her General Assembly herewith transmitted, and only Misissippi and Alabama, of all the slaveholding States, acceded to the proposal.

No such meeting of the States has taken place, as it was thought the number agreeing troverted that each State entered the Union o meet was too small to effect the desired object, by producing that moral effect which unquestionably have resulted from a general meeting of the States interested. One f the resolutions adopted by Virginia in reponse to the invitation of South Carolina and did not enter the Union until more than a Mississippi to meet in conference, expresses the year after it was formed by the admission of opinion, that "Virginia does not yet distrust nine States, which number was required by the he capacity of the Southern States, by a wise Convention that adopted the present Constiand firm exercise of their reserved, powers, to ntion of the United States. protect the rights and liberties of the people It is true that no provision is made in the nd to preserve the Federal Union," and for this purpose she desires the "concu-reat action" ery probable that the patriots who framed the of the Southern States; but she adds "that ef ficient co-operation will be more safely obtain ticism, pandered to by Northern politicians, ed by such direct Legislative action of the scuwould ever make it necessary for the safety of rul States as may be necessary and proper, the South that they should dissolve the comthan through the agency of an assemblage pact on account of its violation by the other which can exercise no legitimate power except

o debate and advise."

Thus we see that, although Virginia had trong hopes at that time of preserving the ederal Union, she was movilling to resort to any other way "of effecting the object than by the reparate letion of each States which would have the effect of producing the concurrent acion of all the States interested. If therefore irginia is right, as to the best mode of redressing wrongs and obtaining the concurrent action of other States, it follows that the separate action of each is the best method of getting co-operation or concerted action of the other States in any movement, and it would therefore be wise in South Carolina, in imitation of Virginia, to decline a representation in any assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise," and n no assemblage whatever, until by the ordiname of her Convention she has seceled from Union which she once acceded to, and which has proved a curse instead of a bless-

each State entered the Union under the Con-The effort of South Corolina to assemble the stitution; the Federal Government is the agent of the States, created for special purposes, and Southern States, in the hope that the North circumscribed in its action by the articles of might be induced to pause and retrace their agreement, or in other words the Constitution. steps by an earnest and unanimous protest Whenever the States having the power to conagainst the course pursued by them, and a trol this agent, permit or command him to otification that unless a change of policy took violate the compact, each State, not having slace, the South would be compelled to take surrendered its sovereigaty, has a right to he redress of her grievances in her own hands, remonstrate or withdraw as she may think failed on account of the refusal of Virginia to proper, and no earthly power has the right to oin in the movement; although her border had been recently invaded and her citizens eavent her. murdered in cold blood by a band of aboi It is urged by some as an argument against eccession, that the existing Government would

tionists instigated to the deed by the teachingof men of controlling influence in the North. revenue laws would become inoperative, and All hope, therefore, of concerted action by a Southern Convention being lost, there is but one course left for South Carolina to pursue, consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that is to look neither to the right nor to the left, but go straight forward to the onsummation of her purpose. It is too late now to receive propositions

never entered the Union, which is acknowledging in self-respect, after having deliberately ed on all hands she was not bound to do. decided on her course, to entertain any pro-The idea that a majority must always go position looking to a continuance in the present nion. We can get no better or safer guarantee ern, which has taken possession of the North than the present Constitution, and that has ern mind, is as mischievous as it is fallacions, proved impotent to protect us against the fana- and is contradicted by all the analogies of a ticism of the North. The institution of slavery Republican government. If a mere majority

must be under the exclusive control of those is to govern, why have two houses of Con directly intersted in its preservation, and not gress - a Senate and House of Representatives ? left to the mercy of these that believe it to be Why give the President the veto power? Peter Stuvyesant, an aged citizen of New-F4 DEC. 18607

there can be no umpire, unless one is provid

them the absolute power to govern the minority

The simple statement of the case is this

destroyed by a State seceding; that the

irrespective of any restraints.

ENGLISH COTTON BUYERS COMING SOLE ery consideration of duty and patriotism to lead the van in this noble straggle for our vio-lated rights. What a sublime moral spectacle the leading Lancashire cotton manufacturers— We had the pleasure of traveling from Savana Mr. Paley, of Preston - who was on his routeis presented to the world by our beloved State; small in territory, with a comparatively sparse to New Orleans to establish an agency there, population and without much military training, for the purpose of supplying his own factories yet relying upon the justice of her cause and with all the cotton he requires, direct from the the approving smile of Heaven, she is first a- Crescent City. Mr. Paley was accompanied mong the foremost to sever her connection by his chief buyer-one o' the keenest of the Liverpool cotton men ; and though he was not with the Federal Government, and to accept as communicative as his employer, we had evithe consequences that may follow her decidence from both that other manufacturers are sion. I will not enter into an elaborate argunow on the way to establish agencies in our ment to prove the right of a State peaceably Southern cities, for the purchase and direct exto secede from the Union. It will not be conportation of cotton. They have gold and shiping in abundance; and we can supply them, as a State, and not as an unorganized mass of without the interposition of purse-proud Northindividuals, and that the action of each State ern commission merchants, who have grown was independent of the others, and if any fat, arrogant, and saucy, upon the profits of our proof of this fact be wanting it may be found n the action of North Carolina, which State trade-prefits which, with God's blessings, we. hereafter keep to ourselves.

Atlanta Intel igence

GEORGIA .- The great Empire State of the South has spoken. Her Legislature, by as

unanimous vote, has called a Convention of constitution for dissolving the Union, and it is her people to consider the necessity of resistance to Black Republican domination. The strument had no idea that a loathsome fana-Convention is called to meet on the sixteenth day of January next, at Milledgeville, and the election for Delegates is to be on the first Wednesday in that month-those counties now sending two members to the House of ection of the Confederacy; but it must be re-Representatives being entitled to three Delegates, and those now sending one entitled to nembered as a rule of universal application, that a violation of a compact or agreement one two delegates. Senator Toombs has not without reason, yesterday, in a telegram to a friend party releases the other party from its binding ligation, and the only question is, who is to in Charleston, that "Georgia is moving steadily and firmly, in the right direction." dge of the infraction. From the very nature the case, in a compact with sovereigns Charleston Mercury.

----THE SENTIMENT OF THE NAVY .- The New

ed by the the instrument itself, and in the ork Herald says :

anguage of Mr. Jefferson, "each State must hdge of the infraction and the mode and We learn from reliable sources that a very neasure of redress." A compact between sovgreat excitement prevails among the officers of areign States, with the understanding that the the navy in consequence of the present state of najority should put their construction upon its affairs at the South, and that so adverse are rovisions, would not be worth the paper upon they to a collision with their fellow-citizens in that quarter that there will be an almost uniwhich it was written. Majorities need no protection, for they can protect themselves, but versal resignation of their commissions as soon ninorities insist upon constitutions to restrain as hostilities break out. They will not imbrue the majority, and to allow it to put its constructheir hands in the blood of their brethren. tion upon the compact, is equivalent to giving

If the ignorant masses at the North, who have been made tools in the election of Lincoln, expect to get up a civil war, they must do their share of fighting,

WAR EQUIPMENTS, FOR THE SOUTH .- The New York World says : The temper of the Southern people regard-

ng secession is deemed by many as indisputably manifest through large orders being given, in the Northern States for the manufacture firearms and other equipments of war. Most, of the leading houses of this city, whose specialty is the manufacture of war equipments, have already received large orders. We also learn that similar orders are now being filled at, Hartford, Ct.

SECESSION AND THE SHOE TRADE .- The New

uryport (Mass.) Herald says : the wheels of Government stand still. My an-Orders for shoes come in very slewly, and swer is this, that in the exercise of an undoubtthe shipments are falling off. Prudent men ed right and being forced to exercise it by the party that is likely to suffer, it cannot complain in the Southern trade are holding up. Au of the consequences of its own acts. If South extensive manufacturer in Haverhill, now South, telegraphed home to discharge all cutters. Carolina secede, the Government will be in no worse condition, except for a very short time, Should affairs remain unsettled for six weeks, a for a conference ; and the State would be want- than it would have been if South Carolina had great many of the workmen will find themselves out of employment, and they may as well look forward and be preparing for it.

> ----The flour inspected in Richmond, Va., during the past month, amounts, in hall and whole burrels, to about 65,000.

York, died on the 15th inst.