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VOLUME XXII.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, GUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1861.

ORIGINAL.

Tribute of Respect.

Inasmuch as it has pleased God to take from our number our much beloved and venerable brother, JAMES K. DOUGLAS, who departedithis life on Tucaday, 18th of Noveluber, 1860, in the eighty-first year of his age, it is with devout gratitude we can speak of his long life of usefulness. In the days of his

youth he felt and acknowledged the claims of the Gospel, and dedicated himself to the service of his blessed Master. Born in Scotland, it was his privilege to be trained by pious parents, who brought up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The fire-side lessons of our excellent catechism, inculcated in tender years, under the paternal to thought forth its fruit by the operation of the Spirit of God, in a well-ordered life and a Gody conversation. Eaving left his notive

land about the beginning of the present cen-tury, he spent some time in Charleston, S. C. He removed soon to Camden; married in 1806, to Miss Mary Martin. They lived together in the most happy relationship, until her removal from earth, in 1852. The first mention of his name among the members of the Presbyterian Church, Canden, is in 1810. In the month of February, 1811, he was ordained a Ruling Elder. From that time, he was identified very prominently with the Church of God; and, although strongly attached to that form to which he belonged, his was a spirit that could rejoice mevery Christian effort, and was not narrowed down to mere denominational bounds, but embraced all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and

He took an active part in educational mat ters-for the advancement of science and a sound Theology. An early and strong sup-porter of the Theological Seminary at Colum-bia, in that school of the Prophets he feit a deep solicitude, and was permitted to see it established on a firm basis, in the education of young men for the ministry. He was ever willing, by his councils and his means, to aid

His house was always open to the clergy and a purse ready to assist in whatever was, needed for the cause of religion. In a word, in him the cause of virtue and picty ever found a friend, and vice and immorality a firm and decided opponent,

one of the earliest friends and promoters of Salbath Schools, ue took a delight in the religious instruction of the young; was associated with the Temperance Reform, from its carliest dawn. He also assisted in the formation of the Cauden and Kershaw District Bible Society-the third established in the Stateof which he was for many years, and at the time of his death, President. In him, the poor, the widow and the orphan, found a friend and protector. Many, now holding high positions various parts of the country, are in a great measure indebted to him, for his early and strong interest in their welfare.

Blessed with a vigorous constitution, and for smitted to see as weads of a numerous he tached and loving children.

fit for the Master's use, he was gathered home. mines and manufactures. He rests from his labours on earth, to enter upon that rest which remains for the people of God. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the sesever cherish a grateful recollection of the pious walk and godly example of our departed brother, James K. Douglas, who, for fifty years, held the office of Ruling Elder in this Church. " Resolved, That in his life we would view the illustration of the power of the Grace of God, calling upon us to a renewed dedication of ourselves to the service of that blessed Master, as most highly approving his conduct in imitation of him, in so far as he followed

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the Southern Presbyterian and Camden Journal, and entered on the record book of the session

A. M. KENNEDY, CLERK.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH.

The Address of the People of South Carolina, Assembled in Convention, to the People of the Slaveholding states of the United States.

It is seventy-three years since the Union between the United States was made by the Constitution of the United States. During this time, their advance in wealth, prosperity their Union was external defence from the aggressions of more powerful nations; which object is now attained, from their mere progress in power. Thirty-one millions of people, with a commerce and navigation which explore eve-1y sea, and with agricultural productions which are necessary to every civilized people, command the friendship of the world. But, unfortunately, our internal peace has not grown with our external prosperity. Discontent and contention have moved in the bosom of the Confederacy for the last thirty-five years. During this time, South Carolina has twice called her people together in solemn Convention, to take into consideration the aggressions and unconstitutional wrongs perpetrated by the people of the North on the people of the South. These wrongs were submitted to by the people of the South, under the hope and expectation that they would be final. But such hope and expectation have proved to be vain. Instead of producing forbearance, our acquiescence has only instigated to new forms of aggression and outrage; and South Carolina, again assembling her people in Convention, has this day dissolved her connection with the States, constituting

the United States. The one great evil, from which all other evils have flowed, is the overthrow of the Constitution of the United States. The Govern-Government, but a despotism. It is, in fact. such a Government as Great Britain attemptfor independence.

The Revolution of 1776 turned apon one ation, the criterion of self-government. Where attempts of two people united together under one government, are different, each must have the power to protect its interests by the organization of the Government, or they can any matter common to the whole Union—in

and the Colonies were different and antagonistic. Great Britain was desirous of carrying

lations with the whole world. Her policy to- thus carry out its measures of sectional ambiwards her North American Colonies was to tion, encroachment and aggrandizement. To identify them with her in all these complicated build up their sectional predominance in the relations; and to make them bear in common Union, the Constitution must be first abolished with the rest of the Empire, the full burden of by constructions; but that being done, the her obligations and necessities. She had a consolidation of the North, to rule the South, vast public debt; she had an European policy by the tariff and slavery issues, was in the ob and an Asiatic policy, which had occasioned the accumulation of her public debt; and which

kept her in continual wars. The North Amercan Colonies saw their interests, political and commercial, sacrificed by such a policy. Their interests required that they should not be identified with the burdens and wars of the mother ters which gave them self-government; at least had taxed themselves, and had never been taxed by the Government of Great Britain. To part of the consolidated Government of Great

The Southern States now stand exactly in the same position towards the Northern States the majority in Congress, claim the same pow-er of omnipotence in legislation as the British Parliament. "The General Welfare" is the only limit to the legislation of either; and the majority in Congress, as in the British Parliathe legislation this "General Welfare" requires. has become a consolidated Government; and the people of the Southern States are compeli-ed to meet the very despotism their fathers threw off in the Revolution of 1776.

The consolidation of the Government of Great Britain over the Colonies, was attempted to be carried out by the taxes. The British Parliament undertook to tax the Colonies, to promote British interests. Our fathers resist ed this pretension. They claimed the right of self-taxation through their Colonial Legislatures. They were not represented in the British Parliament, and, therefore, could not rightly be taxed by its legislation. The British Government, however, offered them a representation in Parliament; but it was not sufficient to enable them to protect themselves from the majority, and they refused the offer. Between taxation without any representation, and taxation without a representation adequate to protection there was no difference. In neither case would the Colonies tax themselves. Hence, they refused to pay the taxes laid by the British Parliament.

And so with the Southern States towards the Northern States, in the vital matter of many years surrounded with the enjoyments of taxation. They are in a minority in Congress. a large family, every one of whom he was perprotect them against unjust taxation; and they Justom to visit each, to give and receive the benefit, exactly as the people at Britain warm affection of a father, whose presence taxed our ancestors in the Pritish Parliament for their benefit. For the last forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the United States, As a member of this session, we shall great- have been laid with a view of subserving the ly miss his long connection wise council, and interests of the North. The people of the brotherly regard. For the bright example he South have been taxed by duties on imports, has left, we would thank God. Enabled to not for revenue, but for an object inconsistent attain the fourscore years, at last, as a shock of with revenue-to promote, by prohibitions, corn, after a few days' sickness, fully ripe and Northern interests in the productions of their There is another evil, in the condition of the

Southern towards the Northern States, which our ancestors refused to bear towards Great Britain. Our ancestors not only taxed themsion of the Presbyterian Church, Camden, will selves, but all the taxes collected from them were expended amongst them. Had they submitted to the pretensions of the British Government, the taxes collected from them would have been expended in other parts of the Britsh Empire. They were fully aware of the effeet of such a policy in impoverishing the people from whom taxes are collected, and in enriching those who receive the benefit of their expenditure. To prevent the evils of such a policy, was one of the motives which drove them on to Revolution. Yet this British policy, has been fully realized towards the Southern States, by the Northern States. The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected, three-fourths of them are expended at the North. This cause, with others, connected with the operation of the General Government, has made the cities of the South provincial. Their growth is paralyzd; whilst they are mere suburbs of Northern cities. The agricultural productions of the South are the basis of the foreign commerce of the United States; yet Southern cities do not carry it on. Our foreign trade is almost annihilated. In 1740 there were five ship yards in South Carolina, to build ships to carry on our direct trade with Europe. Between 1740 and 1779 there were built in these yards twentyfive square-rigged vessels besides a great num-

ber of sloops and sthooners, to carry on our coast and West India trade. In the half cenand power, has been with scarcely a parallel in the history of the world. The great object of from 1725 to 1775, the population of South Carolina increased seven-fold.

No man can for a moment believe that our ancestors intended to establish over their posterity exactly the same sort of government they had overthrown. The great object of the Constitution of the United States, in its internal operation, was doubtless, to secure the great end of the Revolution-a limited free government—a government limited to those matters only which were general and common to all portions of the United States. All sectional or local interests were to be left to the States. By no other arrangement would they obtain free government, by a Constitution common to so vast a Confederacy Yet, by gradual and steady encroachments on the part of the people of the North, and acquiescence on the part of the South, the limitations in the Constitution have been swept away; and the Government of the United States has become consolidated, with a claim of limitless powers

in its operations. It is not at all surprising, whilst such is the character of the Government of the United States, that it should assume to possess power over all the institutions of the country. The ngitations on the subject of slavery are the natural results of the consolidation of the Govif the people of the North have the power by ducements to act upon the subject of slavery, one who has openly declared that all the States which our population doubles every twenty under such circumstances, were so imperious as of the United States must be made free States years—by which starvatich is unknown, and great principles of self-government. Where to amount almost to a moral necessity. To or slave States. It is true, that amongst those abundance crowns the land-by which order

out the policy of all nations towards their Colonies, of making them tributary to her wealth made the criterion of the parties at the North, and power. She had vast and complicated re- the North could be united in its power; and vious course of things.

Camilen.

The Constitution of the United States was an experiment. The experiment consisted in uniting under one Government different peoples living in different climates, and having different pursuits of industry and institutions. It matters not how carefully the limitations of such a country. They had been settled under Char- Government be laid down in the Constitutionits success must at least depend upon the good so far as their property was concerned. They faith of the parties to the constitutional compact, in enforcing them. It is not in the power of human language to exclude false inferences, make them a part of a consolidated Empire, constructions and perversions, in any Constitution; and when vast sectional interests are to assume the power of legislating for the Colonbe subserved, involving the appropriation of ies in all cases whatsoever. Our ancestors re-sisted the pretension. They refused to be a usual experience of mankind that words on parchments can arrest power. The Constitution of the United States, irrespective of the interposition of the States, rested on the as umption that power would yield to faiththat our ancestors in the Colonies did towards that integrity would be stronger than interest Great Britain. The Northern States, having the majority in Congress, claim the same powtution would be observed. The experiment has been fairly made. The Southern States, from the commencement of the Government, have striven to keep it within the orbit prescribed by the Constitution. The experiment ent, are the sole judges of the expediency of has failed. The whole Constitution, by the constructions of the Northern people, has been Thus, the Government of the United States absorbed by its preamble. In their reckless hist for power, they seem unable to comprehend that seeming paradox—that the more power is given to the General Government, he weaker it becomes. Its strength consists in the limitation of its agency to objects of common interest to all sections. To extend the scope of its power over sectional or local interests, is to raise up against it opposition and resistance. In all such matters, the General Government must necessarily be a despotism, because all sectional or local interests must produce, and the weaker it must become. On ti is made. The Northern people have had that to observe the limitations of the Constitu

neither the wisdom nor the faith to perceive, tion was the only way to its perpetuity. Under such a government there may

Hining The same familiesness when has construction, claim the abolished the Construction of the United States, will not fail to construct the states. ill not fail to carry out the sectional purposes tion, have been unsupported, and she has been Constitution, by the very men and States who ment of the United States. All confidence in the North is lost by the South. The faithlessness of the North for a half century, has opened a gulf of separation between the North and the South which no promises nor engagements can

would have assented to any Union whatever | Citizens of the Slaveholding States of the with the recaple of the North, if the feelings which they had refused to pay to Great Brilivided between agricultural-and manufacturng and commercial States-between slave-

slaveholding States. Experience has proved, that slaveholding States cannot be safe, in subjection to non-slaveholding States. Indeed, no people can ever expect to preserve its rights and liberties, unless these be in its own custody. To plunder

not be free. The interests of Great Britain other words, on any constitutional subject-for quisitions of an inexorabliogic, must lead them world is blessed by our productions. All we ment on the part of the garrison, the senior al Government of the United States, within there is principle-and the principle is fortified by long existing prejulices and feelings, association is omnipoted in party influences. In spite of all distincts and professions, there can be but one ad by the submission of the South, to the ru, of a sectional antislavery government at Vashington; and that end, directly or indirectly must be-the emancipation of the slaves of te South. The hypoerisy of thirty years—he faithlessness of their whole course from the commencement of our union with them, sby that the people of the non slaveholding worth are not, and cannot be, safe associates the slaveholding South, under a common Gornment. Not on ly their faunticism, but the erroneous views of the principles of free governments, render it doubtful whether, if separa a from the South, they can maintain a free greenment amongst themselves. Numbers wit them is the great element of free governmes. A majority, is infallible and omapotent.—The right divine to rule in Kings," is only fansferred to their majority. The very object of all Constitutions. n free popular Covernmen is to restrain the majority. Constitutions, therefore, according to their theory, must be most unrighteens inventions, restricting libert. None ought to exist; but the body polititic ought simply to have a political organization to bring out and enforce the will of the majory. This theory may be harmless in a self-community, having an identity of interest and pursuits; but over a vast State-still more over a vast Confederacy, having various and conflicting interests and pursuits, it is a re-precless despotism. In resisting it, as applicable bourselves, we are vindicating the great cause if free government, more important, perhaps, to he world, than the existence of all the Unity States. Nor in be represented by a numerity in the councils of resisting it do we intend 5 depart from the the General Government—having no power to safe instrumentality, the system of government protect itself against the rule of the majority. we have established with hem, requires. In The majority, constituted from those who do separating from them, we favade no rightsnot represent these sectional or local interests, will control and govern them. A free people cannot submit to such a government. And tion of the United States with Stem; and as separthe more it enlarges the sphere of its power, the greater must be the dissatisfaction it must ate independent States, with State acting for itself, we adopted it. South Carolina, act the contrary, the more it abstains from usurped powers, and the more faithfully it adheres to the limitations of the Constitution, the stronger stitution. The last thing | State can be presumed to have surrendered her sovereignty.

sumed to have surrendered her, sovereignty. The sovereignty is her his Nothing but a clear express grant can alie to it. Information place. Yet it all surpose that have no piace. Yet it all surpose that have no piace. Yet it is should also, by construction, claim that have reignty of the States are ring abolished all thousands.

Sovereignty is her his Nothing but a command of Gov. Pickens, a steamer any resistance. The Engineer officer was informed that he was at liberty to leave, and relationship to the same that he was at liberty to leave, and relati for which it has been abolished. There must constructions in the operations of the General be conflict; and the weaker section of the Government, it is most natural that they should Inion can only find peace and liberty in an endeavor to do the same towards us in the independence of the North. The repeated States. The truth is, they, having violated the efforts made by South Carolina, in a wise coal express provisions of the Constitution, it is at servatism, to arrest the progress of the General an end as a compact. It is morally obligatory Government in its fatal progress to consolida- only on those who choose to accept its perverted terms. South Carolina, deeming the comnonneed as faithless to the obligations of the pact not only violated in particular features, but virtually abolished by her Northern conwere destroying it by their usurpations. It is federates, withdraws herself as a party from its now too late, to reform or restore the Govern- obligations. The right to do so is denied by her Northern confederates. They desire to establish a sectional despotism, not only omnipotent in Congress, but omnipotent over the rule.

United States! Circumstances beyond our and epinions now existing amongst them had control have placed us in the van of the great existed when the Constitution was framed, controversy between the Northern and South There was then no Tariff-no favaticism con- ern States. We would have preferred that cerning negroes. It was the delegates from other States should have assumed the position New England who proposed, in the Convention | we now occupy. Independent ourseives, we which framed the Constitution, to the delegates disclaim any design or desire to lead the coun from South Carolina and Georgia, that if they sels of the other Southern States. Providence would agree to give Congress the power of has east our lot together, by extending over us regulating commerce by a majority, that they an identity of pursuits, interests and instituould support the extension of the African tions. South Carolina desires no destiny sepa-Slave Trade for twenty years. African slavery rated from yours. To be one of a great Siaveexisted in all the States but one The idea holding Confederacy, stretching its arms over that the Southern States would be made to pay a territory larger than any power in Europe than that of the whole United States when tain; or that the institution of African slavery they achieved their independence of the Britwould be made the grand basis of a sectional ish Empire - with productions which make organization of the North to rule the South, our existence more important to the world ever crossed the imaginations of our ancestors. than that of any other people inhabiting it -The Union of the Constitution was a union of with common institutions to defend, and comslaveholding States. It rests on slavery, by mon dangers to encounter-we ask your symprescribing a Representation in Congress, for pathy and confederation. Whilst constituting three-fifths of our slaves. There is nothing in a portion of the United States, it has been signed. the field, as in the cabinet, you have led the way to its renown and grandeur. You have led the way to its renown and grandeur. You have led the way to its renown and grandeur. You have loved the Union, in whose service your great statesmen have labored, and your great solders have guilty of no such folly. Time and he progress of this. the proceedings of the Convention which your statesmarship which has guided it in its the progress of things have totally altered the faith of a generous and devoted chivalry. You elations between the Northern and Southern have long lingered and hoped over the shattertates, since the Union was established. That ed remains of a broken Constitution. Comidentity of feelings, interests and institutions, promise after compromise, formed by your which once existed, is gone. They are now concessions, has been trampled under foot by your Northern confederates. All fraternity of feeling between the North and the South is olding and non-slaveholding States. Their lost, or has been converted into hate; and we institutions and industrial pursuits have made them totally different peoples. That equality in the Government between the two sections of nations. Your bitter experience of the faiththe Union which once existed, no longer exists. lessness and rapacity of vohr. Northern con-We but imitate the policy of our fathers in federates, may have been necessary to evolve lissolving a union with non-slaveholding con- those great principles of free government upon federates, and seeking a confederation with which the liberties of the world depend, and to prepare you for the grand mission of vindicat- Jously sent to Charleston, and, whatever furniing and re-establishing them. We rejoice that other nations should be satisfied with their institutions. Contentment is a great element of happiness with nations as with individuals. We are satisfied with ours. If they prefer a natural results of the consolidation of the Gov-ernment. Responsibility follows power; and be practiced with impunity, seems to be the natural order of things. The fairest portions from keeps down the natural increase of popument of the United States is no longer the Government of Confederated Republics, but of a vernment of Confederated Reputines, but of a the Caned Glaces, by any means they deem windernesses, and the most consolidated Democracy. It is no longer a free expedient—why should they not assail and perous communities, have been impoverished be worked only ten hours a day—and the overthrow the institution of slavery in the South? and ruined by anti-slavery fanaticism. The sabre and bayonet are the instruments of ored to set over our fathers; and which was resisted and defeated by a seven years' struggle for independence.

Inc., are responsible to its continuance or expension of the rower. A majority in Congress, according to their interested and perverted views, is omnipotent. The in lave elected as the exponent of their policy, lave elected as the exponent of their policy.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOUL-THERE.

Excitement in the City.

Major Robert Anderson, U.S.A, has achievwar between American citizens by an act of of a panic, descried his post at Fort Moultrie, walls. and, under false pretexts, has transferred his

Fort Sumter. ison were to be removed to Fort Jo. n.on, on walls.

The work of transportation began on Wednesday evening, and was carried on with such energy, that, under the generous confidence reposed by the authorities of South Carolina, it was effected in the course of Wednesday night.

musual was going on.

'Instead of proceeding to Fort Johnson, avowed, the transports, which comprised three schooners and some barges, that had been pre-Fort Samter, under cover of darkness.

unter completely dismounted, and their carthe works on Fort Samter, was left with a Act. As soon as the Nina touched the wharf, small detail in Fort Moultrie.

The excitement which the promulgation of this news created in Charleston cannot be described, and we cannot compose ourselves to at empt the details. The bulletin boards and all places of public concourse we. thronged with eager inquirers, and settled determination was marked on every face.

As soon as the facts were reported, military orders were issued to many companies, who responded promptly.

The answer of Maj. Anderson has not specific orders. We have other information that Major Au-

they take coansel under panie.

States; and, as if to manifest the imperious South Carolina; and he had all possible assunecessity of our secession, they threaten as rance from South Carolina that his honor, and proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and precipitation, ad have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to arge her or her sons to such premature demonstrations, South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly.

Major Anderson has claudestinely taken riolated the solemn pledges that assured us that Fort Sumter would not be garrisoned.

reasons which have napelled this act, which is up to a late hour last night.

The transfer of the troops from Fort MoulDancan, Perry E
Dancan, Perry E
Dunkin, B. F. without precedent in the records of the United States Army-an army whose bonor has never

whose defence it was commenced and de- faith, and expected it in return.

Charleston was yesterday morning thrown nto a state of the wildest excitement, by the news that the United States troops had been transferred from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. At first the flying rumors were so numerous and so contradictory that it was no easy matter to get at the truth; but in a short time the leading facts began to be pretty well established. It seems that on Wednesday night, about eight o'cleck, Major Anderson and his com mand having spiked the guns, fired the gun carriages of Fort Moultrie, and sawed down the flagstaff, evacuated the place, and took possession of Fort Sumter instead. The ladies, who had hitherto lived in the fort, had been previture, ammunition and provisions that could be moved without exciting suspicion, had been quietly transferred to Fort Sumter. The report at the defences of Fort Moultrie had be shamefully mutilated, naturally aroused great indignation in the city. People immediately sought the steeples and cupolas of the public buildings, and telescopes were brought into active requisition, to gratify the general curiosi v. Little, however, could be described beyond a dense smoke issuing from within the ramparts. and large gangs of men at work unloading the cargos of schooners into Fort Samter.

A PEEP AT FORT MOULTRIE. At half-past two o'clock our reporter visited Sullivan's Island. Quietness reigned through- Therefore, out Moultrieville, and it was not until the fort was reached that he noticed any signs of ac-

on such subjects divisions are as likely to exist in the North as in the South. Slavery was strictly a sectional interest. If this could be allowed to remain in the States? The one strictly a sectional interest. If this could be allowed to remain in the States? The one gether, and we must be the most independent, and we must be the most independent.

and, under false pretexts, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to visible in the streets of our city. The volun-

THE OCCUPATION OF CASTLE PINCENEY. The Rifle Battalion, under command of Col.

some 150 men, and consisted of detachments in the name of the State of South Carolina About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening guns were heard from Fort Moultrie, and this was the first intimation to the City that anything some 150 men, and consisted of detachments from the Meagher Guards, the Carolina Light Infantry. In the name of the State of South Carolina Light Infantry and the Washington Light Infantry. Shortly after four o'clock the word was given. and the companies advanced in double quick tion of officers and other expenses, be paid into Fort Moultrie was dismantled, its guas all spiked, and several guas ranging towards Fort ber of men were observed on the wharf, one of with the Government of the United States. whom, in advance of the others, was observed | Done at Charleston the twenty-sixth day of the storming party who had been detailed for that duty, sprung ashore and rushed round to the rear of the fortress, where the gate is situated. This was found closed, and a cry for storming ladders was soon answered by a deescaladed and the gates thrown open.

On entering the fort it was found to be ten- ANCE; to-wit anted only by an officer of Engineers and a Adams, James small party of laborers-none of whom made Allison, R. T.

ranspired, but we are informed on the best star on a red ground, was then hoisted amid Bellinger, C, St. P. authority that he acknowledges the act of de loud cheers; and when our reporter left, a Bobo, S. serting Fort Moultrie and repairing to Fort strong guard had been mounted, and prepara- Bonneau, P. P. Sumter as entirely his own, and as done without tions for garrisoning the fortress were well ad- Brabham, J. J.

vanced. About seven o'clock the tramp of detach- Brown, C. P. ments from the artillery regiments was heard, Buchanan, J. lerson for some time has indulged cons ant apprehensions of an unauthorized and tunnultu- and the Washington Artillery, the German Ar- Burnet, A. W. ous attack on Fort Moultrie. If he has acted tillery, the Lafayette Artillery, and the Marion Cain, W. under such misapprehensions, he has committed Artiflery, making a total of two hundred and Calhoun, John A. the error which officers always commit when twenty-live men, rank and file, under command Caldwell, Joseph of Col. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, were soon em- Campbell, W. H. barked on board the Nina and General Clinch, Carn, M. E. He has virtually and grossly violated a olemn and steamed away down the barbor towards Carlisle, James II. pledge given by his Chief and accepted by Sullivan's Island. Among those on board Carroll, J. P. South Carolina; and he had all possible assunor, and Capt. Humphreys, of the Arsenal .- | Canthen, W. C. with the sword, to coerce sabmisson to their position, and duty would be respected until a On reaching the island these two last named Charles, E. W. gentlemen approached the gate, and the sen- Chesnut, Jas., ir. tinel, in accordance, it is said, with orders, Cheves, Langdon surrendered on demand. The troops then Charke, E. M. quietly took possession, and the Palmetto flag Conner, II. W. was soon waving over the time-honored forti- Crawford, R. L. ficutions. Three rockets (the signal agreed Cartis, William upon) were then sent up, to notify the people Dargan, J. A. in the city that the fort was in the Lands of Davant, R. J. refuge in an unfinished fortress, and has thus the State, and then the newly-installed garri- Davis, II: C. son betook themselves, as best they might, to DeSanssure, W. F. devising the ways and means of comfort and DeTreville, R. It is not our duty at present to estimate the protection. Thus far had the affair progressed Dozier, A. W.

States Army—an army whose honor has never suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. ous breach of faith. For there was a distinct Dunnovant, R. G. M that tribate to their Northern confederates, possesses - with a population four times greater | Our feelings warn us, however, to defer com- understanding with the General Government, Dupre, D. ments and to await developments, for we could upon the highest authority, that no such trans- | Easley, W. K. not willingly do injustice even to such a foe. | fer would be made, no reinforcement of either | Ellis, W. J. Soon after the steamer which bore the dis- of the forts attempted, and no transfer of arms | English, T. R. patch from Gov. Pickens had left Fort Sumter or ammunition. Relying Jupon these declara- Evans, C. D. to return, the United States flag was displayed tions, the authorities of South Carolina had Fair, Simeon from that fortress, and it thus became a strong- not taken the forts when completely within Finley, W. P. hold of defiance and insult to the State for their power. They have acted with good Flud, Daniel Forster, A. M.

Major Anderson alleges that the movement Foster, B. B. was made without orders and upon his own Frampton, J. E. responsibility, and that he was not aware of Furman, J. C. such an understanding. He is a gentleman, Gadberry, Jas. M. and we will not impage his word or his mo- Garlington, II. W. tives. But it is due to South Carolina and to Geiger, J. C. good faith, that the act of this officer be re- Gist, William II. pudiated by the Government, and that the Glover, T. W. troops be removed forthwith from Fort Sum- Goodwin, E. W. ter. - Charleston Mercary, 28th inst.

Gourdin, T. L. -----Commercial Relations of South Car- Creen, H. D. Gregg, Maxey olina-The Ordinance Passed At the secret session of the Convention Gregg, William Vednesday evening, the following Ordinance

was passed and ratified: THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. At a Convention of the people of the State Harrison, James South Carolina, begun and holden at Colum- Hayne, I. W. oia, on the 17th day of December, in the year | Henderson, E. R. four Lord one thousand eight hundred and Honour, J. H. sixty, and thence continued by adjournment Hopkins, William to Charleston, and there by divers adjourn- Hunter, William ments to the 26th day of December, in the Hutson, W. F.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE PROVISIONAL ARRANGE- INGTAM, J. J. MENTS FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF COMMERCI- Jackson, S.

same year:

AL FACILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Jeffries, James Whereas, it is due to our late confederates Jenkins, John n the political Union known as the United Lenkins, J. E. States of America, as also to the citizens of South Carolina engaged in commerce, that no abrupt or sudden change be made in the rate of duties upon imports into this State; and whereas, it is not desired by this State to secare any advantage in trade to her own ports, above those of any of the slaveholding States, her late confederates in the said Union; and whereas this Ordinance, for the considerations indicated, is designed to be provisional merely.

We, the people of South Carolina, in Convention, assembled, do declare and ordain, and

is not at all more uncestitutional than the other, according to the designs of the Supreme other, according to the designs of the Supreme of the world. United together, and we must be the most important, of the way, whilst a succession of earts loaded with canister and grape, cooking utensils and ment of the United States, the same offices Court of the United State, And when it is we require no other instrument to conquer cooking stoves, made their devious way to the they now fill, until otherwise directed, and to peace than our beneficent productions. Unit- lighter in attendance, to convey the ill-assorted receive the same pay and emoluments for their have the power to make at Court what they ed together, and we must be a great, free and cargo to Fort Sumter. It was easy to see that services. 2d. That until this Convention, or please, and that the Cistitution never has been any barrier whatever to their exercise of throughout the civilized world, and pass down, power—what check can here be, in the unrestrained counsels of the corth, to emancipation? There is sympathy, association, which carries men along without rineiple; but when to Major Anderson were expected to leave their States, so far as they may be applicable. be. cards at Fort Sunter. From the citizens it and they are hereby adopted, and made the was gleaned that the guns had been tarred and laws of this State, saving that no duties shall spiked, and that the small columns of smoke be collected upon imports from the States rising from the interior proceeded from the forming the late Federal Union, known as the burning gun carriages. One or two, more mys- United States of America, nor upon the tonterious than the rest, stated, with ominous large of vessels owned in whole or in part by d the unenviable distinction of opening civil shakings of the head, that the whole of the interior of the fort had been undermined, and excepting the Act of Congress, adopted the 3d gross breach of faith. He has, under counsels that it was perilous to venture within its day of March, 1857, entitled "An Act authorising the deposit of papers of foreign vessels with the Consuls of their respective nations," which said Act is hereby declared to be of no teers were out in full force and under arms, force within the limits of this State. 4th. That Throughout the day, on Wednesday, pre- The Cadet Riflemen and the Palmetto Guard, all vessels built in South Carolina or elsewhere, parations of some unusual sort were going on with a detachment of the City Police, were and owned to the amount of one-third by a about Fort Moultrie, and it was currently redetailed to take charge of the Arsenal, and a citizen or citizens of South Carolina or of any ported that the women and families of the gar- line of patrols was established around the of the slaveholding Commonwealths of North America, and commanded by a citizen thereof and no other, shall be registered as vessels of South Carolina under the authority of the Collector and Naval officer. 5th. That all the J. J. Pettigrew, assembled promptly upon the official acts of the officers aforesaid, in which it is usual and proper to set forth the authority ped in winter uniform, with blankets, knap-sacks and revolvers. The battalion numbered ments issued by them or any of them shall be.

> time, without music, towards the Cooper River. the Treasury of the State of South Carolina, None of them, we believe, excepting the offi- for the use of the said State, subject to the orcers, were aware of their destination. They der of this Convention, or the General Assemviously engaged estensibly for completing the defences of Fort Montrie, were ordered to diately headed for Castle Pinckney, and the tain in their hands all property of the United On Thursday morning it was found that ation of the command was to take possession subject to the disposal of this State, who will

> riages, &c., tarred and barned. Capt. Foster, holding what appeared to be a paper in his December, in the year of our Lord one thous U. S. Engineers, who had been in charge of hand. This was said to have been the Riot sand eight hundred and sixty. D. F. JAMISON, President.

Attest : B. F. ARTHUR, Clerk.

The Secession Convention.

The following are the names of the memthe church bearing a dozen or more of them.— Union, by the Secession of South Carolina, These were instantly planted, and under cover of the rifles of the battalion, the walls were BER OF THE CONVENTION WAS PRE-SENT, AND ED-FOR THE ORDIN-Johnson, W. D. Keitt, L. M.

show, J. B. fre, B. F. Tues 51, 4.711. Landrum, J. G.

Lyles, W. S. McCrady, Edward Melver, Honry McKee, John Brown, A. II. McLeod, A. Magrath, A. G. Manigault, G. Manning, John L Mauldin, B. F. Maxwell, John Mayes, M. P. Mazyek, Alexander Means, John II. Memminger, C. G. Middleton, J. Izard Middleton, Miles, W. P. Moore, Thos. W. Moorman, R. Noble, Edward Nowell, J. L. O'Hear, J. S. Orr, James L. Palmer, J. S. Parker, F.S. Perrin, Thos. C. Pope, J. D.

Porcher, F. J. Presslev, J. G. Quattlebaum, Paul Rainey, Samuel Reed, J. P. Rhett, R. B., sr. Rhodes, George Richardson, F. D. Richardson, J. P. Robinson, D. P. Rowell, W. B. Rutledge, B. H. Scott, E. B. Scabrook, E. M. Seabrook, G. W. sr. Sessions, B. F. Shingler, J. M. Shingler, W. P. Simons, T. Y. Simpson, R. F. Smiley, J. C. Smith, J. J. P. Snowden, P. G. Spain, A. C. Spratt, L. W. Springs, A. B.

Stokes, P. Sims, J.S. Thompson, R. A. Thompson, Thomas Timmons, J. M. Tompkins, James Townsend, John Wagner, T. D. Wannamaker, Jno. Wardlaw, D. L. Wardlaw, F. H. Watts, W. D. Weir, Thomas, sr. Whitner, J. N. Williams, J. D.

Gourdin, R. N.

Hammond, A. J.

Hanckel, T. M.

Harllee, W. W.

Inglis, John A.

Jeffries, James

Wilson, I. D. Wilson, J. II. Wilson, W. B. Withers, T. J. Woods, Richard Young, Heary C.

Reception of the Secession News

Macon, Ga., December 22. night to celebrate your independence. A salute of one hundred guns were fired, and the town was lit up with bonfires. Seven hundred Minute Men and upwards of three thousand citizens paraded. The dwellings were generalv illuminated. The secession feeling is now

universal in this part of Georgia.
Petersburg, VA., December 22. The Lone Star flag was raised here to-day anid the exultant shouts of a tremendous multitude. Creat excitement prevails. Virginia seads greeting to South Carolina. She will