

Communications.

For the Advertiser.

In Reply to "A Graduate"

Mr. Editor.—The article in your paper of the 7th inst. signed "A Graduate," referring to some of the proceedings of the late Temperance Convention, was brought to my notice only a day or two since, while I was travelling in the up-country. Fearing that the manner in which the subject treated in that article, is misrepresented, may prove prejudicial to the temperance cause, I will take the trouble, while here, briefly to set forth that matter in its proper light.

I am represented by "A Graduate" as contending that "the Faculty were solely responsible" for all the dissipation of College. I had no idea of being understood as making any such ridiculous charge. I designed to say only what I here repeat—that I regard them as responsible for much, very much of it. In what way—hereafter.

One sentence of that article is so framed that it appears to make me hold out the idea that I left the Carolina College from disgust at the amount of intemperance prevalent among its members. Not desiring to induce any such impression, I will state now, that I was compelled to leave in consequence of having transgressed the College laws.

I do not think, either, anything I said could fairly be construed into the remark "that I found an amount of drunkenness in College which was unparalleled." I intended simply to institute a comparison between this and other Colleges. I stated that I had heard it said, and from my own experience at two other Colleges, (the University of Virginia, and Harvard, Massachusetts,) believed, that ours was the most dissipated College in the Union. Here, let me remark, that this assertion was made with no unkind feelings towards our College. No, quite the contrary. I believed it true, and made it with the hope of doing something for its future correction. I made it, believing it to be a truth, which it was recent to the best interests of the College itself to conceal.

But I have said that I thought the Faculty were responsible for much, very much of the intemperance in College. And now, "Gloucester to the onslaught!" Are the Faculty simply entrusted with the intellectual culture of the youths who are placed under their supervision? Is it not, on the contrary, expected by the parents of those youths, and the whole community, that at least equal regard will be paid to their moral instruction? Surely. Then I ask if the Faculty are not responsible, just in proportion as that part of their duty is neglected, for the ill consequences which follow?

And now, according to my notions of efficacious moral instruction, such lessons are rarely taught in Colleges. Is it the habit of Professors to counsel in private, to advise in a sincere and friendly manner with students, pointing out, and instructing them in the dangers of intemperance and other immoralities, of which youth are so sadly, sadly ignorant? I never had one to do it for me. And it is certainly never regarded by them as a part of their professional duty. Nor can I be singular in this notion, for it is notorious that Dr. Cooper, with all his acknowledged learning and talent, was displaced from the College because it was supposed that under him, erroneous principles of morality were instilled into the students' minds. There is no difference in the effect, between actually inculcating improper principles, and abandoning the ardent and inquiring mind of youth to run after its own follies. But you will say that lectures are pronounced day after day, on the science of morals and the truths of Christianity. Bah! All this is idle and deceptive, unless it be brought home to the heart as well as the mind of the student, by the Professor's acting towards him the part of a true friend and guardian. If he is incapable, or unwilling to do this, I unhesitatingly pronounce him unfit to occupy his station. The College laws, however, against intemperance, and the rigor with which they have been enforced, are adduced as evidences of the care which the Faculty take of the morals of the students! Exactly! And all we ask, is just a little less law, to be replaced with more moral suasion, more friendly advice and encouragement. I repeat, therefore, that the Faculty are responsible for much of the dissipation of College, because they neglect, or refuse to use the only means by which it can be prevented.

The Temperance Convention feeling a deep interest in the College Temperance Society, recommend it to the fostering care of the Faculty. Where is the harm—where the wrong?

The resolutions I offered before the Convention, in substance, differed from that submitted by Mr. Griffin only in this—that he included the Trustees with the Faculty, and I feel sure that the most sensitive of the Professors can find nothing in that to wound his feelings.

The Convention were only responsible for the resolution they passed, and I hope nothing that an individual member may have said then, or may say now, will be suffered to operate against the Convention. I am solely responsible for any thing I say.

In haste, LEWIS M. AYER, Jr. Edgefield, Aug. 23, 1844.

For the Advertiser.

Barbecue at Hill's Spring, Edgefield District.
On the 9th inst., the citizens of this and the adjoining District, (Newberry,) to the number of seven or eight hundred, assembled at Hill's Spring, near the Saluda river, to partake of a Barbecue that had been furnished by the people of the neighborhood.

We must confess, taking all things into consideration, that it was the best and most agreeable barbecue we have ever had the pleasure of attending. The day was clear, and not excessively hot; and the grove at which we assembled, was shady, and for our purpose, was the most suitable in every respect, that could have been selected. The water also, was abundant and pure.

The ladies and gentlemen, to the number above mentioned, assembled at an early hour; and the gentlemen observed the strictest order and decorum.

At ten o'clock, the order of the day was read by Joseph Griffith, Esq. After which, F. W. Hardward, Esq., one of the orators of the day, was invited to the stand, from which he addressed the assembly, in a speech, which was

both highly interesting and eloquent. He discussed some of the most prominent political questions of the day, with great clearness and force; and fully convinced those who heard him, that he was not only a true Democrat, but a very able one. After Mr. Wardlaw had concluded his remarks, Messrs. Banskett, Brooks, Yancey, and Gray, were severally called upon to address the people, which they did in a very impressive manner, forcibly evincing to their hearers, their patriotic zeal for the support of Democratic principles, for the defence of Southern rights, and for the vindication of the honor of our State.

The intervals between the several speeches were filled up with delightful music. At the conclusion of Mr. Gray's speech, which was the last, the President of the day requested the ladies to follow the band of music to one of the most handsomely furnished tables we have ever seen at any place. After the ladies had been fully served, the gentlemen were then formed in order by Major Clerly and Adjutant Graham, and they also marched to the table at the sound of music.

After the dinner was over, and the ladies and gentlemen had re-assembled around the table, the President and Vice President read, to an attentive audience, the regular and volunteer toasts, which we have given below.

After the reading of the regular toasts, a letter was read from Col. Pickens, who had been appointed one of the orators of the day. It gave satisfactory reasons for the Colonel's non-attendance at the barbecue; and also contained a sentiment.

The enjoyment of the occasion was not a little enhanced by the observance of a custom, called walking for the cake, after which the company dispersed, and gentlemen and ladies returned peaceably and quietly to their homes.

THE REGULAR TOASTS.
1. The Constitution of the U. States.—May it answer the end of its formation, and be the rule and guide of this nation.

2. George Washington.—He lives in the hearts of freemen.

3. Our Principles.—We go, first, for the reduction of the Tariff; secondly, for the annexation of Texas; thirdly, for the overthrow of Abolitionism; and last, but not least, we go for a division of the District.

4. The Democratic Party.—May success and triumph await it.

5. John C. Calhoun.—A true patriot—the pride of South Carolina.

6. George McDuffie.—The champion of Southern rights and Southern principles.—May his health, not impair his usefulness.

7. South Carolina.—In a contest for the rights, and the honor of the South, she will ever be found at her post.

8. Our Slaves.—If they are forcibly emancipated, we will sell them to the Abolitionists, at even a higher price than they cost us; for we are determined to defend our institutions, from the hands of violence and usurpation, even at the hazard of life itself.

9. John Tyler.—An independent, fearless, and noble President.

10. Henry Clay.—His principles are undefinable—they are as hollow and deceptive as his glorious Compromise Act.

11. Gen. La Fayette.—He was our "friend in need"—Americans will delight to cherish his memory.

12. Agriculture.—The most honorable, as well as the most useful occupation in life.

13. The Ladies.—In peace, their virtues adorn the fireside and family circle; in war, they incite the soldier to the noblest acts of patriotism and valor.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.
By Col. F. W. Pickens.—The people of Old Edgefield, spirited, and always true to the country.—For their uniform kindness to me, I tender them my sincere gratitude.

By Capt. W. H. Logan.—Gen. George Washington—the Father of his country.—The latest posterity will bless his memory.

By Wm. Palmer.—Washington—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

By Wm. S. Peterson.—George Washington—the Father of American liberty—he will never be forgotten, but his name will grow brighter and brighter, till the end of time.

By Wm. Mayson.—The memory of Thomas Jefferson.

By W. Banknight.—George McDuffie—a true son of South Carolina.

By P. B. Weaver.—The Hon. George McDuffie—a noble defender of Southern principles and Southern rights—if disease should force him to retire from the U. S. Senate, may he be succeeded by the Hon. A. P. Butler.

By J. W. Maynard.—J. E. Holmes—a Southern man, with truly Southern principles.

By Wm. S. Peterson.—The Ladies of South Carolina.—May they cherish the spirit of patriotism which signalized them in the revolution.

By B. F. Corley.—The Ladies of Edgefield—may they not oppose annexation when bachelors seek admission into their Union.

By Mastin Stewart.—The Ladies of Big Saluda—Distinguished for their beauty and accomplishments—whilst they are looking around for lovers, oh! that some one of them would look upon me.

By J. S. Huiet.—Women—May they put a check to vice and immorality, by throwing their influence into the scale of virtue.

By Nathn Riley.—The Ladies of Saluda.—They are beautiful and fair, but more virtuous than beautiful, and more lovely than fair.

By Elijah Wells.—A woman.—The noblest work of God.

By Wm. J. Adams.—F. W. Pickens.—He is always upon the watch-tower, ready to go at every call where his country's good requires him.

By J. Culbreath.—F. W. Pickens.—Our own farmer.—We go for him, in preference to all others.

By Joseph Culbreath.—F. W. Pickens.—Some say, we must not elect him, because he wishes to go to the U. S. Senate; but we say, let him go, we will stand by him.

By John Chapman, Esq.—Col. Pickens.—Our late representative in Congress.—An able and efficient defender of State Rights and Southern interests.—The merits the highest honors we can confer upon him.

By L. S. Carter.—Hon. F. W. Pickens.—He is unflinching by favor or affection; but directed by his judgment to whatever is honorable and good.

By Allen Dozier.—The Hon. F. W. Pickens.—His aid is solicited by a sister State in her political councils; and he is urged by his political friends to attend to the solicitation; this is sufficient evidence of the unbounded confidence which is placed in him by all the statesmen.

By M. Graham.—Hon. F. W. Pickens.—He has been taunted with making a boast of his chivalry; be this as it may, we feel and know, that he does possess the chivalry of a true blue Carolinian.

By S. P. Street.—Col. F. W. Pickens.—His long tried and devoted patriotism claims for him the entire support of the District.

By Allen Mobley.—F. W. Pickens.—His glorious report in Congress against Great Britain, will make him ever dear to the heart of every American freeman.

By G. Sadler.—The Abolition Fever.—May it prove a fatal malady to all who are seized with it.

By B. T. Yarbrough.—The Abolition.—Misguided wretches; let them all be collected in one place; let all the powder in the world be brought up, and let it blow them to hell.

By J. B. Coleman.—The Treaty for the Annexation of Texas.—Though it was opposed, and its immediate ratification defended by Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, and Thomas Ben-

ton; may it yet prove a stumbling block in the paths of those selfish politicians; and may the sober second thought of the people, yet call for that act of justice and humanity to a noble and oppressed people, of which they were deprived by the wicked machinations of political aspirant, and office seekers.

By E. Logan.—The Annexation of Texas.—The most important measure now in agitation in this country; may every effort to effect it be crowned with abundant success.

By a guest.—Texas.—May the citizens of Texas, not be so alienated from us, as not to give us an opportunity of receiving them into our Union, after the election for President is over.

By Arthur Yarbrough.—Texas.—The only hope of Southern safety. The South knows, and seem to agree as to what would be her interest; but we fear the time will pass, before she can be induced to act that noble part, which alone can save her from ruin and destruction.

By F. H. Wardlaw, Esq.—The Union of the States.—The proper mode of preserving it, is by first resisting all infractions of the Constitution by which it was created.

By Dr. D. L. Wilson.—Millions for revenue, but not one cent for protection; and no one quietly submits to lawless taxation for tributes to a slave.

By B. T. Yarbrough.—South Carolina.—So far, she has acted honorably, and has deserved the name of "gallant state," if she should suffer the present Tariff to continue unredressed, she should be reminded of Nullification.

By Joel Abney.—South Carolina.—The first to declare opposition to the arbitrary power assumed by Great Britain over her American colonies in 1765; the first to oppose the Tariffs of '24 and '28; she will ever be among the first to oppose all similar laws in future.

By Maj. J. C. Allen.—Give us Polk for our President; give us the Annexation of Texas; uproot the Tariff; and I go for the Union and the whole Union, which I believe will then be perpetual.

By T. Towles.—The Union and prosperity of the United States.—In order to secure the former and promote the latter, we should oppose the elevation of Henry Clay, resist modern Coon Whiggery in all its forms; advocate the claims of Polk and Dallas, and procure the immediate annexation of Texas.

By W. Barnes.—May every true patriot remember the cause that produced the Revolution, and with the venerable Dr. Franklin, say, "where liberty dwells, there is my country."

By Wm. Scurry.—The true principles of '76, claim at this time the serious attention of every son of the South.

By Simeon Artway.—South Carolina.—Let her sons, confiding in the justice of their cause, stand firm to their post; and when they do act, let it be with the vigor of the storm.

By a Democrat.—The time is not far distant when Nullification will rage in our land; let the people who have experienced the advantage of the remedy, try it again. Let us never be deprived of the liberty our ancestors gave us by shedding their blood. If we are freemen, let us show but one party, and go hand in hand, to the achievement of our liberties a second time.

By B. C. Matthews, Esq.—South Carolina.—She has no brighter jewels than her brave sons; they are true to her interests, unobscured for favors, and unacquainted with fear.

By A. L. Nicholson, Esq.—Tennessee.—Her generous soil has raised a noble Polk Star, whose healing properties, we trust, will restore our broken Constitution.

By J. Quintleton.—The Farmers.—The "bone and sinew of the country," may they ever exercise that degree of patriotic zeal, which will be best calculated to promote the interest of our beloved country.

By Hugh Neal.—Honora to whom honors may be due." The very meritorious gentleman who framed and passed the obnoxious fee-bill, and land valuing act, we say, when they go to the legislature, they may go, on their own expenses.

By James Vaughn.—An honest and independent vote.—We should be as punctual in doing our duty at the polls, as in the field of battle.

By Richard Ellis.—The times are bad; the Tariff is bad; the price of Cotton is bad; and a great many other things are very bad; but the greatest evil we have to contend with, and a greater evil than all others put together, is pride.

By James Deen.—The Ladies and Gentlemen of Big Saluda.—They are noble, high-minded and patriotic.

Erskine College.—We are happy to learn that this Institution is in a flourishing condition. It was established about a few years since, and is located in a healthy situation of Abbeville District, (in the upper part,) about forty miles from Greenville.

From a Catalogue, just issued from the press, we learn that there are upwards of eighty students in attendance the present session, from nearly every Southern State, and a few from the West. The expenses at this College are very low, and the advantages for instruction of a superior character. The Faculty consists of the Rev. E. E. Pressley, A. M., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science. Rev. James P. Pressley, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Greek Literature. Rev. John N. Young, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science. Rev. David McCaw, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Roman Literature.

The Theological Department of this Institution is under the direction of the Rev. E. E. Pressley, assisted by Rev. J. P. Pressley, which is also in a prosperous condition.

The next Commencement day will be on Wednesday, the 18th of September next, on which occasion Maj. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, will deliver the anniversary Oration.—**Greenville Mountaineer.**

The Methodists.—From the minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1843-44, just published, (says the N. Y. Post) it appears that the net increase of members during the year, was 102,831. This, added to the increase of the previous year, namely, 154,624, makes the unprecedented increase of 267,455 in the short period of two years; and the whole number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1,171,356. The number of the traveling preachers, or regular clergy, is 4,282; of the supernumerary, or worn out traveling preachers, 339; and that of the local lay preachers, 8,087. Total number of preachers, 12,708. In other words, the number of Methodist Preachers in the United States and Texas, exceeds that of the standing army of the United States.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that out of the whole number of travelling preachers, it was found necessary to expel only two from the connexion. The number of withdrawals was thirty-one.

In a state of mental absence, a vicious young man demanded the hand of a young lady, and only perceived his error when he got her father's foot.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1844.



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

Democratic Re Annexation Ticket.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

The letter received from a friend at Glenn's Springs, will be attended to in our next.

Two marriage notices received this week, cannot be published until we receive the names of some responsible persons. We have invariably refused to publish such articles without a guarantee that they were correct.

The Crops.—From all quarters of the District from which we have heard, the Corn crop will be an average one; and in some sections of our District the farmers will make at least a third more than they made last year. The most of our planters & farmers have commenced picking out their Cotton, and some have already sent small quantities to market. If we have a late and favorable fall, we expect fully as much, if not more, will be gathered this than was made last year. Pease and Potatoes have both improved since the late rains. Corn and Meal sold here last week at 40 and 45 cents per bushel.

Mr. TYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.—In consequence of the press of other matter, we have been forced to lay over, until next week, the able letter of Mr. Tyler, declining the canvass for the Presidency.

We have had a specimen of Marl sent to us, by Mr. John Canida, of Tinkers-Creek, Barnwell, S. C.

The specimen is of a dingy, yellowish white, or pale buff color. Some parts are almost white, and others small brown or ferruginous spots—effervesces rapidly on application of *Muriatic Acid*.

It contains a large proportion of shell, imbedded in the matrix of marl, some of which are decomposed, and others but little altered in composition, and also some pieces of pure silex.

Owing to the smallness of the specimen sent us, we are not able to determine the precise conchological species of the shells, or to give the exact geological period of the formation of these fossils, but we have no doubt that they form a part of the great "Carolina Bed," and described by Mr. Ross, as extending from east of the Santee across the Savannah.

As Mr. C. informs us that thousands of wagon loads can be obtained we trust that he will gear up his teams and not only make his own lands rich, but take a special care of the sandy hill of Printers Retreat.

A few days since, says the Abbeville Banner, we had the pleasure of meeting with the Hon. Geo. McDuffie, at the Diamond Springs, in this District, where he intends spending a few weeks. His health is improving, and he seemed in fine spirits. We trust the quiet of this place, together with the mineral water, which he says has a fine effect upon him, will re-instate him in his health, and the thunders of eloquence yet be heard at the capitol.

On the first page of to-day's paper, will be found the proceedings of the great Democratic meeting, which convened in the city of Charleston, on the 19th inst. It is not necessary to call the attention of any of our readers, to the report and resolutions of the Democracy of that city, which were unanimously adopted on that occasion. All will give heed to them, and will examine them with that profound attention, which they so eminently require.

In the Committee of eighty which was appointed by the meeting, we find enrolled the names of many of the most honored citizens of Charleston. In the report and resolutions, they spoke the sentiments of the Democratic party in the above mentioned city, on the great questions which have recently agitated our State.

We earnestly hope, that these well timed and judicious resolutions will allay all undue excitement, and will heal all distracting divisions, which seemed to be springing up in the ranks of the Democratic party in South Carolina.

We trust that they will produce a good effect abroad, and will bring back to our support all good friends to our cause, if any have been estranged from us by late movements. Let us hereafter move in solid phalanx; and present, if possible, an undivided front to the assault of our enemies. In the Union of our party, is strength, and we hope, that with S. Carolina's greatest statesman at our head, we will yet achieve a glorious victory.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newberry to a friend in this Village, dated "NEWBERRY, Aug. 22."

A sad accident happened here this morning, a young man by the name of F. C. Ruff was accidentally killed by James Y. Harris, a Tavern keeper. Harris went to borrow R's pistol, Ruff gave it to him and turned round to get the ramrod, when Harris, not knowing that the pistol was loaded, pulled the trigger, the contents of which entered Mr. Ruff's back. He died in about forty minutes after the accident.

At an election held on Saturday evening last, in the Palmetto Fire Company, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:

C. H. GOODMAN, President,
S. F. GOODE, V. Presd't.
J. A. WILLIAMS, Sec'y & Tres'r.
H. R. MURRAY, Chief Engineer,
J. A. BLAND, Assistant E.
E. C. REMER, 1st Director,
W. M. BURT, 2nd Do.
L. GOODE, 3rd Do.
N. RAMEY, 4th Do.
W. HARRIS, { Ax-men.
W. W. GOODMAN, }

We copy from the Charleston Courier, the letter of the Honorable W. F. Colecock, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislature, to the editor of that paper. Mr. Colecock was present at the Bluffton dinner which was recently given in honor of Mr. R. B. Rhet. It seems that he has been held responsible by some persons, for the "sayings and doings" on that occasion. It has been asserted that he set himself up in opposition to Mr. Calhoun. This he roundly and unequivocally denies. We take no part in the controversy between Mr. Colecock and his opponents in this matter, but we deem it an act of justice to this gentleman who occupies a high position in the State, to lay his vindication of himself before our readers.

There is one part of his letter to which we, and we believe, nine-tenths of the people of this State, most heartily respond.—He speaks of Mr. Calhoun as "a great and good man." In these days of doubt and distrust, thank heaven, we have one man at least in whom we can confide. We regret exceedingly, that in any portion of our State, any sentiment or remarks should have been uttered which would imply the least distrust of this spotless patriot. We hope that those persons who have put forth any publications in the slightest degree derogatory to the elevated character of this gentleman, erred more from the lead than from the heart. We must believe that their zeal in the cause of S. Carolina, led them astray. South Carolina owes too much to JOHN C. CALHOUN, to distrust him now.

For nearly half a century, he has labored most faithfully in her service and he has never faltered. Never for a moment has he relaxed his efforts for the promotion of her prosperity, and the preservation of her rights and her spotless honor. In his sagacity and prudence we have the fullest confidence. To him we look as our polar star, by whose mild and steady light, our ship of State, now driven to and fro on the billows of strife, will ride securely into the haven of peace and union.

The Elections.—Seven States, viz: N. Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Alabama, and Louisiana have all recently elected their Governors, Congressmen and Members to the Legislature.—Four of the seven have, beyond doubt, gone for the Democracy by increased majorities, whilst the other three have barely gone for the Whigs. In North Carolina, Graham, the whig candidate, who ran as an Annexation man, was elected by about 3500 majority. In 1842 the State gave a whig majority of 8,000; and in 1840, Harrison's majority was 16000, showing a clear whig loss of 10,000 votes. Kentucky, which gave Harrison in 1840 a majority of 25,000 gives Owsley, whig, a majority of about 5,000; notwithstanding there were 17,000 more votes polled this year than in 1840; another whig loss of at least 22,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Winyaw Observer.
Resolutions of the second quarterly meeting Conference of the Black River Circuit, S. C. held at Bethel Church, August 3, 1844.

The following preamble and Resolutions were offered by the Sec. J. White and unanimously adopted by the Conference.

Whereas a majority of the General Conference during their recent sitting at New York assumed a dictatorial interference thereby manifesting their professions to the contrary notwithstanding a spirit hostile to the feelings and interest of the southern portion of our church.—Therefore—
Resolved 1st. That it is with feelings of mortification and regret, we have noted their confirmation of the decision of the Baltimore annual conference, on the case of the Rev. F. A. Harding, a decision (as we judge) unjust, disloyal and a barefaced violation of the compromise act.

Resolved, 2d. That in our opinion, the proceedings of a majority of the General conference in the case of our justly beloved Bishop Andrew, betray an inconsistency altogether at variance with that wisdom which should have marked the transactions of so august a body; and better satisfied would we be, even that the worst trait therein be manifest, for it is our deliberate conviction, that their action in the above mentioned case, is an assumption, an innovation, fraught with evil incalculable,

and as such, justly meriting the severest reprehension, not only of all judicious Christians, but of every one who desires a continuance of the Union of these United States; yet we would pity (not hate) the men who have proved themselves capable of thus wantonly outraging the feelings of one, who is, as a man, worthy and amiable, and as a Bishop, able and efficient.

Resolved, 3d. That we do most respectfully and sincerely tender to our beloved Bishop Andrew, our tenderest sympathies, on account of the extreme mortification to which his noble and generous mind must have been subjected in consequence of the unprecedented persecution which was aimed at him, and that too by men professing (the inconsistently) sentiments of the highest respect and esteem for him, and it is with feelings of heart-felt gratification, that we contemplate the judicious and pious course which he pursued during the ordeal thro' which he had to pass.

Resolved 4th. That we are free to acknowledge our want of language adequately to express our sense of the high importance of the services rendered to the South by the southern delegation: services well calculated to impress with feelings of the warmest gratitude and highest admiration, the heart of every southerner, and to enforce those of respect and esteem even upon their opponents, for them, and to each, and to every one of them, and to all those who with them signed that admirable protest, and to our respected Bishop Soule, do we respectfully offer our most cordial thanks.

Resolved 5th. That in accordance with the views and feelings above (imperfectly tho, dispassionately) expressed we deem it only prudent, but imperiously necessary that we have a separate organization of the Church in the South, and that too as soon as the importance of the occasion will admit.

The following motion was offered by the Rev. H. A. Bass and on being seconded was unanimously adopted.

Resolved; That we respectfully recommend, that the several annual Conferences, do mutually fix upon a day immediately previous to the General Convention which will probably be held in May, to be observed in humiliation; fasting and prayer, that the blessing of Heaven may peculiarly rest upon that body of ministers in their deliberations and discussions upon the great subjects which shall engage their attention.

It was on motion further resolved that the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded (by the Sec'y. of this meeting) to Southern Christian Advocate and Winyaw Observer for publication.

The above is a true statement from the journal.

J. WHITE, Secretary

Great Fire at Macon, and Loss of Life.
We regret to learn through Messrs. M. S. Ball & Co., that a very serious fire took place at Macon on Monday night.

It commenced about one o'clock in a Gunsmith's shop. We regret to learn that Mr. Willingham, assistant Editor of the Macon Telegraph, was killed by the falling of a house. The following is a statement of the property destroyed, as far as ascertained before the cars left Tuesday morning.

Bar-room, fronting Shotwell's Druggist Luddington & Thompson's Provision store.