ner in which it has been treated, will doubtless induce the Legislature to print it for the use of the people.

Although the mind of our community has not been prepared by the public discussion, or perhaps private interchange of views upon the subject, yet, it is my deliberate opinion, that the period has arrived for the removal from the State of every free colored person, who is not the owner of real estate, or slave property. This population is not only a non-productive class, but it is, and always has been, essentially corrupt and corrupting. Their longer residence among us, if the warfare between the North and South is to continue, will eventually generate evils very difficult of eradication. Possessing, in an unlimited degree, the right of locomotion, they can, in person, bear intelligence in a day, from one section of the State to another, or, through the Post Office, mature their own plans of villainy, as well as execute orders emanating from foreign sources. There is indeed, too much reason to believe that, at this moment, they are made to occupy the situation of spies in our camp, and to disseminate through the entire body of our slave population, the poison of insubordination, prepared in the great laboratory of Northern fanaticism.

In every community, where the institution of slavery is interwoven with its social system, the public tranquility and safety demand the toleration of only two classes—white men and coloured slaves. The existence of a third class, with many of the most valuable rights of the former, on a level with the latter in repugnance to labor and possessing all their mental traits of character, unchecked by the restraints of plantation discipline, the coloured freeman lives a degraded and unpitied being, a foe to public progress, and unconcerned in all that relates to the welfare of his fellow creatures. History affords that, in every servile war, or attempt at insurrection, in our country, this unfortunate race have been the chief actors or instigators. The dark and bloody scenes in St. Domingo would have occurred, even if the famous Decree of the National Assembly of France of the 5th of May, 1791, had never become a law.

In South-Carolina, free negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes, possess all the rights of property and protection to which the white inhabitants are entitled. They may purchase, hold, and transmit, real estate. In despite of these and other testimonials, which they undisturbedly enjoy, there are few of the 9000 in our limits who own property beyond a very limited amount.

In view of their early removal from the State, I recommend that the Tax Collectors be instructed to ascertain the number of free negroes, mulattoes and mestizoes in the several districts and parishes, and how many of each who own real estate or slave property, and that they report to the Legislature, at its next Session.

At my recommendation, and in pursuance of your own conceptions of duty, it was resolved, at your last Session, that the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature, if not in Session, should the Wilmot proviso or any kindred measure, be passed by Congress. As the Contingency to which the resolution had reference occurred in September, a profound respect for the Executive Department of the government, and the Honorable body by whose mandate I was called to fill it, induce me to say, in general terms, that public considerations of a grave and weighty character forbade me from acceding to the wish of the Legislature. Independent of the semi-official reasons for this refusal which have been communicated to our fellow-citizens, there were others that, could they have been made generally known, would in my judgment, have entirely appeased the public feeling. I am gratified in being enabled to assure you that the correctness of my decision has been almost unanimously sustained by the people.

The last meeting of the Congress of the United States was the most eventful and disturbing that has been held since the establishment of the Federal Government.—After many years of unwarrantable legislation by that body, a crisis has at length arisen in our federal relations, affecting deeply and essentially the rights and interests of one half the Union. Whether the endangered States should longer hold an equality of rank with their co-partners, their citizens be prohibited from enjoying all the advantages and privileges constitutionally guarantied to both, were virtually the momentous, and to us humiliating issues which the legislative branch of the central authority was engaged in considering for about nine of the ten months in which it was in session. The "Compromise," ultimately adopted, I consider another triumph over the South by the ill-spirit of Abolitionism.

The aggressive course of Federal rulers, and the States and people of the North, had at an earlier period, assumed so alarming an aspect, that by invitation of Mississippi to the Slave-holding States, nine of their number assembled at Nashville, in May last, for consultation on forming the means of saving the Union by measures ing inviolate the principles and guarantees of the Constitution. Over the deliberations of that august council, composed largely of the talent and patriotism of the land the spirit of harmony presided. In demanding the protection of rights, jeopardized by the unfraternal acts of their own countrymen, they appealed to their sense of justice and the endearments of family association, the plain terms of the bond that united them, the ennobling and proud recollections of the past, and the glorious anticipations of the future. The result has shewn that the authorities and the people whom they addressed, are in feeling and in sentiment, alien to us, their political allies, and that the North have resolved on possessing the unlimited and permanent control of our civil institutions.

To operate on the fears of the minority section, and expose the supposed hopelessness of its condition, the President had voluntarily [illegible] his advance, his final determination to settle by the [illegible] disputed question between the General Government and a sovereign member of the Union. In following the ingloranus precedent established by one of his predecessors, the principle was maintained, that State resistance to a Congressional edict would by him be classed among the treasonable acts of a mob, or the more deliberate opposition of a band of organized individuals to admitted lawful authority.

It is foreign to my purpose to speak elaborately of matters that have of late been so painfully brought to your notice.—California *created* a State by Congress, was admitted into the Confederacy against all precedent, and in violation of the laws and Constitution of the country. It was a premeditated insult and injury to the Slave-holding States, and a wanton assault upon their honor. In the Act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the right of punishing the owner by manumitting his slave is prominent among its provisions. By this bold and successful attempt to degrade abolitionism on the principle of our political system, a power has been assumed, which, by expansion, may yet clothe the entire federal community in the habiliments of mourning.—These, and other wilful perversions of a high trust, have virtually abrogated the powers necessary to the safety of the sovereignty of the States. The whole authority of the Federal Government, granted and usurped, which is now concentrated in the will of an absolute and interested majority, is hereafter to be wielded for the exclusive benefit of the Northern or stronger interest. To its ambition and cupidity, fifteen members of the Constitutional Compact, by whose wealth the Government is supported and our confederates enriched, are to be compelled ignominiously to minister. In a word, the Congress of the United States is no longer to be the executor of the will of co-sovereign States, but of the party banded together by the two-fold incentive of sectional aggrandizement and public plunder.

If the fundamental objects of our federative system have been designedly perverted, there is no remedy in the ordinary checks on power. The ballot box is ineffectual, and the press powerless in its appeals to an oppressor, deaf to entreaty, to argument, and the admonitions of humanity and patriotism. In Federal Council, it is certain, that the voice of the minority will never again be heeded. By a slow, cautious, but regular process, the rights of the people and the sovereignty of the Southern States will be curtailed until their total extinguishment is effected. By multiplying the number of free States, resisting all attempts to enlarge the area of the slave-holding community, and discriminating between the rights of Northern and Southern persons and property, another decade will not have passed before the General Government will enforce edicts, greater in their results on human liberty and the progress of political enlightenment, than ever emanated from the worst forms of despotism. Before that period arrives, the existence of South-Carolina, as co-partner in a great commonwealth, will have ceased. Merged in the limits of contiguous provinces, the truthful memorials of her history will lie scattered over her hills and valleys. On the pointed page the tale of her origin and progress may be found, but the real causes and manner of her political extinction will never there be read.

The North and South differ fundamentally in institutions, and from the frame work of their social organization they need different laws. While a strong government, with all the appliances of extensive patronage, is necessary to the former, a mild and equal system of legal restraints, is required by the latter. The restriction on foreign commerce is the policy of the one, free trade that of the other. The North is from necessity a commercial and manufacturing people, the South an agricultural community. While the former seeks an enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government, in order to enable it to profit by the wealth of the producing States, the latter impelled by the principle of self-preservation, strives to confine the common agent within well defined and narrow bounds. In the one section, capital and labour are theoretically equal, but from influences, perhaps, incapable of control, they are practically antagonistic; in the other, capital is superior to labor, and the relation between them is a moral one. The character and interests of each insure the harmonious action of both, in all their operations. These discordant materials in our federal structure are mainly, if not exclusively, referable to the positions respectively assigned the parties by nature. Such is the adverse tendency of that position in relation to one of them—the larger section—that it seems to be an imperative duty on its part to promote, under the pretence of the general welfare, the success of measures purely sectional in their application.

The obstinate perverse proclivity is, in reality, in strict obedience to a political law, the offspring of the moral obliquity of the human heart. The lesser, numerically, and richer interest, has always been the subject of plunder by the greater and poorer interest. It is historically true, moreover, that in every Confederacy, where the principle of the concurrent majority is not practically recognized, the centripetal is stronger than the centrifugal tendency of the parties; further, that in the Legislative branch of the government usurpations generally commence, and are ultimately acquiesced in by the other departments. In relation to our Federal institutions, the Constitution in its most important provisions, has, in effect, been so essentially changed, that the Union created by it no longer exists. Its guaranties from the revolution which has been practically accomplished over us have been overthrown, and a consolidated government, having its discretion and will as the measure of its powers, is now the government of the Union. Every compromise too, into which the South has entered, including the compromise incorporated in the great character of the public liberties, has been utterly disregarded. By legislative devices, our people now, as heretofore, are not only in effect despoiled of the profits of their industry, but their contributions to the public purse continue to be expended in unjust proportions, to further the revelers and suppliers of their domestic altars. While by Congressional enactments, the North in the various branches of industry, has been forced into a condition of unexampled wealth and power, the advancement of the South so prodigally furnished by nature with all the elements of prosperity and greatness, has scarcely kept pace with that which would have reached, had the Confederation been composed of one people in interest and feeling. The North and South in the palmy days of the Republic, both ordained and loved the Union for the manifold incalculable blessings it insured. Unhappily, it is now maintained by the former to consummate his long cherished design—the disfranchisement and degradation of the latter.

It is sad for the evidence of these grave accusations against the governments and people, whose support and friendship we once so dearly valued, I point with grief of heart, to the often perpetrated, or attempted encroachments by Congress, on the reserved rights of the States; the incendiary resolutions of State Legislatures; the sweeping denunciations, formed for the special end of carrying throughout our borders the torch of insurrection; the bitter and vindictive feelings of the Press, the Bar, and I may add the Pulpit; the inflammatory harangues at popular meetings; the actual robbery of millions of our slave property by emissaries, not only without an effort by the Northern State Governments to enforce the provisions of the Constitution concerning fugitives "held to labor," but by the authority of law and the force of public opinion encouraging and sustaining these fanatical exhibitions of public sentiment; the annihilation at a blow, of the principle of State equality by the exclusion of one half the citizens of the Confederacy from all participation in the newly acquired domain; the violation of a great sectional compromise by the dismemberment of a Southern member of the Union, in order, at a convenient season, to carve from its bosom a free and hostile state; in fine, the unceasing assaults upon the character of the slave-holder by all classes, in public and in private, as an enemy to God and man—as unworthy of a seat at the table of the Lord, or to enjoy as co-partners, the noblest bequest ever inherited by freemen. The ultimate object of this consentaneous movement; in which governments and people are the actors is the emancipation of the negro throughout the region in which he is constitutionally held as property, although its execution may consign to the same grave the master and the slave, and spread desolation over their common home.

While I rejoice in the conviction, that a large number of individuals at the North do entertain conservative opinions on the matter of slave property, and whose voice is occasionally heard in the uproar of the waters of strife, yet overawed by the impetuosity of the torrent which is perhaps destined to overwhelm the land, they involuntarily shrink from the task of attempting to stay its progress. The instances are rare, in which, where the effort has been made, deprivation of office, or other mark of displeasure and rebuke, did not quickly follow. This of itself, if proof were needed, proclaims the deep-seatedness and all-pervading character of the disease which affects the body politic of that extensive and populous region.

For about one-third of her political existence, South Carolina has presented an almost uninterrupted scene of disquietude and excitement, under the provocation of contumelies and threats, poured from a thousand tongues and in forms the most offensive. During that period, it may with truth, be affirmed, that the public mind has not for a year been free from the most painful solicitude. Peace indeed has long fled from our borders, and discontent and alarm are every where present. Better, far better, it would have been, for the South to engage in a deadly conflict with the North, than to have endured the torturing anxiety of an anomalous struggle, the consequences of which are beyond the pen of human prescience. An open war is limited by the causes which produce it, but the further continuance of such a war—political, religious and social—as has been waged by one party against the other, and in which a strictly defensive attitude has unwaveringly been preserved by the weaker, would falsify and dishonour the history of the Anglo Saxon race. Whatever may be said by the demagogue and the fanatic, it is our pride and high privilege to declare, that the unexampled forbearance of the South is referable solely to its unaffected devotion to the compact of '89, and the principles of constitutional liberty.

Our present distressed and agitated condition has not arisen solely from the recent aggresive measures of the Federal Government. These effected by illicit and wily combinations, having destroyed forever the balance of power between the two sections the equality of the States, and the equality of right in the people of the States, constitute the crowning evidence of the fixed determination of a dominant majority to consummate its perfidious purpose of seizing by a law of its own enactment, the entire inheritance of a common ancestry. The startling truth, at length, stands openly revealed, that the last hope of arresting the career of infatuated rulers is gone forever. The final act of the drama is over, and when the curtain which screens the future from the eye of the spectator shall be withdrawn, [illegible] will be seen, among other standards, WASHINGTON, over a triumphant people, united in institutions, and in determination to maintain with fidelity their new relations with their co-sovereigns, and the nations of the world. But should it please the All-wise Disposer of events in His inscrutable Providence to assign us the condition of the British Islands of the West, and to rivet the chains with which we are manacled, the people of South-Carolina will, at least be comforted with the assurance, that while ignorant of their destiny, they were not unmindful of the duty they owed to themselves, their descendants, and their country.

Does hope still linger in your bosoms that the dark cloud which envelopes the political horizon will yet be dispelled! That the [illegible] will forego his premeditated design of reducing your honored Commonwealth to [illegible] vassalage! To these questions a satisfactory answer will be found in the melancholy experience of the past—the overshadowing influence of the General Government, insured by the permanent ascendency of the sectional party which aims at the annihilation of our property—the history of fanaticism—the renewed and augmented agitation of the slavery question, and the recent practical verification of our fears that, at the North, the provisions of the Constitution in behalf of Southern rights cannot be enforced without the shedding of blood. It, to that section, which now has the control of every department of the government, the preservation of the Confederacy is indispensable to the completion of its work of desecration and ruin, to us its dissolution, as a compact between thirty one States, is necessary to our social and political quiet, and the safety of our institutions. Ordained "to establish justice insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"—in relation to each and all of these essential objects, the Board of Union having been deliberately instituted by a majority of the contracting parties, the minority have no longer any security for life, liberty and property.

The time then, has arrived to resume the exercise of the powers of self-protection, which, in the hour of unsuspecting confidence, we surrendered to foreign hands. We must reorganize our political system on some surer and safer basis. There is no power, moral or physical, that can prevent it. The event is indissolubly linked with its cause, and fixed as destiny. In the admonitory language of our lamented statesman, "the worst calamity that could befall us, would be to lose our independence, and to sink down into a state of acknowledged inferiority, depending for security upon forbearance, and not on our capacity and disposition to defend ourselves."

I have not attempted to discuss the question of secession. The right by a State to withdraw from the Union, results from the nature and principles of the Constitutional Compact, to which the States are sovereign parties. While adhering faithfully to the remedy of joint State action for redress of common grievances, I beseech you to remember, that no conjuncture of events ought to induce us to abandon the right of deciding ultimately on our own destiny.

In recommending, as I now do, that South Carolina should interpose her sovereignty, in order to protect her citizens, and that by co-operation with her aggrieved sister States, she may be enabled to aid in averting the doom which impends over the civil institutions of the South, it is fit and proper that, as a Commonwealth, we should, at an early day, to be designated by you, implore the God of our fathers for the pardon of our manifold transgressions, and invoke his protection and guidance in this our day of trouble and affliction, that he would graciously vouchsafe to enlighten the minds of our Federal rulers, the North and its citizens, and direct them in the way of truth, of reason and justice, and preserve, a once happy political family from the unspeakable horrors of civil strife.

To-morrow I shall address you on a subject of mournful interest, still fresh in the recollection and regrets not only of our own State, but of the entire South,

WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK.

THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1850.

J. S. G. Richardson, Editor.

☞ Messrs. A. White & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

The Market.

Cotton.—The Charleston market on Saturday last was quiet, there being but few inquiries for the article. The transactions of the day only amounted to about 700 bales, from 12 1-2 to 13 1-2; prices were more in favor of buyers.

We invite attention to the communication of a highly esteemed correspondent, to be found on another column.

Gov. Seabrook's Message, which we give to-day in full, contains much desirable information and some recommendations which are deserving of careful and serious deliberation. In consequence of its length we are unable to present much variety in this issue to our readers.

The examination of our young but flourishing Seminary, Bradford Springs Institute, came off on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. We were not present, but we have been assured by many who were, that the exercises were highly creditable, both to the instructed and the instructors, and afforded great satisfaction to the visitors. We have received a communication with regard to the exhibition &c. of the classes, which is unavoidably crowded out of this issue, but which, we shall take pleasure in laying before our readers next week.

Col. Preston.

We are pleased to learn that so decided an improvement has taken place in the health of this distinguished gentleman, that he is enabled to continue his labors as the head of the College. To his fine genius, his great abilities as an instructor and his almost magical power of controlling youth, is owing the present remarkably prosperous state of the College; and long may he continue in his philosophic retirement from the strifes and turmoils of public life, to shed a lustre on its classic walls, and to train wise counsellors and patriot statesmen, who, when his eloquent voice shall [illegible] and honor.

Northern Progress.

The constant exercise, by our Northern friends, of a free & enquiring spirit, has produced most wondrous results in the various departments of Science, Arts, Governments, Religion and Manners. Give to some one of them, for a few hours, the freedom of a chemist's laboratory, and some unheard-of combination will usher in a new elixir of life. Put into his hands, a few pieces of wood or metal, and they seem, as by a law of nature, to arrange themselves into a machine which will perform some useful office in the Arts. His ingenuity has invented a process of doing that, within the Constitution which is out of and against the Constitution. His research has discovered a law higher, and more binding upon social conduct, than the solemn compact which gives that Society existence; has found out that the will of the conqueror is legally impotent, when it conflicts with that of the conquered, and that the rights of slaveholders, like the weird powers of witches, are dissolved, when they come to the running water of the R. Grande. He has invented so many religions, that the various elements of thought could scarcely be supposed capable of another combination, until weary of devotion, he has to tread on hallowed ground—not to wander in the beaten paths of Infidelity—forbid that he should drive faith from its heart for any reasons which the minds of others have suggested—no, but applying the touchstones of philanthropy and universal benevolence to the records of past events contained in the Bible, to its declarations and its precepts, he pronounces it base metal, and expunges from existence the God of the Bible, because that book, claiming to be a revelation of His will and character, and a record of His dealings with men, is but a Black Art, a Statute of proscription and enslavement, a history of tyrannies and enormities, which it not only recounts, but justifies, sanctions and perpetuates. Slave-holders cite the Bible as authority, therefore, it is of no authority. This, though by no means, universal or general, is one of the luxuriant shoots forced out of the Northerner's mind, by his freedom of enquiry and thought.

But his discursive mind, unwearied with these toils and intent upon universal achievement, finds leisure to traverse the provinces of taste and manners, and correct imperfections there. It is sufficient, that any custom or sentiment shall have been time honored, and it is tossed into the garret, as an antiquated thing, to rot with the rest of the old lumber. Distinctions between sexes and colors, how grovelling to an elevated mind! Restrictions and disabilities founded upon those distinctions, how abhorrent and galling to a free soul! The spirit of the age is too generous to improve the weaker sex within limits which the stronger is permitted to exceed. The taste of the age is too cultivated to be insensible to the beauty of contrasts. Hence, at a recent commencement of one of our Northern Institutes, diplomas were awarded to eight young ladies, seven white, *and one colored.* Eleven gentlemen *and on lady* were made *Bachelors of Arts*, and the higher degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred upon nine gentlemen *and one lady.* Three gentlemen *and two ladies* completed the theological course, *one of the latter intending to devote himself to pulpit labors!* A woman's convention in Ohio has recently declared the rights of the sex, and demanded equality with man, in the exercise of every civil and political power.

Who is so confident in his opinions as to assert that this *reformation* will not go on until some man-member of Congress from South Carolina, (for, if the Yankees only let us alone, we imagine that many of the old customs and restrictions will continue to exist in the South—will commence an eloquent defence of Southern Rights, (*if there shall be any such things,*) by addressing some lady of Ohio, as Mr. Speaker, and Ellen Crafts, representing the sovereignty of the Union, as the Lady of the white House, will generously renew that acquaintance with some titled Embassador from England's Queen, which dated its commencement from her present visit to that illustrious realm, to escape from her Georgia Master?

If the Yankees let us alone, did we say? Will they? Can they? And, if they do not build a rail road to Jupiter, and leave this planet, on account of its smallness, what will become of us?

Robbery.

On Saturday morning last the smoke house of our townsman, Dr. Edward Solomon's, was, discovered to have been broken into, and plundered of a great part of its contents. An entrance was effected by penetrating the brick wall upon which the house was built. No clue, as to the perpetrator has yet been discovered.

For the Banner.

Mr. Editor,—Whilst Southern Rights Associations and individuals are loudly condemning the aggressive spirit of the North, and threatening *non-intercourse* as a retaliation would it not become each and every individual to reflect, that he is, perhaps, an unconscious supporter of that aggressive spirit, he so loudly denounces? How, Mr. Editor, is that spirit and feeling fostered and supported? Is it not by the *Northern Press?* Now, Sir, look at the *immense patronage*, the Northern Press receives from the South, and say, are we not supporting, by our Subscriptions to Northern papers, this very hostility we denounce? Let every man's conscience answer for himself, and if his conscience satisfies him, that it is better for him to support a paper hostile to his interests than to help to sustain a good paper, [illegible] State, then let him do it, but let him be *marked* as *suspicious.* It is idle and foolish to plead the excuse, that the Papor, "I support is neutral in politics." Let all who plead this excuse, remember that a wiser and better than us, has said, "he that is not with us is against us." A word to the wise is sufficient.

SOUTH.

For the Banner.

House of Representatives,
Nov. 26th, 1850.

Mr. Editor,—According to promise, I write you of the sayings and doings about the (at present) busy Town of Columbia. Our Delegation all reached her on Saturday, except Capt. Nelson, who came over on Monday morning. We got over on the Rail Road, without difficulty, by walking some half a mile through the Wateree Swamp, at the breakdown. The Road will soon be completed, and in good travelling condition. The Senate was organized yesterday by the election of R. F. W. Alston of Winyaw as President, Martin Clerks and Goodwin Reading clerk. Our Senator, Col. Moses, was run for President by his friends against Alston, and received 14 votes. He ran under great disadvantages, as Allston was the oldest member of that body, and had been looked to for the last ten years as the successor of Mr. Patterson. The only matter of surprise is that he made as respectable a run as he did. We have elected Col. Simons of Charleston, Speaker of the House over Middleton, the former Speaker. Mr. Middleton is a most excellent man, and much liked by the members generally, but the impression was, that he was not ready, and prompt enough in the Chair. Glover has been re-elected Clerk, without opposition. Our old friend, Mr. F. G. Jenkins made a handsome run for Door Keeper, on the only Ballot had for that post. Little Tommy Dinkins, with his bright face, has made a most capital impression, on the members, and the only thing that will defeat his election, is perhaps his youth and size. He too, for the number of candidates running, has made a respectable poll, for the first and only ballot. There has also been one balloting for Reading Clerk, which stood, Ioor 35, Baskins 30, Hammond 28, and Norwood 25 votes. You will, therefore, perceive that we are not yet organized, and will take another day, at least, to get the officers of the House elected. We are told, that the Governor is to give us a welcome message. The Hon. Langdon Cheeves has been here since Saturday, and is the Lion of the place. Black's memorial against Adams taking his seat, was read in the Senate to-day, and Adams made a speech, which I understood, was pretty severe. He is capable of making a fine speech, on any thing. Hunt and Memminger had a little brush in the House, upon adopting the former Rules. Roache's kitchen was burnt up to-day, and quite an alarm created upon the cry of fire. It is a great misfortune, as he is a poor man, and the probability is, that many of his boarderrs will be compelled to leave him.

There is much conjecture and speculation as to who is to be made United States Senator. Hammond not having attended the late session of the Nashville Convention has detached from him, many of its warmest friends and advisers. The Chancellor's Election is exciting some interest. The Candidates are Frank Wardlaw, (a brother of the Judge,) Mr. DeSaussure, and Maj. Haynesworth's name is used, but I do not know whether, by his authority or not. Mr. Memminger has withdrawn.

The Governor's Election is also occupying the attention of members. Means, Buchanan and Gadsden will be run. It is difficult to say, who is the prominent man, but I am inclined to think Means the strongest. I understand that the Bank question will not be touched this session. I will write you again, for your next week's paper. Send me a number whilst here.

Truly, yours. J. D. A.

Dr. R. W. Gibbes, has been appointed by his Excellency, Gov. Seabrook, Physician and Surgeon General of South Carolina, in place of Dr. T. T. Starke, resigned.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, NOV. 30.

The proceedings in both Houses to-day, were without general interest, the greater part of the day being consumed in giving the first reading to bills of which notice had been previously given.

In the House, Mr. Cruikshank, presented the memorial of the Lafayette Artillery Company, of Charleston, praying for a battery. Referred to the Committee on the Military.

Notices of the following bills were given:

By Mr. Burnet, a bill to incorporate the Moultrie House Company; also, a bill to establish a Rail Road on Sullivan's Island.

By Mr. A. Owens, a bill to alter the Ordinary's Act.

By Mr. Blackwell, a bill to substitute whipping for trading with a Slave, in lieu of the punishment now imposed by law.

By Mr. Torre, a bill for the temporary re-charter of certain Banks.

By Mr. Seabrook, a bill to increase the punishment for circulating Documents to disturb the peace of this State.

The following bills received the first reading in the House:

A bill to extend the Charter of the State of S. C., to 1870.

A bill to limit the Judicial tenure to the age of 60 years.

A bill to prohibit betting on Elections.

A Bill to afford aid in constructing the Colleton Rail Road.

A Bill to provide for the purchase of Ordnance, introduced by Mr. Maultgault. This bill provides for an appropriation of $60,000 for this purpose, and specifies the kind and quality of arms proposed to be purchased.

A Bill to alter the late License Law, introduced by Mr. Ayer. This bill proposes to amend the 6th Section of the Act, and to repeal the 11th Section, which declares it illegal to drink liquor at the place where sold.

A Bill to alter the Prison Bounds Act, and the [illegible] to Hawkers and Pedlars.

The election for Solicitor of the [illegible] Circuit held this morning, was as follows: W. J. Hanna 95, C. W. Miller 62.

In the Senate, the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported that they had procured a copy of Mr. Ritett's Eulogy on Calhoun for publication.

Message No. 3 was received and read in each House to-day at 2 o'clock. The Message contains an invitation from the Board of Trustees of the College to attend Commencement on Monday next. It also brings to the view of the Legislature the application from France with regard to the Luxembourg Claim, and recommends a decision of the matter by the Legislature. It recommends the setting apart of a separate fund, for the relief of disabled members of the Palmetto Regiment, and recommends repairs and enlargement of the Citadel buildings.

The Committee on Claims reported unfavorably on the Petition of the Commissioners of the Poor for Charleston Neck, praying indemnity for part payment of a Physician's account.

Mr. Torre offered a resolution to refer it to the Committee on the Military to examine and report upon the expediency of establishing an Ordnance Bureau, which was agreed to.

The general orders were then taken up, and the resolutions offered by Mr. B. F. Perry, altering the 46th rule of the House, so that a Bill shall be referred to the Committee on the *first* reading, were considered and agreed to.

All the various resolutions with regard to our relations to the General Government, which have been offered, were taken up, and on motion, made the special order for Tuesday next at 2 o'clock. These consist of the resolutions offered by Messrs. Middleton, Keitt, B. F. Perry, J. B. Perry, and W. A. Owens. Those offered by Mr. Verdier were referredto a Special Committee.

Cheering—We perceive that telegraphic despatches have been received from New Orleans, bearing date the 27th ult., stating that the Mississippi House of Representatives have passed a resolution by a majority of fourteen, disapproving the course of Gen. Henry S. Foote, United States Senator from that State.

We understand also, that Gov. Quitman has sent a Message to the Legislature advising an immediate organization of the Militia of the State.—*State-Rights Republican.*

Terrible Steam Boat Explosion.

MOBILE, NOV. 27.

The steam boat Arkansas arrived late last evening, bringing the sad intelligence of the explosion of the boilers of the Antinette Douglas—killing and wounding thirty-four passengers, and twenty-five reported missing. We give as full a report of the awful catastrophe as could be obtained last night, for which we are indebted to Mr. B. Weaver, Esq., of the firm of Weaver, Mullin & Co., of this city. The Douglass had on board about one hundred and twenty passengers—and, with what was on her barge, about 1,300 bales of cotton, some 900 of which were on the boat. The boat and cotton on her are a total loss—as both were consumed after the explosion. That on the barge was saved, as the passengers and crew escaped from the boat to the barge, and then cut her loose.

We are informed that, upon being aroused by the report, many of the passengers left their berths, and, in the confusion, smoke and steam, rushed forward and fell upon the hot boilers. A good many are supposed to have been wounded in this way. The The Register of the boat is lost, and the list of passengers is made out by the survivors.

The following is the killed and wounded—nothing has yet transpired relative to the missing:

Killed.—J. A. Golson, Autauga; Samuel Montgomery, Bar keeper.

Very Badly Wounded.—Samuel L. Ben-

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice given, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Clarendon assembled at the residence of Mr. John W. Ridgway, on Saturday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of organizing a branch to the Southern Rights Association, as contemplated by the 3rd Article of the Constitution for the Southern Rights Asociation of Clarendon.

The meeting was organized by Vice President Capt. Richard P. Haynsworth taking the chair. On motion, William T. Brogdan was requested to act as Secetary of the meeting, and Mr. Wm. R. Coskrey as Treasurer. The President addressed the meeting at some length, in an impressive and appropriate speech, explanatory of the object for which it had assembled; at the conclusion of which, Mr. Isaac Bagnal offered the following Constitution for the government of the Society, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, a portion of the people of Clarendon, feeling the deep wrongs inflicted upon us and our section, by the aggressions of the nonslaveholding States: and being concious that our constitutional privileges have been violated—that justice has been denied to us, and our rights as equals in the Union withheld by an unprincipled majority—and of the depths of degradation that awaits us, if in this emergency and fearful crisis we make no efforts to vindicate the rights, honor, and institutions of the South: Therefore,

Resolved, for the prompt assertion of these rights, bequeathed to us by a noble ancestry, and the practical maintenance of them, we do proceed to organize ourselves into a Branch of the Southern Rights Association for Clarendon Co., to be called "The Brewington Branch." And after having pledged ourselves to be governed by the Constitution of the Southern Rights Association for Clarendon, we do adopt the following By-Laws for its government:

1st. The Officers of this Society shall consist of the Vice President, Secretary and a Treasurer.

2nd. The duty of the Vice President shall be to preserve order and decorum, to appoint Committies, and to call meetings of the Association whenever he may think proper, and to make reports of the same to the President of the General Association.

3d. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Association, together with a list of its members.

4th. There shall be a Committee of Vigilance and Safety for this Association, consisting of four persons from Broad Branch, Deep Creek, Beaver Swamp, and Ox Swamp, whose duty it shall be to detect [illegible] suppress all [illegible] tempts to produce insubordination, and to punish the same; and to make a report of misdemeanors to this Association, and to the Chairmon of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety for Clarendon.

5th. There shall be a Committee appointed, whose duty it shall be to procure signatures to the Constitution, and to make a report of the same to the Vice President, together with the names, number, and reasons of those who may refuse to sign.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the committee designated by the 4th Article of the Constitution:

For Broad Branch: Messrs. Isaac Bagnal, Wm. T. Brogdon, Thomas S. Nelson, and John C. Ragnal.

For Deep Creek: Messrs. Samuel E. N. Plowden, Wm. R. Coskrey, James Plowden, and William Johnson.

For Beaver Creek; Messrs. James C. Blackwell, Robert W. Burgess and Henry B. Holliday.

For Ox Swamp: Messrs. Joseph Spratt, Jas. B. Hilton, Samuel E. Johnson, and Daniel Johnson.

For Santee: John W. Hilton, Haj N Hudnall, Henry. B. Drose, and T. S. Lesesne.

Under the fifth Article, the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Henry Montgomery, James C. Strange, Joseph Sprott, and W. J. F. Bethune.

The Constitution of the Society was then presented to the meeting for signatures, and was *unanimously signed.*

On motion of Mr. Robert W. Burgess, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Watchman and Banner*, after which the meeting adjourned.

Richard P. Haynsworth, Pres't.
Wm. T. Brogdon, Secret'y.

Mississippi.—The following [illegible] from the Baltimore Sun of Friday, [illegible] the only additional intelligence [illegible] from this State:

Jackson, (Miss.) Nov. 19.—The [illegible] ture convened yesterday. The Governor's message was transmitted and read, giving a history of the wrongs of the South, he says: "Let the proposition be [illegible] made to the non-slaveholding States to remedy the wrongs, so far as it may be in the power of Congress to, do so, by ceding from California a concession of [illegible] 30, min. or otherwise to consent to amendments of the Constitution that hereafter secure the rights of the slaveholding States from misconstruction and aggressions; but in the event of failure to do so, I do not hesitate to express the decided opinion that the only effectual remedy to the evil, which must continue to grow from year to year, is to be found in the prompt and peaceable secession from the aggressing States."—*Camden Journal.*

The South and North.—The following which we find under the head of "*A Compromise*," appears thus to illustrate pretty well the relative positions of the south and north:

One cold night Quashee woke from his sleep, and addressed his shivering bed-fellow:

"Hallo, Sambo! I want half de cubbering."

"Ha! Quashee—you got more nor half already."

"Hum! I den tink die nigger fool a