

of our ancestors is before us to imitate. They stopped not to calculate the cost of liberty, they were seduced by no blandishments, they listened to no compromises, they thought not of their weakness, they asked not if the enemy was strong. The right of representation, (and not of the pretext of it) full, ample, and adequate representation, and nothing less, would they have.

And now, fellow citizens, could they burst the ceremonies of the grave, and their venerated dust be again re-animated in the same patriotic embodiment, could they now join in solemn convocation to deliberate on the sad omens which overshadow Southern rights and institutions, what would be their counsel? Beholding in amazement, as they would, the Constitution violated, the South plundered of its rights, deprived of its guaranties and despoiled of its territory, the federal equality of the States destroyed, representation reduced to a mere pretext for sectional oppression, taxation, endless, exhaustive and unequal taxation, ten times more onerous than the three pence per pound upon tea, our domestic institutions crumbling, and the very slaves they had purchased liberated by those who received the compensation and guaranteed the title deed, beholding these things, I say, would they ask if Virginia, like Achilles, was arming in her tent? Would they supplicate reluctant allies? Would they abandon their rights and institutions because others would not defend theirs? Would they wait, servilely wait, for a vain and hopeless co-operation? Would they ask if Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter were well garrisoned with troops and munitions of war? Would they not rather proudly tell you that, with ten times the means to capture with which they once defended it, it inspires their counsels with neither fear nor hope, nor interposes a feather's consideration to the great behest of duty? Would they refer you to a floating Custom House, a Federal blockade, or the fortunes of Charleston pining under the blushing prosperity of Savannah? Why, they would tell you that these things were tried in their day, and were the most impotent of all the measures of British retaliation; that, in the very initiative of the revolution, Boston was blockaded, and Salem made a "port of entry" for the very purpose of destroying her commerce. How do they stand now? One, the most elegant and magnificent of American cities; and the other still an inconsiderable and unexpanding village seaport. Would they listen with patience while you recounted the cost, or suggested the inquiry whether a State could maintain the expense of a separate independence? Would they not interrupt you with the reply, that South Carolina was once free, separate and independent, and far more prosperous, and perhaps more patriotic than now? That even after the adoption of the Constitution, two of the sovereigns of this Union refused to concur in it, and continued in their state of voluntary exclusion to enjoy the same peace, rights and tranquillity as now. That even Texas, young and infantile as she was, lived for more than ten years without this Union, free, happy and independent, (and perhaps less corrupted than she has been) associating on terms of equality with foreign nations; negotiating treaties with England; dictating terms to Mexico, and, instead of being coerced by blockades and the collection of duties in the port of Galveston, this Federal Union was supplicating her with a bribe of fifteen millions in one hand, and (a since violated) pledge to guarantee her alleged limits in the other.

They would tell you, fellow-citizens, that there was no blockade that could be instituted that would not in every aspect of it be an act of belligerency, to which the "constitutional sanction" of Congress had to be obtained, whether as applied to a port of this Union or of any other country; that no such measure to crush the institutions of a Southern State could be introduced in the Senate of the United States, without awakening the very instincts of sovereignty, in every Southern State at least, to repel and rebuke it; that if a blockade is incident to separate secession, it is no less so to co-operation; with this difference only, that the whole Southern coast would then be besieged and beleaguered, without one friendly port like that of Savannah for the escape of our produce or the introduction of our supplies and that if State independencies would indeed circumscribe slavery and the slave trade for a single State, that a Southern Confederacy would do no less for those united under its government and its institutions.

Would you tell them of your weakness, of the limited extent of your territorial limits, of your trade to be blighted, your produce depressed, and your citizens overburdened with taxation to support a separate State government? They would answer you, that S. Carolina occupied a wider space upon this continent than the conjoined territories of three of the most fanatical of her eastern oppressors—that these were the arguments exclusively of fear and not of reason, of expediency and not of principle—that they would be as conclusive against resistance if abolition were knocking at our doors, or arming

our households for our destruction—that they were ready, not against secession but for submission; and would be just as true and as potent when the slave trade was abolished between the States, as now, when it has been abolished in the District of Columbia.

No, fellow citizens, from the virtuous and uncalculating enthusiasm of the men of that generation, you would hear no suggestion of fear, of danger, of difficulties, of expense, or of submission. They would point you to Lexington, and bid you go and fight its battle, it needs be; no ask if you have any trembling or federal-bought allies by your side. They would point you to Fort Moultrie and tell you that, against odds innumerable, a fleet invincible, with an exhausted magazine, a few crippled guns and a handful of brave Carolinians, they were enabled to repulse England's choicest veterans. They would bid you (as they did) to do your duty, and trust your cause to Him who rules the destinies of nations, as well as the hearts of men. And if this should fail, they will tell you to learn, then, wisdom and experience from your adversaries. That while you are tamely and tremblingly talking of submission, the Northern fanatic has scorned the compromise, abrogated the fugitive slave law, and hurled back defiance and denunciation on the government, and spurred the fatigues and the sycophancy of those who have invoked them to sacrifice great and sacred principles to expediency.

But should all these shame-recurring considerations not avail, the inky shades of our ancestors have one resource, at least, that has never failed to respond to the appeals of oppression and persecuted humanity. They will commit Carolinas destiny into the hands and to the courage of her daughters. What man fears to do, woman shall achieve. Even her meek and gentle spirit cannot and will not bear our accumulated wrongs. It shall wait them in the cottage, it shall beam them in the palace, it shall echo them in the saloons, until all that there is in Carolina manhood shall be roused to shame, indignation and resistance. Nay, so easy the triumph, and so bloodless the victory, that we fear not that even a bodkin in her soul-determined grasp might achieve it against a world in arms, in a cause so panoplied in truth and justice.

**PHILOSOPHY OF SWIMMING.**—Elizur Wright gives the rationale of swimming as follows:

No branch of education has been so much neglected as this. Man is the only animal that does not swim naturally. He sinks in deep water from the size of his brain when not properly exercised. That is to say the weight of his brain above his nose sinks that or gan a little beneath the surface, when he is in an erect position, before his body displaces its weight of water, and thus finds an equilibrium. With the nose under, one must breathe water and drown. But when the brain comes to be exercised enough to throw the head back and nose up, pointing to the very zenith and keep hands and feet carefully under water, then by the eternal law of hydrostatics, the nose will continue above water and the person will float like an empty bottle, which is so balanced as to keep its mouth uppermost. No human being can sink in still water of any depth lying on his back with hands and feet under water.

Allen's Bomb Lance, an ingenious contrivance to be used by whalers, was tried last week at New Bedford. The Mercury says:

A very large assemblage was gathered at Fish Island yesterday to witness the experiments with Allen's whaling gun and patent bomb lance. Many of our merchants & captains were present. The lance was discharged from a gun weighing about twenty four pounds with the usual charge of powder and was projected a distance of some forty yards, burying itself in the earth to a distance of some six feet, where it exploded, tearing up the ground in large masses. A further experiment was tried of throwing a lighted lance into the water, when it sunk to the bottom and exploded showing that it can be used under water with equal success. The gun can be carried to the shoulder with ease. The opinion of the spectators was unanimous that the experiment was perfectly successful, and demonstrated beyond cavil the practicability of using these guns in the capture of the whale. An old and successful captain informed us that no whale would move very far after being submitted to the operation of the patent lance.

The Albany Knickerbocker gives us an account of a wonderful dog belonging to one of its carriers. The carrier fell sick, when he sent out a boy to deliver the papers. All he had to do was to follow the dog, who stopped at the residence of each subscriber and wagged his tail—never missed one in a list of six hundred. At the door of all subscribers who had not paid for their paper for a length of time the dog was heard to howl! This is a most intelligent and useful animal.

**SINGULAR PHENOMENON.**—In this neighborhood we understand the good people were witnesses on Thursday, 17th inst., of a most unusual phenomenon. About four o'clock in the evening, a large cloud arose in the south, covering perhaps sixty degrees of the visible horizon. This, under the circumstances, was watched with the greatest anxiety. After increasing in density and size for about an hour, it seemed to move up with rapidity, having all the appearance of one from which an abundant rain was descending. This proved not to be the case, however, for in a few minutes the whole face of nature was covered with a dense blue smoke extending as far as yet ascertained, over an area of 18 or 20 miles square. So thick indeed was it, that the vision was much interrupted, and trees and houses only half a mile off were entirely hidden from view. When the smoke disappeared, which was in about an hour, the cloud was gone.

Windsboro Register, 25th inst.

## THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, Editor.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851.

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

**The Market.**  
The Cotton market was quiet in Charleston, on Saturday last, the transactions having been limited to about 371 bales at extremes, ranging from 5 to 7 1/2 cents. Prices remain about the same as previously reported.

☞ We crave the indulgence of our subscribers for the lateness of our issue to-day. It was caused by an accident which happened to our press, rendering some repairs necessary. No delay shall hereafter occur unless from unavoidable circumstances.

**Cotton open.**  
Capt. BLANDING exhibited to us this morning a boll of cotton, from the plantation of Capt. Jas. D. McFADDIN, which appeared to have been open for several days.

**Eclipse of the Sun.**  
It had been announced by the knowing ones that there would be a partial obscuration of this luminary on yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock. We had forgotten to prepare ourselves for ascertaining the fact by darkening the medium through which we should look upon our solar majesty, and his glory was too little dimmed by retirement for us to have so failed in respect, as unscrupled from his observation, to have gazed at him with bold, audacious eye; so we are not prepared to commit ourselves to the assertion that the Moon did put herself forward on the occasion. If she did, she certainly gained no glory by it, but only demonstrated her own opacity in the open day.

We learn from the Camden Journal that Charles K. Brewer, who had been committed on the charge of murdering Elizabeth Marthers in April last, died in prison on Wednesday afternoon last.

**Hon. W. C. Preston.**  
We learn from the Carolinian that this gentleman has so far recovered from his recent paralytic attack as to be able to ride out. It is not however his intention again to resume his labors as President of the College.

**THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.**—We perceive in the Carolinian a communication pointing JAMES H. WITHERSPOON, Esq., of Lancaster, in nomination as one of the delegates from this Congressional District, to the Southern Congress.

**Hon. Jos. A. Woodward.**  
We find in the Willsboro Register of Saturday a letter written by our Representative to a Committee of Arrangements of a 4th of July celebration in Fairfield. He expresses the hope that the time for the meeting of the Convention will be fixed as early a day as possible; and without declaring the particular mode of action which he would prefer, announces his determination to abide by its decision.

**Anti-Secession Meeting.**  
We find in the Charleston papers of yesterday a call, signed by about 1000 persons, for a meeting at the Librarian Hall, this evening, to give expression to views of those "who are in favor of CO-OPERATION for the purpose of resistance to the aggressions of the Federal Government, but who are opposed to the Separate Secession of South Carolina from the Union, under existing circumstances."

It was announced that Messrs. BARNWELL and BUTLER would address the meeting.

**The Methodist Church Case.**  
Different statements have reached us of the proceedings with regard to this matter after the hearing had been concluded before the Court.

One account stated that the negotiations advised by the Judge were abruptly terminated by the Northern Church refusing to acknowledge the justice of the claim presented by the Church South. The New Commercial Advertiser, of the 20th inst., on the other hand contains the following:

"We learn from the Christian Advocate a Journal that the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting upon the suggestion of the Court, in the late trial respecting the church property, have proposed to the commissioners of the Church South, an adjustment of their pre-terred claims by a legal arbitration under the authority of the Court. We are glad to learn this, and trust that the South will, with equal promptitude and cheerfulness, meet the proposal favorably."

**Frederick Douglass, Esq.**  
This illustrious Southern Refugee, or, as we of the South would style him, Fugitive Slave, has commenced the publication, at Rochester, N. Y., of a large and handsomely printed weekly paper with the title of "Frederick Douglass's Paper." The New York Tribune says of it:

"The new paper is the result of a union between the North Star, lately published by Mr. D., and the Syracuse Liberty Party Paper. John Thomas, who formerly conducted the latter, is the assistant of Mr. Douglass in the new journal. Mr. Douglass was formerly a Disunionist, believing that the United States Constitution involved the North in the support of Slavery. He is now a convert to the doctrine of Lysander Spooner, that the Constitution, rightly interpreted, is not pro-slavery at all, and that the United States Government has full power to abolish Slavery in every part of the land. That he is a man of marked ability, no one who knows him will deny."

**Hon. Daniel Wallace.**  
We have made some extracts from a sketch, in the Unionville Journal, of a speech recently delivered by this distinguished gentleman, as showing his position on the great question of the day. In a few words he has presented a view of the whole subject, and his direct, forcible reasonings on behalf of separate State action deserve serious consideration. The people of this State, before they determine to put off action until they can commence it with certainty as to its triumphant result, should remember that they will not, every day that they continue in this Union, add to its strength and its ability to put down resistance to further acts of aggression; whether they will not become less able, themselves to make such resistance.

We should look into the future, and, as well as we can, anticipate and consider its events. Suppose the South not to unite now, and South Carolina, therefore, because too weak alone, to refrain from resistance, and the Union to go on as before, will the case be different when new aggressions are made! We will admit that there is now a strong and increasing party in the South, disposed to maintain the rights of slaveholders; but that party will not act on past issues, and if South Carolina does not make a new one for them, they will have to wait until the North shall apply the spark by committing a new outrage. But they will be powerless before that time.—If we look at parties at the North we will see that they are turning for the present from the slavery question, because there is no immediate occasion for acting upon it. Slavery has already lost every right outside of the slave States themselves. There is no territory in which it could extend itself, no additional power in Congress to gain; it is bound and imprisoned within the States. It is and must remain where the North can lay its hands upon it, whenever there shall be safe occasion for undermining it to its overthrow. It can strengthen itself by no alliance, for the laws of the Union forbid treaties by a State with a foreign power, or even with another State. The organs of the Free Soil party have already announced their policy, and confident in its wisdom and sure of its success have seriously advised the people of the South to avert by emancipation, the horrors of the future.—They have declared the compromise to be the doom of slavery, and the advantage thus gained they will secure before they contend for more. Now, while the South is partially aroused and indignant, they can not proceed any farther with safety, and they will make no serious attack upon slavery, until the agitation in the South shall have subsided and parties shall have resumed their former positions, and then another descent will be made upon us and other rights and safeguards wrested away, and the same difficulties will again present themselves to organized resistance—only worse—we will all then know that we had before failed to resist and each will fear that the others will fail to resist again! It will be vain to hope for combination, for have we not to expect that then, as now, the Southern States will not combine until the time for action has passed away, that resistance upon past issues will be again declined and the ultimate of acquiescence be put still farther off!

These consequences we think are to be expected, unless some revolution in the character and habits of thought and action, both at North and South, shall soon occur. We cannot advocate such a party by any more than by individuals; but we would prefer the peril of action to those of inaction.

**Cuba Revolt.**  
Telegraphic despatches from New York on Tuesday last stated that six hundred persons at Port au Prince had revolted against the government; that the next day they were attacked, but repulsed their opponents with the loss of 25 men, and then retired to the mountains, where they had been joined by large numbers of young men, and that many persons between Principe and St. Jago had declared against the Government.

A subsequent despatch, however, declared this to be a hoax.

**Further from Cuba.**  
It seems from later accounts that the telegraphic report first despatched, concerning the rising in Cuba, was correct.—The Cherokee arrived in New York bringing intelligence from Havana up to the 17th inst. A letter from that city of that date says that the insurgents "have retired to the mountains and put themselves in a position for defence, it is said, with munitions and material to maintain themselves—taking with them the reverend of civilization, a printing press. So much for the first struggle of the child."

"Other towns have followed the lead, and in a few days the whole eastern portion of the Island of Cuba will be in a state of revolution, and in sixty days, perhaps Creole destiny will be determined. The Government has been sending troops to Matanzas the past week, but it seems they did not call there, as something more urgent presented itself."

"The affair is alluded to in the Government papers of this morning, but it is supposed that the whole story is not told, and that it is thrown off to allay public apprehension here."

"Two emissaries from the United States are spoken of as being at the head of this outbreak, from leading strings and bayonets, which is one of the usual purposes of them."

"The Southern States, educated in the United States, were at the beginning, and probably many instruments, in opening the cry, but there were no Americans mixed up in the matter. The immediate cause of this movement rests with the newly appointed military Governor, by several tyrannical and oppressive acts."

"The purser of the heretofore says that it is rumored that Havana has been placed under martial law, owing to the outbreak."

**Co-operation.**  
The Lincoln Courier and the Georgia Telegraph, the only two papers published out of this State in which we have as yet seen any comments upon the political principles and objects of the Southern Standard, have disapproved of them. The Courier published in Lincoln, N. C., and strongly advocating resistance to Federal wrongs, condemns the course of the Standard in no measured terms. The Telegraph, published in Macon, Ga., for a long time having battled for Southern Rights, and now ranged under McDonald, and engaged in the very heat of the contest with submission; speaks thus of the Standard:

"THE SOUTHERN STANDARD.—We have received several numbers of this journal recently started in Charleston to oppose separate State action. We notice that B. C. Pressly is the political editor, and Dr. Skrine, late of the Charleston Sun, has charge of the local and news, and William C. Richards that of the literary departments. The Standard is conducted with courtesy and ability, but we cannot say that we wish it success in the advocacy of principles which, under the circumstances, we should regret to see prevail in South Carolina."

Now these are very significant facts. The Standard says that Secessionists, by precipitating the issue, are embarrassing the Southern Rights party in the other States; that that party in the canvass now going on, is forced to take lower ground because we are forcing on the decision of the question before the people are ready to say secede—that prejudices against South Carolina and her excitable, aspiring disposition all tell against secession and against resistance in the other States; that we are in fact driving away our friends; and therefore it urges the rashness, the impolicy of immediate action.

Now, in this disagreement of opinion between the two classes of the resistance party among us, who is qualified to decide! Who can best estimate the influence of the one or the other course upon the parties in the other States! The commonsense answer is, the resistance party in those States. They know best what, in the circumstances surrounding them, will strengthen their hands, what will make for or against them in their struggle. The Telegraph says that it would regret to see the principles advocated by the Standard prevail in South Carolina.

Now, if the Telegraph, which is conducted with honesty, ability and zeal, and is completely identified with the party in Georgia, has in the above notice indicated what action by South Carolina would be regarded by that party as exerting the best influence in Georgia, need we hesitate; do not prudence and policy advise us to act? Will not any other course destroy all hope of Co-operation?

Since writing the above we have found in one of our exchanges the following article from the Columbus (Ga.) Southern Sentinel:

"SOUTHERN STANDARD.—We have received a number of a paper of this name, published in Charleston, by B. C. Pressly, Esq. It is a good looking sheet, neatly printed and seems to be opposed to separate State action. We cannot, in good conscience, say that we wish it any success in its vocation—for we think that South Carolina ought to secede, and will do it, and that if she does not, she will be a by-word of reproach for all time to come—a fate which may God avert from that gallant State."

A new paper has just been started at Crawford, Ala., entitled the East Alabamian, the Editor of which says:

"His chief object is to protect the South against the unjust aggressions of Northern fanatics, but he does not think a dissolution of the Union necessary for that purpose. He says, 'we hold that it is entirely consistent with the dignity and honor of the South, that she should remain in the Union a while longer.'"

In the same time in which he comments on the Southern Standard, the Editor of the Sentinel says of the East Alabamian:

"It means by that until next spring, that will do, but not otherwise, according to our opinion."

**Charleston rousing herself.**  
On Wednesday last there was a large meeting in that city for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Southern Rights Association. The reasons for this movement are indicated in the Address adopted, which we give below. Great earnestness and enthusiasm are stated to have marked the proceedings. The Association was fully organized by the adoption of a Constitution and the election of officers. Hon. John S. ASHE, President.

It being now proposed to form a Southern Rights Association, auxiliary to that already organized in these Parishes, a decent regard to public opinion requires a brief summary of the reasons for such a course.

In October 1850, an organization was effected in Charleston under the name of the Southern Rights Association of St. Philip and St. Michael's, "for the purpose of better resisting the aggressions of the North," and to continue in existence and persevere in its efforts until the wrongs of the South are redressed, or the State resumes the powers heretofore delegated for special purposes." The quarterly meeting for July, 1851, not having been held as required by the Constitution, an inquiry was publicly made for the cause, and in the same manner it has been announced that the Association was in but languishing condition. Believing that the same reasons for the formation of such an organization are as actively existing at this time as the time of its first formation; and that if the Association be worth preserving at all, it is worth preserving in the active exercise of its functions, we propose organizing another Association with the same Constitution, the same object, and the same policy, which was in but languishing condition last, when we united together in forming the Southern Rights Association of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael's.

We have not changed, nor are we able to see that the position of the State is so changed as to justify us in disbanding our Association "to sustain the State authorities in whatever measures South Carolina may adopt for her defence." On the contrary, the crisis of our fate. We will stand by our blood-stained State; and we wish it to be understood through this auxiliary Association, that the spirit of resistance is not dead in Charleston, but exists actively, to carry out the great objects of our original Association. We do not stand in any position of antagonism to our original Association. We are still members of it, and will aid it to the extent of our power in all efforts to enforce its principles and policy. If for any cause this Association has become paralyzed in its energies; we invite all of our citizens to join us in sustaining in Charleston an active, efficient organization. Let Charleston be prepared, as a part of South Carolina, to sustain the State, and by sustaining the State, preserve the rights and liberties of her citizens.

**The Constitution and Secession.**  
The right of Secession seems to be undergoing some investigation in Florida, as well as in Georgia.

The Jacksonville News, a staunch Southern paper, replying to the Republican, which charged that the secessionists attempt to derive that right from the Constitutional compact, puts the subject in a clear light in the following forcible remarks:

"Because the writers quoted by the Republican, in support of their position, infer that the Constitution is a compact, the inference is hastily drawn that they claim to derive the right from the Constitution. This, by no means follows: a right may be said to be constitutional when the exercise of it is not prohibited by the Constitution, but this is very different from claiming the right from the Constitutional compact. The States possess and exercise many rights which are constitutional, but which, nevertheless, are not derived from the constitutional compact. The States derive no power whatever from the Constitution. The States possess every right and prerogative appertaining to sovereignty, except such as they have transferred voluntarily for the common good to their common agents—the Federal Government, by the Constitution. It is 'Constitutional,' for a State to borrow money, make internal improvements, erect colleges, create corporations, and perform many other acts which sovereign States may perform; but although it is constitutional, it would be absurd to argue that the right to perform these acts was derived from the agent, or servant, to whom she had entrusted certain other powers, among which these were not enumerated. The Constitution is merely the commission, held by the General Government, to prove its authority from the sovereign States who created it, to perform certain acts therein specifically enumerated; and all powers not conferred on the agent by that commission are reserved to the sovereign States themselves. This, in our humble opinion, is the true theory of this compact; and any other must lead to consolidation. Whenever the time arrives—and our neighbor seems to think it has already come—when 'a majority of the people' are brought down to that point of subservience and 'submission' as to acknowledge that all their rights are made over in trust to the Federal Government, and that they possess no rights but such as are derived from or granted to them at the pleasure of their own creature, they will be prepared for a consolidated Government, and it will be useless to discuss the right of secession, or any other right, before a people so lost to a sense of their own fallen condition."

**THE RIOT AT LIVERPOOL.**  
Reference was made in our telegraphic account of the news by the Franklin yesterday, to a difficulty between the military and police at Liverpool. The following are the facts briefly. It took place on the night of June 28th.

About nine o'clock, a number of men belonging to the 61st regiment had assembled at Mr. Heaghe's public house in Dale street; one of the principal thoroughfares of Liverpool, in order, as some of them were heard to express themselves, to wipe off the disgrace to the regiment which had been inflicted on Saturday and Sunday night by the police—the apprehension of some of their comrades for an affray in which a policeman and a civilian, Mr. W. Yates, warehouseman, were both seriously injured. Lasting from the public house into the streets, where was a considerable number of other soldiers belonging to the same regiment, some of them approached Duggan, A. H., who was at the time on duty in Dale street, and unfurling their cross belts, made a desperate attack upon them upon the poor fellow.

After dangerously beating Duggan, they proceeded in a body up Dale street and Shaw's Crow, attacking every policeman with whom they came in contact. Word was passed to the Rose Hill police station, where a number of officers were in waiting, and those being joined by others, a dispatch from the Central station, and commanded by Mr. Inspector Towerson, speedily came to the spot. The soldiers had by this time spread themselves in skirmishing parties of ten, probably not expecting the concentrated movement of the police. Attacking the military, however, thus in detail, the civil authorities effectually cut off a junction of the struggling parties, although the conflict was kept up with separate resistance, as each fresh band was attacked.

Captures of more than thirty of the soldiers were effected by the aid of all the reinforcements of the police, which, under the personal direction of Mr. Commissioner Dowling, were eventually brought to the scene of the riot. At length a demand was made at Everton barracks for assistance from the 61st regiment, who promptly dispatched several companies of 30 men to aid in quelling the disturbance. Notwithstanding this, however many of the soldiers within the barracks, hearing what had occurred, scaled the wall, and proceeded to the rescue of their comrades, about 15 of whom had by this time been lodged in Rose Hill Bridewell, previous to their being conveyed to the more secure prison of the Borough.

Watching the absence of the pickets, who had been engaged in clearing the streets, the scattered soldiers again assembled at Rose Hill just as the van in which their comrades were placed was being driven off, and a renewed conflict ensued, in which the soldiers were using their side arms with horrible imprecations, just as three pickets were recalled and ended the affray. The van was then driven off with great speed, accompanied by a large body of police, double quick time, and the prisoners were ultimately lodged in the main jail of the town.

A petition, very numerously signed, has been got up, praying for the instant removal of the regiment from Liverpool.

**GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.**—"Pursuant to notice," says the Newberry Sentinel, "the directors and stockholders of this company met at Newberry C. H., on the 16th inst., and continued their meeting two days. The reports of the president and chief engineer show the affairs of the company to be in a very prosperous condition. The progress of the road to completion, of which some are disposed to complain, was shown to be as rapid as expectation founded in reason could claim. The price of stock increasing as the road advances is the highest evidence of the prosperity of the company. The necessary arrangements were made to issue, in the name of the company, bonds to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By the exercise of a little patience, and a prompt payment of stock, the road will accomplish, under the guidance of its present officers, all that its friends could reasonably expect from its completion."

**WONDERFUL ESCAPE.**—We have been kindly furnished, says the Anderson Gazette of the 23rd inst., by Dr. Thomas Lee, of this District, with the following particulars of a terrific storm, and providential preservation of his children from the crushing weight of the falling timbers of a two-story house?

On Monday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a storm of wind and rain came up suddenly from the southwest, which threw down the heavy two-story house, which had just been put up adjoining our residence, burying under its ruins my two children, my daughter 10 years old, and son 8, with a little negro. To see the ruins as they now stand, it does seem providential how they escaped, their lives being saved only by a strong chest of drawers, and a large chair for invalids, which arrested the heavy timbers in their fall, keeping the children from being crushed. The house was not finished, and only occupied by the family during the day, where some furniture was placed to make room in the house where the family slept. It required considerable effort to raise a piece of timber, so that our little boy could get out."

**STOUTER PHENOMENON.**—We learn that a meteoric stone, weighing nearly or quite two hundred pounds, was found a few days since on the farm of Mr. Newton, in Springville. It was deeply embedded in the earth, and the turf of the ground was still fresh under it. It had through its breaking the branches, &c. But few such occurrences have ever been known, and from whence they fall is a mystery that creates no little speculation among learned men. Some suppose that they fall from the Moon or some other planet; and if that be true, it would suggest to the inhabitants of that region, the fable of the boys and the frogs—while it may be sport to you to throw stones, it may be death to us.

**Montrose Democrat.**  
Mr. Cobb, says the Georgia Constitutionalist, in his 'suppressed letter,' denied the right of a State to secede, and asserted if she attempted it, the Federal Government had the right to coerce her back into the Union.

A Porcelain Manufactory is about to be established in Stockton, California, by the Chinese. The field ear of which this beautiful ware is made, is found in large masses in the San Joaquin valley.

may adopt for her defence." On the contrary, the crisis of our fate. We will stand by our blood-stained State; and we wish it to be understood through this auxiliary Association, that the spirit of resistance is not dead in Charleston, but exists actively, to carry out the great objects of our original Association. We do not stand in any position of antagonism to our original Association. We are still members of it, and will aid it to the extent of our power in all efforts to enforce its principles and policy. If for any cause this Association has become paralyzed in its energies; we invite all of our citizens to join us in sustaining in Charleston an active, efficient organization. Let Charleston be prepared, as a part of South Carolina, to sustain the State, and by sustaining the State, preserve the rights and liberties of her citizens.

**The Constitution and Secession.**  
The right of Secession seems to be undergoing some investigation in Florida, as well as in Georgia.

The Jacksonville News, a staunch Southern paper, replying to the Republican, which charged that the secessionists attempt to derive that right from the Constitutional compact, puts the subject in a clear light in the following forcible remarks:

"Because the writers quoted by the Republican, in support of their position, infer that the Constitution is a compact, the inference is hastily drawn that they claim to derive the right from the Constitution. This, by no means follows: a right may be said to be constitutional when the exercise of it is not prohibited by the Constitution, but this is very different from claiming the right from the Constitutional compact. The States possess and exercise many rights which are constitutional, but which, nevertheless, are not derived from the constitutional compact. The States derive no power whatever from the Constitution. The States possess every right and prerogative appertaining to sovereignty, except such as they have transferred voluntarily for the common good to their common agents—the Federal Government, by the Constitution. It is 'Constitutional,' for a State to borrow money, make internal improvements, erect colleges, create corporations, and perform many other acts which sovereign States may perform; but although it is constitutional, it would be absurd to argue that the right to perform these acts was derived from the agent, or servant, to whom she had entrusted certain other powers, among which these were not enumerated. The Constitution is merely the commission, held by the General Government, to prove its authority from the sovereign States who created it, to perform certain acts therein specifically enumerated; and all powers not conferred on the agent by that commission are reserved to the sovereign States themselves. This, in our humble opinion, is the true theory of this compact; and any other must lead to consolidation. Whenever the time arrives—and our neighbor seems to think it has already come—when 'a majority of the people' are brought down to that point of subservience and 'submission' as to acknowledge that all their rights are made over in trust to the Federal Government, and that they possess no rights but such as are derived from or granted to them at the pleasure of their own creature, they will be prepared for a consolidated Government, and it will be useless to discuss the right of secession, or any other right, before a people so lost to a sense of their own fallen condition."

**GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.**—"Pursuant to notice," says the Newberry Sentinel, "the directors and stockholders of this company met at Newberry C. H., on the 16th inst., and continued their meeting two days. The reports of the president and chief engineer show the affairs of the company to be in a very prosperous condition. The progress of the road to completion, of which some are disposed to complain, was shown to be as rapid as expectation founded in reason could claim. The price of stock increasing as the road advances is the highest evidence of the prosperity of the company. The necessary arrangements were made to issue, in the name of the company, bonds to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By the exercise of a little patience, and a prompt payment of stock, the road will accomplish, under the guidance of its present officers, all that its friends could reasonably expect from its completion."

**WONDERFUL ESCAPE.**—We have been kindly furnished, says the Anderson Gazette of the 23rd inst., by Dr. Thomas Lee, of this District, with the following particulars of a terrific storm, and providential preservation of his children from the crushing weight of the falling timbers of a two-story house?

On Monday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a storm of wind and rain came up suddenly from the southwest, which threw down the heavy two-story house, which had just been put up adjoining our residence, burying under its ruins my two children, my daughter 10 years old, and son 8, with a little negro. To see the ruins as they now stand, it does seem providential how they escaped, their lives being saved only by a strong chest of drawers, and a large chair for invalids, which arrested the heavy timbers in their fall, keeping the children from being crushed. The house was not finished, and only occupied by the family during the day, where some furniture was placed to make room in the house where the family slept. It required considerable effort to raise a piece of timber, so that our little boy could get out."

**STOUTER PHENOMENON.**—We learn that a meteoric stone, weighing nearly or quite two hundred pounds, was found a few days since on the farm of Mr. Newton, in Springville. It was deeply embedded in the earth, and the turf of the ground was still fresh under it. It had through its breaking the branches, &c. But few such occurrences have ever been known, and from whence they fall is a mystery that creates no little speculation among learned men. Some suppose that they fall from the Moon or some other planet; and if that be true, it would suggest to the inhabitants of that region, the fable of the boys and the frogs—while it may be sport to you to throw stones, it may be death to us.

**Montrose Democrat.**  
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