

# The Sumter Banner.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

WILLIAM LEWIS,  
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"God—and our Native Land."

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## Ruins of Nineveh Illustrating Scripture.

We cannot conclude this article without speaking of some interesting illustrations of Scripture furnished by the work before us. We select only a few out of many. On one sculpture, embracing a battle scene, a number of captives appear before the victorious chief, some kneeling, some bowing, and others prostrated on the earth; as it is prophesied in Psalm lxxviii, 9, "His enemies shall lick the dust." The Assyrian generals, returning home, are apparently welcomed by bands of men and women, instruments of music, singing and dancing, just as "when David returned from the slaughter of the Philistines, the women came out of all the cities of Israel, singing and dancing to meet Saul, with tabrets, with joy, and with instruments of music." (1 Samuel, xiii, 6.) It is evident from the dress of the labourers employed on the great public work of the Assyrians, portrayed on the bas reliefs, that they are foreigners. The Jews, owing to their peculiar physiognomy, can be easily detected among the builders, (2 Kings, xviii, 23.) These were the men whom the king of Assyria carried away, and replaced them by the colonist from his own dominions, (2 Kings xviii, 24.) All the sculptures representing battles and conquests, show the Assyrian king, according to custom carrying away to remote regions the people of the countries which he had conquered. And not the people only, but also their idol gods. On some of the slabs before alluded to, the Assyrians are represented as carrying away in triumph the gods of the conquered nation, placed on poles, and borne in procession on men's shoulders. To this extent allusion is made in Isaiah, xxxvi, 19, and xxxvii, 12, 13. The chariot horses of the Assyrians, as well as their cavalry, are continually represented as having bells around their necks. So it is said in Zechariah, xiv, 20, "Holiness to the Lord shall be written on the bells of the horses." In several instances are bas reliefs of chariots having usually lofty wheels. So we read in Ezekiel, i, 18, "As for their rings, (circumferences,) they were so high that they were dreadful." This prophet, being among the captives in Assyria, by the river Chebar, must have been familiar with such things. The book of Ezekiel's prophecy presents many combinations of living animals, in which the combination is indicative of a union of the qualities of the animals on being introduced. Thus in Ezekiel, i, 10, 11, we have union of the face of a man, (intelligence,) and a lion (strength) on the right side, and of an ox (patience and mildness) on the other side; and the face of an eagle, (swiftness and penetration, answering to omnipresence.) So doubtless the Assyrians, in their human headed bulls, eagle headed men, and other heterogeneous figures, designed by these combinations to represent the union of different qualities in the same being—a result which, in this picture language, could in no other way be so easily, briefly, and naturally attained. Similar combinations in the hieroglyphics of Egypt. Perhaps Dagon, the god who figures so largely in the sculptures, may be compounded in this manner, of a fish and a man, in which the man predominates, in allusion to the Eastern notion which made the spirit of evil alike intelligent, and each striving for the mastery. The human form might symbolize the spirit of good; the fish, the slippery, deceptive spirit of evil. "The bows before the altar," (Zechariah, xiv, 20) are vividly brought to mind by the discovery, in the ruins of Babylon, of several bowls with inscriptions which may have been carried thither from Jerusalem by the captive Hebrews.—*Chas. Rev.*

## Story of a Terrible Tragedy.

Under date of Nov. 11th, a Liverpool Correspondent writes the following story of a horrible murder. In the little village of Claremorris, county Mayo, Ireland, lived a young man of thrifty habits, named Maurice Pendergast, about 23 years of age. His father and uncle, who were both dead, had occupied the position of collector of tolls and Customs in the village, the duties of which office had devolved upon him. His uncle had also a son, some years the elder of Maurice, small, like him, in stature, but of wild disposition and unsteady habits. When a youth, James Aeneas Pendergast in a drunken freak mounted an unbroken horse, which threw him with great violence, causing an injury to his right leg, which left it bending under him, as if in a kneeling position, rendering it necessary that he should have a wooden leg. The cousins occupied separate cabins, but they remained on apparently good terms with each other. There continued, however, to be a marked difference in their modes of life, Maurice being sober and saving, while his cousin was reckless, violent, and dissolute. For some time past it was known that Maurice was saving money with the intention of emigrating to America, for the purpose of joining a relative who had gone out, and was doing well in the country of his adoption. When, therefore, about a month ago the Pendergasts suddenly disappeared from the village no surprise was created, the belief being that they had gone out together. This belief had assumed all the force of conviction until a fortnight ago, when a sack, containing the trunk of a human body—the head and legs having been severed from it, was found floating in a pond or "pic," a short distance from the prisoner's house. The sack contained several heavy stones, which had no doubt kept the horrible witness under water. The discovery naturally created great excitement in the village, increased to a greater pitch. When the pond was dragged and another bag containing the ghastly head of the deceased, with the skull crushed as if by the blow of a hatchet, was brought to the surface. A further search resulted in the discovery of the legs, which had been thrown in without being wrapped up. The prisoner's house, the door of which had been left locked, was broken open, and undoubted evidences of the fearful tragedy were discovered. The wall against the fireplace was freely sprinkled with blood, leading the police to the supposition that the fatal blow had been dealt from behind, as the deceased was sitting by the fire, in all probability smoking his pipe. The floor was stained with blood, and marks of blood were traced from the cottage to the pond. Two other strong circumstantial evidences—a mounting almost to conclusive proof of guilt against the deceased's cousin—were also discovered. In the cottage was found a joint of the vertebrae of a human neck, which, on being compared with the mutilated remains of the deceased, was found to correspond; while in a neighboring cottage was found a hatchet marked with clotted hair and blood, which had been left there by the prisoner, who had been known to purchase it a few days before the deceased disappeared. A warrant was immediately obtained against the deceased's cousin, and the inquiries of the police elicited the fact that he had left the neighborhood about a fortnight previously, accompanied by a single woman, named Mary C. Uner, whose parents live at Westport, and that their probable destination was Liverpool, whence they intended to emigrate to America. Police-constable Atkinson, who had been for some years stationed at Claremorris, and was therefore well acquainted with the person of Pendergast, came to Liverpool, and, after a close inquiry, in which he was assisted by Head-constable M'Hale, connected with the Irish constabulary force, he discovered that persons answering the description of the murderer and his paramour, had been staying at the lodging-house of Mrs. Morne, Sawney Pope street, and afterwards at another lodging-house in the same street, passing as man and wife. Further inquiries furnished them with the information that they had taken berths on board the William Tapscott, which will take her departure hence to-morrow (Sunday) for New York; that Pendergast being a cripple, was afraid that he would not be allowed to land in the United States; and that he had therefore been smuggled on board in a large box, as the luggage of Mary Connor. Armed with this intelligence, M'Hale and Atkinson this morning went on board the William Tapscott, lying in the river outward

## The Sovereigns of Europe.

Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, is fifty-nine years old, six feet one inch high, erect and soldier-like in form, haughty in demeanor, proud of his person; and, when young, was decidedly handsome. He is intelligent, shrewd, stern, resolute, and by no means wanting in personal courage. He is a good disciplinarian, but not a skilful commander in war, as was proved in his younger days. His information in regard to the condition and policy of all nations is minute and extensive, his plans vast, his ambition boundless. In the last respect he truly represents the Russian character and sentiment. The same disposition prevails in Russia now to pour down on the more fair and wealthy and sunny realms of the South and West of Europe, as in the days when the Roman Empire was overwhelmed. Frederick William, King of Prussia, is the brother-in-law of the Czar, but a very different kind of a man. He is about fifty years of age, despotic in feelings, but somewhat liberal by compulsion. He would gladly join the Emperor of Russia in his plans if he dared; but his people are otherwise inclined. He is fat, "a good-looking," tolerably "good natured," and some what stupid sort of a man. Should the present war continue for some years, he will probably be found on the side of Russia. His present declaration of neutrality is merely designed to gain time to watch the course of events for one campaign, and then shape his course accordingly to results. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is twenty-three years of age, and has succeeded in raising small mustaches for his handsome face, and a small loan for his exhausted treasury. He has a high broad forehead, a good form, is about five feet ten inches in height, and is an expert and excellent horseman. He exhibits no signs of extraordinary administrative capacity, and will probably add little to the reputation of the Hapsburg. He fell in love with a young lady Lisa Fall, "at first sight," and was recently married to her. His government is almost bankrupt in pecuniary resources; his people are discontented; and his empire is exposed to desperate peril between the contending interests and nations now at war on the continent of Europe. He is greatly indebted to the Emperor of Russia, and would join him in the partition of Turkey, but for the dread of the vengeance of the Western powers, and the opposition of his own people. His position is perilous, turn which way he will, and neutrality is almost impossible. Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, is but thirty-three years of age, though he has one daughter married, and two more betrothed. He is rather small in stature, with a sallow, sad and mild expression of countenance. He is in favor of reforms in his empire; is just and merciful in his rule, and delights more in superintending his schools and public improvements than in marshaling his armies and natives for battle, but forced into war for the existence of his empire, as he is, he will doubtless maintain the ancient reputation of his gallant and war-like race. Thus far, in his difficulties with the Czar, he has shown a moral courage, a firmness and moderation, and an energy in preparing for war, that have enlisted on his side the sympathies of nearly all civilized nations. He has no wife. Sultans do not marry. He is evidently a sincere and zealous Mohammedan, though he has stipulated with the Western powers that he will place the Greek and Christian population of his empire

on the same footing as to civil rights as the Turks. Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, is rather below the middle stature; has a dull and drowsy eye, and a countenance that ordinarily expresses but little. He is about forty-four years of age, and has led an adventurous life. From an artillery officer in Switzerland, a rowdy in New York, a special police officer in London, and a prisoner at Ham, he is now firmly seated on the most dazzling throne of Europe, and wields a power second only to that of the Emperor of Russia. Public opinion has undergone a great change in regard to his mental capacity since he ascended the throne of high order as a ruler and state-man; and, at this moment, exercises a greater influence over the affairs of Europe than any other sovereign, not even excepting the Emperor of Russia. And this influence he has wielded wisely for his own interest, and, thus far, for the honor and interests of France. He enters on the conflict with his great antagonist of Russia with a dauntless spirit, and an energy of preparation that show much of the true metal of his uncle "of glorious memory."

Queen Victoria, of England, rules over the most populous, wealthy and powerful empire on the globe. On her dominions the sun never sets; and under her government the people of England and Scotland, at least, enjoy more freedom than under any other monarchy. Queen Victoria is now thirty-five years of age; of a mild and amiable disposition, and is an exemplary wife and mother. But as a ruler, she exercises little real authority. Her Cabinet Councilors and Parliament are the actual rulers of the British Empire. The naval power of England is nearly as great as that of all other nations combined; and her commerce and manufactures greater than those of any other nation. Oscar, King of Sweden, is now in the prime of life, and, personally, is strongly inclined to side with the Czar in the present war. But his people almost unanimously are hostile toward Russia. An armed neutrality is his declared position, and to this position and its rights the Czar accedes. The King of Denmark is under personal obligations to the Emperor of Russia but compelled by his position and the voice of his people, to adopt the policy of neutrality.

The King of Belgium is controlled in his policy by dread of his powerful neighbor of France. Christina, Queen of Spain, is fully occupied, just now, with the insurrectionary movements of her people, who are disgusted with her open profligacy, her disregard of the welfare of her subjects, and the arbitrary principles of her government. She is young yet, but her reign will probably be short. The King of Sardinia, would be a liberal if backed by any power that would enable him to contend with the myrmidons of Austria. The King of Naples is an unmitigated tyrant; blood thirsty, cruel, and resolved on maintaining the "divine right of kings;" and such is the temper of this subject's toward him, that he has a very fair chance of meeting a sudden and violent death. A few years ago he was an accomplished horseman and charioteer, and might be seen almost daily driving through the streets of Naples with a frequent nod of recognition to his people. He is now seldom seen, except when surrounded by his guards. He is a Bourbon of the French family, and is friendly to Russia, but his influence among the European nations is of little account. Otto, King of Greece, is a mere cipher, a tool in the hands of England and France.

Such are the principal sovereigns of Europe, at the commencement of a general war that is likely to prove one of the most sanguinary and momentous conflicts that has ever occurred on that continent, and that cannot fail to result in the end in many changes in its condition. What those changes may be, time only can reveal; but there is little doubt that despotism will suffer more than the cause of freedom. The people will gain what the despots lose.

Who are your ANTHROPOCRATS? Twenty years ago this one made candles, that one sold cheese and butter, another hatched, and a fourth carried on distillery, another was a contractor on canals, others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say out loud! For often you shall find that these toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings a division of property, and bring new financiers; the old gent is discharged, the young gent takes his revenues and begins to travel—towards poverty,

which he reaches before death, or his children do, if he does not. So that, in fact though there is a sort of money-eyed race, it is not hereditary, it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up—a score of years will bring them down, and send their children to labor. The father grubs and grows rich—his children strut and use the money.—Their children in turn inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; next their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, its sap from the earth, changes in its leaves and blossoms, spread them abroad in great glory, sheds off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length reappears in new dress and fresh garniture.

## Military Academies.

CADET APPOINTMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1855. BENEFICIARIES.—J. F. Young, Abbeville; J. Z. Lightsey, Beaufort; R. H. Rivers, do.; W. S. Bissell, Charleston; W. S. Hughes, do.; W. D. Douglas, do.; L. Rysor, Colleton; J. E. Fort, Darlington; W. H. Adrich, Edgefield; H. G. Arthur, do.; S. D. Robertson, Fairfield; J. T. Snow, Georgetown; J. Litchfield, Horry; W. P. Shooter, do.; Jas. DePass, Kershaw; J. E. Stewman, Lancaster; J. M. Sader, do.; H. Y. Jones, Laurens; R. Sutherland, Marlboro; T. Be thea, Marion; R. F. Leight, Newberry; R. H. Land, do.; J. W. Felder, Orangeburg; P. T. Wells, Richland; James Stollor, Spartanburg; W. H. J. Mitchell, do.; W. C. Coulliet, Sumter; T. B. Logan, do.; J. T. Parker, Union; S. J. Nettles, Williamsburg; J. M. N. McCollum, York.

PAY.—W. E. Coltran, J. J. Calhoun, L. L. Martin, G. M. McDowell, —Caston, and D. McD. Vance, of Abbeville; W. W. Whetstone, S. McErvin, E. R. Willis, and W. Harkinson, of Barnwell; O. J. Youmans, T. A. Huggins, S. T. Baker, J. W. Jones, R. P. Smith, J. Bailey, W. Ramsey, C. H. Taber, T. E. Strohecker, P. S. Dayton, E. C. DaBose, and C. H. Tew, of Charleston; W. H. Miller, and R. J. Nuishead, of Colleton; W. R. Marshall and S. McMorries, of Newberry; W. H. Culler, and W. S. Darby and C. S. Darby, of Orangeburg; J. McCulloch, F. Percival, R. G. Fleming, W. M. Gibbs, W. Adams, and W. Johnson, of Richland; B. H. Willis, W. H. Ray, W. D. Mayes, and J. H. Nettles, of Sumter; W. Rice, of Union; J. H. McElver, C. B. White, and W. K. Kimbrell, of York.

CITADEL ACADEMY.—G. H. Lyth, George Anderson; T. G. Gaillard, Charleston; W. H. Gibbs, Richland; G. M. Seels, Williamsburg. PHOSPHATE OF LIME—NEW TEST.—The action of boric acid upon the phosphate of lime, as described by C. Tisser in the Comptes Rendus, (Paris,) is exceedingly interesting to agricultural chemists. If to an acid solution, either nitric or muriatic, containing phosphate of lime, or a soluble phosphate and chloride of lime, and an excess of boric acid, there be added borate of soda in sufficient quantity to saturate the acid which holds the phosphate in solution, no borate of lime is precipitated, but all the phosphoric acid is thrown down in the form of phosphate of lime. This precipitate has not a variable composition like that formed by being saturated with ammonia, but has a constant composition and well defined formula. It corresponds with that for which Berzelius gives the formula, 8Ca. O, 3P O. 5, and which contains phosphoric acid 40.00,—lime 50.01. This method of precipitating phosphoric acid from its solution will greatly facilitate the determination of the quantity of phosphates contained in soils and manures.—*Scientific American.*

THE BODY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN FOUND BY DR. KANE.—The Lake Superior Mining News, of November 9, contains the following: "By private letters we learn that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party, frozen, perfectly preserved. "In our last number we gave the report of the intelligence derived from some of the Esquimaux Indians, of the discovery of some of the silver used by Franklin's expedition, and marked with his initials. The latter report is of the discovery of the bodies, and from our authority we have the right to believe it to be true." The editor makes no mention of the source of his information, nor of the direction whence it came. MADemoiselle RACHEL, the first tragic actress in the world, is said to be coming to America, but we think not this season.

Proceedings of the Legislature, SENATE, Dec. 4. SENATE. Mr. A. Mazyck, of St. James Santee, gave notice of a bill to provide for a Bank of discount and deposit. Mr. S. McAuley of Chester, presented a bill to amend the charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. The bill introduced by Mr. James Chestnut, of Kershaw, to provide for the election of Presidential electors, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Senate then joined with the House of Representatives the procession to attend. THE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. The exercises and ceremonies at the College were unusually interesting, and the audience presented the finest array, perhaps, ever witnessed in this town. The Semi-Centennial Address was delivered by James L. Petigra, Esq., and an appropriate address was, also, delivered by President Thornwell. Both addresses are pronounced by those who heard them, to be fully worthy of the speakers, and equal to the highest expectations of the audience. The new Chapel was crowded to excess, and from its unfinished state, and the large attendance, many could not hear to any advantage. Nor was there any accommodation for the Press, consequently it was almost impossible to take even an abstract of the addresses, which, however, it is presumed, will be published in due course by the Committee of Arrangements. After the proceedings at the College, the Senate returned to the State House for a short time—during which no important business was transacted, and then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House, after attending the ceremonies at the College, returned to the State House, and proceeded to business. Mr. J. I. Middleton, of Prince George Winyah, from the Committee of Ways and Means, recommended that the appropriation for the relief of the poor of Charleston should be increased to \$7,000. The majority of the Committee on Public Printing reported Messrs. R. W. Gibbs and Co. for Printers to the House. The minority presented a report, recommending Messrs. E. H. Britton and Co. A message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Assessor and Surveyor General to-morrow. Mr. Alexander McQueen, of Chesterfield gave notice of a bill to alter and amend the License Laws. Mr. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, gave notice of a bill to aid in the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad. The House then adjourned. The attendance of ladies in the town is usually large and imposing, the commencement Ball, which is to take place this evening, is expected to be a most brilliant affair—indeed the week promises to surpass as even its usual attractions. TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1854. Mr. Carn moved that a message be sent to the House of Representatives informing that body that the Senate would be ready to go forthwith into another election. Message ordered. Mr. Brockman presented the report of the Solicitors of the Western Circuit on district officers and offices.—Mr. Moses the report of the Solicitors of the Eastern Circuit on the same subject; also the memorial of R. L. Bryan, asking payment of subscription for 40 copies of DeSaussure's reports. The Senate now took up the order of the day. The bill to declare Salt Ketcher River navigable, and the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of the State received their second reading, were agreed to and sent to the House of Representatives. The unfavorable report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges on the petition of citizens of Anderson for the establishment of an old road was agreed to; also the resolution in respect to appointing a committee to nominate President and Directors for the Bank of the State. Messrs. Allen, Buchanan, Hasell, Carn and Mordecai were appointed the committee. On motion of Mr. Moorman, the Senate adjourned. The House assembled at the usual hour. The morning hour was expended in the presentation of petitions, accounts, &c. Mr. Tucker then called for the special order of the day, which was a bill for the improvement and reorganization

## Proceedings of the Legislature, SENATE, Dec. 4.

tion of the common school system. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. McGowan in the chair. Mr. Tucker then advocated the passage of the bill at length, and showed the mismanagement and fallacy of the present free school system. This bill being, as we consider, of vast importance to the people of the State, we herewith attach a synopsis of the bill. It provides for the election of a Board of Directors for Common Schools in each election district, except the election district of Charleston, to consist of not less than six nor more than twelve members, the Board to subdivide their respective districts into school sections, each section being not less than four miles square; that a minimum school be located in each section; to select competent teachers, and to appropriate all moneys received from the State or otherwise to the exclusive support of the common schools; also provides for the election of a superintendent by the General Assembly, salary \$2,000 per annum; recommends an annual appropriation of \$100,000 per annum for the support of such schools, &c. Mr. T. Y. Simons, jr., replied briefly, and moved that the committee do now rise and be discharged from the further consideration of the bill. He had listened with much pleasure to the remarks made by the honorable gentleman of Spartanburg; he was not prepared to vote for the bill at present; he desired knowledge; and he begged that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education. Mr. McKnight made a very happy speech in favor of the bill, in which he was more than once interrupted by the applause of the audience which filled the galleries. Mr. Tucker hoped that the motion of the gentleman from St. Philips and St. Michaels would not be adopted. Mr. Simons, after some brief remarks, renewed his motion. The motion was lost. Mr. McKnight moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House, and recommended that it be passed. After much debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and begged leave to sit again on Monday next at 1 p. m. Mr. Hampton, from the committee appointed to count the votes for Surveyor General, reported that no one of the candidates having received a majority of the votes cast, there was consequently no election. Mr. Middleton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported sundry bills; among them being a bill to recharter the Bank of Georgetown; also a bill to regulate rates of interest and to repeal the usury laws. Sundry bills were reported by the Committee on incorporations, among which was a bill to recharter the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; read the first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow; also a bill to authorize the Town Council of Hamburg to subscribe for stock in certain railroads and for other purposes; also a report on the petition of sundry citizens of Cheraw, praying an alteration in the corporate limits of said town; also a favorable report on a bill to incorporate the Fire Insurance Company of Charleston. Mr. Hammond introduced a bill giving the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor to the people; also a resolution to adjourn the present session on Thursday, 21st instant. Mr. Mullins, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company; also a bill to arrange the State into Judicial districts, and to provide for the election of an additional Law Judge. Mr. Spain, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to exempt ministers of the Gospel from patrol duty; also a bill to define the mode and time of appointing Electors, &c. Mr. Green, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill exempting certain persons therein named from road duty upon certain conditions. And then the House adjourned. The proceedings of yesterday having been read, Mr. Brockman, on part of the Committee on Vacant Offices, reported the office of Surveyor General vacant. Mr. Barker presented the petition of Wm. A. Seigler, praying that Nelson's Ferry be re-established and vested in him for five years. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Buildings. The Senate proceeded to ballot for State Assessor for Charleston District. The Senate proceeded to ballot for Surveyor General. Messrs. Diggs, Rutledge and Boykin, were announced as candidates. Mr. Drayton, on part of the Committee appointed to count the votes