Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME IX. Edgefield Court House, S. C., August 7, 1844. NO. 28.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
State Temperance Convention,

At their Meetings held at Edgefield C. H., on the 31st of July and 1st of August, 1844.

EDGEFIELD C. H., Wednesday July 31, 1844.

Pursuant to a call of the President of the STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, Delegates from various districts and parishes throughout the State, assembled at the Baptist Church to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

After Prayer by the Rev. W B. JOHNSON, the President appointed JOHN S. JAMES, and HENRY A. MEETZE, Secretaries, and called upon the different Delegates present to report themselves, which was done by Districts, as follows:

Greenville District

Jesse K. Stone, Clear Spring W. Society.
Stephen Yerger, Bethel T A. Society.

Laurens District.

H. W. Garlington, John S. James, Laurens District T. Society.
P. Farrow, Dr. John W. Simpson, Laurensville T. A Society.
A. C. Garlington, J. D. Wright, Laurensville W. T. Society.
W. W. Hitch, D. H. Sheldon, Bethany T. A. Society.
Genl. A. C. Jones, John Smith, King's Chapel W. Soceity.
George Anderson, Robert Wilson, T. S. Boyd, Smyrna T. A. Society.
G. W. Sullivan, Friendship T. A. Society.
G. W. Sullivan, Union T. A. Society.
Thomas J. Wright, Dearbon Creek W. Society.
M. H. Murph, Harmony W. Society.
John Finley, William A. Deale, Long Lick W. Society.
A. C. Fuller, Wm. H. Houldritch, Beaver Dam Young Men's T. Society.
Richard Golding, Liberty Springs T. A. Society.
William C. Simpson, Huntsville T. A. Society.
Thomas Neal, Hopewell T. A. Society,

Richland District

S. R. Black, John Bryce I. C. Morgan, E. H. Britton, Joseph Ellison, James T. Crane, W. T. A. Society, of Columbia.
John H. Kinsler, Julius A. Turnipseed, Cedar Creek W, T. A. Society.
G. W. Landrum, J. H. Wideman, South Carolina College T. A. Society.

Charleston District.

Dr. M. T. Mendenhall, T. A. Society, Charleston.
Ransom J. Edwards, James A. Byrd, St. Johns T. A. Society.

Abbeville District

Rev. D. McNiel Turner, J. McIlwaine, Washington Society.
Thomas W. Williams, Abbeville District Society.
A. Houston, A. Kennedy, Union District Society of Abbeville.
Samuel A. Wilson, Lebanon and Sharon T A. Society.
W. B. Black, Rocky Mount W. Society.
W. W. Patton, D. F. Hadden, Due West Corner T. A. Society.
L. D. Merriman, Cokesburry W. Society.
Dr. S. V. Cain, Cambridge W. Society.
John C. Malden, Robert M. Davis, Lowndsville T. A. Society.

Georgetown District.

T. L. Shaw, District T. Society of Georgetown.

Marion District.

J. M. Sessions. Marion T. A. Society.

Barnwell District.

B, H. Brown, Union Association of Barnwell.
D. G. Peeples, W. S. Murphy, District T. Society.
L. M. Ayer, Barnwell T. A. Society.
Dr. M. T. Mendenhall. W. T. S. of Aiken.

Edgefield District.

Rev. W. B. Johnson. Dr. H. Burt, N. L. Griffin, Mechanics' W. Society of Edgefield.
A. P. Norris, Ridge T. A. Society.
H. Neal, Wm. Humphreys. Gasaway T. A. Society.
Rev. A. G. Brewer, Rev. J. M. Chiles, Gilgal T. A. Society.
Martin Holmes, D. D. Branson, Cold Spring T. Society.
William Waldram. H. B. Elder, Antioch T. A. Society.
Rev. Z. Watkins, T. Coleman, Little Saluda T. A. Society.
Samuel Clarke, J. M. Miller, Beach Island W. Society.
E. Holland, R. W. Adams, Little Stephens Creek T A. Society.
Thomas Nichols, Dr. John Holland, New Salem W. Society.
Mathew Gray, W. Society of Hamburg.
Robert Bryan, Good Hope T. Society.
John Curry, Abijah M Cartledge, Big Stephens' Creek, T. A, Society.

Spartanburg District.

J. M. Woodruff, Ridgefield W. Society.

Union District.

Rev. A. McCorquodale, J. W. Keller, Cane Creek T. A. Society.

Newberry District.

Paul Johnston. Thomas H. Pope, Young Men's T. A Society.
G. F. Epps, John T. Duncan, Mullohon T. A. Society.
[illegible] A Berly, William Riser. Union T. A. Society.
Henry Mitts, Jr New Hope T. A. Society.
Hon. J. B. O'Neal, J. J. Harrington, Mead Spring T. A. Society.
John Gaskins, Roads W. Society.
Henry Summer. District T. Society.

Lexington District.

Henry A. Meetze. W. Society.
E. A. Wingard, District T. A. Society.
John Courtney, L. D. Johnson, Rocky Spring T. A. Society.

Orangeburg District.

A. M. Prothro, Tabernacle T. A. Society.
J. L. Vogt, Providence T. Society.

Fairfield District

Rev. John Culpepper, Furman Institution T. A. Society.

Lancaster District.

Wallace Waters, Tank Anti-Gambling and T. A. Society.

Kershaw District.

William McWillie, John C. West, W. Society of Camden.
W. L. Hagood, Sandy Run T. A. Society.
J. A. M. Lanier, J B. Tillman, Beaver Creek, and Flat Rock T. A. Society.

The Convention being thus organized, it proceeded to the stand, prepared for its accommodation: was called to order, and addressed by the President at length, in his eloquent and impressive manner, bringing to the view of the Convention various subjects for its consideration.

The President declared the Convention ready to proceed to business, when on motion of Mr. Clark, a committee of three was appointed by the President to select speakers to address the people during the sitting of the Convention--whereupon the President appointed Mr. Clark, Mr. Brown, and Mr. West. On motion, Col. N. L. Griffin was added to the committee.

On motion of Col. McWillie, a committee consisting of one member from each District, was appointed to prepare business for the Convention. The committee consisting of Col. W. McWillie J. Culpepper, Dr. W. B. Johnson, Dr M. T. Mendenhall, L. M. Ayer, J.M, Woodruff, Rev. A. McConquordale, Thos. H. Pope, A. M. Prothro, Wallace Waters. Jesse K. Stone, P. Farrow, J. Bryce, G W Landrum, Rev D. McNeill Turner. T. L Shaw, J. M. Sessions. and E. A. Wingard And on motion of Col. McWillie, the President of the Convention was added to the committee. and made chairman of the same.

The committee appointed to select speakers to address the people, report that Col. McWillie would address them at the stand at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Rev Mr. Turner at early candle light,

On motion of Col. N. L. Griffin, the Convention receded from business, till 3 o'clock, P M.

The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock when it with a large audience, was addressed by Col. McWillie, according to previous appointment, at the conclusion of whose remarks, the pledge was handed round and several signatures obtained.

The Rev. Alexander McCaine then addressed the Convention in a brief, but very feeling manner, giving his reasons for not having heretofore signed the pledge, signed it And upon a suggestion of the President, was invited to enroll himself as a delegate from the Mechanics Washingtonian Society of Edgefield District.

On motion of the Rev. J. Culpepper,

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to collect all important statistics of the Temperance Societies of the State; as also such important facts in the history of these societies as may be deemed necessaty to enlighten the public mind, and report to the Society at its annual meeting in Columbia—which being unanimously adopted. the President appointed the following as the committee: Rev. J. J. DuBose. Dr. Simpson, Mr. West, N. N. L. Griffin, Dr. Mendenhall.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Johnson,

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns it stands adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

The Convention, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Moore, adjourned.

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL, *President.*
JOHN S. JAMES, HENRY A. MEETZE, } *Secretaries.*

Thursday Morning, Aug. 1, 1844.

The Convention met this morning at 9 o'clock, according to previous adjournment. After prayer by the Rev. A. McCaine, the proceedings of the meeting of yesterday were read by the Secretaries and adopted. The President then called upon Delegates, if there were any present, whose names had not been enrolled, to come forward and make it known to the Secretaries. The Rev. J. J. DuBose presented himself, and was enrolled as a Delegate from the Darlington District Temperance Society.

The President then called upon the Rev. Mr. Culpepper, to favor the Convention with a Temperance Song; Mr. Culpepper complied with the request, by singing one which he had composed, in quite a spirited manner, to the air of "Hail to the Chief."

On motion of Dr. Cain, *resolved*, That the thanks of the Convention be returned to the Rev. Mr. Culpepper for his admirable Song.

On motion of Mr. West, *resolved*, That the Rev. Mr. Culpepper furnish a copy of his Song to the Secretaries of the Convention, to be by them spread at length upon the Minutes of the Convention.

SONG.

O, say, dost thou see, here at Edgefield display'd,
What so proudly we hail'd late at Spartenburg flowing;
And, say dost thou see, for the battle array'd,
The Temperance army to victory going;
Then stand to your post, in the cold-water host,
And soon will you silence the enemy's boast;
And the Temperance Banner in triumph shall wave,
"O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

No carnage is known in a warfare like this,
Your course is not mark'd by a sad desolation—
You bring the disconsolate, comfort and bliss—
You work for the lost, a complete reformation;
Wherever success your efforts doth bless,
You seek for the mourners and ease their distress;
And the &c.

Then, cheer up, and bravely advance to the field,
Nor cease till the battle shall fairly be ended—
Till wounds made by Alcohol all shall be heal'd,
And the cause of humanity fully defended;
Your Banner so fair, let it whirl high in air,
And the brave sons of freedom shall rally there,
And the &c.

Dr. Mendenhall, from the Committee to prepare business for the consideration of the Convention, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the different Societies in the State be recommended to purchase and distribute Temperance Tracts and publications, as they may have means and opportunity.

Resolved. That the different Societies be advised to hold frequent meetings, and call out their own members as Speakers.

Resolved. That the Executive Committee be requested to invite Mr. John Hawkins to visit South Carolina, and travel as a Temperance Lecturer, and such other persons, as they may think advisable.

Resolved, That the Societies in this State, be requested to purchase the Temperance Song Book, and organize choirs to sing, and thus interest the people by music.

Col. McWillie from the same Committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Reports and Resolutions adopted by the Conventions at Greenville and Spartanburg, have embodied our views, as to any effort, on our part as a body, to obtain Legislative action on the subject of Temperance—still while we disclaim any action on this subject as a body, every member as an individual has the right to pursue such course as he, as a citizen may think best; and it is hoped that the Legislature will act on this subject, as it does on all others, having relation to the best interests of the State.

On motion of Col. N. L. Griffin, *resolved*, That this Convention rejoices in the establishment of the College Temperance Society, and commend it to the fostering care of those entrusted by public authority with the government of that institution.

On motion of Mr. Brewer, *resolved*, That the President of each Temperance Society throughout the State, are requested to furnish. *(post paid.)* a brief account of the rise and progress of his Society, and the causes of advancement or hindrance of the same, to the Chairman of the Standing Committee of 5, Darlington C. H., as soon as practicable, after the rise of this Convention.

The Committee appointed to select Speakers to address the people during the sitting of the Convention, reported through their Chairman, that the Rev J. J. DuBose would fellow Mr. Garlington this afternoon, and that Mr. Turner would address them to night.

The Convention then receded from business till 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled at three o'clock, P. M

The Rev. Mr. Culpepper, at the request of the President, sang some spirited Temperance Songs.

Mr. Garlington, and Mr. DuBose, according to previous appointment, then addressed the assemblage, after which the pledge of the Washington Mechanics Society of Edgefield was signed by several.

The President again called upon Delegates, if there were any present, who had not enrolled themselves, to come forward and do so.

Dr. John A. Johnson enrolled himself as a Delegate from the W. T. A. Society of Beaufort.

The Rev. D. McNeil Turner, from the Committee to report business for the Convention, reported an Address to the citizens of South Carolina, bringing to their notice various and important facts. The discussion upon this report having been lengthened to a late hour, it was agreed to adjourn to half past seven o'clock this evening.

At half past seven o'clock the Convention again re-assembled, and according to previous appointment the Rev. D. McNeil Turner addressed the assembled audience upon the subject of Temperance.

After Mr. Turner's Address, the Convention, again proceeded to business. The Address to the People of South Carolina, as reported by Mr. Turner, being in order, it was taken up, read and adopted,

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: Among other important measures for promoting the cause of Temperance in S. Carolina, adopted by the Committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention, in Session at Edgefield C. House, (a Committee, representing twenty Districts of the State) it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the Citizens of this State, calling their attention to the laws which have been enacted, in reference to the traffic in spiritous liquors, and to the fact, that these laws are openly violated, to the great detriment of the good people of South Carolina.

In conformity with this resolution, we respectfully ask your attention to the following considerations:

It might seem, from the language of this resolution, that, as members of Temperance Societies, we are disposed to abandon the ground, which we have hitherto occupied. Let us not be misunderstood.

At the Greenville Convention, we resolved, "That we disclaimed, utterly, all Sectarian or Political combinations, and all dependence upon, or intention to seek Legislative aid, in the reformation in which we are engaged."

At the same time, our language was, "we do not deny that it is the right and duty of the Legislature to restrain the practices of the vicious, when their vices are injurious to society, destructive of its peace and subversive of its morals." We say so now. We would not, by any action as Temperance Societies, induce the enactment of laws, which would not be exponents of the popular will; nor would we hinder the representatives of the people, in giving expression to the will of the people in such enactments, as may be for the good of the people. Yet we believe, that in perfect consistency with these views, we can call your attention to the subject of the above resolution.

All the great social, moral, and political revolutions which have been witnessed in this land of free institutions, have been effected by appeals to the understanding and the feelings of the people. Nor has the privilege ever been denied to any body of citizens peaceably to meet and respectfully to address their fellow citizens, with reference to any existing abuses, either in legislation or morals. Does the General Government, in the estimation of any of our citizens, transcend the limits assigned to its action by the Constitution of the United States, who denies to such citizens the right to complain? Is the holy Sabbath day openly and shamelessly violated, in contravention of human and divine laws, who denies to those, who reverence this sacred institution, the right to appeal to all clases of society, that the existing abuse may be speedily and effectually removed? In either of the cases supposed, who is there, that regards the originating of such movements, either as stepping beyond their own bounds, or as infringing upon the rights of others?

Moral suasion is the great resolutionizer in a land of liberty; and whether it be exerted by one man, or by numbers of men, cemented by a common bond, it is equally unexceptionable. And if it be right in us, as members of "free trade associations" to complain of grievances, under the General Government, can it be wrong in us, as members of Temperance Societies, to complain of grievances under the State Government? The very instrumentality, which we would employ for the accomplishment of our wishes in the former case, we design to use in the latter, which is nothing more nor less than moral suasion.

We will respectfully, yet earnestly press upon the attention of our fellow citizens other considerations, which have great weight in our mind, and which strengthen our desire to witness a complete revolution in public sentiment, as regards the subject before us. When we shall have done that, we will leave our fellow citizens to *act for themselves*.

The evils resulting from establishments, where "wine is sold and drinkers entertained" are so palpable, that legislation was had upon this subject, as far back as the reign of the 6th Edward, when "keepers of ale houses and tippling houses were prohibited from carrying on their business, unless permitted by the Sessions, or by two Justices, who are required to take recognizance against gaming and for good order." Notwithstanding this statute, however, the privilege of keeping "tippling houses" was so greatly abused, that additional legislation was deemed necessary, as we learn from the statue of the first James, where it is declared, "that the ancient, true and principal use of inns, ale-houses and victualling houses, was for the receipt, relief and lodging of wayfaring people, travelling from place to place," and not "meant for harboring lewd and idle persons" to "spend and consume their money and time in a lewd and idle manner." And if we refer to the history of legislation in this country, we shall find that, as far back as 1694, it is declared, that the "unlimited number of taverns, tapp houses and punch houses, and the want of sobriety, honesty and discretion, in the owners and masters of such houses, have and will encourage all such vices as usually are the productions of drunkenness." When the bond, which united the colonies to the mother country had been severed, the people of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, as early as 1784, gave their attention to this subject, and passed salutary laws, in reference to it. From that period, to the present time, legislative action has been had upon this subject; and so late as 1835, an act was passed, which was designed to protect the good people of South Carolina, from the abuses of "licensed retail shops." These are important facts; and we feel constrained to call the attention of our fellow citizens to them. A little reflection will satisfactorily show, first, that, if it be wrong to legislate upon the subject of retailing spirituous liquors, this wrong has been perpetrated not by Temperance Societies, but by the sovereign people upon themselves.

It appears also, from these historical facts, that if, as the friends of temperance, we should seek to promote it by legislative action, we would do no more, than follow the example of our ancestors.

But while we disavow any such intention on our part, as Temperance Societies, it is manifest, in the third place, that our object is one, with that of the laws of S. Carolina, to wit, to "repress the odious and loathsome sin of drunkenness."

And lastly, not to multiply inferences, it is too plain, to be concealed, that every blow struck at Temperance Societies, because of their efforts to mitigate the evils resulting from the dram shops of the land, reaches the laws of the State, the very vitals of society. We beseech our fellow citizens to ponder this, well. There are, however, considerations, of another character, suggested by these facts.

The laws of the land are exponents of the popular will, and that will is to be carried out in the administration of the laws, which itself has enacted. Otherwise, legislators are actors in a most laughable farce.

Now, as every good citizens desires the enactment of wholesome laws, he must, for the same reasons, feel a personal interest, in their being faithfully executed: the well being of society, depending not on the existence, merely, of salutary enactments, but, also and chiefly, on the careful administration of justice. Suffer us then to ask, respectfully, fellow-citizens, if you should not enquire, each for himself, what provision has been made by law, to protect society, from being overwhelmed by the flood of evils, which social drinking pours upon the land. A little research will satisfy you, that you are not houseless and defenceless. The State has thrown her protecting arm around you. Her Ægis is over your head.

In the first place, she has prohibited indiscriminate retailing, by requiring all persons who desire to sell intoxicating drinks, in quantities less than three gallons, to apply for a license to certain official persons. In the second place, persons taking out a license to retail are required to give bond and security, that they will abide by the law and keep an orderly house, &c. On these two points, it may be unnecessary to cite the Acts. We solicit your attention to a third provision, which the State has made for your security.—You are not only protected from indiscriminate retailing, and from licensed retailing by improper persons, but you have the privilege of dispensing with such establishments altogether. By the Act of 1799, the Commissioners of Roads were empowered to determine all applications for license to retail, and the same is reiterated in the Act of 1805; but as this privilege originally belonged to the County Court, and was merely transferred from it to the Board of Commissioners, we must refer to the act of 1785, in order that we may know, what power the Commissioners of Roads possess. "The County Court Act of 1785 gave to the Justices of the County Court the power to hear, in open Court, all applications for license to keep taverns, or public houses, within their respective Counties, and to *reject* such application, or grant such license, for one year, *as to them shall seem meet*." You will perceive, then, that you are not compelled, against your will, to endure all the evils, which unquestionably flow from licensed dram shops A discretionary power has been vested in the Commissioners of Roads, to "reject or grant," "*as to them shall seem meet*."

But the Commissioners are not always prepared to exercise this discretion. As faithful public servants, they aim at carrying out the will of the people, and will undoubtedly obey their voice. We know that they *have* done it. We believe that they *will* do it. We do not know, that they have, in any instance, been petitioned to grant licenses: we do know, that they have been petitioned to refuse licenses and they have yielded to the popular will.

At Anderson C. H., the Town Council having been applied to for licenses, and not wishing to act in opposition to the community, called a meeting of the citizens, and submitted the question to their decision. With great unanimity, (only one dissenting voice,) this meeting, composed of men of all parties, decided against granting licenses.

At Abbeville C. H., the Town Council desired to know the wishes of the people that they might act accordingly, a petition against licensing was prepared, and was signed by a great majority of the citizens; by those who opposed the temperance societies, as well as by those who belonged to them. License was refused.

The same can be said of several other villages. We shall cite a single case more. The Commissioners of Roads, in Chester District, are hostile to Temperance Societies; yet, on more than one occasion, when petitioned by neighborhoods, they refused to grant licenses to individuals to retail in those neighborhoods. Be it known, too, that the authors and signers of these petitions hold themselves in avowed hostility to Temperance Societies.

Here we see the operation of the simple, but beautiful feature in our republican system, to-wit: that the majority shall rule. And it is a remarkable fact, that, in the case under consideration, the opponents of Temperance Societies are more anxious to apply it, than the members of those Societies. In the District of Abbeville, it was said, a few days since, by an influential gentleman, who has been long engaged in manufacturing ardent spirits, and who cannot tolerate Temperance Societies, "I am in favor of putting this question of license or no license to the people, and for one, will vote, No License!"

Now, fellow-citizens, we will not presume to dictate to any of you, or to advise what course you should pursue. It is enough, that we respectfully ask your attention to the ample provision, which the State has made for your safety, and show you how some have employed it in the exercise of their sovereign and unalienable rights. And we have cited cases, in which the proficient actors were opposed to Temperance Societies, lest you should infer, from aught that we have said, or may say, that we have any intention to interfere with your right or privileges, in any way whatsoever.

We have not yet mentioned all the protection which the State has afforded to her citizens.

Among other things it is provided, that *none* but *tavern keepers*, or those who are prepared to furnish their guests with meat, lodging and provender, as well as drinkables, shall have license to retail less than a quart. The law runs thus: "All licensed retailers who do not keep, also, tavern and entertainment for travellers shall pay $15 for their license, and *shall not retail less than one quart*." By the Act of 1835, "the price of a license to retail spirituous liquors is fixed at $50." We have already said, that our security depended upon the due observance of the laws of the land. Can it be amiss in us, to invite your attention respectfully, to the consideration of the above legal provisions, with special regard to the manner in which it is enforced.

Individuals have repeatedly given bond and security to keep an orderly house, and to abide by the law, which prohibit retailing less than one quart. How has the promise been kept? We leave you to find an answer for yourselves. Have we not reason to fear, however, that the law has been trampled upon, in numberless cases? Have the offenders been mulct as the law demands? We leave you to find an answer for yourselves. Have we not reason to fear, however, that the perfect impunity with which many have set the State of South Carolina at defiance, has emboldened others; and that we are indebted to this cause, for much of the existing evil which we have so much reason to deplore.

Fellow-citizens, we cannot apply a remedy for these disorders. If they exist the antidote is in your own hands; and you do not need that we should tell you, that your interests as individuals, and the well-being of society depend upon the due observance of the laws of the State.

We can say this, however. You will tell us that you do not object to moral suasion: that, so far as the cause of Temperance can be advanced in this way, you will interpose no objection; but that you will not submit to any usurpation of the people's rights, on the part of Temperance Societies. Fellow-citizens, we have committed no usurpation. We intend none. But we solemnly declare to you, that one of the greatest obstacles in our way, is the open violation of the laws of the land; laws, which have been enacted by the people in the exercise of their sovereignty, to protect themselves from the desolating scourge of drunkenness. And we earnestly and most respectfully entreat you to give this subject a candid consideration, and let each enquire for himself what he can do for the good of his country.

South Carolina is endeared to our hearts by a thousand tender associations. Her glory is our honor—her prosperity our joy. We look upon her as a bright star in the constellation of the Union. But the heavy cloud of intemperance sweeps across our sky and bedimns her lustre. Rise in your majesty as freemen, and let the brightness beaming in sparkling radiance from the brow of the people, morally and politically free, bid that darkness fly, that the star of South Carolina may shine in peerless beauty, the admiration of the world.

D. McNEILL TURNER, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Beaufort,

Resolved, That whenever a Society shall fail to procure a Delegate to any future Convention, it be requested of the President of such Society, to forward, *post paid*, to the place of meeting, a statement of the condition, numbers, &c. of the Society, over which he presides.

On motion of Mr. Wright,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Mechanics Washingtonian Society of Edgefield, for their kindness in preparing a stand and seats for the use of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Simpson,

Resolsrd, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the citizens of Edgefield village, for their kindness and hospitality, extended to the delegates to this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Brewer,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Temperance Advocate, and printed in pamphlet form.

On motion of Mr. DuBose,

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to superintend the printing the proceedings of the Convention.

The President appointed the following as that committee: Henry A. Meetze, J. Bryce, J. Ellison, and S. R. Black.

On motion of Mr. John Smith,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Secretaries, for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Culpepper,

Resolved, That the Rev. D. McNeill Turner, be requested to furnish a copy of his address delivered to-night, for publication in the Temperance Advocate.

On motion of Mr. Brewer,

Resolved. That the proceedings of the Convention, when printed, be distributed by I. C. Morgan, assisted by the committee to superintend the printing of the same.

The business of the Convention being finished, the President left the chair.

Col. McWillie was called to the chair, and the following resolution, offered by Dr. H. Burt, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the President, the Hon. John Belton O'Neal, for the very able and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention.

After the adoption of the above resolution, the President in his usual feeling and happy manner, addressed the Convention—returning to the Delegates his thanks for their kind attention during the Convention; expressing his wish that our common cause might be onward and onward, and pledging his services, now and ever, for the promotion of the happiness of his fellow beings.

The Convention then adjourned in perfect harmony, with prayer by the Rev'd. Z. Watkins.

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL, *Pres:*
JOHN S. JAMES, HENRY A. MEETZE, } *Secretaries.*