Fifty Children kitled! and Forty-nine inthat ever visited this city, occured yesterday Ward-school house No. 26, in Greenwich avenue, not far from Jefferson Market. We were upon the spot a short time after the accident oc- iron manufactures. curred, but cannot convey to the reader any adequate conception of the excitement and anscene. Fifty children, or upward, were killed, and forty-nine were more or less severely wounded. There were 1,833 children, of both sexes, in the school at the time, of whom about six hundred were in the female department.

The school house is a large, five story, brick huilding, the basement being level with the street, and forming in fact a flagged playground ed that the children can play either in the of cn | sample of the great work. vard, or run for shelter underneath the school house. The four floors above are reached by a winding, or what is technically called a "well staircase, the bottom of the well or terminus of the staircase being upon the flagged floor of he no waste spaces. As a consequence, the the basement, and about ten feet square in ex- bulk of the work will be considerably dimintent. It was by precipitation into this well ished. that so many of the children were killed, many of them by suffocation alone.

male department, who had been for some days can be guessed, three volumes of the dimenindisposed, was seized with fainting-some of sions of the American Archives will contain the the morning papers say with paralysis, but we highly interesting and minute results of the were not so informed, and a call for water was seventh census.— Washington Republic. were not so informed, and a call for water was raised by some of the children near her. The ery for "water" seems to have given rise to the idea that something had caught fire, and this alarm spread so rapidly that before any preventive measures could be taken, the main body of the scholars rushed toward the door, and a Customs, scene of indescribable confusion and horror succeeded. This department was in the third story, its elevation from the flagged floor being about thirty feet.

In the rush some children were forced over the banisters of the stair cases, and talling upon the flags below were mangled and instantly killed. The panic spread also through the other departments of the school, including the male department on the fourth floor, and under the augmented pressure the ballustrades from the foot to a point above the second story gave way or were forced out, and the children as they eagerly rushed forward were instantly precipitated into the well of the stair case, the uppermost smothering or suffocating those who lay beneath. Before the current could be arrested, the well was filled with the bodies of children to the depth of about eight feet.

At this juncture the alarm reached the Ninth Ward station house, the fire bell was rung, and a detachment of police hurried to the scene .-Here a new difficulty presented itself. The afternoon session of the school having commenced, the main outer doors, which open upon the loot of the stairs had been closed. Against these the affrighted children were wedged in masses, and as the doors open inward, it was some time before relief could be given them. We know not why the doors of public buildings are not in all cases made to open outwards. It would often be the means of saving means lives. The police fortunately effected an entrance by a rear door, but for which timely help probably many more of the children would have been suffocated.

Much commendation is due to the teachers one of the assistants in the primary department, finding the children of her department becoming alarmed, placed herself in the doorway, and exerted her utmost strength to arrest them as they endeavored to rush from the room, and although several, times thrown down and trainfinally she was so much injured as to be compelled to relinquish the post. So impetuous was the rush, however, that five of the teachers, Miss Margaretta L. Smith, Miss Cornelia L. Barnes, from the female department, and Miss Ellen D. Traphagen, Miss Louisa McFarland, and Miss Julia Blake, from the primary department, were forced over the bannisters and fell with the children into the well. They were happily not seriously injured. The sterner discipline exercised over the boys' departments prevented them generally from joining in the rush. Only three of the pupils in the upper male department were among the killed. - N. Y. Com. Adr.

THE METHODIST CASE .- The Richmond Examiner comments as follows on the proposition to reunite the two sections of the church

"The Northern majority of the Methodist church, by its tyrannical intermeddling with the domestic slavery of its Southern brothren, compelled them into a division of the connec-The Northern fragment then grabbed every dollar of the common property. About this arose a law suit, which, as the reader knows, has been decided in favor or the South ern church by Judge Nelson.

" We allude to these facts, be cause they have given rise to the strangest symptoms among the Northern Methodists watch can be conceived. The Yankee newspapers are absolutely, and now for the first time, making overtures for a re-union of the church! All their seruples of conscience about slavery have been suddenly cleared up by the decision of Judge Nelson and the logic of three or four hundred thousand dollars which they have got to disgorge. They have just learned that union is greatly to be desired, for it may be that the condition of the country will soon need, in order to keep it together, the best efforts of religious men in all parts of the 'land! So says the New York Journal of Commerce. But nobody heard this note from the Yankee Swan until he had first heard of four hundred thousand dollars to be information, the general effective land force conpaid by the Northern Methodist church to the Southern Methodist. To us, this overture seems surpassingly impudent. What says the Southern Methodists!"

THE SEVENTH CENSUS.

Some idea of the immense amount of duty involved in the preparation of the census may be inferred from the fact that, although about one hundred and thirty-five clerks are employed upon the work, it has been found necessary to employ the greater number of them during | Orleans.

HORRIBLE AND FATAL CALAMITY. - extra hours at night, in order to lay before Congress, at an early period in the session, as jured! - One of the most distressing calamities much as practicable, of the prepared returns, embracing, in addition to the population reafternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at the turns, and the apportionment of members of Congress in the several States, and the returns of interest, statistics of the cotton, woollen and

We further learn that it is the intention of the chief of the Census Bureau to append the guish and desolation of the heart-rending statistics, complete, of Maryland, prefaced with a brief history of the settlement of the State, and that of every county in it, embracing their geographical and agricultural character. All these will be laid before Congress in a printed volume.

If Congress approve of the plan suggested with reference to Maryland, the statistics and istory of every State will be similarly arranged. for the children, the building being so construct- If we understand the matter, it is intended as a

Recently, in looking over the printed vol umes of the sixth census, we notice that the greater part of many of the tables were blank; but under the present arrangement, there will

We presume that no one has yet accurately calculated the number of any particular sized Miss Harrison, one of the teachers of the fe- pages the work will occupy; but from what

> The National Revenue .- The Journal of Commerce publishes the following statement as authentic, of the public revenue for the last fiscal year: \$49,000,000 Public Lands. 2,000,000

> \$51,000,000 Eight millions of the public debt have been extinguished in the same period, by the purchase here of securities to that amount, at market rates.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, the ceipts from customs were \$39,668,686 purpose of building two vessels; receipts from customs were 1,859,894 From Public Lands,

\$41,523,580 The excess of revenue from Customs and Lands, for the year ending the 30th of June last, over the preceding year, is therefore nine

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

and a half millions.

We are gratified to notice that Mr. Tucker. of Spartanburg, contemplates the introduction of a bill to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale. This is a step towards a perfect homestead exemption law-a law which has been adopted in a number of States, and which will doubtless prove a salutary one for the interests of the localities in which it may be adopted.

Let a man's home be inalienable, except by his own free will, and he will have an additional tie so bind him and his children to the soil. Let the industrious farmer know that the roof which covers his family and the few acres that support them are exempt from the consequences of the reverses he may meet, and you give him fresh energy in his daily toil-you give him additional motives to beautify his home, for their presence of mind. Miss McFarland, and improve his farm. Such a law gives no license to idleness, for his small tract of land will not yield without caltivation, and he will tors of President and Vice President of the Unbe unable to maintain bimself or his family without he so cultivates it. Such a law can Read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Pergive no protection to fraud, for it will affect no ry, was made the special order of the day for existing contracts, and all future ones will be Tuesday next, at one o'clock, in committee of pled upon, she still persisted in her efforts, until made with a full knowledge on the part of the the whole. creditor that the home-stead of the farmer affords | In pursuance of notice, Mr. Torre introduchim no security.

> increase the number of land holders, and recent investigations in Europe have demonstrated that such a condition of things in an agricultaral community is the best; that this class of citizens, moderate and small landholders, give strength and vigor to agricultural pursuits, and and ordered to be made, the special order for succeed in bringing about the highest state of improvement of the soil.

But the most beneficial tendency we think of such a measure would be to check the emigration of that class of farmers, for whose protection it is designed. With a house and small farm goarantied to him, the desire to go in search of a new home and fresh Loids will be greatly diminished, and the homestead would be cherished to an extent we know nothing of in tais section. Stability would be given to the increase of our population, and we would begin to approximate in this respect to the legimate ratio of increase. It would tend to keep South Carolinians at home, to improve Carolina, and develop her resources; and without some such policy we must retrograde. We hope that the step proposed will meet with the favorable con- of the whole. sideration of the Legislature.

South Carolinian.

Worth Noting.-The Louisville Courier has the following: "It is a singular fact, that while all the important provision markets of the world are declining daily, great excitement and high prices prevail in the hog market; and it is very evident that hogs are too high, or provisons are too low. And it may be well for all parties to remember that high prices for hogs does not always result in high prices for their product. In the last six days, pork has declined in New York and New Orleans about \$2 per barrel, and bacon sides nave just declined two cents per pound in Cincinnati.

THE VRMY OF FRANCE .- According to official sisted on the 1s of October, of 387,519 men and 84.300 horses. If circumstances present no obstacle, this effective force will be brought within the limits of the budget of 1852, which reduces it to 377,130 men and 83,455 horses.

. .. 17 The California trade has decreased in the ast ten months five hundred and forty-six vessels, At present there are but eleven vessels loading or California at the ports of Boston and New-York, whilst at this time last year there were torry vessels loading at the same ports, besides seven at Baltimore, six at Philadelphia, and one at New-

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, November 26. The Senate met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to djournment.

The Clerk read the journal of the proceed igs of yesterday.

Pursuant to notice, and with leave of Senate,

Mr. Witherspoon introduced. A bill to afford aid in constructing the

King's Mountain Railroad. The bill received the first reading, and was referred to the committee on finance and banks, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. I. D. Wilson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Daslington district, praying for an additional place of election; which was referred to the committee on privileges and

Mr. Mazyck, from the special committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature, to which had been referred a communication from her Britannic Majesty's Consul, for the States of South and North Carolina, relative to the law of this State to prevent free negroes and other persons of color from entering into it, submitted a report, which was ordered for consideration on Monday next, and to be print-

Mr. Taylor submitted the presentment of the Grand Jury of Kershaw district; which was read, and referred to the committee on the ju

Mr. Taylor also presented the return of the commissioners of free schools for Kershaw district, for the year 1851; which was referred to the committee on the college, education and NOVEMBEA 27,

In the House, the Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs Lyles, Preston, SINCLAIR, E. P. JONES and W. F. HUTSON the special committe on the part of the House, to whom should be referred the subject of monuments to Mr. Calhoun and Col. Butler

Mr. Chesnur gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the act incorporating the South Caroli a Steam Naviga-

Mr. Philips, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to alter and amend the constitution, so as to fix the day of general elections on the second Wednesday in October; read first time.

Mr. Poppenners introduced a bill to prevent citizens of those States in which laws had been passed to obstruct the fugitive slave law from using the courts of this State for the collection of debts; read first time, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Torre gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to suspend the election of members from this State until the representa-

NOVEMBER, 28.

Nothing of special importance was transacted in the Senate to-day. The usual number of petitions memorials, and, &c., were presented, and at an early hour the body adjourned.

In the House during the morning hour, petitions memorials, and accounts were presentted, together with returns of free schools, preentmentments of grand juries, &c.,

Mr. Ashmore presented the report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of Sout; Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Pursuant to notice Mr. B. F. Perry introduced a bill to provide for the election of elecited States by the people of South Carolina.

ed a bill to suspend the election of members A strong tendency of such a law will be to of Congress until the representation of the State under the census shall be ascertained,

In pursuance of notice, Mr. Middleton introduced a bill to define the principles on which joint stock Banks shall be incorporated in this State: read the first time, ordered to be printed. the day on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock-

Mr. Chesaut, parsuant to notice, introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the South Carolina Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Middleton gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Northeastern Railway Company Mr. Torre offered a resolution that a com-

mission be appointed, by joint resolutions, for the purpose of inquring into the subject of impr wing the bar at Charleston harbor, and that this committee obtain all the information they can in relation to the matter.

Mr. Hunt introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State to the year 18-70. Made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, in committee

House adjourned to 12 o'clock to morrow

The Senate granted leave to Mr. Barnes to withdraw from its thes the petition of Joseph Fenton, presented at the last session.

On motion of Mr. Evins, the Senate adjourned, at 17 mi outes pa-t 1 o'clock, p. m. tion under the new census should be determined noon.

Mr. SUMMER introduced a bill for the punishment of persons laying obstructions on raiload tracks. The penalties to be \$2,000 fine and two years' imprisonment. The bill also requires railroad tracks to be fenced.

The General Orders were then taken up and the resolutions offered by Mr. DARGAN for the appointment of a special committee to whom should be referred all matters relating to the incorporation of banks was lost-

Mr. Aver gave notice that he would asileave to introduce a bill to the effect that no person should hold office of any kind in the State unless the Lugest portion of his pecuniary interests was within the State, and that all persons holding office contrary to this condition should resign.

Mr. B. F. PERRY gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the election of Presidential electors by the people of the State. He also presented the petitions of citizens of Anderson district, praying that the election of

o teraor be given to the people. Mr. Robertson presented the report of the

A large number of petitions and presentments of grand juries, &c., presented. House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

In the Senate, petitions, memorials, free schools returns and presentments of grand juries were presented by several Senators.

Mr. Adams also, in pursuance of notice, inroduce a bill to renew the charters of certain ing of new banks under certain restrictions and

NOVEMBER 25. In the Senate, a number of petitions, presentments, and reports were offered.

Mr. Adams gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to fix the time for the meeting of the State Conven-

Mr. Buchanan, from the committee on finance and banks, to which was referred a bill to afford aid to the King's Mountain Railroad, reported in favor of the bill with certain amendments.

Mr. DeTreville gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize Courts of Law to receive as evidence the statements of negroes and free persons of rolor in the trial of any abolitionist or citizen of a free soil State for certain offences against the laws of this

Senate adjourned until half past 9 o'clock on Monday.

In the House but little of importance was done. A number of bills were read, and petitions, reports, &c., presented.

Mr. Lyles introduced a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves or free negroes into this State. Read a first time and referred.

Mr. Ayer gave notice that he would introduce a bill fixing the time of the meeting of the State Convention:

Mr. Verdier introduced a bill to sell the services of free persons of color for debt.

Mr. Owens of Barnwell, introduced the following preamble and resolution, which was ornered for consideration on Monday next.

Whereas, The people of South Carolina in the recent election for delegates to the proposed Southern Congress, have by a very large majority decided that it is inexpedient for South Carolina to secode from the Union, or to take any action looking to that end upon our past issues with the Federal Government.

Therefore, be it resolved, That while we do not consider the right of secession to be an open question, and while we are determined to maintain it whenever the people of this State shall demand its exercise, yet we hold that the recent decision of the people should be acquiesced in, without appeal to any other tribunal or attempt to destroy it.

CAMDEN,

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1851. THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market,

The activity in our cotton market noticed on Friday has abated, very little having been offered since that day. Prices have receded, 1-4 to 3-8. Sc. being the highest figure.

1-67 Hon. J. A. Woodward will accept our thanks for a copy of Foster and Whitney's Geo-

Commissioners in Equity.

the Legislature, to fill vacancies in the office of been delivered in the U.S. House of Representa-Commissioner in Equity

Kershaw-W H. R. Workman. York-John L. Miller. Edgefield-Arthur Simkins. Sumter-W. B. F. Haynsworth. Barnwell-Johnson Haygood. Fairfield-W. R. Robertson. Greenville-S. A. Townes. Pickens-M. M. Norton. Charleston-James Tupper.

Columbia--Legislature. etc.

We have little to notice, worthy of particular comment so far, as having taken place in Columbia. The first week of the session of the Legislature is never very interesting-the ordinary routine of business is commonly propered in a sort of matter of course manner, and no one appears particularly interested one way or the other, except such as attend who are candidates, or having claims of a pecuniary nature to be looked after. We believe however, that considerable business has been despatched, through the energy of the Speaker of the House, Mr. Simons, who is said to be quite a business man, and an admirable presiding officer.

Elections for Commissioners in Equity for several Districts have been held. Mr. Wm. H R-Workman was elected for Kershaw, in place of Wm. M. Shannon, Esq., who declined a re-election. Mr. Shannon has filled this responsible position for some years, and to the entire satisfaction of all w .o have had any business in this department of the law. Mr. Workman will, we have no doubt, discharge all the duties of the office in a manner that will give universal satisfac-

But little has occurred thus far, to develope the political state of things in the Legislature. It is a fair presumption however, that a few caucus them, and that a co operation among them for meetings will show us sights, and we may reasonably expect that in the discussions which are likely to occur during this and the following weeks, a war of words (nothing more,) will break out. Should this prove the case, we have a sort of desire to hear what will be said. We think the whole English language has already been exhausted in portraying our Federal wrongs, and providing ways and means for redressing them. (On

The Merchants of Columbia complain of the falling off of trade, which is mainly to be attribu-'ed to the Railroad accommodations, which the people now-a-days enjoy, by which, if a pound of satisfaction should they now unite in pursuing

examining committee on the Branch of the pepper is particularly needed, it may be obtained Bank of the State of South Carolina at Co- a little cheaper in Charleston! Improvements lumbia. The report spoke very favorably of have been made quite extensively in Columbia, the management of the Branch. the country. It is a beautiful place, to say the least of it, and one so disposed, may pass the time away quite pleasantly.

Among many other improvements in this town we observe Mr. J. T. Zealy, the unrivalled Daguerreotypist has recently fitted up an elegant sky-light gallery, where he takes splendid picprivate banks, and to provide for the charter- tures, which, for elegance and finish cannot be surpassed, we are confident, by any operator in the Union. Mr. Z., who is an enterprising and worthy gentleman, deserves much credit for his zeal and energy in this department of science, and we are happy to say he is reaping a golden

On Thursday last the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of South Carolina, assembled in Columbia, Judge O'Neall the Grand Worthy Patriarch presiding. It may be interesting to our Temperance brethren to state, that the meeting was well attended, and that our worthy neighbor fellow-citizen, and brother in he fraternity of L. P. F., A. M. Kennedy, esq., was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch, for the ensuing year. Mr. Z. J. DeHay was elected Grand Scribe without opposition; he has discharged his duties for the past year with great fidelity and to the satisfar, tion of the Sons. We have said but little herete fore, since our connection with the press, relativ to Temperance. We know there is little atter tion paid to such things by many people in this our day. Lest our silence may be misconstrued, we are still the unflinching advocate of that cause which seeks to elevate man, and to place him where it was intended he should stand-above the selfishness of depraved human nature-high on the ground of morals in his social, religious and political character. We have yet to see or learn that there is any good or reasonable grounds why this cause should not prosper, before we can be induced to sever our connection with it. We earnestly wish it great success.

The Hotels in Columbia are large and commodious, and in ordinary times quite adequate for all purposes of accommodation. If, however, a gentleman visits Columbia this week with the expectation of having things all his own way, he will be disappointed-it is a matter of great favor to get accommodations at all, in some of the houses; there is a super-abundance for the wants of the inner man, but in some other respects it is

At the American Hotel we have been kindly entertained by Mr. Janney, than whom there cannot be, nor is there need to be, a more gentlemanly and obliging host. He is assisted by Mr. Har. ris, who does his part well in adding to the convenience and comfort of their visitors. We earnestly recommend those of our friends visiting 'olumbia to give them a call.

This being commencement week with the College a great many attractions may be found in Columbia, and no doubt as is usually the case, the City will be filled with strangers and visitors.

The President's Message.

The Charleston Courier of Saturday, says: "On Thursday last we stated that the President's Message would be transmitted to the different Postmasters throughout the Union, we have since derived from an authentic source in Washington, the information that the mes-age has been already mailed to the different Postmasters to be handed out to the different newspaper offices on intelli-The following gentlemen have been elected by gence being received by Telegraph that it has

> Co-operation Platform. The following r. solutions were adopted as the

Piatform of the Co-operation party, at a meeting held in Columbia on Thursday last. We copy from the Charleston Courier of yesterday.

At a meeting of the Co-operation party, held at Columbia, on the evening of the 27th inst., the Hon. Langdon Cheves, Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Chancellor Johnson, Col. Jas Chesnut, Jr., Col. T. N. Dawkins, A. P. Aldrich and the Hon. John Townsend, who at a previous meeting, had been appointed a Committee to report matters for the action of the meeting, submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted:

The Committee of seven beg leave to Report, That in the present aspect of affairs, they deem it inexpedient to do more than to indicate by a few simple resolutions, the Platform upon which, according to their judgment, the people of South Carolina have placed themselves by the recent election.

Resolved, That we regard the State as having decided, that whilst the right of seceding is fundamental and indisputable, the exercise of it by a single State, without well-grounded assurance of the concurrence and support of other States, is not the appropriate remedy for existing grievances nor the sufficient safeguard against those which menace us in the future, and that any attempt either directly or indirectly to accomplish this purpose would be in contravention of the clear declaration of the public will.

Resolved, That we regard the State as having decided that concert of action among the slaveholding States, or a sufficient number of thera, to make their action effectual, is as essential to remedy existing evils, and to protect themselves against those which impend over these purposes ought to be earnestly sought after and promoted.

Resolved, That the State maintains a deep and indignant sense of the grievances and dan gers which of press and assail her, and perse veres in her determination to remove and aver them, so soon as the co-operation of other slave nolding Stares shall give to her action efficiency and render her security permanent.

Resolved, That we regard these declarations of the public will as having taken away the causes which separated those who advocated separate secession from those who advocated co-operation, and that we shall feel sincere