A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

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

W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., DECEMBER 12, 1855.

VOL. XX .-- NO. 48.

THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

to FUSCISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY W. F. DURISOE & SON.

SETTE BELLE.

Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six to nhe—and Three Bollars if not paid within six to nhe—and Three Bollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. "All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be confitued until all arrestages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must INVARIABLY be accompanied with the CASI.

ANYESTIERMENTS will be corresponded in meried at

ADVERTISEMENTS will be correpciously inserted at 75 cents per Square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 37t cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly \$1 per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accortically. ingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on diberal term—it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid

For announcing a Candidate, Three Dollars, IN For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be maid by the Magistrate advertising.

PROSPECTUS OF

A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL,

E. L. WHATLEY. ING, AND SET FOR THE DEFENCE OF WHATEVER WILL STAND THE TEST OF REASON, SCIENCE AND THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

" Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." Terms, \$2,00 per annum, in advance.

W. F. DURISOE & SON, PUBLISHERS, EDGEFIELD C. H., s. C.

SUCH is the name and style of a Monthly Periodical, the publication of which we purpose, the Lord willing, to commence on the first Monday in January next. The main design of this Journal i for the discussion of all subjects pertaining to Chris-tian faith and practice. Additional to this, we shall present such articles of a literary character, original and selected, as will have a tendency to refine the liie. l'olities also, considered as a science, and as affecting the principles of Law and Government, and more especially the mighty movements of the nations, as they work out the designs of God, will claim due and proper attention. But Politics de graded to the squabbles of demagogues and factions will be utterly eschewed and repuliated.

As respects matters purely religious, we shall, of ourse, advocate the principles of the Baptist Community, as derived from the Scriptures, and repub-lish from standard and other respectable works, ar-ticles pertaining to our own Literature; but our

Open to all of Every Name, For the defence and advocacy of their principles claiming only the right to judge of the suitableness of all articles for insertion, and to make such criti-cism on them as may be deemed expedient. In this undertaking we have the satisfaction of announcing that several gentlemen of eminent abili

ty and attainments have kindly engaged to render the Journal will contain FORTY PAGES of treading matter, and such advertisements as our friends may favor us with, not inconsistent with the

character of the work,—making at the end of the year a neat volume of 480 pages, suitable for bind-With regard to the mechanical execution of the work, we deem the announcement, that this will be under the direction of the Mesers. Durison, a suffi-

cient guaranty for its faithful and tasteful perform-ance—and without further words, encouraged by the expressions of good will and promises of sub stantial aid from many friends, we throw the matter before the people with an assurance of every effort to render satisfaction for the support that may be extended to us, and respectfully ask them to let

the "LIGHT" shine.

Our terms of subscription are Two Dollars per year, in advance, on receipt of the first num-ber. Ministers of the Gospel, of every denominattion, who may be unable to comply with the terms, will be supplied with one copy each, on application A list for the signatures of all who wish to incourage the work, may be found at the Post Office. and also at the "Advertiser" Office.

All letters or communications addressed to dindersigned will receive prompt attention. E. L. WHATLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

Edgefield, S. C., Oct. 15th, 1855. Boots and shoks, OPPOSITE MASUNIC HALL,

BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA. CLARKE &ROYAL

Are receiving their full Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c., &c. ·Our Stock will comprise all the most fashionable a

ticles, and those that can be recommended for dura bility. Also, a large and superior lot of Negro Brogans,

Men's Rip BROGANS and Women's Leather BOOTS. We feel confident that we can show one of the

BEST ASSORTED Stock of Goods that has ever been in our City, and request our eustomers and friends to give us a call before purchasing.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WARE ROOMS

WE would call the attention of the public to our NEW and WELL SELECTED Stock of CASINGT PURSUITURE.

At the old stand, UNDER THE AUGUSTA HOTEL, BROAD STREET, Where we are prepared to supply all orders in our pige, at Reduced Prices, and

Unburpassed Quality! We would invite purchasers to call before buying Asewhere, for we WARRANT a

Large Deduction from Old Prices. HENRY & SKINNER. Augusta, Sept. 7, 1855.

P. S .- Having made arrangements for our Fall Supplies with the " Excelsior Manufactory" of New York, it enables us to sell at unprece

low rates. Augusta, Sept 7 BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber having located permanently in the Store next door to Mr. R. H. SULLIVAN, is prepared to make to order fine BOOTS AND SHOES

At the shortest notice, and of the very BEST MA-TERIAL. He hopes by faithful work and close attention to business to be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

I will refer to Mr. S. F. Goode, who is my guardian, in all matters of business. BERRYMAN KEMP.

Choice Boetry.

the Box TAKE IT RASE The Take it eary! Life, at longest, But a lengthen'd studow is; And the brave as well as strongest

Dare not call to-morrow his!

Take it easy-for to-day

All your plans of wisdom lay." Take it easy! Done with fretting; Meet your neighbor with a smile; From the rising aun to setting, Live the present all the while. Take it easy ! , Every your

Take it easy! What is hidden, Or is wrong-or seemeth so-Leave it, as a thing forbidden, Out of which a curse may grow Take it easy! Never pry Into what will cause a sigh.

Make in reference to "now."

Take it easy! Daily turning To the monitor within : On its altar, always burning, Keep the incense free from sin Take it easy! Never fear While you keep a conscience clear!

Take it easy! Ever leaning To the side of truth and right; Happiness from virtue gleaning-Peace of mind from wisdom bright! Take it easy! For at best, Life is but a sorry jest.

THE UNGUARDED MOMENT.

Yes, my lipe o-night have spoken Words I said they should not speak; And I would I could recall them-Would I had not been so weak.

Oh! that one unguarded moment! Were it mine to live again. All the atrength of its temptation Would appeal to me in vain.

True, my lips have only uttered What is ever in my heart; I am happy when beside him, Wretched when we are spart ;

Though I listen to his praises Always longer than I should; Yet my heart can never hear them Half so open as it would.

And I would not, could not, pain him, Would not for the world offend; I would have him know I like him As a brother, as z friend;

But I meant to keep one secret In my bosom always hid, For I never, meant to tell him

That I loved him-but I did

Humorous Reading.

A TOUGH WITNESS.

PROSECTING ATTORNEY .- Mr. Parks state if on please whether you have ever known the fendant to follow any profession." He's been a professor ever since I've known

"Professor of what?" " Of religion."

" You don't understand me, Mr. Parks, What does he do." "Generally, what he pleases."

"Tell the Jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant fullows." "Gentlemen of the Jury, the defendant fol-

lows the crowd when they go in to drink."

"Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarication will tient was deranged, and imagined herself a pin not do here. Now state how this defendant cushion! supports himself."

I saw him last night support himself against a lamp post." "May it please your honor, this witness has shown a disposition to trifle with the court."

Judge.—" Mr. Parks, state. if you know any-

thing about it, what the defendant's occupation "Occupation, did you say."

Counsel .- "Yes; what is his occupation." " If I ain't mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town." "That's all Mr. Parks."

Cross-Examined .- " Mr. Parks, I understood you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?"

"I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them."
"You said something about this propensity

for drinking. Does he drink hard."
"No, I think he drinks as easy as any ever saw." "One more question, Mr. Parks. You have

known the defendant a long time; what are his habits-loose or otherwise." "The one he's got on now, I think, is rather

tight under the arms, and too short waisted for "You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

PROGESSIVE .- " Come up, you first class of vagabones in geography and logic," cried Lorry O' Rourke, the Irish schoolmaster. George,

give a description of the airth and show yes "Yes sir. The earth is a globe filled with

mud, filth, tadpoles and Shanghais."
"All right. What are its products?" "Whiskey, gin, Nebraska bills, busted banks and shinplasters.

"Where is America !" "All over creation-it is the paradise where ould father Adam, the fust fillibuster, was turn-

" Who was Adam's wife!" "Why, Mrs. Adams, I reckon, and she was "Ay, indade she was, Smart boy-you'll be a

man before your mother, sure. Go up to the

An Irishman having accidentally broken a pane of glass in—street, was making the best of his way out of sight; but the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar exclaimed-

You broke my window; fellow, did you not." "To be sure I did," said Pat, "and did you not see me running home for money to pay

A cabin-boy, on board a ship, the captain of which was a religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack

went crying and trembling, and said to the cap-"Pray, sir, will you wait until I say my pray-

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know whether, considering the great utility of the ocean, poets are not wrong to call it "a wasto of water."

THE LOVER'S LEG .- The following story, which is calculated to make "each particular hair to stand like quills upon the fretful porcupine," is said to have happened in St. Lawrence county, in this State, and is given on the authority of a gentleman of undoubted veracity: " A young man addicted to intemperate habits,

during one of his periodical "sprees" took a sudden notion to pay a visit to his "sweetheart."

On the evening alluded to, the young lady and a female associate were the only occupants of the house, where she resided. About ten o'clock in the evening the young man arrived at the house, considerably worse from the use of beverages. His strange manner in approaching the door excited the suspicions of the young ladies, who supposed the house was attacked by robbers. He knocked at the door, and demanded admission; but his voice not being recognized from the thickness of his tongue, the ladies refused to comply with the demand. Determined to force an entrance, he commenced a series of kicking and pounding. After a number of desperate kicks, the pannel of the door gave way, and the leg of the besieger went through the apperture, and was immediately seized by one of the ladies and firmly held, while the other, armed with a saw, commenced the work of amputation! The grasp was firmly maintained, and the saw vigorously plied, until the leg was com-pletely severed from the body! With the loss of his leg, the intoxicated wretch fell back, and in that condition lay the remainder of the night. In the meantime the ladies were frightened almost to death.—With the dawn of morning the revelation was made, that one of the ladies had participated in the amputation of her lover's log! The wretched man was still alive.—His friends were immediately sent for, and conveyed to his home, where, with proper treatment he the editor of the journal from which we quote, "the latter part of the story, and contended that the man must have bled to death on the spot, insisting, indeed, that it could not be otherwise. But we were mistaken. The leg was a wooden

Positively A Shocking IDEA.—Passing up street, a few days ago, we were met by an old lady, whose countenance betrayed symptoms of anxiety. She had been reading the latest news from "Mexico."

"Friend," said she, "do you think there is any danger of Mexico being taken into the Union!"

"Guess not," we replied; "it might be taken in by the Union."

"Well," says she, "I am opposed to annexing it to the Union, in any shape."

"Ah, why so?" we inquiringly responded.

"Why," said the old dame, "I am dreadful

afeerd of sirthquakes, and don't want such things to come into the United States."

We thought the idea pretty good, though positively specking for contemplation. The old lady shuddered at the thought, and then we

NOT HALF WAY TO THE BOTTOM .- A gentleman riding down a steep hill, and fearing the foot of it was unsound, called out to a clown who was ditching, and asked him if it was hard at the bottom. "Ay," answered the country-man, "it is hard enough at the bottom, I warrant you." But in a half a dozen steps the horse sunk up to the saddle-girths, which made the gentleman whip, spur and swear. "Why, thou rascal?" said he "didst thou not tell me it was hard at the bottom?" "Ay," replied the fellow, " but you are not half way to the bottom yet."

PINS EXTRACTED FROM THE STOMACH OF A FEMALE.-Dr. E. P. Fearing, of Nantucket Mass., has taken from the stomach, abdomen and left side of a patient named Jane James, sixty two needles, and it is probable, it is said, that quite a number remain to be removed. They were swallowed twelve years ago, when the pa-

To be sold, a threshing-machine, in good working order; has birch, cane, and strap barrets; warranted to whip a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral and impertinent. Only parted with because the owner has flogged all his school away, and his sons are too big to beat. Apply at the College of Preceptors.

"Jons," said a gentleman to his apprentice as he was about leaving home to be absent for a while, "you must take my place while I am gone." "Thank you sir." innocently replied John gone." "Thank you sir," innocently replied John, "but I had rather sleep with the boys."

LAST week a suit of not much importance came up before Judge Oakley, when the counsel for the defendant appealed to the court with a good deal of earnest talk, and possibly some logic, to have the case dismissed on technical grounds. After firing away for some time and making no headway, the judge remarked that his position could not be sustained, when the learned counsel says: "Your honor, I suppose I must submit, but I am greatly surprised at your honor's decision." "Well," says the judge, in provokingly cool way, "when a lawyer comes nto court with no genuine defence, and with the intention of surprising his adversary on a technical point, he must'nt be astonished if he finds himself surprised." It was a just rebuke. and may do this lawyer and others no harm .-

New York Day Book. MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIANS .- A correspondent writing to the Oregon Times, from the Dalles, Oct. 15th, says: - We have had nothing authentic from the Yakimas, since Major Hal-ler's return, more than the Indians' report of the battle. They report the whites only to have killed three Indians, and wounded one.

Also. The second chief was killed-a Pauloose Indian. There is no doubt but they are determined to fight. They are gaining strength every day-I think their numbers have increased to about 2000. Indians are leaving this place almost every day to join the Yakimas. Major Rains moves his forces from this place to-day to the north side of the Columbia, ten miles below this place. He is going to erect a military fort and establish a general depot there.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN ENGLAND .-Gaillardet, the able correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, writes thus in allusion to the recent demonstration in Fiyde Park, London The English cabinet is thrown into great tribulation by the scenes recently enacted in Hyde Park, where many and able speeches were de-livered in opposition to the aristocracy and to

These are dangerous symptoms. "The English cabinet have also been violently sailed by the radicals, for the expulsion of the political refugees from the Isle of Jersey." The Daily News denounces the measure as a gross violation of the laws of British hospitality, and indignantly exclaims, "let the French alliance perish a thousand times rather than sacrifice so "Well, then," replied Jack, looking up and smiling triumphantly, "I'll say them when I get stable!—Washington Sentinel.

THERE is nothing so delicate as a man's moral character, and nothing which it is his inson to erect gates across Howell Ferry; referred of Mr. Mazyek, the Special Order was discharged, cian to become familiar with the people, but terest so much to preserve pure.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

MONDAY, December 3, 1855. The Senate met at 91 o'clock, A. M. pursuant to adjournment of Saturday, and was called to-

Mr. Moses from the committee on the judiciary made the following reports:
Upon the communication of Y. S. E. Richardson, law reporter of the State. accompanied by three volumes of his law reports, that they had examined the same and recommend that they be

received as a testimony of the proper discharge of his duties. Upon a bill to limit jurisdiction of magistrates in small and mean causes in their respective peats, that it be passed with amendments.

Upon a bill to enable planters and farmers to prove contracts made by them in the sale of their own products, that it be not passed.

Upon a bill to provide for hearing appeals from the courts of law and equity in Colleton district at Columbia instead of Charleston, that it be

Upon a bill to alter the sitting of the courts of equity in the second district, that it be passed. Upon a bill concerning district estates, that it be passed with amendments. Mr. Marshall, from the committee on military

and pensions, made the following report. Upon the petition of Sarah McClure for ar-rears of pensions, that she be put upon the pen-sion roll from the first of March 1843, and receive arrearages of pensions at therate of thirty dollars per annum.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Mordecai submitted the following reso-lutions and asked their immediate consideration. Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of purchasing and improving a site gradually and miraculously recovered, and is the purpose of purchasing and improving a site now alive and well. We hardly credited, says for a Laxaretto and erecting the necessary buildings and wharves at such places as the City Council of Charleston may deem fit, and that the said sum of money shall be placed in the treasury subject to the order of the said City

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the City Council of Charleston to account to the legisla ture for the amount expended under the provi-

ons of the foregoing resolution. eration of the resolution was postponed till to-

On motion of Mr. Townsend, chairman of the ommittee on the college, education and religion, at 10 o'clock. The Senate took a recess for the purpose of

attending the commencement exercise of the South Carolina College, pursuance of the invitation of his Excellency the Governor. At 25 minutes to 3, the Senate returned to their

Building Association, praying to be incorporated: referred to the committee on incorporations. The President presented to the Senate the following reports, which were read and referred to the committee on finance and banks:

The annual private report of the bank of the State of South Carolina.

The report of the bank of the State of South Carolina, in reply to a resolution of the Senate,

passed at the list session, respecting the sinking The report of the bank of the State of South Carolina, in reply to a resolution of the Senate,

passed at the last session, respecting losses sustained by the bank. Mr. Carn, from the committee on commerce manufactures and the mechanic arts, made the

fellowing report. Upon the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, a bill providing more effective enactments against the offence of kidnapping seamen; which was read the first time, ordered to second reading, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Carn offered the following resolution: Resolved, That this General Assembly will adjourn sine die on Wednesday the 19th instant, at

four o'clock p. m. precisely. Ordered for consideration to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Shuler, at three o'clock,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met pursuant to adjournment at twelve o'clock m. The Clerk called the roll, and a quorom being present the speaker took the chair, and the journal of yesterday was read. By Mr. Tillman. The Memorial of sundry citizens of Edgefield and Barnwell praying the division of these judicial districts; referred to

the committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Williams. The petition of sundry citizens of York district that leave be granted to II. H. Thomson to erect gates on a public road; referred to the committee on roads, bridges, and

Leave was granted to Mr. Lowry to withdraw from the files of the House the petitions of sun-dry citizens of Chesterfield District, praying for the amendment of the militia laws.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan, the House then joined the procession in front of the capitol in order to attend the commencement exercises of the South Carolina College.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At half past two the House having resumed its session, the speaker laid before the body the report of the Solicitor of the middle circuit, which was referred to the committee on district officers and their offices. Mr. Mitchell from the committee on the judi-

premise to the first section of the act entitled an act relating to a survey of the coast of South Carolina under the authority of the United Also, the petition and counter petition of citizens of Clarendon District, as to the separation from Sumter District, and a bill to establish

ciary, to which were referred a bill to repeal the

Clarendon County as a separate judicial district, made reports thereon, which were ordered for consideration to morrow. Mr. Bryan, from the military committee, to whom had been referred the petition of sundry citizens of James Island, reported a bill to disband the James Island Beat company, which was read the first time, and ordered to the second

population, to whom had been referred the meparish, reported back the same with a bill to of the Constitution are adhered to, while it someamend an act to provide more effectually against what lessens the power of the parishes. It still the offence of harboring negro or other slaves; preserves principles in the State, and preserves read the first time and ordered to be read the econd time to-morrow. By Mr. Tucker. The petition of the Inten-

burg District, praying an appropriation for a new Court House; referred to the committee on public buildings. Pusnell, praying to be placed on the pension roll;

Building Association praying incorporation ; referred to the committee on incorporations. By Mr. Rice. The petition of citizens of Marion and York districts for leave to H. H. Thomp-

referred to the committee on pensions.

vate report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina;

ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. Harrison. A bill to extend the time for opening the books to secure a charter to the Western Bank of South Carolina at Anderson; read the first time and ordered to be read the econd time to-morrow.

Mr. Hammond introduced the following reso-Resolved, That it be referred to the committee

of ways and means to report upon the expedi-

ency of allowing to the owners of slaves who

are here after executed for criminal offences the full value of such. The resolution was immediately considered and adouted.

Mr. McKenzie introduced the following reso-Resulted, That it be referred to the committee on the colored population, to inquire into the propriety of imposing the same capitation tax on all Egyptians and Indians, as is now imposed

and agreed to. On motion of Mr. DeSaussure, it was ordered that when the House adjourn, it shall be adjourned to meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock. On motion of Mr. DeSaussure the House adjourned at five minutes to four o'clock,

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1855. The Senate met at 12 M., pursuant to adjournment. The Clerk read the Journal of the pro-

ceedings of vesterday. The President laid before the Senate a communication from a portion of the managers of elections for the election district of Prince Williams contesting the seat of the sitting member; which on motion of Mr. DeLoach, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Also the report of the Solicitor of the Western Circuit on District Officers and Offices; which

was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Agri-culture and Internal Improvements, to which had been committed a bill to supersede lane fences by erecting gates, submitted a report recommending as a substitute a bill to authorize the erection of gates on roads not public highways; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow, and the bill recommended by the Committee received the first reading, and orderred for a

second reading to-morrow. . Resolutions (by the Senator from Barnwell)

some time spent therein, on motion of Mr. Allen, the resolution was referred to the Committee on College, Education and Religion. Mr. Porter presented the petition

pel among seamen and for renewal of charter; which was referred to the Committee on Incororations and Engrossed Acts.

Mr. Porter presented the favorable report of read the first time and ordered for a second porations and Engrossed Acts. the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on a reading to-morrow. bill to amend the fourth section of the first arti-

cle of the Constitution of this State; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow. The General Orders were suspended, and the Senate proceed to the Special Order for 1 o'clock

The President announced as the Special Order of the day, the bill to provide for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President, which was taken up for consideration. Mr. Chesnut rose, and made the following

remarks: MR. PRESIDENT: I have a few words to offer as an introduction to the bill before you, which I have had the honor to offer. It appears to me necessary that this Legislature should do something in relation to this question. As matters now stand there will be confusion; heretofore the day for casting the vote has been within the time of the sitting of our Legislature, but a change having been made by Congress to two weeks earlier, we must either alter our Constitution, or convene the Legislature at an earlier period, once in four years. Under this state of things, it seems to me, sir, there is a necessity for some change. I hold that we cannot continue the meetings by the call of the Governor every four years; I cannot see why we should in a case we clearly foresee-one which is too plain for reasonable doubt or honest construction. We must resort to other means-we must alter the Constitution, and meet two weeks earlier, if it can be practically done; but we would then still be at the mercy of Congress, which may at any time change the time for casting the elec-

toral vote. But, Mr. President, no constitutional change s practicable; we cannot alter the Constitution while two parties and two sections exist as at present, and, as practical men, when we cannot get the best, we must be satisfied with the next best. I am not now prepared to cast a vote on giving the election directly to the people, and the same difficulty will exist while one-third of this Legislature is against any disruption of the old system. The only plan I can conceive as likely to reach the present exigency is that presented in my bill, and that is likely to accomplish all that we can effect at this time. In proposing this, sir, I do not feel entitled to claim the credit of the measure, but I think it meets the present necessity of the case. The provision of the bill is simply that the Representatives elected at the recent election, fresh from the people, shall meet on a certain day at the Capitol, and cast the vote of the State vica voce. This is to some extent a departure from our mode, but it does not depart from our prirciple, while it prescribes duties for agents it does not interfere with the preservation of individual right; as to individual votes, it only requires that their vote should be known that it may be understood how far they have responded to the confidence of constituents. Certain things in this bill commend themselves

to the people—a large portion of the people will be satisfied. We have been often told, and there is some weight in the objection, that the Electoral College of South Carolina is not chosen in Mr. Read, from the committee on the colored reference to this election, and the constitutional objection to the Governor's called session is also orial of the Agricultural Society of St. Paul's to be considered. By this bill the compromises the weight and power of the electors. When members from parishes see the necessity of Judges, where we have now ten, and thereby movement in this matter, and it is agreeable to dispense with the services of seven Judges, or bant and Wardens of Spartanburg and the themselves, and a system can be adopted preser-Commissioners of Public Buildings of Spartanbe prevented. When there are two great parties, of Appeals would degrade our Judges. If there other for the protection of the minority, this but would have an ambition to rise higher. Br Mr. Harrington. The petition of Jacob seems likely to protect both-to preserve unity Judges should read, for it is better to become and prevent a dangerous struggle. I think, Mr. President, that gentlemen may meet on this bill travelling over the circuits. So constantly em-By Mr. Graham. The petition of the Aiken as suitable to the exigencies of times. With ployed are they in taking notes and hearing arthese few remarks, I submit the bill, reserving gument, that they have no time to read the law. to myself the right of a reply should I deem it necessary.

After some time spent in discussion, on motion the people. It might be necessary for a politi-

to the committee on roads, bridges and ferries. and the same subject was made the Special Judges should know nothing of the popular will The Speaker laid before the House the pri-The Senate resumed the General Order of the day.

A bill to increase the penalty for seting fire to the woods, which had been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, received the second reading, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives. A bill to repeal the laws against usury, being before the Senate, on the second reading, Mr. Allen moved that the bill do lie on the table,

which question was ordered to be decided by yeas and nays, which were taken. Yeas 8, nays The motion was therefore lost, and the bill was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Porter moved to strike out all in the first

section after the enacting clause, for the purpose of inserting the following:
"That from and after the passing of this act, to bill of exchange or promissory note, made payable at or within ninety days after date, or not having more than ninety days to run, shall, on all Egyptians and Indians, as is now imposed on all free persons of color, mulattoes, mestizoes, and that they may report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was immediately considered

The resolution was immediately considered by reason of any interest taken thereon, or seaccepting, endorsing, signing or negotiating, any such bill or note, or lending or advancing any money, or taking more than the present rate of legal interest for the loan of money, on any such in our Court could be despatched more readily, bill or note, be subject to any penalties or for-

feitures under any law relating to usury, or any other penalty or forfeiture." Mr. Mazyck moved that the amendment do lie

ourned at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTIVES.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Moragne presented the account of J. S. ott; referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr Simpson presented the memorial of Robert Cunningham and George Anderson, praying for a recharter of a certain ferry over Saluda river. Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges,

Mr. Rice presented the petition of J. Gregory and others, praying for the opening of a certain road; referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. Simpson, from the same committee, reported on accounts of G. M. Calhourn & De-Vaux, A. J. Burke, W. J. DuPre, W. M. Gregory; The Senate proceeded to the Special Order of and begged to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of J. and A. Chapman; leave being granted, on motion the petiin relation to a sarcophagus for the remains of tion was referred to the Committee on Public Mr. Calhoun, and the statues of distinguished Buildings. The same Committee asked and were Carolinians in the New State Capitol; and after discharged from the further consideration of the

by him to the State. Mr. Sullivan, from the Committee on Educa-Charleston Port Society, for promoting the gostion, reported favorably by bill on the petition of the Commissioners of Free Schools for St. Phillip's and St. Michael's, praying to be autho-

Mr. A. S. Wallace, from the Committee o Pensions, reported favorably on the petition of Jacob Presonal, praying that his name might be placed on the pension rolls of this State, and re-commended that the sum of ninety-six dollars be paid to the said Jacob Presnal, in two equal instalments, in order to allow him to perfect his claim against the United States; ordered for

consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Hearst, from the Medical Committee, re ported on the accounts of Dr. Elbert Bland, Drs. Wylie, Strait and Blair. Ordered for considera-

tion to-morrow. Pursuant to notice, Mr. Wilkes introduced a bill to alter and amend the attachment laws of this State. Read the first time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Special Order, viz: certain resolutions by Mr. Mitchell concerning a separate Court of Appeals, was then called up.

Mr. Sullivan advocated the necessity of the changes proposed, and considered this question as being one of the greatest importance; that after twenty years experience as a lawyer he was prepared to say unhesitatingly that the present judiciary system of South Carolina was totally inadequate for the administration of iustice in such manner as was intended by the Constitution. Mr. Sullivan argued with much force

and ability in favor of a separate Court of Ap-

He was followed by Mr. B. F. Perry, who said he did not rise to make a speech. He would have not said one word upon the question had it not been asserted that this measure was a Charleston measure, and that it was necessary for the up country members of the bar to express their opinions. It has been said that we should first show that there was an evil before it, as they adopted the term United States, from we point out a remedy. There was an evil in the Netherlands. There, State House means the the present system, and he would endeavor to show it. He would first say that the members estates meet. It is a good name; it has the adof the bar in the upper districts, with the single exception of Abbeville perhaps, were unanimously in favor of a separate Court of Appeals.-Under the present system it was impossible to despatch the business of the Court as it should State. The English call the new palace where be done. During the last summer Judge Wardlaw ordered extra courts in the Districts of gest builing in Europe, Parliament House .-Laurens, Abbeville, and Spartanburg, and he was told by a distinguished member of the things by direct and plain terms, nor do we ele-Spartanburg bar that upon the adjournment of vate a girls' school by calling it a female college, the extra Court at that place there was more or, still worse, a collegiate institution. Is State business left unfinished than the next Judge Capitol equally direct? First, it was pure imicould possibly get through with. It was a serious grievance to have business delayed. Witnesses are kept at our Court Houses from Monnear by was styled Tiber. Happily, the letter day morning until Saturday night, and are then discharged and returned to attend an extra Court. the Capitol, because some one knew that Rome Every extra Court costs the District from \$1,000 had a Capitol. Be it so; it is an imposing fabric. to \$5,000. Should not this great evil be reme- on a noble hill; but why should we in Colum-

Our Judges leave their homes in September, in order to begin their circuit in October, and are kept engaged until November, when they come to Columbia to sit in the Courts of Appeals, where they remain for three weeks, and after spending the holidays at home, go to Charleston to the Court of Appeals, where they sit for six weeks, and adjourn only in time to commence their circuits again. In May, they are compelled to be in Columbia, to hear the appeal cases. They were engaged eight months in the year, and often in the summer season they have to attend extra courts. He would have a Court of Appeals to consist of not more than three employ them on the circuit. It has been said that to have a separate Court

acquainted with the laws by reading than in It has also been said that the Judges of the separate Appeal Court would be isolated from

They hear eight or ten cases each day, assemble together in the evening, open a book, express their views, and the majority rules, and next morning their opinions are delivered. Are opinions so hastily drawn up worth much? The charge made in 1855, was not owing to any legal defect in the system made in 1824, but from en

only know how the principles have been deci-ded. Our Judges have no time to consider their

tirely owing to political differences.

It has been said that this would be a mongre Court. The Supreme Court of the United States might, in the same respect, be called a Supreme Court, for it decides upon cases of law and equity. He would not put the State to any unnecessary expense, but something must be done; we must create inferior Courts or elect in additional Judge. He was tired of so much machinery; he would have but three Appeal Judges, and when one of the Circuit Judges was sick, one of the Appeal Judges should fill his place, and when any political or constitutional questions were to be decided, all the Judges conform to some system by which the business in our Court could be despatched more readily, and the Judges released from the extremely ar-

duous duty they had to perform. The greatest objection to the present system was, that appeals were made from one Judge on on the table; which question was ordered to be the Circuit to the same Judge in the Court of ceided by years and nays. Years 29; nays 11.

The amendment was therefore ordered to lie in the table.

On motion of Mr. Brownlee, the Senate adpress of South Carolina were, and always have been, pure, hencest and just in their intentions, yet it was human nature for them, when they had decided on a case on the Circuit to hold to that decision in the Appeal Courts. Hence it was

that so many appeal cases were dismissed
Mr. Mitchell closed the debate in a speech of
his usual ability, when the vote was taken by
yeas and nays on the first resolution, and decided in the affirmative. The remaining fesolutions were referred to a Special Committee of Seven. House adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This ecclesiastical body met at Marion C. H., on Wednesday last, and will probably adjourn this morning. The Session was very harmonious, and the reports from all parts of the work within the bounds of the Conference are very satisfactory. The Missionary Reports especially, are very encouraging, and this noble enterprise among the negroes is bringing forth abundant

fruits. The South Carolina Annual Conference has petition of John E. McDonald, praying to be re-leased from the payment of a certain debt due raised the magnificent sum of twenty-six thou-sand dollars! This is the largest sum, we understand, ever raised by any Annual Conference in the United States. The collection in church alone, amounted to within a fraction of sixteen undred dollars!

The session of the Conference was rendered very interesting, by the attendance of some eminent ministers of other States. The Rev. Dr. Sehon, Secretary of Missions, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Agent of the Tract Society, and Rev. Mr. Mc-Ferrin, of Tennessee, editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, were in attendance and delivered discources at the various churches, which were attended by immense congregations. The report of the Committee on Education

was highly satisfactory. Among the reports from the various institutions of learning, was an interesting one from the Trustees of the Columbia Female College, stating that the sum of \$32,000 had been subscribed for the erection of the buildings, that an architect (Mr Walker) has been appointed, and that the work would probably be commenced by the 1st January next. The Conference, we understand, has neceeded

to the request of the Trustees for the continuance of its agent, Rev. Mr. Murchison. Dr. Charles Taylor, formerly Missionary to China, has been appointed Professor in the Spartanburg Female College, and Rev. Dr. White foord Smith, a Professor in Wofford Col-lege. The list of appointments for the present year has not yet been received, but we under-

stand that there will probably be no change in the Columbia Churches .- Carolinian, 4th inst. From the South Carolinian. THE "STATE CAPITOL."

MR. EDITOR: A humble citizen as fam, I

crave the permission of asking information, through your columns, regarding the term State Capitol, now frequently used to designate the building which the Legislature is creeting for its own use. Is it an appropriate term? The time-honored, plain and straightforward name was State House. Our forefathers probably adopted the Netherlands. There, State House means the City Hall, and State House the palace where the vantage of simplicity and directness. It is no imitation; it calls a similar thing by a similar term. It plainly expresses the idea to be designated-the house for the main business of the Parliament meets, and which is perhaps the lartation when the Congress House at Washington bia imitate the imitation? It becomes flat. We may call our State House Capitol, but our good little Columbia will not be a Rome for all that Still, if our State House must be named with grandiloquence, I would suggest at least, with due deference, not to call it State Capitol; for this is much like fellow-townsman. A townsman is a fellow-citizen of the town, and fellowtownsman is equivalent to fellow-fellow-citizen of the town. So is Capitol the house for the chief business of the State, and State Capitol is equivalent to State-State House. I could wish that our Legislature would return to the old name, excellent and direct, without pomposity or mimicry, but dignified and conservative, of STATE HOUSE

A new star is likely soon to be added to the American constellation. The Legislature of Michigan has passed an act providing for the formation of the new State or Territory of Superior. Michigan gives part and Wisconsin which is the seat of the great mineral wealth of the nation. Its mines of copper and iron are unsurpassed by any in the world, and is destined to be one of the most interesting, wealthy and important portions of the Union.

Do what is just, speak what is true, be what you appear, and appear what you are.