

Meeting of the Convention from the Committee of Safety, in the Capitol at Columbia, on Monday 14th.

At the hour of 12 M. the representatives from the various Districts and Parishes, who had been appointed to meet in Columbia on this day to consider the present state of the Southern Question, assembled in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

Hon. John P. Richardson, moved that the Hon. Daniel E. Huger, be called upon to preside over this body. This motion seconded by the Hon. William Aiken, was unanimously adopted.

In entering upon the duties of the Chair the venerable presiding officer addressed the meeting at length, detailing the long list of grievances inflicted upon the South, the breaches of the Constitution, and the necessity for redress on the part of the South.

The organization of the meeting was then completed by the appointment of Messrs. A. G. Sumner, from Lexington, and W. E. Martin, from Charleston, as Secretaries; and on motion of the Hon. F. J. Moses, the Delegates were requested to hand in their names to the Secretaries, whereupon the following names were enrolled:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

From St. Philips and St. Michaels: D. E. Huger, Wm Aiken, C. T. Lowndes, C. G. Memminger, Daniel Heyward, F. H. Elmore, W. E. Martin, James Rose, James Gadsden, J. E. Carew, Jas Simons, G. Manigault, W. D. Porter.

St. Stephen's Parish: W. DuBose, S. W. Palmer.

St. John's Berkeley: Jas Ferguson, Wm Cain, A. Ravenel, W. Sinkler, Thomas W. Forcher.

St. James' Santee: Samuel Cordes, Samuel J. Palmer.

St. Luke's: R. W. Singelton, James A. Strothart, R. L. Tillinghast, T. F. Drayton.

St. Peter's: Sidney Smith.

Grange: Thos W Glover, Wm M. Hutson, Jas G. Guignard.

St. Matthews: D. J. McCord, William Keitt.

Georgetown District: R. F. Allston, B. H. Wilson, Joshua J. Ward, E. F. Herriot, J. M. Commander.

Colleton District: David Walker, M. E. Carn, J. B. Perry, J. C. Oswald, Elijah Brownlee, N. Heyward, Jr.

Barnwell: Richard A. Gantt, Thomas Rysor, Sr., W. A. Owens.

Lexington: A. G. Sumner, H. J. Caughman, P. H. Todd, J. C. Geiger, Silas Johnston, Henry Arthur.

Edgefield: F. W. Pickens, Arthur Simpkins, Thompkins.

Pendleton: Jas L. Orr.

Greenville: B. F. Perry, Elias Earle.

Laurens: C. P. Sullivan, Robert Cunningham, H. C. Younge, J. H. Irby.

Newberry: Simeon Fair, J. W. Duckett, Jas. Moffett, Jas. Bond, Thos. H. Pope.

Union: A. W. Thompson, J. H. Dogan, Z. P. Herndon, B. H. Rice.

York: J. D. Witherspoon.

Lancaster: John Williams, T. J. Wright.

Chester: N. R. Eaves, Samuel McAllister, Matthew Williams, David Wilson, James A. Lewis.

Fairfield: J. H. Means, T. S. DuBose, David Aiken, David Guillard, T. D. Strother.

Richland: Wade Hampton, J. H. Adams, R. H. Goodwyn, Joseph A. Black, E. Sill, A. H. Gladden, John S. Preston, Maxey Gregg.

Kershaw: Jas Chesnut, Jr., W. E. Johnson, J. M. DeSaussure, J. B. Kershaw.

The Minutes of yesterday were read by the Clerk, after which the report of the Committee of 21 was called by the Chair.

Mr. Elmore, the chairman of that committee, submitted the following Resolutions, which, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolutions of the Committee of 21.

Resolved, That a full and deliberate examination of the whole subject has forced a deep conviction on the Delegates of the Committees of Safety here assembled, from the several Districts and Parishes in the State, that alarming and imminent peril is hanging over institutions and sovereign rights of the slave-holding States, caused by unconstitutional and mischievous interference with our domestic slavery and the rights of slave-holders on the part of the people of the North, their Legislatures, Courts, and Representatives in Congress; and by withholding from them the aids and remedies guaranteed by the Constitution.

That arguments and appeals to cease and abstain from this course of unprovoked wrong and insult, have been exhausted in unavailing efforts, which have only been followed by repetitions of injury, and aggressions more alarming, persevered in with an appearance of concert and determination, which leaves to us no alternative but abject and humiliating submission, or a like concert and determination in maintaining our constitutional rights and in defending our property and persons thus wantonly put in danger.

That South Carolina should stand prepared as she now is, to enter into council, and to take that firm, united and concerted action with other Southern and South-Western States in this emergency, which the preservation of their common honor, sovereignty and constitutional privileges demands, and to maintain them at every hazard, and to the last extremity—and that, in view of this alarming condition of public affairs, a central committee of Vigilance and Safety, to consist of five members, be now raised by ballot, to correspond with other committees and persons in this and other States with a view to such concerted and united measures as may be expedient in any emergency that may arise.

2. Resolved, That we entirely approve "The Address of Southern Delegates in Congress to their Constituents," and the wise and patriotic course of those Senators and Representatives who signed the same.

3. Resolved, That we confide implicitly in the wisdom and firmness of the State Authorities for maintaining our Constitutional rights, equality and honor, and that we heartily approve the course hitherto adopted by them in relation to the aggressions of the Non-slaveholding States.

4. Resolved, That we would regard the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any measure for abolishing Slavery or the Slave trade or the admitting Slaves to vote in the District of Columbia, or of any equivalent measure as a direct attack upon the Institutions of the Slaveholding States, and as such to be resisted by them at every hazard; and that in either of such events, the Government be and he is hereby requested to convene the Legislature if it is not in session to consider the mode and measures of redress.

5. Resolved, That we do concur in and adopt the Resolutions which have twice been confirmed by the Legislature of Virginia, as containing the clearest exposition of the rights and duties of the several States, feeling and believing that she will continue firm and resolute in maintaining what she has announced with so much wisdom and deliberation, and that the liberties, honor and interest of the slaveholding States will be safe under her lead.

Mr. Elmore prefaced the presentation of these Resolutions by some impressive and eloquent remarks tending, mainly to specify the above as the most appropriate Resolutions.

Mr. Strothart moved an amendment of the first Resolution, as he did not consider it strong enough. Mr. Black replied in favor of the Resolution. Mr. Perry, also sustained them.

Mr. Pope thought that the appointment of the Executive Committee was only making more machinery; for the same results could be effected through other channels already existing. In the general scope and aim of the proposers of that Resolution however, he heartily concurred. Mr. Elmore and Mr. Huger advocated the creation of such a Central Committee.

Major Spain of Sumter then submitted an additional amendment, which he advocated with spirit and eloquence. He spoke in language of stern truthfulness of the realities of our position, and the duties which devolved upon us—the traced in a rapid but vigorous manner the onward course and growth of Northern aggression, insult and rapine, deprecated the idea that in this great cause of common safety any Southern State should suspect or be jealous of a sister. He was for no Southern State assuming the lead—but felt that they would all find themselves side by side in the great struggle now so near.

He concluded by indicating what in his judgment, and that of those whom he represented, was the most prompt, efficient and certain remedy.

Mr. Eaves of Chester after spoke on the amendment, which, however was lost, and the question was then taken on the first Resolution which was adopted without one dissenting voice.

The 2d, 3d and 4th Resolutions were then separately proposed, and unanimously concurred in without any comments or discussion.

The last Resolution excited some discussion, more than any other. Mr. Hutson proposed an additional clause to the last Resolution, further expressive of the determination of our people to resist at all and every hazard, and took the opportunity of indicating in a most masterly manner

as the true policy of our State and of the South, the adoption of the strongest measures.

A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Thompson, returning thanks to certain gentlemen for their efforts in behalf of Southern rights, which after some little discussion between the mover and Messrs. Moses and Eaves, was withdrawn by the former.

Mr. Eaves, then proposed the following additional Resolution (independent of those already adopted), which was agreed to:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the several Districts and Parishes, as an essential measure, to preserve and perfect their organizations of Committees of Vigilance and Safety, for the purpose of correspondence and concert of action, and especially to exert themselves to spread useful information before the people, and to detect and bring to justice all offenders against our peace and institutions.

Mr. Herndon moved the appointment of a Committee of 21, to nominate suitable persons to constitute the Executive Committee of five, which was agreed to, and a recess of half an hour taken, until the Committee should be ready to report.

On re-organizing, the following gentlemen were nominated, balloted for, and elected:

F. H. ELMORE, Chairman, WADSWORTH HAMPTON, JAS. GADSDEN, D. J. MCCORD, F. W. PICKENS.

The Chairman having yielded the Chair, Mr. Means submitted a Resolution returning thanks of the Convention to the venerable President, who on resuming the Chair, responded in a feeling and impressive manner, after which, the Convention adjourned sine die.

From the Columbia Telegraph.

Forcible and True.

The confiding generosity of our State has so often been abused by persons, who have proved themselves but little entitled to our gratitude, that we are pleased to perceive that our people are becoming more chary of their thanks.

A proposition was made at the late Convention, to pass a vote of thanks to some of our advocates at the North; which was afterwards withdrawn by the mover—and the remarks of Mr. Moses on the matter struck us as so judicious, that we have determined to give them below:

Mr. M said substantially, that he felt bound to oppose the Resolution, though in no spirit of discourtesy to the mover, or to the individuals who were the objects of compliment contained in it. They had met for a purpose of grave interest, not only to the people of South Carolina, but to all, to whom the Union of these States on the principles on which it was originally instituted, was dear and sacred, both from the glorious associations of the past, and hopes for the future.

If there was anything for which the citizens of the State were liable to a degree bordering almost on the sensitive, it was for that exuberance of sentiment which induces them to hold in high esteem, and almost in brotherly affection every one beyond their borders who appears, no matter from what motive, to fraternize with them. Let a stranger enter our borders, and pronounce his own sentiments in relation to our peculiar institutions in unison with our own, at once we are not only willing to extend the right hand of fellowship and hospitality, but are ready to yield the tribute of our praise and compliment. While he was willing to admit that our Southern Institutions had found able and convincing advocates in the gentlemen whose names were included in the resolution, and extended the full need of obligation, yet at last, if their conclusions have been the result of the influence of truth, and they have been compelled by force of that power which mind cannot resist to attain them, why are they entitled to our peculiar commendation? If the grave and serious subjects submitted to the Convention permitted a digression from the main matter before it, to pay a passing tribute to services which we have felt and appreciated, at once by a unanimous voice, acknowledged, and that of eminent Patriot and Statesman GEORGE M. DALLAS, who, while others profess, threw himself into the breach at the risk of loss of personal popularity at home, to ward off the impending danger which threatened in the shape of an increase of the Tariff. What member of that body would not gladly avail himself of the opportunity of evincing to the world the high regard in which we hold this Statesman, if this was the occasion when such a tribute was proper. If they were to do more than consider the important purposes for which convened, and it was meet and becoming to acknowledge our appreciation of the services of those of our Northern friends who have stood shoulder to shoulder with us in the defence of our Constitutional rights, why not include them all as entitled to our high regard and consideration?

It was time that we should be cautious in this wretched expression of feeling. But a short period has passed when the representatives of our whole people, warm with enthusiastic admiration of the military heroism of our own soldiers in the Mexican war, conferred upon one who was associated with them in their deeds of daring, a testimonial of honor of which the proudest soldier might have been ambitious. But a short time elapsed, while scarcely the words were cold which came from him of "Southern glory—Carolina—honor—Carolina chivalry and hospitality," and every thing connected with Carolina soil—we find in the object of our compliment, the strong and energetic advocate of the Wilmot proviso. Let us learn a lesson from the past, and restrain this exuberance of feeling, which though honorable itself, may well be checked by prudence and reflection.

Barnard Centers, (noticed in our paper the 9th inst., as having been wounded with a hatchet by Edward Murray,) died of his wounds on Friday last. The jury of inquest brought in a verdict of murder against Murray, who is still in jail awaiting his trial before the Superior Court, which commences its session for this country this day.

The costume of the ladies at the recent opening of the British Parliament, was in the style of the reign of George II.

THE SUMTER BANNER: Sumterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1849. M. M. Noah, Jan., Editor.

TRAVELLING AGENT. Rev. FREDERICK REISS, is a travelling Agent for this paper, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipts for the same.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER. Messrs. WHITE & Co. Sumterville, S. C. T. W. PEQUES, Esq., Camden, S. C.

All communications intended for the BANNER must be directed Post Paid to the present Editor.

Cotton. Charleston.—Prices from 5 3/4 to 7 1/2 cents per pound.

The Convention.

The proceedings of the Convention of Delegates, which assembled on the 14th inst., at Columbia, will be found in another column, and doubtless, will be read with general satisfaction. Although the resolutions do not reach exactly our views, still, when we reflect that it is good policy to be conciliatory, we may safely assert that the people of South Carolina have, through their Delegates, spoken, boldly and to the purpose. We have taken our stand with Virginia—we flinch not if she fails—we stand faithful to our rights; but to Virginia we yield the palm of leadership. Many were and are opposed to this action, but South Carolina alone cannot face the Union—the South collectively must vindicate its own rights, not individually—and in following in the wake of an elder sister state, we are aiding the good cause, without endangering our personal nationality. When they think over this matter, and read carefully the deliberations of the Convention, the platform there adopted must meet with hearty approval. The occasion that called the Convention together, was the most important of any in the history of our Union, and each and every member who entered into that body felt the responsibility which rested on him and determined not only to act wisely and cautiously but to inform the world where South Carolina has taken her stand to repel Northern aggression. Besides which, the Convention was not to pass inflammatory resolutions to please the people of an individual district, but for the safety and well being of the whole State, and we cannot conceive but that all should be satisfied with its proceedings. They carry firmness, with moderation, truth, with respect and although couched so plainly, they carry with them force and character. We do not consider that this subject now belongs to the Press—the people have it in their own hands and it is for them to act.

The Charleston Courier strives to make us appear in a very pitiable condition, by representing that the frost of Saturday week, killed all our crops. The frost was so very heavy that only a very few persons were enabled to discover it and although we were up and stirring long before sun rise, we saw no frost, but will admit the morning was rather unseasonably cold. Considering every thing, we cannot complain of the crops; they are doing very well and we trust yet to chonice a very fair yield of cotton, corn, and vegetables, although they may be rather later than usual.

We have had peas, cabbages, beets, turnips, beans, etc. etc. for some few weeks, so we cannot complain of vegetables. Some of our fruit was destroyed by the April frost, but some peach, apple, and pear trees promise a fair yield.

DAQUERO-TYPES.—It is not often that the people in a District remote from the large cities are enabled to avail themselves of the benefits of the discovery of DAQUERRE. Mr. CRYGIER, late connected with McIntyre of Charleston has been in the village during the past week taking likenesses, which will compare favorably with any taken in the city. We would beg to remind those in want of a likeness, that Mr. Crygier proposes but to remain another week with us and we would advise them to avail themselves of his visit to obtain those they purposed having taken while on a visit to either Charleston or Columbia, as he is enabled to furnish them in an equally artistic manner. His rooms perhaps surpass any other artist's in the state, as he uses the Court House, where a favorable light can at any time be obtained.

AT IT AGAIN.—The *Cheraw Gazette* of the 15th inst., publishes as original that same piece of poetry which was published in the Banner of March the 21st, communicated as original, but which was subsequently discovered to have been copied from the *Model American Courier*; at least, if it was not copied, it reads word for word, as a piece published in the latter. We are unacquainted with Mr. Bishopville W. H. M., but would like to hear his defence—and if it is original, please Mr. *Gazette*, render due credit to the Banner.

FOURTH OF JULY.—We hear of appointments of Orators, Readers and Committees for the approaching anniversary throughout the State, but Sumter has not stered as yet. Wake up thou sleepy one.

DEFALCATION.—It is stated that Mr. Scott, Naval Agent at Washington, is a defaulter to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

New York Hets.

Mr. Jefferson said, that "great cities were great ones," and so it will ever be, where there is a mixed population, and hundreds having no visible means of support. The late riots, ostensibly originating in the quarrels of two actors, were really the result of a spirit of mischief and misrule, of reckless violence, and insubordination to the laws, which is tantamount to an event arouses the fending spirit to action. Although the loss of innocent life is greatly to be deplored, yet nothing but the firm determination of the public authorities to preserve law and order at every hazard, can keep down the mob spirit in cities. The strongest government on earth, is the government of the people, who enforce laws passed by themselves, and respect magistrates of their own creation. You cannot reason with a mob, and more especially with a New York one; if they will burn and destroy property, you must shoot and city down; submission is ruin energy and courage are conservative. With such an enforcement of the laws, New York will have but few outbreaks hereafter.

MONTHLIES.—We must apologize for not noticing the May numbers of the *Magazines*, which have been on our table for the last two weeks in consequence of the press of other matter.

The *Southern Literary Messenger* is full as bright as ever, containing some excellent papers. The *Advice to Young Ladies*, although an ancient subject, is rendered barely palatable by *Arbor Vitæ*. Pos, Tucker, Man, and the Editor contribute several papers of merit. The next number of the *Messenger*, will contain the commencement of an original tale by a Southern Gentleman.

The *American Agriculturist*, one of the best Works on this Subject published, is an ever welcome visitor, and the present number contains some valuable hints to the Planter, which we intend making use of for the benefit of our Subscribers, tho' by-the-by, we can give no better counsel to those who do not see this work than to request them to subscribe.

Godeys Ladies Book for the Month, is superior to any other Magazine of like character and contains the commencement of an excellent tale by Miss Leslie.

Knickerbocker—"Old Knicker," as usual, in high spirits. The "Table" is more than usually richly laid out.

THE "DEED" AT LAST.—The Town Council have prohibited ewine from running at large, thus curtailing the sphere of the fleas' usefulness. 'Tis a good act, and one that should have been adopted time enough ago—but we progress—by inches.

The valiant "Ned Buntline" of New York is making astounding disclosures in regard the morals of Bennett's (of the Herald) family, which is making considerable stir in that city.

ACQUITTED.—Fay was on trial last week in Charleston, for the murder of his wife was acquitted on Thursday last.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE.—An attempt was made on Friday night last to fire the premises of Mrs. Samuel Parker, situate on the North side of George, near Anson-street.—Combustible materials, consisting of light-wood and rags, were placed on the floor of an out house, the light from which attracted the attention of some of the household, when the fire was extinguished.—*Charleston Courier*, 14th inst.

DEMISE OF JOHN ROBINSON.—On Saturday morning last, JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., the oldest of the mercantile fraternity of Charleston, breathed his last.

NAVAL.—The U. States sloop of war *Falmouth*, THOMAS PERIGRU, Commander, sailed from Boston on Tuesday last for Pacific station.

GEN. SHIELDS, Mr. BRESEE and Mr. WESTWORTH are candidates for U. S. Senator in Illinois.

GOVERNOR DANA, of Maine, in his annual message, takes the ground that the free emigration to California has removed all necessity for the prohibition of slavery by Congressional enactment.

Virginia Congressional Election.—The only Congressional district in Virginia, about which any doubt has of late existed respecting the result, is now settled, and J. M. H. Bearle, the Democratic candidate is elected. Fayette McMullen is the successful candidate (of the two Democrats running) in the Washington district. The delegation stands one Whig and fourteen Democrats, as was the case four years ago.

The election for Mayor and officers for the city of Providence has resulted in the choice of Burgess (Whig) for Mayor, who received 701 votes—scattering 419. The Aldermen and Common Council are all Whig.

The proprietor of the Postmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, which has been in a delapidated state for some years past, are about making arrangements for putting it in a thorough state of repair.

The competition between the respective lines of conveyance between New York and Boston, has resulted in reducing the rate of fare to \$4, by all the routes.

The weather continues cold and the season backward. Peach and Cherry Trees which on the average are in full blossom on the 30th of April and 1st of May, cannot be said to be yet (May 10th) generally so, in this vicinity.

[Boston Trav. 11th inst.

WHAT IS HARDER than earning money? Collecting it!

Telegraphic News.

Suez.—The Telegraph reports the loss of the steamer *Empire of Troy*, while plying the Hudson river, N. Y., on the 15th inst. The boat had three hundred passengers on board, three only were lost.

Extensive Conflagration at St. Louis. St. Louis, Mo., May 19, 5 p.m. A fire broke out at St. Louis this morning, and has destroyed nearly one-half of the business, and that the very centre of commerce and business. Among the buildings destroyed are five Banking houses, all the Insurance offices, twenty-two steamboat landing along the levee, and the Telegraph office, which was subsequently removed to the Illinois side of the river.

The President has determined to dispatch two of our National vessels to aid in the search for St. John Franklin and party.

STILL LATE. THE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS. The fire which committed such devastation in this city, first broke out in the steamer *Sr. CLOUD*. All the newspaper offices are stated to have been destroyed, with the exception of the *Union* office. About three hundred houses are said to have been a prey to the flames, and from information given, as to the location, the most valuable buildings, and involving a greater destruction of property has occurred, than if the fire had ravaged any other portion of the city to the same extent.—The most melancholy part of the intelligence is that about twenty lives were lost.

THE SINKING OF THE EMPIRE. About twenty persons are said to have lost their lives by the sinking of the steam boat *EMPIRE* in the North River.

News by the Mails.

The Louisiana Democratic State Convention at Baton Rouge has nominated as candidates Gen. J. Walker, for Governor; Hon. J. B. Plache, for Lieutenant Governor; and Z. Ledoux, jr., for Auditor.

The New York City Orphan Society spent \$7,387 48 last year, leaving \$1400 unpaid.

About two hundred thousand dollars worth of California gold has been received in England.

The Cholera has destroyed 1000 persons at Glasgow Scotland since last November.

Why is a clergyman's horse like a king?—Because he is guided by a minister.

LADY BLESSINGTON edits the *Lady's News-paper*, and Count D'Orsay designs for it.

MANY English ships are advertised for California; price of passage from London, £50.

The firm mate of the steam ship *Crescent City* was unfortunately killed while firing a salute of cannon the day she left Chagres.

An ounce weight of Flanders thread has frequently been sold in London for £4, and its value when manufactured, has been increased to £20, more than ten times the price of standard gold.

The greatest activity prevails along the entire unfinished line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. A few days since, the force employed exceeded twelve hundred men, and was increasing as fast as it could be rendered efficient.

A Telegraphic despatch dated Cincinnati May 11 states that Judge Brough, Presiding Judge of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, late Editor of the *Enquirer*, was seized by the Cholera that morning, and expired that afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The river has risen 5 feet since yesterday.

The Board of Health reports 29 new cases of Cholera within the last 24 hours, and six deaths. The number of cases for the week ending Wednesday were 114, and deaths 32.

Judge R. W. Wells, of Missouri, and Mr. Henderhath of Iowa, have been appointed to run the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa, in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, at its session last winter.

A horrid murder was committed in Cincinnati on the 5th inst., under the following circumstances: A police officer, Sater, in pursuit of a notorious burglar named Isaac Jones, shot an innocent man named Willys, wounding him severely but not dangerously. The mistake being discovered the pursuit was renewed, and on coming up to the house where Jones was secreted, another officer named Brashear caught him but was instantly shot through the heart. The murderer escaped.

Antonin Moine, a distinguished painter and sculptor, recently committed suicide in Paris, being driven to desperation by his poverty, and his inability to obtain orders in his profession, in consequence of the new state of things in Paris, since the Revolution. His case was alluded to in a recent debate in the National Assembly, on the subject of Encouragement of the Fine Arts, by Victor Hugo.

GERRITT SMITH, of Petersboro, N. Y., who inherits large tracts in various parts of that State, has issued a circular stating that he wishes to give away tracts of land to one thousand virtuous and landless poor persons, who will be selected from each county in the State except Madison, in the ratio of its population, making 1,000 persons in all.