# 主的给毛手上起的

## ABYER SER

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to Southern Rights News, Politics, General Intelligence, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

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

W. F. DURISOE, Proprietor.

### EDGEFIELD, S. C. NOVEMBER 10, 1852.

VOL. XVII .... NO. 43.

### Select Poetry.

A SONG OF THE HARVEST. THERE's a whisper in the meadow-There's a rustle in the field-With a song in labor measure, Labor-chorus in the field. 'Tis the whisper of the harvest-

'Tis the rustle of the grain-

'Tis the chorus of the reapers-Busy reapers of the grain. Hark! the soft and dreamy whisper: Hark! the rustle swift and low: Hark! the chorus, quick and cheery, To the rapid sickle's blow; Like the breathing of a maiden-Like the sound of April rain-

Are the cchoes in the meadow,

Graceful fields, ye must be wasted-Burnished grain, thou wilt be shorn-For the rushing of the sickle Fiercely sounds upon the morn Still the whisper, soft and dreamy, And the rustle, soft and low-Hark! the chorus, quick and cheery, To the rapid sickle's blow.

With the reapers' load refrain!

Golden heads will strew the stubble-Drooping, yellow, ripe and sere: Stems of summer, in their verdure, Ere the autumn, wither there; And the breeze that gave them music. And the sun that lit their smiles Will be sighs amid their ruins, And a fire on their piles!

Thus, the pale, unsparing Reaper-Ghastly Reaper of the Doom, Layeth age and youth together In the Harvest of the Tomb: And the voice that gave them pleasure, And the love that lit their life, O'er the death is turned to mourning O'er the grave is changed to strife!

But there is a little singer\* In the stubble by the grave, Ever trilling merry music, In the stubble, by the grave : And it's song is like the whisper-Like the rustle in the grain-Like the echoes in the meadow, With the reapers' load refrain

Like the blithsome song of pleasure-Like the gentle sounds that tinkle On the joy-enkindled hearth! And it tells, in sprightly measure-In a wild and gladsome strain-That the grain will rustle lowly, And the dead will live again !

\*The ericket.

LITTLE SUE. DEAR little Sue, with her eyes so blue And her tresses of golden hair, Her cheeks that rivalled the peach's hue, And her lips so red and so fair. How her silver tongue so joyously rung, When watching, she hailed with delight, My evening's return, while on my neck she hung. Lisping her prayer and good night.

Poor little Sue, no more shall I view From the easement, her beautiful face, Nor welcome at eye, for she has bade us adieu, And vacant, and silent, her place; Under the ground, where you green mound, Covers a grave, small and new, In a sleep so sweet, so quiet and sound, Rest my gentle, my angel Suc.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. "TEMPERANCE BUT LICENSE."

Such is the incongruous and unnatural connection in which these words are placed as a signature over some articles in the " Advertiser." We shall venture to suppose that the writer means he is, First, In favor of Temperance. Second, In favor of License to sell ardent spirits. And we are left to infer that said writer thinks, whether others do or not, "Temperance" and "License" are two friendly neighbors with nothing more between them than a small word nur License" shall have further notice. ("but") and dwelling on amicable terms with but three steps from the door of one to that of the other. Or more appropriately-we must infer that the writer thinks Consistency may dwell in a house with "Temperance" over one door, and " License" over the other. Who, that entering the house of Consistency at the door "Temperance" and after passing the small "but" partition, should find a bar-room supplied with all essentials under "License,"-who, we ask, would not be surprised, and leave under the belief that the landlord should, and that with propriety, be called Inconsistency, And if he should indite an article on the subject with a quill from the same goose that gave the one which writes-" PEIL WRITE"-he might write Hypocrite. We may note of "Temperance" the first half of this anomalous name, that any fair definition of it excludes excess. Where excess begins Temperance ends. It is excess when necessity ceases. A man in health with an unvitiated appetite does not want, and much less needs the poisonous stimulus of ardent spirits. Then it follows it is excess in a well man to use it at all, and if excess, it is not Temperance but Intemperance.

With this apprehension of Temperance how are we to link "license" consistently with itlicense to do anything not agreeable to temperance. A "temperance" that grants license to be or do any thing contrary to, or inconsistent with temperance cannot from the nature of the principle, be temperance, but something else. The most lenient construction we can put on "temperance" in the alliance between her and her worse half-the uncircumcised Philistine, "license," is a "temperance" at the mercy (?) of "license." Mercy! Temperance at the mercy of a grog-shop !! Who that is calling for mercy would run to a dramshop for it? "Temperance but License"-li. an alligator? Because she is all jaw.

cense to make temperate drinkers-to make drunkards-who will turn round and curse their patron "Temperance." "License" has not transcended his liberty if he roll out forty drunkards a day. He has paid for the right to make drunkards. He makes them according to law. The licensing council with one hand grants power to make drunkards and with the other passes a law to punish the man for deeds which he will do only when he is patent-right drunk. Knowing the diabolical deeds, such as blasphemy, gambling, fighting, adultery and murder, which some men commit while intoxicated and then alone, we ask how can the licensing power grant license to make drunkards, without granting by implication the license to do the wickedness peculiar to drunkenness? Are we not cautioned against being "partakers of other men's sins?" And what would be the nature of that conartnership in sin which could give more stock in the sins of others than the one existing between the licensers of the one part, including their lawful agent the grog-seller, and the drunkard whose garments are drenched with spew and Rum and the blood of him who an hour before was a friend-perhaps a wife-of the other. So much for a name-a name belligerently and uncompromisingly heterogeneous in its compound.

As "TEMPERANCE BUT LICENSE" seems to have the gift of continuance, we shall offer a few suggestive interrogatives that we may obtain, if possible, a better knowledge of the right or wrong in this license affair. It would seem that all is going on well, after a Republican and "Southern" style when a "wet" council are ruling in the village and grog-shops open, drunkards reeling, blasphemies echoing, sober people interrupted, good men and women bowed down. This is not "Mainism" but true Southcraism. Shall we call it one of the "institutions" of the South ! But when a "dry" council are put in office, they are no sooner seated than the pillars of the temple of liberty begin to tremble and the very earth gives signs of woe. Alackaday! Are the majority to rule when in favor of license, but not so when opposed to it? Does every one obtain his right under the administration of a "wet" council? Are the rights of any taken away by a dry conneil? Shall Edgefield Village govern herself? "Ten-PERANCE BUT LICENSE" tells us-First, What he is not-" Censor General of Edgefield, not and Second. What he is-"The unalterable advocate of temperance and sobriety." Let us see how well his negative name suits him. He says of those whom he terms "enthusiasts for total abstinence"-"I suspect them of being slaves to Gambling, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee or Opium." Again, "Republican America;" it is fully to expect that "she will bow her neck to the many headed monster of a bare majority of reformed sinners turned prosecuting saints." This smacks a little of a chagrined "cersor." As to his " not being a champion of drunkards or drunkenness" we are willing to leave the decision of that to those who vote a "wet" ticket. In addition to the analysis to which we subjected one-half of his signature, we may add that his claim to be an "unalterable advocate of temperance and sobriety," is equally staggering to common sense when we read of the "cigar" and "drink" (Whiskey, Rum &c..) "they are enjoyments unless abused, and necessary evils even then." The italicising is ours. We have nothing to do with cigars at present, but according to the above quotation the "abuse" of drink, i. c. drunkenness, is "necessary." An "unalterable advocate of temperance and sobriety," who holds the belief that existing drunkenness is necessary! If we have mistaken TEMPERANCE BUT LICENSE," it is an honest mistake, attributable mainly to the fact that he utterly failed to specify the necessitating cause or causes. If he should take refuge under the 'decree eternal"-quite a convenience in destitution of argument-we can only reply that the same cause existed for the election of a dry council, and "TEMPERANCE BUT LICENSE" may reply, it exists also for his writing against the procedure, and I may add also for this reply. And unless decreed otherwise, "TEMPERANCE

TEMPERANCE NO LICENSE. THE COMPANY OF WOMEN.-He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love and smiles of a woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look sad and cheerless, enemies may gather in his path, but when he returns to the fire side and sees the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man. He is not prepared for the journey of life who is without a companion who will forsake him in no emergency-who will divide his sorrowsincrease his joys-lift the veil from his has such a companion, be he ever so poor, despised, and trodden upon by the world.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES .- Never marry a man because he is handsome, he will think too much of his own beauty to take pride in yours. Never marry a man because he has wealth, for "riches take to

themselves wings and fly away." Never marry a man for his parentage, for a good cow will often have a bad

Marry a man for his good sense, his amiable temper, his sound morals, his habits of industry and economy, and you will then have a good husband, and your children a good father.

Why would you suppose fish did a great deal of weighing? Because they always

"Come out here and I'll lick the whole or you," as the boy said, hen whe seed a bottle full of sugar sticks in a shop window.

SAVAGE .- Why is a scolding wife like

LICENSE IN EDGEFIELD VILLAGE.

MISSRS. EDITORS :- I had proposed to myself, First, To prove that men will use stimuli in any event, and Second, That they will use them in grog-shops, or some such places, in defiance of all opposition. But the resignation of two members of our Town Council, growing out of a difference of opinion with regard to granting License, causes me to leave a chasm in the argument and persuades me to discuss the impropriety of refusing Tavern or Retail License in our Village. As there will be another election on Thursday, 11th inst., to supply the places of these two ultra ex-members. I hope the good citizens of Edgefield will reconsider their former vote, as is often done in parliamentary or elective bodies, and that they will reflect well upon the following facts before again casting their votes for no License.

There is not a stimulus in general use which is not retailed in some such manner as Liquor

is in grog shops. Tea is retailed in China in precisely the same way that Liquor is here, and the Tea-Kettle or Tea-Pot, or both, are carried and replenished by the traveller on the way-side, just as our flasks are refilled with Liquor at the grog shops. The Emperor Fitzong, who ascended the throne in 724, subjected Tea and Tea shops to a small tax, which was loudly complained of by the people as a grevious and insufferable oppression, because it fell upon " a necessary of life," as they called Tea twelve centuries ago, and the law had to be repealed. Public Smoking Houses. where smuggled Opium is retailed and smoked in defiance of all authority are also in common use in China, and are not unprepared Tea and Coffee daily retailed in nearly every store in the United States.

Coffee Houses are not only used in America and England, but they are the sole substitutes for Grog Shops in Turkey. The Turks are forbidden the use of Wine by their Religion, and yet it is said that they consume great quantities of it clandestinely. But Coffee is the great Turkish drink. Some Arabian Dervises first employed Coffee to keep themselves awake, as students sometimes use Tea now for the same purpose. A Mufti of Aden next carried Coffee Houses in 1554. It soon came into great they performed before and that we are rabout the champion of drunkards or drunkenness, request among the people of that ancient city sing here.

It is a pitty the request among the people of that ancient city sing here. sequence of which numerous Coffee Houses (such as we have in every town or city of the United States) were established and much frequented, so as to cause great neglect of the Mosques or Mahomedan Churches. This produced a solemn complaint from the Ministers of the Mahomedan Religion, and Coffee Houses were not only ordered to be suppressed, but the drinking of Coffee itself, even privately, was prohibited by the Mufti. Yet all to no purpose, and Solvman, the Great, seeing this, allowed its use freely to his subjects upon their paying a moderate tax. This was the last Legislation against Coffee or Coffee Houses in Turkey, and they are now both universally employed in all parts of the Empire. Again I put the question as above, are not unprepared Coffee and Tea retailed in every store in this Village or District.

Tobacco Houses or Stores, where Cigars &c. are constantly and daily retailed, are not only to be found in Edgefield Village, or Edgefield District, but they may be seen anywhere in the wide world that Tobacco is known, for wherever it is known it is used, and wherever it is used it is sold in Tobacco Retail, or Tobacco Grog Shops, or Stores, or whatever else you may

Opium Houses I have already said are comnon in China, where the juice is retailed, either for smoking or chewing purposes. And it may be had here in all Apothecary's Shops, of which there is at least one in every village. You may

at any time, are common in every country from the North to the South Pole or from the East to the West, and it is in vain that they are opposed. What mean your Race Tracks, your Cock Pits, but so many Grog Shops for retailing Gambling. Are there not Gambling Houses in every city, or village, or country on the face of the earth, bling than can Religion stop all sin or Irreligion. England after all sorts of opposition and taxa-But more of this anon. At present I will only tion of stimuli has reduced her policy with readd that some of the German States knowing gard to them to three maxims-First, That as heart and throw sunshine amid the darkest this, have put Gambling Houses upon the same she cannot destroy the appetite for stimuli she scenes. No man can be miserable who footing with Grog Shops. For instance in the must encourage their use and not their abuse, Duchy of Baden, if I am not at fault, Gambling and that the best way to do this is, Second, To food, and that places or retail shops where he cles of that stimuli. In fine, she has arrived at can always get the former, are as indispensible the same conclusion, that we will soon reach if to his welfare as Hotels for furnishing or retail- our people go on in their mad career, that the

ing the latter. Grog Shops proper, or retail establishments for Liquor, next claim our attention, and my advocating and practising history is again at fault, if these are not allowed in all civilized countries, except in Maine and some other Northern States where they have recently been abolished but where they will soon be restored again if the past is any criterian by which to predict the future. HUBBARD, the liquor law candidate for Governor in Maine. has just been beaten by Choshy, Whig, notwithstanding Maine is usually Democra' several thousand majority. The judiciary of Maine have also decided that the Liquor law is unconstitutional, in so far, as it prohibits a man from importing liquor within the limits of the State and thence to transport it to his own

will and pleasure, just as he would Arsenic, or any other poison. Or in other words, the highest tribunal of the State have declared that the worst view which the Legislature could take of Liquor would be to regard and treat it as Arsenie, which a man is allowed to transport, keep and use as he pleases and that if one get drunk he can no more be prosecuted for it than he

can for taking Arsenic The Liquor law is also practically nullified in Boston, even at this early day, and all of the indications promise that the statute will be repealed in every State that has adopted it sooner than was the memorable English law of 1736. It was said by the papers and by visitors to that city, that more Liquor was sold in Boston on the day and just before the Maine law went into operation than had ever been known before. The people despairing of getting their refreshments by the small from the retail dealers bought large supplies and concealed them. These supplies are now in and about exhausted, and thousands are waging war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, physically, socially, politically, professionally and commercially against all friends

of the execrable law. License to Retail was once refused in Abbeville village, and what was the effect of it? Why a North Carolina waggon happening to pass through the village on the Sale Day next after the embargo went into operation, a party clubed together, signers and saints, including Church Elders, Descons &c., men who had never drunk to excess before in their lives, and bought a barrel of Brandy, which was unheaded on the public square, where every body got drunk. I was told very recently by an eye witness, that Abbeville has never before or since witnessed such a scene of intoxication as was beheld that day. The outby st of indignation was so fierce and overwelming that the Town Council immediately regranted License, which has continued

proud intelligence and generous liberality.

A similar experiment was tried in Anderson, nder the auspicies of Judge WHITNER, when the same result followed as in Abbeville. Yet I learn by the papers that the "No License Party" in that lovely village, as well as in Green-Coffee into Persia, whence it found its way into ville, have carried the late municipal elections Constantinople where it was first sold in Public and are going to reenact the same farce that

ever since undisturbed, and is likely to remain

so, as long as that poble District retains her

borhood, nor a nation will take the advice or experience of others, but must needs buy some of their own, by sometimes paying very dear for it. It must come of vanity and self-esteem, prompting a man or community to suppose that he or they are better than other people, or more capable of conducting such an experiment. The belief which leads every man to imagine that he is an exception to death, disease, or any other misfortune, which has not yet befallen him, must originate in the same cause. Such people, and I believe there is no other kind of people, forget the common place truism, which I have so often repeated, that man is the same everywhere and at all times-that he has the same constitutional and natural love of stimulus wherever you find him, or if he does not love the stimulus he loves the freedom and right to enjoy it and will never yield that right. There is much of all human nature akin to the anecdote that is told of ALLATIUS, who would not marry because he wanted the privilege of taking orders and would not take orders because he wanted the privilege of marrying. Tell a man he shall not do a thing and you at once offend him. You arouse his combativness and inflame all of his worst passions, so that he will do it

then in spite of you and his better judgment. Once more, Messra, Epirons, I admonish the sovereigns of Edgefield to beware what they do on Thursday next. To remember that we play with a Rattle-Snake, or rather with a powder call it an Apothecary's Shop, or Doctor's Shop, magazine, when we sport with the passions of or what you like, but I shall style it an Opium | men, that it is easy to kindle a flame but hard is the task to quench it. Whether this advice Gambling Houses, or Shops, or places where shall be heeded or disregarded as gratuitous. Gambling excitement is retailed, or may be had remains to be seen. I know that there is nothing of which a man is so liberal as his advice. States. simply because it costs him nothing to give it and his vanity is flattered at being thought able to counsel others as well as himself. Be this as your Bowling Alleys, Billiard Tables, &c., &c., it may, without any wish to insult and only to inform. I will proceed to give my closing coun-

sel to the people of this excited community. Which is, that they had better make a virtue and at the same time are there not laws nearly of necessity and seemingly acquiesce in that everywhere prohibiting it. Gambling cannot be which they cannot prevent. Men will use stimprevented, and that Legislation is folly which uli and they will use them in Retail or Grog attempts it. Moral suasion ought only to be Shops. You may suspend, paliate, or oppose used and this can no more prevent some Gam- it as you will but license must come at last, establishments pay a heavy license and are kept allow every body who pays a tax to import or openly and publicly like Grog Shops. In short, produce stimuli, and Third, To allow everybody I insist that stimulus is as necessary to man as who pays a license to retail the prepared artionly way to treat stimuli is to allow their free Governor Johnson. use, but at the same time to temper that use by

TEMPERANCE BUT LICENSE.

DR. WALL once, at a dinner table, very unwisely persisted in playing with a cork, in such a manner as displayed a hand long divorced from soap and water. One guest expressed his surprise to another, and, in too loud a whisper, exclaimed, " Heavens, what a dirty hand!

The Doctor overheard, and turning sharply round, said, "Sir, I'll bet you guinea there's a dirtier one in company. "Done," replied the first, sure of winning. house, there to keep and use it at his own good have won, without a dissenting voice.

From the South Carolinian, 2d inst. THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature convened yesterday, at 12 m. The roll of the Senate was called by the Clerk, and, on motion of Mr. De-Treville, Hon. F. J. Moses, Senator from Claremont, was called to the Chair.

The Senators elect were then qualified, and the Senate then proceeded to the election of President, when the Hon. R. F. W. Allston was unanimously elected. A comnittee was appointed to conduct the President to the Chair, and on taking his seat, he addressed the Senate as follows:

I accept, with lively sensibility, the honor which you have conferred anew, by appointing me to the Chair of this honorable hody. I will construe this evidence of your favorable regard into an earnest of future support in the discharge of the duties de-

volving upon me. It shall be my constant aim and endeavor to perform those duties faithfully, impartially, and firmly, to the hest of my ability. If in doing so I fall short of your expectations, let the failure be ascribed not to my will, but rather to infirmity inseparable from

You will adopt a system of rules for the government of the Senate. Those rules it will be my study to understand, in order to apply them: as it will doubtless be the pleasure of every member to become familiar with, and to abide by them.

Let us not dispense with forms as useless. The observance of them is as necessary to the prompt, accurate and agreeable despatch of business as it is to the grateful intercourse and gentle courtesies of society.

Gentlemen, I trust we meet with minds willing to unite in counsel, and harmonize in action for the common weal; intent to develop more fully the resources of the State; to promote the education and training of her youth; to secure the industry and wealth of her people; to cultivate all the elements of moral power and prosperous happiness. Let there be cherished amongst us no

latent spark of bitterness, which may blaze up at some unpropitious moment, and mar the promise of our peaceful progress. Two years ago the walls of this chamber

were clad in mourning for the death of our lamented Calhoun. Recently both of his. distinguished compeers have passed away, who constituted, with him, so remarkable a trio in the Federal council-individually great in influence, in intellectual achievement, in intimate association with the histo From their school of politics, differing

widely, as we do, yet the personal feelings which that difference may have engendered we can lay down on the graves where they sleep, and do reverence to their geniusrendering the homage of our respect for those eminent characteristic abilities which they possessed, and which have so often called forth, in conflict, the highest powers of our own cherished statesmen.

We are about proceeding to the business of the sessions. May that Almighty power from whom all good counsels do proceed, watch over and guide our deliberations, control and mould our action, for the honor and welfare of the State.

W. E. Martin, esq., was elected Clerk, and J. T. Goodwyn Reading Clerk. The other officers were re-elected.

On motion of Mr. Adams, Messrs, Johnston & Cavis were elected printers to the Senate for the extra session.

On motion of Mr. Carn, a committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the Sovernor, and inform him that the Senate was organized, and were ready to receive any communication which he might think

roper to make to that hody. Shortly after, the following message was read by Beaufort T. Watts, Esq., the Sec-

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. COLUMBIA, Nov. 1, 1852. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have deemed it my duty to call you ogether on this occasion, to enable the State to cast its vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United

Some doubts have been entertained and expressed as to the constitutional power of the Governor to call the Legislature together for the purpose alluded to. The Constitution authorizes the Governor to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions. It has been seriously mooted, whether this is an extraordinary occasion, as the Legislature were aware of the contingency that would happen, and ought to have provided for it. This may be the case, but it is evident that no provision was made, and that the State would lose its vote in case I were

to neglect or refuse to call you together. I think that any doubt which may have arisen on the subject has no real foundation in truth. It seems to me that the clear meaning of the Constitution is that the Governor should have power to convene the Legislature to transact any business for the good of the Commonwealth, which could not be transacted at its regular session. Acting under the belief of the correctness of this construction, I have called you together. I am sustained in the propriety of this course by the precedent set by that able jurist, Ex-

The Act of Congress requiring the votes for Electors to be cast on the same day throughout the United States, was passed January 2, 1846, and Governor Johnson convened the Legislature on the first Monday of November, 1848. So you will perceive that two regular ressions had intervened between the date of the Act of Congress and the convening of the Legislature, which certainly made that occasion no more extraordinary than this.

I think I am also sustained in the course I have pursued by the sense of the Legislature itself,-for had any doubts been entertained by it as to the power of the Gvernor The guineas were staked, and the Doctor to convene it for a purpose like this, the showed his other hand. He was judged to failure to make other provisions for casting the Union on this sorrowful occasion, and the vote of the State, would involve a neg- more particularly do we tender it to the the hangman's rope?

them capable of.

I herewith transmit to you a report from the Secretary of the Interior, which shows that by the Seventh Census our State will lose a member to Congress. This will involve the necessity of re-districting the State. Whether you will perform this duty now, or at your regular session, is a matter for your own consideration and discretion. On subjects of General interest to our State, I will address you at your regular

On motion of Mr. Witherspoon, a committee of eight was appointed to meet a joint committee of the House to nominate Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The House not yet being fully organized, the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock, p. m.

In the House, Hon. James Simon was elected Speaker without opposition, and T. W. Glover, Esq., Clerk.

Several ballots for other officers were had up to three o'clock, but without any other

On taking the Chair, Mr. Speaker Sinons addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives . For the renewed evidence of your consideration and kindness in again elevating me to the distinguished position of presiding over the deliberations of this House, receive

the assurance of my grateful acknowledg-Around this seat are clustered many proud recollections of patriotism, genius, and virtue; nor has it been more distinguished by these than by the courtesy, impartiality and firmness with which its grave and responsible duties have been discharged,-These latter qualities I shall hope to emulate, nor do I believe otherwise than that they will be responded to, on your part, by the order, dignity, and decorum, which have always eminently characterised this body.

It is by the observance of these reciprocal

obligations that the burdens of legislation

are lightened, and the best interests of our

several constituencies, and the State at large are cared for and subserved. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without congratulating you on the restoration of concord and fraternal sentiments throughout the limits of the State, and earnestly to hope that unanimity and kind feeling will characterize your deliberations, meetings, in succession, in all the slaveholds and be impressed upon any legislation

Imploring the Divine blessing on your labors, I now commend you to the prosecution of the business of this body.

COLUMBIA, TUESDAY Nov. 2. Both Houses of the Legislature met to day at 11 o'clock. In the Senate, the Senator elect from St.

Paul's Parish, Hon. Robert Fishburne, was duly qualified. In the House that body elected the fol-

lowing officers: Reading Clerk .- John S. Richardson. Messenger .- F. W. DINKINS.

Doorkeeper .- A. PALMER. At 12 M. both Houses proceeded to vote for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, when the follow-

ing gentlemen were duly elected: For the State at large.-C. G. MEMMIN-

1st Cong. Dist .- Hon. Gabriel Cannon. 3d " " " R. F. W. Allston. 4th " 5th " " " J. Foster Marshall 6th " " W. D. Porter. " M. E. Carn.

It will be understood that the electors named above are Pierce and King electors -indeed there was no opposition. The following message from his excellen-

cy the Governor was read in both Houses by Beaufort T. Watts, esq., the Secretary :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, Nov. 2, 1852. Gentlemen of the Senate and

House of Representatives : I feel it my duty officially to announce to you the deaths of two of our most illus-

trious statesmen, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, which have occurred since your ast meeting. Thus, in the space of three short years,

have passed away from the stage of action, three of the greatest names that have ever adorned the history of our country. Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, were names which were upon every lip, for praise or claim, according to the peculiar political tenets of those who pronounced them. They were the shining stars of our Republic. One by one they have been extinguished, as though they were not permitted to shine but in conjunction. While we mourned the loss of our own Calhoun, we should not withhold our homage to the intellectual power and worth of his great compeers-or refuse to mingle our tears with Kentucky or Massachusetts, o'er the tombs of their faforite sons. Differing, it is true, upon the agitating subjects of the day, now that the grave has closed over them, we should formortality, and only remember them as the

In the House, in response to the message, Hon, J. I. Middleton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopt-

of glory around the history of our common

Be it resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina deplores the bereavements which have fallen upon the confederacy at large in the decease of those illustrious citizens and eminent orators and statesmen, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster; good 'un. and that whilst we have recalled to us the memory of sorrows nearer home, it but adds to the poignancy of our grief to know that others mourn as we have mourned.

Resolved. That we offer, with fraternal feelings, our condolence to our co-States of

lect of duty too flagrant even to superod [ Commonwealths of Kentucky and Massa-

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of his message to the General Assembly, together with the foregoing resolutions, to the Executives of Kentucky and Massachusetts.

A similar action was had in the Senate. where the resolutions, seconded by Hon. F. J. Moses, were adopted.

After some formal unimportant business, both houses adjourned sine die for the present session, at 25 minutes to 3 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the call previously made by the Executive Committee of the Southern Central Agricultural Association, a number of Southern planters convened in the city of M.con, Ga., on the 21st of October, 1852, for the purpose of forming an Association of the Agriculturists of the slaveholding States. Besides a large number of the State Society present, a number of delegates from Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida appeared and took their

The following were from South Carolina-Col. Wm, DuBose, J. W. Harrison, Thos, Smith, Col. A. G. Summer. The Convention was organized by calling

Dr. D. A. Reese, of Ga., to the Chair, and the appointment of Wm. H. Chambers, of Ala., as Secretary.

The objects of the convention were ex-

plained by Dr. W. C. Daniell, of DeKalb, who also introduced the following resolu-

Resslved, That the members of the Agricultural Association of the slaveholding States, to be organized as hereinafter recommended, be composed of such citizens of the same, as taking an interest in agriculture, desire to become members thereof; and of delegates from State and local Agricultural Societies; and from States or parts of States.

Resolved. That such persons as above designated are recommended to convene at Montgomery, Alabama, on the first Mouday in May next, and to organize an Agricultural Association of Slaveholding States, under such provisions as to them may appear best calculated to fulfill the purposes of their organization, which shall hold its

ing States that may participate in the Asse pondence, to consist of seven, be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions

A GOOD ONE.

Ludicrous blunders sometimes occur in cases where ignorant persons attempt to use language about the meaning of which they

Not long since, while travelling from

Pittsburg to Cincinnati, two rather verdant specimens of the female sex came on board the boat at one of the landings, whom for the sake of distinction we will call Mary and Jane. Now, Mary had cut her eye teeth, or in other words, was acquainted with the rules and regulations which govern genteel society. Jane, the younger, had never mixed in genteel society to any great extent, and was therefore in blissfull ignorance as to any of the rules which govern refined people. Her language, too, was only such as she had heard among her rustic associates Mary was aware of the fact, and had therefore cautioned her to observe how she-Mary-acted, and to govern herself accordingly. Jane promised implicit obedience. Shortly after, while scated at the dinner table, the waiter asked

Mary what part of the fowl she would have. She informed him, in a very polite manner, that it was "perfectly immaterial."-He accordingly gave her a piece, and then inquired of Jane what part she would choose. The simple minded girl replied with all the self-assurance imaginable-

"I believe I'll take a piece of the immuterial too." The scene that followed this declaration is beyond the power of pen to describe.

The assembled guests were compelled to give vent to their surcharged feelings in peals of boisterous laughter; whilst the poor girl, her face suffused with crimson blushes, left the table, declaring as she fled to the cabin-" They wont ketch me aboard of one of these pesky steamboats soon

man of the night, in the streets of Paris, was carried on the following morning, before a lieutenant of police, who haughtily interrogated him concerning his business or profession. "I am a poet, sir," said Piron.

A CAUSTIC HIT.-Piron, the French

author, having been taken up by the watch-

"Oh! a poet, are you?" said the migistrate, "I have a brother who is a poet." "Then we are even," said Piron, "for I have a brother who is a fool."

AN IRISH LADY'S POSTSCRIPT.—An Irish lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added by way of get whatever of frailty was incident to their Postscript, "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent great intellectual lights which shed a halo after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

> THE man who committed suicide by turning himself inside out and orawling through his boots, is not expected to live.

magistrate charged with marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardoned a villian. "Please your worship," says Paddy "I was trying to get a

To RENT .- A man turned his son out of doors lately, because he wouldn't pay his house-rent. A striking proof of pay-rental,

WANTED TO KNOW .- If the chard of attachment, we hear so much about, me