

Legislative Proceedings.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1853.

IN SENATE.—At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order. Hon. R. F. W. Allston, President, presiding.

Mr. Lesse, to renew the charter of the Bank of Charleston. To regulate appeals at law. By Mr. Trenholm, to code to the United States jurisdiction over certain parcels of land for the erection of light-houses and buoys.

By Mr. Poppensheim, to alter the law respecting the granting of vacant lands.

By Mr. Winanth, to change the name of the Judicial District of Spartanburg to that of Sparta.

By Mr. Ashmore for the appointment of a general superintendent of public schools.

Mr. Perry gave notice of intention to report a bill regarding incompetent witnesses to halls of persons left legacies in the same.

On motion of Mr. Seigling, the use of the hall was granted for the meeting of the Agricultural Association of the Planting States.

Adjoined to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1853.

IN SENATE.—The Senate met. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Witherspoon, McAllister, Mazyek, John Wilson, James J. Wilcox, Buchanan, Carew, Bozer, Adams, Dudley, Porter, and others.

Mr. Marshall introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Savannah River Valley Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. Porter offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to procure a sword, or some other suitable testimonial, and present the same to Captain Duncan N. Ingraham, of the United States Navy, as a testimonial from his native State for his late gallant and meritorious conduct on board the sloop-of-war St. Louis, in the bay of Smyrna."

The resolution was read, and ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Barton called up a bill postponed from the last session, to alter the 10th section of the 1st article of the State Constitution, (relating to the election of members and the sittings of the Legislature.) After some remarks from Mr. Adams, it was referred to a committee.

Mr. W. P. Hutson, of Beaufort District, moved an amendment, proposing that J. C. Allen, esq., be qualified and admitted to a seat.

Mr. Middleton opposed the amendment, and narrated sundry irregularities in the election in justification of his position. He regarded it as the safer mode of settling the matter to let it go, in conformity with usage, to the appropriate committee. The yeas and nays were taken, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. R. L. Tillingham spoke in favor of the amendment as right and proper. He feared the adoption of the principle of keeping gentlemen from their seats upon a mere protest might work serious inconvenience, as it might be carried to any extent. He opposed the motion to refer to a committee not yet constituted. The certificate of a majority of votes in favor of Mr. Allen, though all might not have been counted from some informality, should be prima facie evidence of his title to a seat. The election district should not be deprived of its representation.

Mr. C. P. Sullivan regarded the people of Edgefield as entitled to be heard by the admission of their representatives, and let his opponent make his case out if he can before the committee. The papers presented show a majority of votes in favor of Mr. Allen, and do not say who the uncounted votes were cast for. Therefore he hoped the amendment would be adopted.

The amendment was adopted, and Mr. Allen accordingly qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Bond, of Wayah, the chair was taken by a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Read, Wagner, and Ashmore, to wait upon the Governor, and inform him of the organization; and, after a brief absence, they returned and reported that his Excellency would submit his annual message to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Tillingham offered a resolution, that accounts for post mortem examinations be in future held, which, under special order, was adopted.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1853.

IN SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, agreeable to adjournment, (the Hon. R. F. W. Allston, in the chair,) and a number of petitions, &c., were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. J. P. Townsend, during the presentation of reports from the Commissioners of Public Schools, offered a resolution, requiring the general reports of said reports be read before referred. Adopted.

Mr. Dryton presented a memorial asking an incorporation of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill relative to Sheriffs. Read and referred.

Also submitted a report in relation to the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Powe introduced a bill to renew the charter of the Merchants' Bank Charera. Referred.

Mr. Cannon gave notice of intention to introduce a bill in favor of the Spartanburg Railroad.

Mr. Zimmerman gave notice of intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to reduce the pay of the Adjutant and Inspector General of this State.

At his instance a message from the Governor was announced, when W. R. Callahan appeared with the usual message of Gov. Manning, which he in due form read. It was made the special order of the day for Thursday next, and two thousand copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. F. Townsend moved that five thousand copies of the communication of Professor Cornwell, President of the South Carolina College, accompanying the Governor's message, be printed. Object was raised, when two thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

After the transaction of some matters of no special interest, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.—The House met; the Hon. James Simmons, Speaker, in the Chair. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Poppensheim gave notice that he would introduce a bill to regulate the grants of vacant lands in South Carolina.

Mr. Lesse gave notice that he would introduce a bill to renew the charter of the Bank of Charleston; also to regulate appeals.

Mr. Blum gave notice that he would introduce a bill to renew the charter of the Bank of South Carolina.

Mr. Middleton offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of setting apart a certain sum for deepening Charleston Harbor. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The following bills were introduced in accordance with previous notice:

By Mr. Hutson, to amend the law in relation to words of limitation in deeds and wills. To repeal an act increasing the amount of property exempt from levy and sale. To alter the license law of this State.

By Mr. Tillingham, to repeal the 6th section of the act of 16th December, 1852, (contemplating an entire prohibition of the issue of bank notes under five dollars.)

By Mr. Kershaw, to recharter the Bank of Camden. To alter and amend the law in relation to Sheriffs. To authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to build a certain bridge on the Wateree river.

Mr. Hampton made a report from the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, and on his motion, five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashmore gave notice of intention to ask leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of a general superintendent of Free Schools.

Adjoined to 12 to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1853.

IN SENATE.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Numerous petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

After the introduction of various bills of an interesting character, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.—A number of bills were presented.

The following bills, under previous notice, were introduced:

By Mr. Marshall to alter the sittings of the courts of the western district; and to transfer the courts of the Spartanburg district to the northern district.

By Mr. Porter to enlarge the powers of the City Council of Charleston, &c.; to renew and amend the charter of the State Bank; to incorporate the Central Bank of Charleston.

By Mr. Hartley, to charter a company to construct a railroad from the junction of the Camden and Columbia branches of the South Carolina Railroad to Hamburg.

These bills were severally referred to appropriate committees.

The Senate united with the House in the election of a treasurer for the Lower Division, and certain Commissioners in equity; after which it adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.—The House met. A number of petitions were presented and referred.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing an invitation to attend the annual exercises of the State College, &c. Read and referred.

Mr. Tillingham, from committee, made a report on the subject of grants of vacant lands.

Mr. McGowan presented the annual report of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company. Referred.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Mullens, to construct a railroad from the Camden and Columbia branch to Hamburg. To regulate the distribution of the appropriations to free schools.

By Mr. Hampton, for the formation of the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad Company.

By Mr. Rice, to exempt a certain amount of property from execution and sale.

By Mr. Clawson, to amend an act to repeal all acts and parts of acts authorizing ordinaries to take possession of and administer derelict estates.

The House united in an election of the following officers: Treasurer of the Lower Division, Commissioners in Equity for the Districts of Anderson, Marion, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Lancaster, Beaufort, and Spartanburg; and for Register in Equity for Charleston District.

At a subsequent period the vote for Treasurer of the Lower Division was announced, and Mr. W. J. Laval was declared duly elected. No report of the other votes was made.

After several notices of intention to introduce various bills, the House adjourned.

THE ADVERTISER.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 7, 1853.

Did our readers know how utterly and incessantly we have been for the last few days, they would readily excuse the needless dereliction in the editorial department of the Advertiser.

The absence of our contributors, however, is well made up by our correspondents. For the rest, we have selected various passages of interest, Legislative and non-legislative, which will suffice whether it will or not.

We have received a communication from Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, of SUMMER, Ala., who has necessarily compelled to delay its publication until our next issue.

Death of Mrs. Bethland Foster. On Friday evening, (the 2nd inst.) at half past 7 o'clock, this aged and remarkable woman breathed her last at the residence of her son, and only surviving child, Hon. A. P. BUTLER.

Mrs. BETHLAND FOSTER BUTLER was the wife of Gen. Wm. Butler of the Revolution. She had lived through the dark and perilous days of our country's history, had witnessed the career of that country's greatness in all its mutations, had come down to the fourth generation of American freemen full of those honors which ever cluster around the name of fearless integrity, and fell asleep at last with a calmness and confidence characteristic only of one who has led a life of probity and usefulness. She was born in Virginia, in the year 1764, but had lived nearly thirty years in this section of South Carolina. When she died nearly 90 years of age.

We feel conscious of no exaggeration, when we say that Mrs. Butler was one of the most extraordinary women of her time. She was an unflinching friend of the poor, a firm monitor of the heedless, a devoted patriot and an humble believer in Christ. Her mind was active and discriminating, her judgment sound, her impulses noble, and her fortitude unyielding. Thus constituted, she was at once the stern guardian of her household and a genuine ornament of society. But we designed no eulogistic remarks at this time. The duty of portraying the strong and elevated character of our subject will be a pleasing and a useful one to some other writer. And we properly reserve for posterity the task of sketching a portrait with the shades of the dead! There has passed away here one of the very last of the women of the Revolution!

Death of our Post Master. We regret to announce the death of DANIEL WHITE, Esq., who was recently appointed Post Master for our town. Mr. White was an old and respectable citizen, well known to many of our readers. He had well gained his three score years and was leaving passing his life with the reputation of an honest and an upright man.

Fire in Hamburg. The Hamburg Republican, of the 30th ult., says, "We regret to learn that the dwelling of our fellow citizen, JOHN E. McDONALD, Esq., near this place, was consumed by fire yesterday about noon. We have not been able to get the particulars, but learn that most of the furniture was saved, and the building was partially covered by insurance."

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. BALTIMORE, November 29, 1853. The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with three days' later news. The sales of the three days amounted to 14,000 bales, prices rather in favor of buyers.

Breadstuffs were in good demand at full prices. Consols closed at 94 3/4.

There has been another important battle fought, but we have no particulars as yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The Turks are everywhere victorious; in one battle the Russians lost 2,000. France is anxious to aid Turkey, but England remains neutral. The Emperor of Russia has determined to accept of terms but such as are entirely satisfactory to him. He prefers to whip Turkey.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a regular meeting of Kimbrough Lodge, No. 118, A. Y. M., on the 2d of November, A. L. 5853, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, James Mechem.

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, to remove from among us by death, our esteemed and worthy brother, James Mechem, for the first time severing the Masonic chain in our Lodge, depriving us of a beloved brother, and the community of a valuable and exemplary citizen.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, James Mechem, the fraternity has sustained an irreparable loss; as a friend and brother, he was frank, open and generous; as a Mason, exemplary; as a husband, kind and affectionate; as a father, fond and devoted.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the widow and orphans of our departed brother in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, as a token of the respect and esteem they feel for the memory of our deceased brother, will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and our Lodge be clad in the habiliments of mourning sixty days.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Columbus papers, and a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

VALENTINE PKE, } Committee. C. C. BROOKS, } ASA LITCH.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 3, 1853.

Mr. Editor: Having business in the Court of Appeals, I took occasion to visit the halls of our Legislature now in session, and found the Members as busy as bees, but whether in the service of themselves or of their constituents, the sequel will show.

It is certain, however, that they have various projects which savour greatly of selfishness and folly, without a phrase of reason or justice, to say nothing of wisdom and statesmanship, to palliate or excuse them. A Mr. — of St. — Parish introduced a bill to sell the property belonging to the Commissioners of the Poor in said Parish, alleging as a reason that their poor were not fed and clothed, but suffered to famish for want of food and raiment.

I had thought that the Commissioners for Edgefield District had gone to the uttermost of dereliction in duty by permitting unscrupulous Shylocks to prey upon the public-spoils, until I saw men calling upon the Legislature to exonerate Commissioners from any further care of their puppers, and thus leave them to starve, literally to starve—or be driven out upon other Parishes and Districts. It is hard to say whether this project involves more of inhumanity than of injustice. But it is to be hoped that the selfish device will meet the execration of all, if not from more elevated and more humane sentiments of the heart, at least from policy, in view as it does a gross fraud upon other Districts.

Another project is to diminish the number of peremptory challenges from twenty to eight. This law is designed to confer the special benefit of the Parishes without regard to the condition and interests of the Districts. As the law now stands, only twenty-four Jurors out of the forty-eight are impanelled, and the accused is required to go through these with his challenge, beginning with Jur. No. 1. It follows therefore, that four Jurors are assigned to the accused without any reference to his interests or wishes. And if you will suppose him to exercise his right of challenging twenty in the panel, the other eight which are to try him are obtained according to an accidental order made by the Sheriff and Clerk, over which the accused has no control. This law is founded in a just and humane spirit, and operates very justly in the Districts. It may not do so in the Parishes because of their limited territory and sparse population, on account of which forty-eight Jurors are seldom in attendance at Court. But not so with us. The forty-eight always attend in the Districts, and the Solicitor has the power of challenging ad libitum.

In place of altering the law to adapt it to the special or capricious wants of the Parishes, I must be allowed to say that a more permanent good would be derived to the State by breaking up the Parish system altogether, which gives to the low-country an unjust advantage in representation.

There are various other projects, such as a bill to abolish all laws prohibiting usury, and to leave each one to his contract. It is surprising that this bill should be the project of a man who has character for intelligence and integrity. Whether he has any money at interest or not, I could not tell. It would very specious to say "leave every one to his contract." But upon looking at it more closely, it is no better than to leave every one to his own course without any restraints of legislation. When a man stakes his fortune upon a game at cards, is it not his deliberate and positive contract?

But yet it is a vicious practice which the law wisely restrains. And it is less wise to put a restraint upon the avaricious and sordid desires of the unfeeling usurer who would profit by the necessities of his fellow-man.

It is very natural for these money men to imagine that they are very conscientious and are on their way to Heaven rejoicing!

But the future very probably will show their dimensions to be too large for "narrow gate" which leads to the kingdom of heaven, which their narrow-mindedness and their selfishness will not permit them to enter.

There are several other outrages in contemplation upon which I will not now animadvert. Let it suffice to say that there are two prominent tendencies in the Legislature. One is to alter the general law—the other to squander public money.

There never will be a conservative and reliable Legislature constituted, until the people learn to elect their representatives from the more intelligent and informed citizens, and then continue their longer in office. It takes a man about two years to learn the routine of business, let him be ever so apt and industrious. I hope therefore, that our present members will continue to serve us, as they seem to be working men. They very frankly admit however, that they need a lawyer of good sense to consult with, and one who can "speak in public on the stage."

As a good law, I would suggest that Charleston be given a reduced and fixed number of representatives. She has now very worthy and honest men (with two or three very capable and meritorious exceptions) to represent her in the House. But as a matter of self-defence against partial legislation and local power and influence, I think it would be well to limit and fix the number of her Representatives. You may hear from me again, if I take a notion, for I have not said one-half.

Yours truly, SPECTATOR.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

"KEEP COOL."

DEPREZ upon it, there's nothing like it in the many vexatious tribulations to which poor human nature is subjected. Has that man called you a scoundrel, or a liar, or told a story on your wife? Well, keep cool, don't pitch into him like a "thousand of brick" you may hurt yourself worse than the offender. The best way doubtless would be not to notice the scamp, but if he will crowd upon you and you must have a difficulty with him, do the thing decently, with the dignity becoming a gentleman.

"Keep cool," if your servant has been disobedient or impudent. Don't catch up a fence-rail in your blind fury and lay him out, else he may have to be laid out again by more tender hands, and your anger appeared, you will stand by and weep, sending tears over your folly. Keep cool, and give him a gentle thrashing; and you will find your self-respect wonderfully increased, and he will be taught a wholesome lesson, that may for a long time save you the necessity of again going through with such a disagreeable operation.

Does your wife get into a pet because you are out later at night than becomes one holding the responsible post of "Head of the family"? Well, in all probability she is right; but right or wrong, "keep cool." There's nothing to be made out of Xantippe's indies by getting red in the face, and stamping on the floor, and swearing you are your own man, and you'll go where you please and come back when you get ready. Just walk up with a smile and give her a kiss, or a dozen of them if you can hold her long enough, and tell her you'll get that bonnet she fancied so much the other day

when you protested against her extravagance; "Couldn't afford it," 'twas out of the question. (That same day you came home in the evening, rejoicing in the set of a bright "Bebebe," expecting to be complimented on your improved appearance. Hat! hat was not somebody in the sulks that evening, and did not somebody else go down the front steps boiling with wrath, or perhaps with the feeling of a certain animal that had recently undergone the operation of having his conical appendage "cropped?") Well, all this might have been avoided if you only had "kept cool," so learn a couple of lessons from the circumstance. First, be generous to your wife, and afford a reasonable indulgence to her fancies. And if she is unreasonable in her wishes, by all means "keep cool," don't rip and shine and kick the chairs over, and scare the cat out of the house, and set all the dogs to barking. "Keep cool," I say, and give her time to cool off too, and then sit down like a gentleman and reason with her. Ten to one she will agree to everything and then go cheerfully to put things to rights, while you will walk up the street with the complacent frown of not having made a fool of yourself. Now don't forget this advice, but cut out the caption and stick it in your hat, and whenever you perceive your angry passions rising, pull off and look at it, and in a short time you may, amidst the amusements of a life that is "vanity and vexation of spirit," be able to acquire that quiet and dignified demeanor which results from keeping cool.

ELPIS.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. Editor: I understand that efforts are being made to obtain signatures to a petition for a charter of the incorporation of this town. I sincerely hope the Petitioners will fill in their object. If we could be governed and treated as citizens of any other village in the town, I should have no objection whatever. But sir, it is a fact, the truth of which is daily evidenced, that so proud and insolent as a "little brief authority" made a small clique of property holders here, that they seem to prefer like their arch prototype, to "reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." The actions of our Town Council for a few years past has rendered the name of Warden so odious, that few men of feeling would take office, were it not for the fine imposed on them in case of refusal. Hence it is that you scarcely ever see a popular man in office, for his friends will to save his feelings refuse him their suffrage.

Some of our Wardens, a majority of them, seem to act as if they were above the law-making power of the State—responsible alone to the small amount of conscience left remaining in their august bosoms. The citizens of the District when drawn here on business are continually annoyed and perplexed. If one should ignorantly violate one of their unpublished ordinances, they are down on him instantly, like a thousand of brick, while a favored one may cut up such shames as he pleases, and they are still and hushed silent as death. Moreover, those who thus claim the "right divine to reign over us" do sometimes act unlawfully. It is not proper therefore, to style them Solomon or Solons, but rather, in many instances, Nero's. They have taxed the inhabitants four dollars as a compound for road duty. This I suppose is right enough, as they have the power, and do not leave that amount to pay themselves.

But does the law of South Carolina give them the power to compound for Road Duty? Nothing of this nature is mentioned in their charter of incorporation, yet they have taken five dollars in lieu of the performance of that duty.

Ministers of the Gospel have been known to fall either in patrolling themselves or in sending a substitute, yet they have escaped cost free. But let one poor devil, who never has in his farthest mind most exalted light of fancy indulged the fond fancy of being the possessor of one poor slave but fall, and he is immediately fined, and have that fine they will, even if they have to expose his "tools of trade" to the hammer of the TOWN MARSHAL.

A show of light hearts at the mere mention of a job, or some taxable entertainment. A hand bill is stuck up in some public place informing the good citizens that an entertainment will be given on such an evening—something to beguile the weary monotony of every day life—something to clear the infernal gloom that hangs over the village, like the pall of death, with the feverish excitement of a school boy, is the coming of the proprietor awaited, and scarcely has he taken his quarters ere some "Jew" is after his "pound of flesh." The tax on entertainments are at the top of the mark, so high that but few venture to come here.

Years ago when the compound for road duty was only \$1.50, the roads were in equally as fine condition as now at \$4.00. There are, at a rough guess, near 80 white persons liable to work the road, and 150 blacks. All save two or three whites are compounded, and I will undertake to say that there were not 40 workers altogether at the last working. So what has become of the balance? Have their masters compounded for them? Al! perhaps the city officers are to be paid their salaries, let us see. The city attorney, so we understand, pays off his Town duties in legal fees—opinions and advice in knotty points of law—Quere what was his opinion on the subject of "proxy votes" in the last election? So he receives no salary worth the mention. The Clerk, on account of having the onerous duties of the Treasury Department placed on his unwilling shoulders, receives all the moneys at the first of the year, and for this I suppose has the use and benefit fifty dollars, in addition to the curses "loud and deep" of the whole country, for doing—nothing.

We are, indeed, anxious to know what becomes of our funds. It seems as if the Council have stocked the game on us. We wish, gentlemen, to know where the stakes are? and what are the trumps? Who unties the pocket book? Does the Treasurer, the city attorney, a majority of Council, or finally do the whole crew meet together and divide the spoils? Do members of Council pay the compound money for their slaves? if not, why? Is the Council in debt to them? If yes, will they pay themselves the debt due by said Council? These are questions upon which we want light, and light we must have. I close, as I began an opponent to a reclamer, and if the Legislature will grant it, let it be with a clause requiring a strict account of the receipts and expenditures.

JIM CRACK CORN.

Nov. 28, 1853.

(The above was received last week but too late to appear in the last issue.)—Ed. Adv.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

THE LATE SHEPHERD SPENCE, SENR.

This venerable father died on the 29th of Oct., on a visit to his daughter-in-law, in Oakthicket Co. Miss, aged 83, and was buried on the 2nd inst., at Providence Church, Sumter Co. Ala. Being requested to write an obituary, I send an outline of the address I delivered at his funeral.

E. B. TEAGUE.

There is here and there a man with endowments altogether above the common mass. His mind at once takes a wider range and operates with more precision than others. Consequently he arrives at conclusions with extraordinary promptness and certainty; and has a far more vivid consciousness of their correctness.

Sometimes also, such person is endowed with a strong will and strong passions; in addition to all this, the circumstances of his early life—the fortunate period—have been such as to place him in contact with obstacles of a serious nature, and to compel him to rely on his own strong arm, and strong heart, we need not be surprised, if a character somewhat angular and severe be produced.

Such were the facts in the case of Father Spence. He was endowed with powers of a higher order than one individual in thousands; his will and passions were strong; and his childhood and youth were spent in penitential orphanage. If it were necessary to make an apology for his faults, it would be found in these facts. If there were not some such men human affairs would stagnate. It was interesting to observe the effect of the Christian religion on this massive character. It had curbed the passions, controlled the will, softened the heart, and turned the force of his nature into the channel of freedom and piety. A profound consciousness of his infirmities sometimes possessed him; and it was touching to witness the penitential and childlike simplicity with which he would confess them.

The deceased acted well his part in life. Commencing as I have said in penitential orphanage, by industry, economy, and uprightnes, he amassed a good estate; and introduced a large family, on the stage of life, in circumstances of competency. He educated them intellectually in a superior way, for the times and the country in which he lived. And what kind of religious and moral training he gave them, I need not say, for they are, and have been your neighbors.

Father SPENCE was always on the right side of every question, moral, religious, or political, which he understood. If he sometimes made mistakes, no one thought of attributing it to wrong motives. And what is more, he was fearlessly on the right side. Consequences never staggered him, for a moment, when he had once decided what was right.

He had been a member of the Baptist Church just fifty years, and nine days; the last nineteen years he was connected with the Providence Church where he will now be buried. He has ever been recognized as one of the pillars of the Church, both in this State and in South Carolina. The great idea which pervaded his whole being and absorbed all others, during the last years of his life, was the contemplation of the political, moral, and religious movements of the times, and the rapidly improving facilities of international communication, as ushering in that day when the world shall be the willing subjects of Messiah's reign.

He often dwelt with enthusiasm on this subject in conversation with the speaker, repeating the 67th Psalm containing a comprehensive and beautiful prediction of those times.

How much of reverential affection the community entertained for the deceased, is apparent in the very term by which he was uniformly designated, "Father SPENCE." The esteem in which his family held him was unusual; and I speak what is true in my own case, and what I know from the manner of others, when I say that outside of his own family he was scarcely less an object of reverence and love, than within it. We all know that behind a certain patriarchal severity of manner, there was a great, honest, benevolent and pious heart. The deceased was remarkable for his clear and evangelical views of the plan of salvation, and the child-like trust with which he reposed on the great atonement. His habitual state of mind had for years been, that it were better to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord. Yet it were God's will for him to stay he was content; and almost the very last days of his life were spent in attempting to devise and do something for God, who, he supposed, spared him to his 84th year for some such purpose.

There is something exceedingly sad in burying the young, even when we have hopes of their future happiness; but to bury one grown old in the service of Christ, gathered to his fathers like a ripe stalk of corn, and descending, calmly and peacefully into the dark valley, is a solemn, yet pleasing task.

The object of a funeral address is to instruct the living; let us, my friends, take the lessons of this life. Let us learn from it the uses of industry.

These in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, makes the subject of a funeral address, the most interesting to us. Let us, my friends, take the lessons of this life. Let us learn from it the uses of industry.

THE S. C. CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH. NEWBERRY C. H., SO. CA., Nov. 29, 1853.

The South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, commenced its sessions in this place on Wednesday last. Bishop Payne is present, in good health, and his amiability and loveliness of character, endears him to the body over which he presides. The sessions of the Conference have been marked by great harmony, and a religious influence is felt in the community.