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so on liberal terms.—it being distinctly under-stood that contracts for yearly advertising are con-fined to the immediate, legitimate business of the

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Congressional Proceedings. Washington, Tuesday 7, 1851.

In the Senate, after the usual routine of morning business, the resolution of Mr. Bradbury, concerning removals from office, was discussed by Mr. Mangum. Mr. Ewing obtained the floor for to-day, and the Senate

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Robinson, from the select committee on the sub-ject, reported a bill with a view to the prompt execution of the Bounty Land Law, passed in September last. After debate, its further eration was postponed until Thursday week. Mr. Julian asked leave to present a emorial of the yearly meeting of the reli-ous society of Anti-slavery Friends in Indina against slavery generally, and the Fugitive Slave act in particular. He desired it to be referred to a committee, with instructions to report a bill for the repeal of that law .-The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated—yeas 68, nays 119.— The bill for the establishment of a Board of Claims was made the special order of the day for the 22d of January; and Mr. Bayly reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Wednesday, Jan. 8. In the Senate, the Committee on Public Lands reported adversely on the joint resolu-tion of the House, which declares that nothing in the act of September 28, 1851, granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers, shall be constructed as prohibiting an direction of a gentleman, whose varied atassignment of military land warrants. After which Mr. Bradbury's resolution was further debated by Messrs. Ewing, Cass, Bradbury, and Downs.

In the House of Representatives nearly an hour was consumed in the consideration of a motion made by Mr. Julian to amend the journal; and the remainder of the sitting was consumed with the New Hampshire contested election case.

January 9.

In the Senate, Mr. Houston appeared for the first time this session. He is evidently disposed to take matters easily, intending to reserve his energies for the Presidential cam-

rested last year on suspicion of a design on mise of brilliant success. The musical desation of a hundred dollars, and now wants thousand or thereabouts. The Senate, being desirous of preventing any further annoyance, rejected the prayer of the petitioner. Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Publie Lands, reported back, without amendment. the bill granting alternate sections of the

public land to Florida, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from the Atlantic to the Gn'f of Mexico. Mr. Underwood moved to take up the joint resolution of the House, making bounty land warrants assignable. After debate, however, the motion was withdrawn, but will be renewed to-morrow. It appears though the Secretary of the Interior has made up his

mind to issue no warrants until Congress shall have decided upon the question of assignment. The consideration of the bill for settling

private land claims in California, was then re-

Mr. Gwin spoke for some hours in opposition to the pending amendment of Mr. Benton, and the latter replied. The subject was then laid over till to-morrow.

In the House, the Miletary Academy bill the Navy Pension bill, the Revolutionary Pension bill, the Post Office and other Appropriation bills, were reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and referred to a Committee of the Whole. After the disposal of some private matters

the House, at an early hour, adjourned. This morning as soon as the Speaker declared the House adjourned, there was, all of a sudden, a general rush into the space behind the Chair, and nearly a hundred members were seen crowding round and shaking hands with a very modest looking gentleman, to wit: Mr. Holloway, the Representative from Duchess County, New York. There was such laughing, congratulatory speeches and excitement that people wondered what could On inquiry, however, it apbe the matter. peared that Mr. H. yesterday perpetrated ma trimony, he being a Free Soiler, and the lady of his choice being a Marylander owning a number of slaves. This shows how much Free Soilism is worth when it comes in con-

tact with the silken cords of Cupid. The slab contributed by South Carolina. and which a few months ago was so wantonly defaced by some miscreant, is now nearly restored to its former state. The expense will be over sixty dollars.

Another new daily paper, to be published in Washington City, is talked of. It will support General Scott for the Presidency.

In the Senate, a bill to authorize the State of Wisconsin to select the residue of the land to which that State is entitled under the act of the 8th August, 1846, to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. was reported from the committee on public lands, and debated by Messrs. Dawson, Walker, Foote, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Cass, and Underwood. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of yeas 32, nays 10. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives several bills were introduced and appropriately referred. The consideration of the New Hampshire contested election case was terminated by declaring Mr. Morrison, (Democrat,) the sitting member from the third Congressional district of that State, entitled to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. James Wilson. Mr. Jared Perkins (Whig) was the contestant.

Many are willing enough to wound, who are yet afraid to strike.

Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1851.

We admit on request the article signed ALGERNON SIDNEY," but we are far from approving the sentiments it contains

VALEDICTORY.

This issue closes the fifteenth volume of the Advertiser, and with it, the undersigned ends his Editorial career. Private matters of mportance, and a desire to devote himself more exclusively to his profession, urge him from an occupation, which has been both agreeable and instructive.

To his contemporaries, from whom he has eceived uniform courtesy, and many valuable auggestions on matters of public policy, he tenders a grateful farewell! His pleas nt associations with them, and their marks of kindness to him, leave impressions, on which, in future, his memory will dwell with fond-

In bidding adjeu to the patrons of the Advertiser, it would be affectation to conceal the emotions of regret felt on the separation. Communion with them for two years, in thought and sentiment, has created attachments that can be broken only with pain. The undersigned feels deeply sensible of the kind indulgence with which they have regarded the many imperfections of his Editorial labors, and ackdowledges the lasting obligations under which, in other respects, many of them have placed him. From the interest they have taken in the Advertiser, during his connection with it, he is led to hope that his efforts to render the paper useful, have not been altogether in vain. If he has met with success in imparting to it something of an elevated moral tone, and in rendering it a faithful organ of the District in political affairs, his expectations have been realized That he has not been able to give it fully the character it should have as a public Journal of the District, he but too deeply feels.

Under the superintendence of the new Editor, Col. ARTHUR SIMKINS, who now takes charge of it, higher hopes may be indulged. In leaving the paper, it gives pleasure to know, that it will be placed under the tainments, and whose polished pen, will impart to it additional interest, and will render it, doubtless, more acceptable to the public

With sincerest wishes for the continued success of the Advertiser, the undersigned now offers its readers and patrons an affectionate farewell!

W. C. MORAGNE

EDGEFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE exercises of this Academy, were resumed on Monday last, under most favorable auspices. A number of new pupils, in addition to those abroadwattached to the Institutes

the life of Mr. Clay. He received a compentained. The ability with which it is filled, ought to place its success beyond doubt .-Mrs. Nicholls is known to be highly skilled on the Piano, and Miss BARTLETT, to have much experience on the Harp and Piano .-Miss Harrington, also, is, we are informed, equally skilled on the Piano and Guitar .-She teaches also painting in oil. Miss BART-LETT teaches in addition to music, French, German, and Painting. Miss Pelor, who was in the Institute last year, and who has experience as an instructress, has charge of the primary department. With these valuable assistants, Prof. NICHOLLS, whose reputation as an Instructor of youth is now well established in our community, places it in the power of parents in the District to give their daughters a substantial and finished education near home. To those at a distance who may wish to send their daughters to the Institute we may almost guaranty, that they will not be disappointed in the facilities afforded for their education. The healthfulness of our village, the convenience of good boarding, and the superior advantages of the school, offer no slight inducements to their patronage. In leaving the Editorial chair, we record our sincere wishes for the long continued success of the Institute, and our ardent hopes, that the Parents of the Distriet, will watch and nurture it as a public nursery : as a garden of science in which the lovely flowers of the land may be trained in the true comeliness of their being.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

THE Law and Equity Courts of Appeal onvened in Charleston on Monday last. Law Court of Appeals .- Present, O'NEALL,

EVANS, D. L. WARDLAW, FROST, WITHERS, WHITNER, Justices.

Equity Court of Appeals .- Present, John-STON, DUNKIN, F. H. WARDLAW, Chancellors.

THE CONVENTION.

By an act passed at the last Session of our Legislature, as many of the readers of the Advertiser are aware, Delegates are to be elected by the people of the different Districts of the State, on the second Monday in February next, for a Convention of the people of the State to assemble at some future day. Our readers will see a card in this paper from the members of the Legislature, touching the matter, to which we invite their special attention. They will also find a number of names in another column, that have been put in nomination for seats in the Convention. Our District will be entitled to seven dele-

This is a matter of very great importance to the people of the District, and it is reasonable to suppose they will evince an interst in it commensurate with its importance. The Convention assembled, will have large nowers, and will hold in its grasp the political destinies of the State. It will have to determine, whether the State will longer submit to the gross wrongs inflicted on her by the slaughter."

General Government, and continue in the Union, or whether, in case no other Southern State moves, she will resort to separate State action, and seek her independence out of the Union. In a word, it will have to determine whether the State will secede or submit; and as we think there is only a probability of some other Southern States moving with ours, it may be well to look at the matter as to consequences of separate State Secession. It is due, to the true interests of our people, that the public should look at this question in all these bearings. The act, calling the Convention, does not limit the Convention in these matters. The people will have it all in their own power. The Legislature by appropriating \$300,000 to put the State in a condition of defence, has shown incontestibly that it looked to serious consequences; and if it did not do exactly all it should have done, it did enough, at all events, to turn the attention of the people to grave action, and to induce the people to prepare their minds of the Southern States which may ascemble; for the exercise of their highest sovereign four by the Legislature, and two by the voters true stamp and right metal.

Such being the character of our relations and of the Convention, which is to be held. it is of the last consequence that suitable

-but above all men, who will not fear the the 2d day of January, 1869. esponsibilities of strong and decided State action: who will be willing, in the right way and at the right time, boldly to incur the hazards of separate State Secession. We cannot but think it important that the

eople should know before hand the sentinents of the different candidates on these va- in view of her rela ious points. But it is more important that they should have their own notions first fixed to take care that the in the premises. It may be that we are all Carolina, shall suf right, but who knows? What interchange of tion, is ordered to ratification even has there been of the proeedings of the late Legislature? That these things may be arranged with some definiteness, we would suggest a Public Meeting of Senators and Re the Citizens of this District on the first Monday in February. Here there may be a free interchange of opinions, and here may be an opportunity of hearing the sentiments of the various Candidates.

arious Candidates.

It would be very desirable in that meetin ilso, to settle down as unanimously as pos sible on certain men to represent the District in the Convention. We are in general, opposed to Caucussing; but in this case, it is very desirable that each Candidate who may be selected, should obtain as large a vote as practicable. If the large list of names remain before the people, the vote of the District will be very much split up, and men may be elected upon little more than a third of the votes polled. On questions that involve the tion; but if the and property of the

Representatives strong be chosen, and would | have the pow be approved by the lurgest possible number

MELANCHOLY DEATH.-A case of remorse of conscience has been related to us. The wife of Mr .---, or Woodward township, in this country had been lingering in an illness for several months previous to her death which occurred about three weeks ago. She was often dependant on her neighbors for what and they d attentions she received. Her husband often | the State left her alone for days at a time, and when he would return it was not to make her sick bed cheerful by those attentions which a kind heart would render and a confiding companion would expect. Whilst away, his wife died. He was sent for immediately; but, being slow to come, he found her buried, when he arrived. He had the body dug up from the grave. He gazed upon the features of the dead a moment and then ordered the remains to be restored to the earth. He returned to his labor, but the memory of his ill treatment to her haunted him in his moments of labor and rest. His mind became a wreck. He grew crazy and gnawed the very flesh from his body. Even in his insanity he was a prey to remorse. His system soon yielded to the influence of sympathy, and in two weeks from the time when he last look upon the coffin of his wife, he had taken his place by her side in the grave. Mr .- was a man of some property, was industrious, saving, nonest, and altogether a better citizen than a husband. He has never, perhaps, learned to "bear and forbear," and had failed to train his heart to endure the domestic trials which distinguish the life of the mere citizen from that of the head of a family.—Clinton (Pa.)

DEATH OF THE HON. THOMAS SPALDING .-The death of this well known and distinguished citizen of Georgia, took place on the 4th inst. at Ashantilly, near Darien, at the residence of his son, Charles Spalding, esq .-The deceased was 76 years 9 months and 13 days old at the time of his death. Mr. Spalding has taken an active part in the politics of Georgia, for the last 50 years, and was a prominent and influential member of the Demoertic party. He was President of the late Georgia convention, and as he passed through our city on his way to Milledgeville he remarked to a friend, that it would be the last act of his political life. He was very feeble when we saw him, and never returned to his home. Thus has passed to the tomb, full of years and honor, another of Georgia's worthiest sons .- Savannah News.

FATAL RENCOUNTRE IN MACON.-We learn from a private despatch, says the Savannah Republican of the 7th inst., that a difficulty occurred in Macan, Sunday evening, between W. H. Hughes and T. Knight, Jr. which resulted in the death of the former. This despatch says that Knight made some insinuations about the defeat of Hughes, who was a candidate at the municipal election on Saturday, which produced harsh words between them; and Hughes struck Knight and seized him by the throat, when K. shot him. Hughes died in a few minutes. Mr. Hughes is the person who went to Boston in quest of the fugitives, and Mr. Knight is the brother of the one who accompanied him .- States' Rights Republican.

CINCINNATI is not only a great place for slaughtering hogs, but Cincinnati editors are great at describing the operation, as the following from the Commercial will prove:

"The cries of swinish death now echo thro the circumjacent vallies, and the rivulets around are incarnadined with the gore of the

FOR THE ADVERTOR To the People of Edefield District.

As your Representative in the Legisla ture, we feel it to be our cuty to call your early and earnest attention to perhaps the most important act of legislation, which has marked the history of the State. We allude to the Act passed at the hast Session, "to provide for the appointment of Deputies to a Southern Congress, and to call a Convention of the people of this State? Our chief reason for this communication is, that in the regular and ordinary publication of the Acts of the Legislature, you will not have received authentic information as to the provisions of the Act to which we have alluded, until after you have made le most important

election for which it provides.

The Act, in accordance with the recommendation of the Nashville Convention, provides, for the appointment of Eighteen Deputies to represent this States in any Congress of each Congressional District in the State The four were elected by the Legislature and the other fourteen are to be chosen in the respective Congressional Districts, on persons be selected to represent the people the Second Monday in October next, and the in that Convention. They should be men of day following. The Act directs the Govermoderation, of firmness, of courage; men, nor to correspond with the Executives of the who can harmonize and co-operate; who other Southern States, and urge that the have no political resentments to indulge, but proposed Congress, be hald at the city of will look solely to the good of the country; Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on

The Act further provides that a Convention of the People of this State shall be called | called to it

for the purpose mendations of the ? shall be held, and f sideration the gene ernment of the Ur in February next, the Managers of 1 tricts of the State tled to elect as m lature. The time Convention is no sulted from a de the Southern Co indicated the p would meet, and such period if fix be changed to su other States con seen that there v in the Act, the

should meet. And, therefor Southern Congr Session of the shall, by proclar

of this Sta sending of and they 1

State thus assen all the vital questions of Southern Congress, Southern Confederacy, and Secesssion. The Bill from the Senate received the support of a large majority of the House, but not quite the constitutional majority, of two-thirds, and after all hope of the passage of that bill had the members to the Convention a year before failed, the bill uniting the Southern Congress and Convention, was deemed the best shape in which the whole subject could be left, and was finally adopted with great unanimity in both Houses. We regret to see that an attempt has been made to create the impression, that the "recent Legislature" intended by the Act to which we have called your attention, to create confusion, or make it imbecile. Although as we have said, we preferred the Bill from the Senate, we do not believe that any such intention can be fairly imputed to those who preferred the measure which ultimately passed. Those who opposed the Bill simply calling a Convention, were the warm advocates of a Southern Congress, as leading to secession and a Southern Confederacy, and expressed the opinion, that the State ought not to be put in Convention, until the time had arrived to seeede, with the view to enter that Confederacy. On the other side it was urged, that the State had pledged itself to follow the lead of any of the aggrieved States in resisting the encroachments of the Federal Government, and that it was due to her character and position, to march the Southern Congress assembling, and then up to the side of the noble State of Mississippi, whose Legislature had already called a Convention of her people, and be ready to act promptly in conjuction with that State, or any other which might adopt an efficient

We believed that South Carolina could not. consistently with her declared intentions, remain in a Union which sought to oppress and degrade her, and our object was to place her in her sorcreign position in Convention, in which position she could with propriety await the action of the proposed Southern Congress, and at the same time be ready to meet any contingency that might present itself .-And in the event that no such Congress was convened, and all efforts to secure the union of the other Southern States should fail, she might adopt the course which the wisdom of her people might determine to be best. Believing that the State would pursue a policy which her reputation demanded; we have put her in her highest political position, and we have not hesitated to vete the necessary supplies of money to organize her military resources, with the view of sustaining her in any course which she may adopt,

that we have discharged our duties, with no disposition to evade any responsibility. We have no fears that you will not properly discharge the solemn duties now devolved upon you. On the 2d Monday in February, and the day following, you will elect seven delegates to represent this District in the Convention, and when we say to you, that that Convention will hold in its hands the sovereign power of the State, and in virtue of that power will be cauted to decide the most vital question which the State has met since the American Revolution, we have said enough, we know, to induce you at once to give your serious, undivided and devoted attention to this great subject. We trust that you will not take it amiss, if we suggest to you, that in our opinion, you ought to select for this duty, men of wisdom, men who are identified with your soil, and who may justly share your confidence, and by all means, men of the

> N. L. GRIFFIN. ABRAM JONES, JOSEPH ABNEY. GEO. A. ADDISON, WM. D. JENNINGS. JOHN R. WEVER.

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rvants have, ir

lay the reverse:

Montgomery as the proper place.

tation fresh from the people?

cheerless coast.

convention bill may be too soon. This Tro-

an horse may be in reality an innocent thing;

and it may be that this was in fact meant.

From the South Carolinian

The Convention and its Consequences We are on the eve of selecting delegates to a convention which may be the most important in its results that ever assembled in South Carolina. Has public attention been

principle. To elect now and meet in 1852 is not a convention representing the sovereign will of the people upon questions involving perhaps the existence of the State itself .-The circumstances may be so changed in a year, the issues may be so varied by all contingent questions that may arise, that an expression of opinion by the people in February next may not be the same at all as it might be a year hence. We are in the commencement of great events-it may be the eve of a revolution-the formation of a new empire : and, under these circumstances, the day for the assembling of such a convention ought to be fixed and certain. The fact is it is vital, and many in the Legislature who voted eagerly for its call and for this bill, will, by the meeting of the next session of the Legislature, take the ground that quire two-thirds to fix the day Mark the prediction. There is a feeling in a large opulous portion of South Carolina,

litical power is not settled and adjusted upon principles of justice and equality in the State. Recent events have not weakened that feeling. There is also a feeling among many reflecting men that the recent Legislature rather endeavored to shift the responsibilities of their position to a convention not definitely organized : and from the length of time between the election of it and its assembling, it may have been intended to create confusion or

Many, no doubt, voted at the close of an excited session, because they "thought it the best they could get;" and many voted with-

out examining minutely the bill But its now being passed will place the people in a situation eminently critical, and he members that may be elected may have the most painful responsibility to discharge. We hope every part of the State will send their truest and best men to that convention, irst place, if it ever meets; but most especially do we conjure every district, above a line drawn from Hamburg to Cheraw, in the State to ed round take care and see that their ablest and most experienced men are sent. The representation in the State has recently been adjusted under the State census of 1849 and under the taxes of 1849, and that adjustment stands until 1859. Yet the recent tax law will raise that would change essentially represenif a new adjustment we

haxation of the one representasecond part that the of the whole State, it is enr representative. This is the ophical and wisest basis of repreever conceived of in constitutional government. It was at first adopted as a compromise between what was at the time (1808) called the low country and up country interest. In the early settlement of South Caro lina, the up country or western part of the State was denied all representation; but in the progress of events they were admitted. Finally the excitement extended in a clamor their judgment ery government for popular liberty, which brought the State to the verge of a revolution. Robert Gooday say it is nelow Harper, from the old "96" district wrote a pamphlet in favor of extending rights nergy and sucto the up country, that produced intense excitement. He was elected to Congress, and, rive the people presentation less I believe, to sents in the Legislature from a co-fliese thing parish and from Spartenburg district, all at state," and to the same election term. He acceptable one wealth of South to Congress, and afterwards moved to Baltimore, and became Attorney General of the

United States. Col. Alston, from near

Governor, took

to be elected the side of the up country, in favor of enlarging 51, and the contheir representation. The great William Lowndes-the purest and one of the greatest e the Governor men that ever blessed his country-made his t the very clause sly limits the ex- first speech in the Legislature on the compromise and the general philosophy of governof a Southern ment. It is said to have been, from tradition the purpose of full of wisdom and patriotism. Col. Blanding, afterwards so distinguished in our State to power to call as a jurist, was in that Legislature, and it is the Convention together. And the very act said drew the compromise in our constitution itself contemplates that the meeting of said for 1808, which settled the exciting questions Congress shall not take place until the 2d day upon the present basis. Mr. Lowndes' speech of January, 1852; for the 9th section excovered all the grounds with matured wispressly suggests that day, and the city of dom, and Col. Blanding's proposition was adopted. This is believed to be a brief his-It is plain that the intention was to elect tory of the compromise. Since then the State has vastly changed. Education and init could assemble. Will this be a representelligence with wealth have gone into the upper country. Even in slaves the "upper di-vision" of the State has more than the How many questions may arise between the election and the assembling of the conlower division." And if the Legislature vention of the deepest importance? The were to change the objects of taxation, it whole issues before the country may be in would change representation in the State .fact changed. Are these members, thus to Below a certain line there is a different mode be elected now, the sole depository of sovof valuation and taxation on land, and if that ereign power in South Carolina for more were equalized it would change representathan a year? If new questions of vital motion. The Legislature is not confined to any ment arise in the meantime, rest assured they particular objects of taxation. Many supwill assume jurisdiction. There never has pose that the compromise was made upon been such a convention organized before, and slaves being taxed, and therefore represented let the cauntry look well to who are to consti-Not so at ail. It is a far wiser and profoundtute that concention. Every man of family or er principle, and pervades every form of soproperly will have a stake that may vet cause ciety that may arise. It is, that taxation and representation shall follow each other. No im to tremble in the progress of events .-There is confusion ahead. The vessel of matter how wealth may change or how it may State floats before the breeze with breakers be distributed-no matter from what the gov athwart her bow. It will require a stern and ernment may raise taxes-still the principle steady pilot, with a clear sight and thorough attaches, and it is the true basis of conservaknowledge, to save her from a rocky and tism and regulated liberty. But mere territorial representation in the Senate is a different The firing of one hundred guns for the matter. Let the Legislature select the prop-

but it may, too, bear in its sides armed men, constitution will never be disturbed. not to defend the liberties of Troy, but to We are approaching a juncture in our ofbear consternation and confusion amongst ourselves. Was it intended to limit the fairs where wisdom and firmness may be of the gravest importance to South Carolina .meeting of the convention to the condition of A convention of the people to represent their to consider and ratify what they should do sovereignty is to be elected 2d Monday in February next, and not to assemble for a year Some parts of the bill seem to look to this, thereafter; and no man can tell what questions may arise in the meantime, and wha The truth is, the fixing of a day was an esissues they may be forced to decide. It puts sential part of organizing a convention. The day being fixed, would confine it to the issues us in a critical and uncertain position, from the want of distinctness as to its objects, and the then before the State. The election and the want of a definite time for it to meet. Let assembling of the convention ought to be near the State be sure as to the men who are to comtogether, so that the people, in fact, by the election, could decide in reality upon the issues pose that body.

er objects of taxation with wisdom and jus-

tice, and I hope the real compromise of our

Our feelings and rights have wantonly then made. There can be no true representaspurned and defied by the legislation of Congress, as well as by our co-States in the Contion of sovereign power without this. Fixing a day certain is an essential part of any lega federacy. We have a great conflict to meet convention. There is now danger of us sinksooner or later. It is a contest between two ing into imbecility on one side, or of irregudistinct orders of civilization-the one restlar and convulsive movements on the other. ing upon the basis of free soil and individual The convention act seems to assume that equality, and the other resting upon domestic there can be no contingency in which the conservitude. As population grows dense, and vention can be called before 2d January, 1852; society becomes pressed down into its differfor in this very act that is the day fixed or ent classifications, this conflict will become suggested for the assembling of the Southern deadly. It will be a struggle for power on Congress, at Montgomery; and the meeting one hand and for existence on the other .of our State convention is expressly limited Those who suppose that it can be avoided by to the contingency of that Southern Congress palliatives see but the surface of things. first meeting. 'the power of the Governor to call it together is limited to the assembling springs from the difference in our social systems. All classes in the free States, from of that Congress; and in case it is not so the schoolmaster up to the minister, are traincalled, then the Legislature, at its next sesed up with bitter and hostile feelings to us sion, in December, 1851, may, by a simple and to our institutions. It first sprung from "majority," fix the day. Can a simple mathe philosophy of the French school, taught jority of the Legislature fix the day? The constitution declares that a vote of two-thirds | before their great revolution. It arose in the

We have endeavored to meet the issue, as of a day for it to assemble or nect is essen- the cynical sarcasm and levelling doctrines became your Representatives, and we trust tial to its very existence—a day certain, un-that we have discharged our duties, with no der existing usues, when the election is to olution broke forth, and converted the French take place, (in February next,) is vital in people into a nation of wild propogandists,-Even Franklin and Jefferson became deeply imbued with their doctrines. And now the whole North begin to believe that they are the elect people of Providence, chosen for the express purpose of preaching the political redemption and regeneration of mankind, of every clime and color. Formerly, the great struggle in the history

of nations was for the people to acquire and sustain their personal rights. The Magna Charta, the trial by jury, the habeas corpus,

as burnt into the British constitution, all se-

cure those rights beyond contingency; and we have long since passed that stage in the progress of civil liberty. The great struggle now is to preserve and maintain the separate rights of independent communities. There egulated liberty but what springs ants and necessities of s nature of its organization; ferent under different ein system of governwould be as value a ile as to attempt to plant the orange tree apon the frozen tops of the Green Mountains, expecting it to be and to attempt to introduce a system of theo retical government, suited to Ohio, for the people of South Carolina, would be as nauseating as to feed us upon the whale blubber upon which the Esquimaux lives. No! En-

suit them. This Union is but a confederacy of separate and independent people, with certain specified powers upon given subjects, leaving all vital and local interests exclusively under the control of the separate governments.-The Constitution itself was made by the States as separate States; it can alone be ale tered or amended now by the States as separate. They can make and unmake the organ-

lightened liberty consists in every people

judging for themselves as to what forms of

government or social institutions may best

ic laws of the confederacy.

There is no power to alter or amend the constitution but in the States. If the States should choose to withhold or not to elect a majority of Senators to send to the Senate, the government itself is at an end. truth is, it is a government entirely dependent upon States, with totally different local interests. It is not a popular government, or de-mocracy at all; for all its vital parts—its ex-

stence—its fundamental law—depend en-tirely upon the States as States. The States of the confederacy are the estates of the realm; and, in any great emergency involving their rights under the organic compact by they are connected, their sense must be taken and their power must be acknowledged, or there can be no reform in the governmentor no re-adjustment of the compact. Every constitutional lawyer acquainted with the struggles in Great Britain for chartered liberty, particularly under Charles 2d and James 2d, will at once comprehend the full meaning

of the estates of the realm. There can be no chartered liberty without separate estates, with power to enforce the provisions of the charter. No charter, or no government created under it, will enforce its own provisions and preserve its original purity, without practical power somewhere reposing in the community. to enforce its observance. That power under our system rests with the States. And this is the improvement we have made over European liberty. We can re-adjust the compact or we can dis solve it.

Even if the slaveholding States are force inally to form a separate confederacy may form a league or continue. Northern States, upon which they can adjust their intercourse by mutual agreements of interest, by which they may be able to avoid interior line between us, and also to define our

mutual intercourse with foreign nations.

This will involve the consideration of great questions that will arise in the progress of vents, and may be considered as they arise But I forbear at present. Clouds and darkness rest upon the future. The star of South Carolina now twinkles and flashes amid the bright constellation that blazes on the banner of the Union; but come what may, in any and every emergency, to that star alone I swear undivided allegiance, now and forever. let it rise where it may.

ALGERNON SIDNEY

WILMINGTON Md .- There was a great horse ace on the 7th instant, from Christiana to Dover and back-distance 84 miles. The downward run-42 miles-was made in two hours, 15 minutes. On the return one of the horses dropped dead, 25 miles from the starting place. The other came in and died three hours after, making the distance in about 6 hours. There was a bet pending of \$100 a

[The perpetrators of such a cruelty as this leserves universal execration and the severest punishment.-Edrs. Am.

GIN HOUSE BURNT .- We regret to learn that the gin house, with about eight bales of ginned cotton, belonging to Maj. H. W. Harington, of Marlboro' District, was consumed by fire, on the evening of the 31st ult. The fire caught from a lantern, used to weigh cotton by, and was accidental .- Cheraw Gaz.

Wisconsin.-Official returns of the conressional elections, show Durkee and Doty free-soil) elected for the first and third dis ricts, and Eastman (democrat) for the second

MARRIED.

At Aiken, on Tuesday, the 3d of December by Rev. H. A. Tupper, Rev. F. C. Johnson, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Levi Hickson, of that place.

At Abbeville, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Reid, Col. SAMUEL M'GOWAN, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Judge Wardlaw, both of Abbeville. In Hamburg, on the 7th inst., by Wm. W. Sale, Esq., Mr. JAMES A. BARKMAN to Miss ANN WETHERS, all of Augusta.

OBITUARY.

DIED, near Edgefield Court House, on the 3d of January, 1851, CHAMBERLAIN LEROY GOOD-WIN. The deceased was born at Henley, in Edgefield District, on the 21st of May 1791. He lived in this community, for a long term of years, and was well known to the citizens generally. As a man he was most exemplary. So far as the knowledge of the writer, who knew him intimately, extends, his whole conduct was

marked by strict integrity.

14 his family relations he was without fault.

Ho was a kind and indulgent father, a devoted husband to a wife, who has for many years been almost a helpless invalid, a humane

a peaceable and obliging neighbor.

In his intercourse with society, his manner. were characterized by a cheerfulness and affabili ty, which was pleasing to all. For many years, he had been an orderly member of the Baptist Church. He was a member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of this place, and by that body, his remains were attended to the

His death was sudden but it is confidently hoped, that he died in the enjoyment of that re-

is necessary to call a convention. The fixing dreams of Rousseau, and breathed forth in ligion which he professed.