A Saul Telegraph. The Paris correspondent of the Literary Gazetto writes : "I have an estambling famouncemen

to make to your. The murvals of the elecmeans of instantaneous communication between man and him, at any distance very moment at which it dawned on the world, and it is replaced by one a thous-and fold more glorious, and which, if it only partially realize the promise of its commencement, will totally change the face of the world? And the means by which this wonderful thing is done are even more wonderful than the thing itself snoils, aye, snalls, galvanic and magnetic influence ! Do not think that I am hoax. Ing you it is on the authority of the Press that I speak, one of the most important newspaper organs of Europe, in talent character and circulation; and it is not to be believed that such a journal would be a party to an impudent and stupid attempt to bamboozlo the public. In its number of Friday, the 25th, and Saturday the 26th ultimo, there are two femilletons signed by Mr. Judes Allix, No. 92 Rue Richelieu, oundly, formally' positively asserting that the secret of effecting instantageous communication without regard to distance, and consequently without continuous lines as in the electric telegraph, has been brought to light; may, more; that on the third of this present month, a question asked at the said 12 Rue Richelien, received an almost immediate reply from the depths of America! and that this was done cheifly by the instrumentality of snails! The inventors or discoverers of the alleged marvel ore a M. Benoit, of the Department of the Herault, and a M. Biat of America.— After many years' observation and experimentalization, they, it is asserted, have ascertained that certain descriptions of snalls possess peculiar properties or sympathies, which cause them to feel, no matter at what distance they may be, the same sensation, or commotion, when acted on in a particular way by galvanic and magnetic influences. Placed in boxes in such a way that, on being touched, they agitate particular letters; the operator has only to make snail A give a kick (sic) and snail B in a re-responding box, which box may be in he backwoods of America or the deserts of Africa, repeats the kick, and so on for every letter of a required word. The smalls must of course previously be put in sympathetic communication, and the boxes with all their apparatus, which is rather complicated, must be alike, The shock which the snall in box 2 feels is said to be caused by an electric or magnetic fluid, carried by the earth with extraordinary rapidity, and in a manner unknown to man; in other words, it is the magnetic telegraph without the connecting wire -All this seems absurd, does it not! but I am describing the thing as it is said to be.'

From the Columbia Telegraph, Dec. 3. College Commencement,

The Commencement opened upon us yesterday, as has been the case time immemorblalmost, dark, gloomy and lowering, with an evident propensity in the weather towards sponting. In spite however of this state of facts, which has become almost inseparably connected with the occasion, the exercises were interesting, and the Chapel es crowded to its atmost capacity of room,

The redress of President is appropriate; ele-que and consistent workseatrom him on all occasions are acknowledged to be. A few brief but pregnant allusions and the lowby him to the eventful crisis, and the lowering sterm whose coming is heralded by commotion, and disturbance, were at hand, and a grand drama perhaps was being watching our proceedings, and with hopes brought on the stage, whose chief parts most anxious for the application of some present age, and by the young graduates of the South Carelina College. In view of their entrance on the public sphere of life at such an epoch, he gave them a brief admonition to be men, and to be Carolinians. Their post of duty, of labor, and of action, was where the Palmetto waved-and that sacred emblem, whether caressed by the gentle whispers of peace, or torn and tritered by the angry god of battle and storms. was to them an ordlamme for life,

The leason thus brief, imparted by whose abilities and experience, and historic reputation, qualify to speak "as one hav-ing authority," sank deep in many hearts, ing authority," sank deep in man, and re-and if we read aright the emotions and resolves portrayed on many a face, that lesson will not be soon forgotten.

The honorary degree of l. L. D., was awarded to Rev. John Bachman, D. D., of Charleston, a richly merited tribute. The degree of A. M. in course, to P. H. Scabrook and W. H. Parker, Esqrs., and the degree of A. B. to the following young gentlemen, (63) being the graduating class of 1850: S. Adams, W. S. Alston, A. P. Amaker,

W. F. Ayer, J. E. Bacon, R. W. Barnwell, R. C. Beck, J. M. Brattou, B. M. Brearly, J. M. Buford, J. M. Carson, J. T. Gauthen, D. G. Coit, H. L. Charles, M. DuBose, R. M. Durant, B. W. Edwards, G. M. Eichelberger, W. Eichelberger, W. C. S. Ellerbe, S. Elliot, A. F. Felder, W. B. Freser, States R. Gist, Je V. Glover, Joseph Glover, T. J. Goodwyn, W. H. J. Govan, L. C. Haskell, E. S. J. Hayos, J. R. Hill, S. G. Jamison E. E. Jenkins, P. H. Larey, R. Lebby, R. C. McFaddie, J. P. McFie, G. H. McMaster, G. McPheeters, B. C. Maybin, M. B. Metts, J. H. Miller, W. C. Mitchell, J. A. Mobley, W. G. Muller J. J. Marray, J. A. Playor, E. H. Pooser, T. E. Screven, J. S. Richardson, J. H. Rion, H. H. Sams, J. R. Shuler, J. B. Sloan, Thomson P. Thomson, E. Venning, J. F. Walker, W. Weaver, John A. Wharton, H. Williams, G. M. Williamson, R. A. Yongue, -63.

The Legislature of North Carolina. The resolutions brought forward in

the Senate on the 23d ult. by Mr. Shepard, of Pasquotank, are as follows: RESOLVED, That the Constitution of the United States was a compromise of conflicting interests, ordered and established by the people of the several States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general, welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to all the parties, and that whenever its provisions are so perverted or changed that it fails to secure those objects to the weak. comes the creature of the whims and captice of a dominant majority, alien in interest to the oppressed; the most dangerous and intolerant of all Govern-

struction as a great-calamity, we never theless regard eth right to secode from it, as a right of self defence, and protection of a State that acknowledges it heless regard eth right to secode from it, as a right of self defence, and protection which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare, and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemuly resolve that they cannot safely remain the Union, it is not only safely remain the Union of State that acknowledges it from the yoke that up galls and oppresses it! Let us remind our people of their first and great day to Him. Let them be called at their places of religious service, at a fixed period to raise one universal prayer for His guardians, well with the structure of the remainder on thin to free it from the yoke that up galls and oppresses it! Let us remind our people of their first and great day to Him. Let them be called at their places of religious service, at a fixed period to raise one universal prayer for His guardians, well well as the remainder of the structure of the remains on the protection of a State that acknowledges it form the yoke that up galls and oppresses it! Let us remind our people of their first and great day to Him. Let them be called at their places of religious serv whatsoever, even at the extremities of the majority of the people of North Carolina earth has been discovers; I Yes the last shall solemnly resolve that they cannot and most injestic of human discoveries safely remain the Union, it is not only has fallou from its height almost at the their right but it is their duty to secode and punish such of her citizens as tefuse submission to her will, as rebels nnd traitors.
RESOLVED, That when we claim

right of secession as a right reserved to the people and not surrendered by the Constitution, we believe it to be an extreme remedy, and one that should not be resorted to unless all means to preserve the Union, and to protect the property and insure the welfare of the people, have manifestly failed.
RESOLVED, That the fugitive slave bill

itely passed by Congress is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, and that its repeal, or any alteration tending to mpede the owner of a slave from retaking s property, will be regarded as undoubted nd sufficient evidence that a majority o Congress are unrestrained by the express provisions of the Constitution, and that ime has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of North Carolina to decide whether they will submit to an unlimited government or resist its encroachments, oldly and effectually.

Resouven, That proporty in slaves being recognized both by the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States, it as much the duty of the Federal Government to defend and protect Slave property as it is its duty to protect and defend any other species of property, and that any action of the General Government preventing the emigration of slave property to any ter ritory of the Union is an assault upon such property, tending ultimately to destroy it by the slow but sure process of circumscribing it and preventing its removal to territories better adapted to its profitable occupation than where it now is found.

RESOLVED, That the injustice done to he Slave-holding States by the late admission of California into the Union would never have occurred, had the South been mited; we therefore invite the co-operation of the slave holding States in demanding from the Government an adequate protec tion, for such slave property as may emigrate to any territory belonging to the U. States, or should it be more advisable, an equal division of such territory between the slave bolding states of the Union.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be uested to transmit a copy of these resoluons to the Governors of the other States Union, with a request that they be laid be-fore their several Legislatures .- Wilmington Chronicle.

Legislative Fast Day.

The following are the remarks of Mr. loses, in the Senate, on the reception of a message from the House, on Wednesday last, communicating Mr. MEMMINGER's resolutions, concerning a legislative fast

I rise, Mr. President, to move the unaninous concurrence of the Senate in the message just read: The purpose which it proposes commends itself to the head and heart of every patriot of the country, and must command our approval from the peculiar circumstances by which we are surrounded. This General Assembly, Mr. Provident, convenes as a momentmost interesting character. Since the adoption of the Constitution, no session has been hold from which the people have expected so much. The danger and threatening position of our Federal rela tions have taught us to believe that the eves of all our constituents are upon us, be borne by the young men of the object of the state of t Government. Twenty years of patient suffering has reduced us to a condition when forbearance would cease to be a virtue. Resolution of remonstrance has followed resolutions in such quick succession that we have almost lost the viger of action by the very anxiety for relief, we have now no hope, no reputation, but by a remedy to be furnished by ourselves, and to be insintained by our own prowess and strength.

The result of our deliberations is to affect not only those now immediately connected with us-not only those now dear to our pest affections-but it is to wield a destiny for weal or woe on the very existence of our present Government.

Mr. President, it is not to be disguised that the people of South Carolina stand prepared to achieve, by their own exertions, irentire emancipation from the servitude which now attaches to them as members of this Union. Their stern resolves have been fixed in so deliberate a mode that retreat would only subject them to a shame more merited than that which they have so one endured from passive acquiescence in the wrongs which have been inflicted upon them. Planting themselves, as their own Palmetto, they will look to their own swords for remedy and invoke upon their exertions the sindes and blessings of that all-seeing power which never condemns or fails to sustain the right. It is meet and proper, then, sir, when such high and momentous considerations are at stake, that we should exhibit to the world the fact, that under no excited feelings do we approach the work selore us, but that every step is in view of the solemn consequences that duty to ourselves makes us ready to encounter. We can give no greater evidence of the sincerity of our convictions than by thus manifesting the solemn impressions with which we are impelled to the work, and as a people relying on the righteousness of our cause, it is not unfit that before we appeal to the God of Battles, we should first inoke the God of Peace.

Mr. President, the mournful emblems in which this chamber is clothed, remind us of the chastening rod which we have felt in the death of him in honor to whose memory, we have decked these walls with the ombre habiliments which enshroud them. The wrongs and contumelies which for near a quarter of a century we have endured from the oppression of our miscalled brethren, and the evils consequent upon them, all attest the patience with which our sufferings have been borne. May we not hope that these dispensations of an overruling Providence are but the presage of that happy moment which is soon to deliver us from thraldom, and again restore to us the quiet and the security which we est member of the confederacy, it ceases have lost. - Those whom he loveth he chasto be the constitution agreed to, and be. teneth; and in this hope and confidence let us hope, Mr. President, that the day of our deliverance is at hand. Without a reliance on Divine Providence, nations no more than individuals can prosper. Our destiny must at hast be fixed by His high behest;

metto!"-'L'elegraph.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, Dec. 2, 1850. In the House, Mr. McKewn presented bill to alter the law in relation to magistrates, read and referred to the commitee on District offices.

\_Mr. B. J. Johnson offered a series of solutions on the subject of our Federal re-lations; ordered to be printed, and placed m the special order of Tuesday, at 2, p. m. Mr. F. D. Richardson offered also resontions on the same subject, which were disposed of in like manner.

Mr. Tucker offered resolutions directing nquiry by the committee on education, on the subject of free schools.

Mr. Hunt gave notice of a bill to secure

planters and factors from frauds in the ash sales of cotton, rice, &c. Mr. Torre introduced a bill for the temorary re-charter of certain Banks-the ill extends to the 1st January, 1957, the

charter of all Banks expiring before that day.—Dai y Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Daily Sun.

Senate Chamber, Columbin, Dec. 3, 1850.

Mr. QUATTLEBAUM offered a resolution hat it be referred to the Committee on Finance and Banks to inquire and report the extent of aid which the Bank of the State may be able to render the State should it become the policy of the State to establish a line of war steamers for her coast defence, as well as to increase her military stores and munitions.

Mr. J. D. Wilson offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to nominate suitable persons for President and Directors of the Bank of the State. The Governor's Message, No. 3, was

taken up, and appropriately referred. Mr. Adams offered resolutions affirming the right of a State to secede, declaring that the exercise of this right by the slaveholding States, is imperatively demanded; that this State is now prepared to assert and maintain her sovereign right to secode, but that she forbears to exercise it at this time from a desire for the co-operation of her sister Southern States, and that the Governor be requested to convene the Logislature so soon as any of the other Southern States shall declare themselves ready for decisive action. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PORTER presented a petition from the citizens of Charleston, praying an amendment to the Charter of the City. At 1 o'clock the Senate joined

Iouse in a ballot for Chancellor and Law udge, which resulted in the election of F. H. WARDLAW, of Edgefield as Chancel-lor, and Gen. J. N. WHITNER as Judge In the bailot for Secretary of State there was no choice. In the House several bills were reported

and appropriately referred. A bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. B. F. HUNT, A. W. THOMSON, E. P. JONES, W. S. LYLES, J. W. HARRINGTON, J. W. HEARST, N. HEYWARD,

At 2 c'alogh, the House, in Committee of the Whole took up the resolution of Mr. IZARD MIDDLETON, not to elect a United States Senator, and after a discussion by Messrs. Middleron and Kerry, on motion of Mr. PRESTON, the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at I o'clock on Wednesday. The House then adjourned.

Our paper not having appeared on vesterday, we now give a brief abstract Wednesday's proceedings.
In the Senate—The favorable report of

the committee on federal resolutions (Mr. Mazyck,) on a preamble and resolution, requesting the Governor to appoint an agent to receive the share of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, assigned to this State by act of Congress of 1841, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Felder, the ayes and

ioes were taken, and are as follows. Aves-Mossrs, Barker, Barnes, Cannon, Carew, Dudley, DeTreville, Evins, Gause, Briffin, H.bben, Lawton, Manning, Mazyeki Palmer, Quattlebaum, Skipper, Townsend, Ward, Ware, I. D. Wilson, Witherspoon

-twenty-one. Nays-Hon. R. F. Alston, president, Messrs. B. G. Allston, Bedon, Ball, Caldwell, Carn, Eaves, Felder, Goodwyn, Irby. Miller, Nowell, Perry, Porter, Williams, John Wilson-sixteen.
Leave was given afterwards to the fol-

owing Senators, who were absent, to record the votes they would have given respectively, viz:-Messrs. Adams, Gist, Taylor and J. J. Wilson, who answered in the affirmative, and Messrs. Hanna and Moses in the Negative.

Mr. Taylor asked the privilege of explaining himself before he voted. He stated that no one present, would go farther than himself, in maintaining the principles which South Carolina had enforced in her refusal to accept what had been allotted to her, as her share of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, but that circuinstances had changed since she took that stand, and in view of this change, and the events threatened-the disruption of the 'Union' and its consequences, the shadows of which had been cast ahead, he felt it to be the duty of the State to take what been accorded to her-to look to her resources and husband them for what, in his opinion, awaited her.

He would, therefore, vote for taking the

Mr. Carew offered a resolution, directing inquiry by the Military committee, into the expediency of "arranging under Military organization, all citizens of South Carolina, between the ages of 18 and 45, who labor under no physical disqualification" which

was agreed to.
In the House-Mr. Phillips gave notice of a bill to alter and amend the tenth section, first article of the constitution. The following resolution by Mr. Ashmore, was agreed to, and ordered to the Senate: Resolved, That hereafter only one News paper in Columbia, and one in Charleston, on paid by the State, for printing notices and orders for the court of appeals, which

shall be certified by the clerk. Mr. Arthur offered the following resolution: "That it be referred to committee on Judiciary to inquire and report on the propriety of purchasing the manuscript digest of the Equity reports of the State, made by the late Chanceller Caldwell, and that the Committee ascertain, and report

RESOLVED. That although we love the Union of the States, and view its deon what terms the same can be effected.

al joint committee on nominaofficers, was ennounced as fol--Messrs. J. D. Wilson, Nowell, Ware, Eaves, Lawton, Moses; House—Mossts, Poppenheim, Sullivan, Thompson, Lyles, Dargan, Summer, B. J. John-

son,
Three shallots were held for Secretary of State, the last of which resulted in the election of Brajamin Ferry, (senator from St. Pauls,) as follows: Perry, Burt.
One ballot was held for Surveyor General, which stood as follows:
The House at 1, p. m., went into committee of the whole, (Mr. Sullivan in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the various resolutions, concerning federal the various resolutions, concerning federal relations. Mr. B. F. Johnson addressed the committee briefly, but ably and lucidly, in support of the resolutions, reviewing calm-ly the whole aspect of our federal rela-

ons, . Mr. Johnson was followed by Mr. Proston, who took the same view which he enforced with his usual eloquence and ability. Both these gentlemen reviewing the outrages, and insults and wrongs, to which the South has already been subjected, and the shared same threatening her in the the dangers now threatening her in the Union, asserted that secession was the only possible and efficient remedy, and that the only question before the committee, was as to the time and manner of enforcing that remedy. As to the right and the ultimate necessity of secession, they entertain no doubt, and the remark will apply o the overwhelming majority of the

## THE SUMTER BANNER. Sumterville, So. Ca.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1850. J. S. G. Richardson, Editor.

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

We have, for distribution, several Circulars of Dr. J. HUME SIMONS, Principal of the Greenville Seminary.

THE HON. JOEL R. POINSETT has written letter to his fellow citizens of this State, counselling the most abject submission to the late acts of Congress. He sets out by giving us the very complimentary assurance, that we know nothing at all about the question that agitates us-leaving us to infer. that the tale of our wrongs, as told by Calhoun, Cheves, McDuffie, Preston, Butler, Barnwell and Woodward is all gammon." Alas! We are enveloped in political darkness; and whither shall we turn our eves for light? Mr. Poinsett assures us, that he is the individual best qualified to instruct our ignorance; and by way of proving the fact, offers the following arguments .-That he has travelled North. That there was upon a certain occasion, a great Union necting, in Pennylvania. That he, Mr. Poinsott, has manypersonal friends in Penn. and, that they requested him to address them. Now, we can well temceive why such reasons as these should a Mr. Poinsett.... a gentleman of Feder ..... nealon -- to toye the Union, be why should operate upon the people of S. A. we cannot.

The President's Message. Our limits not pend thou the insertion of the of it.

Declaring it to be the right of every nation to establish that form of government which it may leem most conducive)to perity of its own citizens, he asserts strict neutrality in foreign wars, the cultivation of friendly relations, the reciprocation of every noble and generous act, and the guactual and scrupulous performance of every stary obligation, to be the duties which we own trieber States; by the per-formance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them. After this lucid and novel exposition of our international obligations and polity he expresses the old fishioned and obsolete idea that the Constitution, being in all its parts the will of the people, all its provisions are equally binding—that it will be his guide and that it will be his first duty not to question its wisdom, add to its partitions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands. He wisely reserves to himself the right of veto; but repudiates any intention to control or influence the proceedings of Congress.

He conceives it possible that, in a country so extensive as ours, there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law edious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. He sug-gests to such that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty, and that he will, at all times, and in all places, take cure that the laws be faithfully executed. We suppose that no nuthentic intelligence of the successful resistance to the Fugitive Slavellaw has as yet reached the President's ears, and Congress should at once devise some plan by which he should be informed of what ingoing on in the country

over which he rules.

The country is print cross, he says, and at peace with the world.

Negotiations with regat Britain for facilitating and protecting the construction ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans have been nearly concluded. Some obstacles which he hopes may be speed-

ily removed, are thrown, by Mexico, in the way of the construction, by citizens of the United Stotes, of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepee, connecting the two oceans.

A proposition by Portugal, for the settlement our claims against her, has been accepted. Deeming Peruvian Guano as important to the Agricultural interests, it is, he says, the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into this country at a rea sonnble price.

A trenty has been affected with His Majesty, he King of the Hawaiian Islands. It being desirable that the controversies be

ween the two parties in the Island of St. Domingo, should be amicably settled, this Govern-ment will not fail in all friendly offices for the

The receipts of that end.

The receipts of the Treasury for the year, ending 30th June last, were \$47,321,748,90. The expenditures, \$42,002,163,90. The public debt been reduced \$495,376.79. A portion of the public debt amounting to \$8, 075,986.59, must be provided for withu the next two fiscal years, which it is desirable to do without resorting to new loans.

He thus demonstrates the advantages of the

otective system.

laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry to produce the same article, which is brought into the market incompelition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that, at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby dirowing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The constituance of this creates the skill; and invests the capital, which will finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home.—
The consequence of this is that the artisan and the agriculturis are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole constry becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life, renders us independent in war as well as in peace."

But a high tariff he says, payer, can be very

renders us independent in war as well as in peace."

But a high tariff, he says, nover can be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufacture with the changed it brings distress, bankruptey and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection.—What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency. Duties should therefore be specific. He recommends that bullion, essayed and stamped should be received, in California, in payment of Government dues.

He recommends the establishment of an Agricultaral Bureau and the employment of a Mineralogist and Chemists.

He represents the importance of opening a line of communication, the best and most expedition of which the nature of the country will admit between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific.

He recommends the appointment of Commissioners to examine the claims to land in California under Mexican and Spanish grants; that the laws should be extended over the State of California and the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, and that the mineral lands should be divided into small parcels and sold under such restrictions as to guard against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

He proposes the raising of one more regiments of mounted men, to protect our Western frontiers against the Indians; and also the establish

of mounted men, to protect our Western fron-tiers against the Indians; and also the establish-ment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers, and of a retired list for the desires solders, and or a reared 1st for the army and navy.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 20th, 1850, was \$5,552,971.48, the expenditures \$5,212,953.43.—

He recommends the further reduction of post-

Internal improvements are strongly advecated.

He recommends the appointment of a commis-sion to settle all prevate claims against the Uni-ted States.

He bespeaks, for the District of Columbia. the fostering care of Congress; and, as it should be the pride of Americans to render the Capital attractive to the people of the whole Republic attractive to the people of the whole Republic and convenient and safe for the transaction of public business, and the preservation of the public records, the Government should therefore bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements, and should supply pure water to the City.

And finally, with his eyes closed and sweetly draming for he certainty content he content.

dreaming, for he certainly cannot be awake to the true condition of the country, he thus pla-cially eulogizes Northern robbery and Southern

reachery.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last ression, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitu-tion could not laye been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress is their favor. It would be strange if they had bee received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by circum stances and condition of the country. I believe they were accessary to allow apprilies and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fracting at sentments. Which are the strongest surgerly of the Grestianian. They were adopted at the strongest surgerly of the Grestianian. They were adopted at the strongest surgerly of the Grestianian. They were adopted at the strongest are at the strongest at the strongest surgerly of our fillow citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bettind together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a phratipoint restances and condition of the country. I believe

common traditions, still cherish a paramount re-gard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, todisturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have allu-

ciple and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they em-braced. Must of these subjects, indeed, are bebraced. Most of these subjects, muceu, are yound your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opportunity of the property o irrevocable. It may be presumed from the oppo-sition which they all encountered, that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their minual dependence and connexion they formed a system of controromise, the most con-ciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional in-terests and admires.

for this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by these measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against

evasion and abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

## Legislative Proceedings.

SATURDAY, December 7th, 1850. In the Senate, the private report of the President of the Bank was presented, which after some discussion, was ordered to lie on the table, subject to the inspection of Senators.

A reply was presented by the President of the Bank to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information on the profit and loss account, with that account annexed. The reply and accompanying account were ordered to be printed, by a vote of 24 to 13.

An levitation was extended to Hon. Anbody, to occupy a seat on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Carew presented the report of the special joint committee, on the publication of Mr. Calhoun's manuscript work on the Constitution. Five hundred copies of the report, (which recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,) were ordered to be printed. In the House, Mr. Lyles offered the fol-

lowing resolutions, which were referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed: Whereas, the sending of delegates to the

Nashville Convention imposes upon us an implied obligation to carry out its recommendations, so far as this State is concerned, be it therefore Resolved That this legislature provide

for the election of delegates to a Southern Congress, to meet at some central point, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the delegates of other Southern States, in forming a constitution for a Southern Confederacy, and that said Congress meet on the second Monday in May next

2 That the legislature povide also. he calling of a convention of the people of this State to assemble in this city, on the fourth Monday in July next, for the purpose. of considering, and, if expedient, adopting

said constitution.

3 That in the event of the aggricved States, or any of them, failing to seet us

ederacy, the said Convention of this State should, in the opinion of this legislature, declare South Carolins no longer a nem-ber of this confederacy, and proceed at ouce

to organize an independent government.

4 That the committee on federal relations be, and are hereby, instructed to report bills carrying out the above resolu-

The House went into a Committee of the whole at 1, p. m. and was addressed by Messrs, J. P. Reid, W. A. Owens and W. F. Hutson.

Mr. Memminger gave notice of "A Bill o provide for the election of delegates to a Southern Congress."

The seat of Mr. W. D. DeSuassure was declared vacant, and a writ of election to supply his place, was ordered to be issued.

~~~~ Extract From the Editorial of the Charleston Even ing Eeus.

Of the graduating oration of Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON, it is not too much to say-it was one of the most manly, chaste, and eloquent efdris, to which it was ever our fortune to listen, from a College Rostrum. Mr. RICHARDSON need never, if we may judge from this effort, chose eloquence for his subject, to convince his audience, what eloquence is. He was extremely fortunate in the art he so beautifully illustrated. in selecting a subject, with which his hearers so greatly sympathised. He deserves more credit for treating it in a manner so masterly. His composition was indeed fine; the language rich, without the gaudiness of fancy; his thoughts original; his delivery graceful, manly, and altoother in nature. To this effort we unquestionably award the highest praise which it is in the power of our judgment to bestow. Taking its effect on ourselves; for we heard every word, and saw every look and gesture, we say unhesitatingly, it was the very best university speech we ever heard, and we have heard not a few,

## For the Banner. Bradford Springs Institute

The closing exercises of this Seminary began on Tuesday the 26th inst. As the visitors from all parts of this and of the neighboring Districts made their way to the Springs, they could not fail to observe the striking contrast between the monotonous pine flats over which they had passed, and those beautiful hills now decked with the varied tints of automn. The weather was dry, but rather warm for the season This circumstance was favorable; since a wintry blast on so elevated a place would have been rather uncomfortable.

The exercises began at nine o'clock, with the recitation of the younger pupils. The writer unfortunately did not arrive till these were over. But if the word of many intelligent persons is to be taken the students acquitted themselves with much credit. The afternoon was taken up with the musical exercises of the lower classes. These also were sustained as well as the length of time in which the performances have been conjected with the institution, would premit. In the stering a large autution was very high, and time will show that the young ladies graduated here, will a considerable sensation was produced by an excellent performance on the piano from a little girl (daughter of the Principal) not more than six years of age.

On Wednesday the higher classes were examined on moral and mental philosophy. Rhetoric and Mathematics. These performances can hardly be spoken of too highly. While the students stood well in all those deportments, it may be remarked with reference to the mathematical that the readiness and accuracy with which the propositions of Geometry were proven, and the facility with which Arethmetical problems were solved, were scarcely to be expected.

The literary peices of the young ladies come next in order. With reference to these, the writer can only say that he was deeply interested in the trains of thought by which they were distinguished. It was a source of general regret that the reading of them had to be suspended for want of

An address was expected from Rev. Dr. ELAND of Columbia, but he was unfortunately detained.

The exercises were closed by a few able remarks from the Principal. In these he adverted with pleasure to the progress made by the students, notwithstanding many causes of interruption throughout the term. It was a source of gratification that gue Patietten, formerly President of that bentire harmony among them had ever prevailed. Advice was then given to those who might never return. They were solemply entreated to consider what their duty to their country may be in the present posture of political affairs-they should be ready to engage in any thing which their patriotism should dictate. It is very desirable that more of the Southern ladies should become teachers of the young. It is to be regretted that the office of teacher is considered in the South as rather menial- that we are consequently dependent for teachers on our social social and political enemies. It is desirable to form a class at Bradford Springs who shall be educated with a view to becoming teachers. The standard of truth in the Institution, he remarked, is the bible: nothing opposed to this in the least degree, is received as true. The discipline was also spoken of-this is parentalopposed to the old system of external coercion, depended mee on moral sussion. In the name of the teachers, he bid the students farewell.

The President of the Board of Trustees

in said Congress, or meeting, and failing blind word was speken, and the loved and to idopt a constitution for a Southern con- the lovely hied to the fire-sides of their the lovely hied to the fire-sides of their quiet homes. Nov. 30.

Samter Riffemen.

At a meeting of the Sunter Riflemen, in the town of Columbia, the following pre-ample and resolutions were ratified, and ordered for publication by a unanimous vote

of the company; Whereas, an intitation was extended by his Excellency the Governor, to all the volunteer companies in several districts of volunteer companies in several districts of the State to appear on parade in Columbia, on the 4th inst." and they were led to be-lieve by orders and promises published over the name of the Adjutant and Inspector General, that tents would be pitched for their accommodation; And whereas the Sumter Riflemen, through their regard for the Governor of the State, and a proper feeling of respect for themselves in the possition they occupy with many others in the momentous controversy now pending, accepted the invitation, and informed the proper officer of such acceptance; and whereas they made their appearance at the depos in the town of Columbia, on the evening of the 3d ir , and found no tents pitched, and not the slightest effort made to accommodate their by the proper officers, and were consequently compelled to add a night's rest on floors and chairs, and even in the streets, to a day's travel : There-

Resolved, That we regard such impolite and unbecoming treatment from those in authority, as insulting to the feelings of citizens of a State that boasts of its chival-

ry and free privileges.

2 That in the present worn out and fatigued condition of the members of the company, we do not go out upon parade.

3 That the thanks of the company be returned to Mr. David Truesdale; inasmuch as he gave us a lodging under his roof when we were cast out in a crowded city without a place to shelter our heads.

4 That these proceedings be published n the papers of the town, and also the papers of Sumter District.

J. B. N. HAMMET, Chairman. L. B. HANES Secretary.

Important from Vermont. [Reported for the Telegraph.]

Fugitive Slave Law Nullified! BALTIMORE, Dec. 6-6 p. m.
The Vermont Legislature have adopted, unanimously, resolutions nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring that it shall not be enforced in that State.

Charleston Market.

CHALESTON, Dec. 7-6 p. m. s considerable proportion being forced sales, at a decline of 1-8 a 1-4c. on rates lately current. Extremes 12 a 1 1 1.4c.

Telegraph—For the Southern Paiss.

Louisville, Dec. 2-The right of the United States Marshall to arrest Governor Quitman and carry him to Louisiana, is now being argued before Judge Gibson, of Mississippl.

Vinginia—The Message of Gov. Flord to the Virginia Legislature takes strong southern ground, but it is yet moderate in its tone. It advocates would conciliatory measures calculated to show the non-sourcewould result. In the sensing storge and done were highly estertimed by a masse, calcon err considered by the teachers and members of the higher classes. These elegant performances gave clear indication that the musical standard of the Institution was recorded and the masses of the standard of the Institution was recorded and advantaged by the standard of the Institution was recorded and advantaged by the standard of the Institution was recorded and advantaged by the standard of the Institution was recorded and advantaged by the standard of the Institution was recorded as the standard of the Institut ing States should calmly and explicitly declare that the repeal of the fugitive slave not be surpassed as musicians by those of any similar school. It may be well to remark, that before the evening was closed that before the evening was closed to the people be called at once take into consideration the mode and measure of redress, as well as the means of providing for our future security and peace It concludes thus -"that Union, which Washington invoked his countrymen to preserve, there is no true patriot who would not die to defend. The Union, which fe-naticism would establish in its stead, there is no true man that should not die to overthrow."-Char Courier.

> All sensations of instinct in animals are of the external objects themselves immediately. These sensations cannot properly be called ideas, except in a most simple form, and in a sense most remote from the application of that term to the ideas of the numan mind

Correspondence of the Courier. WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.

I have never witnessed a more quiet orinization of Congress than that of yester. day. There seemed to be no excitement and no anticipation of any. The Message was promptly sert by the

President as soon as the Joint Committee waited on him, though it has been usual to defer it till the next day after organization. The Message was read in both Houses, and was respectfully and attentively regarded. There were about two thirds of both Houses n attendance. There are many d'stinct measures recom-

nended in the Message —e nough to occupy for thirteen weeks, a very industrious and barmonious body. The Harbor and River Bill was lost last session, and there are now signs that it will receive early attention. The estimates submitted for this object. amount to the sum of \$1, 7,000.

The estagates for the appropriations called for torne year called the torne year called the superpriations were faid before Creates the State of the amount, in the aggregate, to \$3 graduals. But there is a deficiency of two or three millions in the appropriations for the year ending June 30th, 1851, and eight millions are called for the control of the superprintions are called for the called t millions are called for to meet former indefinite appropriations by Congress, under permanent laws, which amount is wanted for the present fiscal year. Thus the amount of appropriations called for from Congress, at the present session, is about fifty-eight and a half millions.

A large addition to the Army estimates

now made, and it no v arises from the employment of a large portion of the Army in the new States and Territories. The minium estimate for the Quarter-Master's Department alone, is very near five millions. A part of this increase arises from the increase of the rank and file of the Army, by act of last session; and particularly from the great increase of mounted troops; but it is groat increase of mounted troops; but it is chiefly occasioned by the entire want of re-sources in the newly acquired Territories —their distance from the source of supply —the lostife disposition of the Indian tribes around them—and the price of labor in California. Thus, for instance, the Commissary General states that the cost of mraging

declared the exercises of the School closed, to begin again, on the first Menday of Febuary next. A tender look was given, a wanted pure, on the Oregon route, it is after-