Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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Reading Matter on Every Page.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION—THE SECESSION ORDINANCE PASSED.

We devote much space this morning to a report of the proceedings of the South Carolina convention. Our exchanges furnish us with a full report of the minutes up to Tuesday, as well as the prominent incidents attendant upon the reception of that body at Charleston, which will be found in another column on this page of our paper. Last night's telegraph announced the fact that on yesterday the ordinance of secession was reported, passed the convention without a dissenting voice, and was solemnly ratified at 2 p. m. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on the announcement of the passage of the ordinance. Salutes were fired, bells were tolled, and every demonstration of joy was manifested. The following is a copy of the document as reported by the telegraph:

"We, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in the convention of the 23d of May in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, also all acts and part of acts of the general assembly of the State ratifying amendments to said Constitution, is hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America, is dissolved."

THE REMEDY MUST BE RADICAL.

Political quacks, who would make a diagnosis of the disease now in the body politic, are as "thick as autumnal leaves in Vallambrosa." Each seems evidently firm in the conviction that his own nostrum is the only possible remedy that will drive off the dangerous epilepsy, and restore a healthful vigor to the Federal patient. Of all the prescriptions that have yet been furnished, we see but few that strike at the root of the malady which is sought to be removed, or look beyond acting as a mere temporary narcotic, to soothe the pain which its virulence has engendered. To so quacks only seek to lull the agitation and quell the spirit of resistance to Black-Republican aggression, now so rife in the land. They would patch up a truce between the two contending sections, couched in doubtful phrases and ambiguous terms, and admitting of a double construction—with a proslavery construction in the South, and an anti-slavery one in the North. They would drive the ulcer, which they seek to eradicate, back into the body politic, at the risk of its breaking out upon the system again, and thus necessitating a recourse to the same bungling expedients that their empiricism had formerly adopted. They would, in fine, cover the mouth of the burning volcano, and expect its disturbed bowels, reeking with fiery lava, to grow quiet and cease their yearning.

We have already had occasion to refer to many of the propositions, originating from the press as well as from the Federal Congress, having in view the adjustment of the differences now in issue between the North and the South. We have commented upon the fact that no one proposition, of a reasonable and satisfactory concession to the aggrieved, so much as elicited the consideration of the Black-Republican leaders who profess to be legislating at the Federal capital for the weal of a common nation. Suggestions for the restoration of the Missouri compromise, which has long since been adjudged a legislative iniquity upon the statute books of the country, with the further provision for its extension to the Pacific, have been repeatedly made—a superficial remedy which was, if we remember correctly, proposed by Mr. Douglas as far back as 1848, and promptly rejected. Mr. Bayly's resolution, adopted some days since by the congressional committee of thirty-three, is, when critically analyzed, little better than a glittering generality whose terms are so uncertain in their meaning as to be indefinite or determinate. It professes to extort from the Republican party a clear recognition of the "constitutional rights" of the South, and thus rests fully content with the barren triumph in face of the palpable fact that the whole matter at variance between the sections originates in the fundamental inquiry as to what these rights are.

The truth which we would impress is, that no practical solution of the slavery question can be found in any such patched up contrivances, and all efforts to accomplish such an end by means so ineffectual, will only serve to aggravate the distemper which is sought to be healed. If the abolition power is obdurate to all appeals of justice, and its determination to persist in wrong is evinced by its part and spirit of its principles, it is time that the South shall be made cognizant of the fact. She feels the necessity now of balancing old accounts and of having a final settlement with her miserly debtor, who is so loth in yield political as pecuniary advantage to a generous and patient creditor of long standing. The South is fully alive to the fact that she must take advantage of the present crisis, and demand an adjustment if she desires to prevent a repetition of the ills which the slavery agitation has over and again entailed upon her, or else she can no longer remain in political affiliation with a people who deny her equal and exact justice. A party has triumphed over her and taken the reins of government, which, in the language of Mr. Clay, "is in favor of decisive and principle hostile to her constitutional rights, humiliating to her position, destructive of her equality in the Union, and fraught with the greatest danger to the peace and safety of her people." This faction has been guilty of aggression after aggression upon the constitutional guarantee secured to it in the federal compact, the flood of its fanaticism sweeping [illegible] barriers designed by its framers for the protection of every citizen. Wrongs have been perpetrated which we take no pleasure in recapitulating; rights have been disregarded too multitudinous to mention, and compromises have been violated without the shadow of justification.

But we feel confident in the conviction that the South is united in a determination to resist further encroachments in some way or another. "Any one who has the form and bears the name of a man, say, a beast that wants discretion of reason—a dog, a sheep, a reptile—the vilest reptile that crawls upon the earth, without the gift of reason to comprehend the injustice of its injuries, wou'd bite, or bruise, or sting the hand by which they are inflicted." How can a free people, then, be less sensitive to an appreciation of their self-respect, their honor and their preservation? While we would prefer to see these grievances redressed by a demand made upon the North by the slave States in general convention, for reasons which we have heretofore suggested, if a majority of those sovereignties shall deem the causes now existing sufficient to justify what they suppose to be the only radical remedy—secession—the minority ought most certainly to follow in the wake of their resolve.

Under no circumstances, however, do we believe the slaves States will consent to remain much longer in connection with their confederates of the North, unless the Gulenpur of which we speak is cured by some effective medicament; or at least unless satisfactory efforts shall be put forth, and a laudable desire shall be evinced by the Republican party to do something toward its accomplishment. Anodynes, narcotics and palliatives, which are merely ephemeral in their action, will not answer. Something must be done that is definite, determinate and positive. Superficial and meaningless participation will be to no purpose—*the remedy must be radical.*

☞ The New York *Tribune* professes, from the signs of the times, to see but little prospect for reconciliation between the two sections of the country. It acknowledges that the temper of the West and North-west is indicated by Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions, which hold to the necessity of suppressing all threats of revolution first and of treating afterwards, if then it shall be advisable. That the temper of the South is quite as manifest in the resolutions of Mr. Rivers, demanding protection for slavery in the Territories, a concession of which it characterizes as "a complete back down from all that was gained by the Republicans in the late election."

The *Tribune* concludes: "If the determination of the extreme Southern States is, as our correspondent suggests, to positively secede unless the concession demanded is made, then we do not see how secession is to be avoided."

The New York *World*, which we regard as one of the most moderate and conciliatory of the Republican press, seems equally unwilling to its antagonism to anything that is sufficiently tangible to satisfy the exactions of the South. It says: "We are sick enough of the public sentiment of the country to pronounce, with certainty, that any amendment to the Constitution is impracticable which would make greater concession to the slaveholding interest than are made by the compact as it stands. If, then, the South will not be satisfied with a frank concession of all the rights granted by the Constitution, the continuance of the Union is impossible."

The tone of other leading Democratic journals indicates the pursuance on their part of a similar line of policy.

☞ The Louisville Journal proposes a convention of the central States, to be held at Louisville, on the 22d of February, Washington's birthday. The States included in the proposition are Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Of course the secret mainspring to the whole movement is the unprecedented dearth of guests at the Louisville hotels. Tennesseans are too sharp to be involved into any such clap-trap concern. They have letels of their own that better deserve their patronage.

FROM THEBES'S POINT.

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Dec. 18th, 1860.

EDITOR APPEAL: We, together with other citizens of our little village, have been mortified and astonished at the awful reports of lynching, whipping and murders committed by our people, as published in one of your city papers. We have always borne the reputation of a peaceable and quiet community, and have prided ourselves upon the general good order of our citizens. Our good name is about to be taken from us. Tales of horror are published to the world as having been enacted at our Point. We pronounce them false from beginning to end, and will enumerate what has been done in our community, by our vigilance committee. During the month of October four gin houses were burned in our neighborhood, and much excitement was caused by these fires, and a sentinel watch was kept; one fellow was caught buying liquor for a negro, was well paddled and shipped; two others were ordered to leave, which they did; two others were carried astride of a rail and shipped. This is the sum total of acts of horror done here. We ask to be set aright before the world, and want the fair direct given to all such publications.

C. C. Bishop, G. K. Morton, Pocatis Magee, J. D. Robinson, G. W. Morton, S. M. Mooney, E. J. Mathews, J. D. Shaw, J. G. Chesem, W. D. Nunn, R. W. Maynard, Jordan Allen, R. H. Maynard, F. Franklin, Geo. H. Thornhill, H. P. Reid, C. B. Cunningham, Jas. W. Lunsford, Jno. S. T. Grubbs, John W. Cox, Alfred Darby, Jno. Neaty, E. L. Eastham, T. R. Sadler, Sam'l Hale, R. E. Wells, Wm. Ward, J. Coleman, John W. Rochester and W. P. Miller.

SECESSION AND FREE TRADE.

The Albany *Argus*, in ruminating upon the consequences of southern secession and the adoption of the system of free trade, presents the following picture of the effect upon the Northern States:

If the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, are to be made free to foreign commerce—with a proslavery confederacy in New York had better be abandoned to commercial dissolution, and its trade and canals blockaded up, unless it be to thrown open to free trade.

The West would send its produce to Baltimore and New Orleans. It would receive its goods through the same channel. Business would follow the course of trade. What makes New York city the most prosperous community in the world, is that it receives and distributes the products of all the States of the Union. Its merchants, the agents, its carriers, its bankers, all make a profit upon this vast aggregate. But commerce, by a law as invariable as that governing water, will seek the nearest market; and our scale of custom duties, as compared with the free ports besides us, would repeal the laden ships more effectually than blockades or wooden breakwater.

The Confederacy once broken up, and free trade established therefore, it becomes a necessity for New York to adopt it or perish. Her sister States, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and the territory to the Rocky mountains would demand it, and look to us to open for them a free outlet.

We do not believe we are called upon to ask whether this would suit New England or not. This Union has been everything to her. It has carried her ships, manufactures and goods well wealth, and has given her six fold the representation of New York in the highest representative body. It is her self-sufficiency, and its abuse of it, induces here of secession, also makes the Confederacy intolerable to her sister States, and breaks it up, no one will mourn that she is the greatest sufferer.

The Death of a State.

The following solemn and striking passage may be of use in a time when so many think lightly and speak carelessly of the dissolution of political constitutions, the dying agonies, as they may prove to be, of a great nation. It is from an address by one of the most illustrious scholars of the country, Dr. Lewis, of Union college:

"'The State,' says the great philosopher of Rome, 'undergoes no natural death; that is, no death in the ordinary course of nature, like a man; but when taken away, is utterly extinguished and blotted out. It is as if a world had perished—similar to a comet his mundus intereat or perituro.' Even the external form is gone; there is no longer anything to decide its outward or internal boundaries. Its people, in that case, are no longer fellow-citizens, or even citizens of nothing. They are mere men and women, with no other relations than that of mere contiguity. Its territorial limits vanish, or remain only as enclosing a political wilderness or desert. The relations (if such relations exist) which before were full of social life, it is no longer a body, but a mass—a mass of putrescent and fermenting elements.

At whose command shall these fragments again come together? Who, by an inherent political power, shall again breathe into them the breath of life? From this mass of dry bones a State or States may at some future time arise; but God alone can determine the time and manner of its resurrection."—*New York Express.*

Commerce of New York.

The most favorable feature in the present aspect of commercial affairs, says the *Journal of Commerce*, is to be found in the condition of our foreign trade. The imports at New York during the month of November just ended, are about half a million dollars in excess of the corresponding total for last year, but fifty per cent. greater than the total for November, 1858.

The increase as compared with November of last year, is altogether in free goods, the receipts of which during the month have been unusually large. The aggregate imports at this port since January 1, are nine and a quarter millions less than for the corresponding eleven months of last year.

The great item of interest, however, and to which all eyes are now turned, is to be found in the outgoes of produce. The exports in September (exclusive of specie) were larger than for any previous month in our history; the exports for October were three [illegible] quarter of a million larger than for October and now the shipments of produce and merchandise for November are over a million greater than in October; the total amounting to $11,747,000.

No Conferences with Virginia or Maryland.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in a long review of General Quitman's biography, says:

Our popular instincts, which foot at the idea of Union-savers coming among us are right. How can Virginia, or Maryland, or any other State, now have the face to invite South Carolina or Mississippi to a conference? They would deserve to be hooted out of every decent society. They deserved to refuse such conference might have saved the Confederacy, and would they now come to persuade us to a new compromise, we should be worse than any of their pap-seekers at Washington? Yes! Hear them, if you please—treat them with civility—feed them, and disturb them in camphorene, and let them go! Let us act as if they had never come—as if they had not spoken—as if they did not exist; and let them seek to preserve their treasury pap through some more simple agency than our blood has proved, or when the voice of a Virginia politician, though he be one like a dove, should be heard in the land of a patriotic people.

IS A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE?—The Charleston *Courier* thus responds to this question:

We can only answer, in full confidence and conviction, that we do not believe any compromise possible, that would secure to the South that any terms which the more dominant section will adopt, even under the imminence of separation, could be honestly accepted by the South. We do not believe that any settlement of terms acceptable in themselves, the great question would present itself: "What token or earnest or guarantee could be offered that would be binding on the North, satisfactory to the South than those which have been violated again and again by the North?"

The great compelling cause of separation is broken forth, and the first and most vital preliminary to a conciliation, with a view to adjustment, is a mutual appreciation of faith between the opposing parties. The North, at least the party which rules the Union, never cannot give guarantees of good faith sufficient even to open a consultation.

From Boston.

BOSTON, December 18.—A strong address to the people of Massachusetts is published this morning, showing the unconstitutionality of the personal liberty bill, and recommending its repeal.

The address is signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including ex-Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. R. R. Curtiss, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court, ex-governor Lincoln, Clifford, Washburn, Gardner, and other eminent citizens and representatives from nearly every county in the State.

At the quarterly meeting of the Irish Charitable Society last night, after the transaction of the usual business, the Union resolutions were unanimously adopted, and several able and patriotic addresses were made. The meeting was fully attended.

UNANIMOUS FOR SECESSION.—One of the notable incidents of last night was the unanimous vote of secession of the entire faculty and students of the Ogleethorpe medical college, numbering about fifty men, and representing class of the Southern States. They were assembled in a body into the ranks of the Minute Men, and are, we learn, to a man for immediate secession.

We are glad to learn that the faculty and students of the Augusta medical college are also unanimous for secession. These facts speak well for the two colleges.—*Savannah News.*

MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

COLUMBIA, December 17.—The convention met at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Middleton, General D. F. Jamison was made temporary chairman, and Colonel T. Y. Simons was appointed secretary.

In acknowledging the compliment paid him, Gen. Jamison said that we were placed in a situation more solemn than any situation we had ever before known—that of throwing off our Government, and making new safeguards for our safety. He trusted that nothing would divert us from that purpose, and he hoped that the door was now to be closed forever against further connection with any northern confederacy. After alluding to the failure of the Government to protect southern rights and interests, and hoping that nothing would divert them from their purpose, he said that he could offer nothing better than the counsel given by a republican of France, in commencing the revolution—to dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare. [Applause.]

After prayer from Rev. Mr. Bresker, the delegates were qualified and signed the roll, and then,

On motion of Mr. Quattlebaum, the convention proceeded to ballot for a president which, on the fourth ballot, resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	162
Hon. James Chesnut	74
Hon. J. L. Manning	8
Hon. D. F. Jamison	81

So the Hon. D. F. Jamison, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected.

Mr. Jamison, in assuming the chair, thanked the convention, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, for the honor, and he would be more grateful to him than to sign the act of secession—and that he regarded it as the highest possible honor to sign it, as their presiding officer.

On motion of Mr. Lines, the President was authorized to appoint a clerk, doorkeeper and messenger.

Mr. Boyce offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when the convention adjourns, it shall stand adjourned to meet in Charleston, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at four o'clock, p. m., and that the Charleston delegation be appointed a committee to procure a suitable room.

This resolution led to an animated debate.

Mr. Miles said that it would have a powerful influence on the other States. The secession was called here, and here the ordinance of secession should pass. After that he was willing to go to Charleston, or to any other place. He feared no small portion would not be dragged in such, on that account, till the act of secession had been passed.

Mr. Inglis urged the adoption of the resolution. If it were necessary to reassure the other States, they could pass a resolution, declaring the intention of the delegates to take the State out of the Union, as soon as the ordinance could be properly drawn up.

After further debate from Messrs. Adams, Keitt, DeSaussure and Magrath, the question was taken and the resolution was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted, tendering the privileges of the floor to Hon. Messrs. Cobb, Elmore and Hooker.

The convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at seven o'clock.

The president announced R. F. Arthur as clerk; J. Lamotte as messenger and Mr. Nettles as doorkeeper.

Mr. Inglis introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that the State of South Carolina should forthwith secede from the Federal Union, known as the United States of America.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to provide an ordinance, proper to be adopted by this convention in order to accomplish the purpose of secession; and that individual members desiring to submit for the consideration of the convention any draft or schema of such ordinance, be requested to hand the same, without delay, to said committee.

Resolved, That the act of the general assembly of this State, providing for the assembling of this convention, be referred to the committee, with instructions to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Gaillery seconded the resolution:

At this point Col. Hunter, commissioner from Alabama, and Col. Hooker, commissioner from Mississippi, accompanied by Ex-Governor Adams, made their appearance on the stand. They were severally introduced, and made eloquent and impressive addresses, pledging Alabama and Mississippi to join South Carolina in seceding from the Union. Their addresses were frequently interrupted by applause.

The convention then resumed the consideration of the resolutions. The first resolution was adopted—yeas 159, nays 0.

The question being on the second—

Mr. Rhett moved to amend the resolution so that all other matters connected with the business of the convention should be referred to that committee, which, after an animated discussion, was laid on the table. The third resolution was then withdrawn, and the second resolution, after being amended by inserting twenty-one in the blank, was adopted.

A vote of thanks was returned to the Baptist church for the use of their edifice.

The commissioners of Alabama and Mississippi were invited to go with the convention to Charleston.

And the convention then adjourned, to meet in Charleston to-morrow (Tuesday), at 4 o'clock.

CHARLESTON, December 18.—The members of the legislature and the delegates of the convention reached this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and were greeted at the railroad depot with a salute of fifteen guns. The salute was fired by the Marion artillery, who used two field-pieces for the purpose. The company were in line in fine and a half hours from the first number had received notice to turn out.

The fifteen guns fired were for the cotton States. At the railroad depot the battalion of the guard of Charleston, under Major Secrest, were drawn up. On the arrival of the train the order was given to open ranks, so that the delegates could pass through the ranks.

Major Secrest then mounted the platform of one of the cars, and greeted General Jamison, the president of the convention, as follows:

"Mr. President, on learning that the convention of South Carolina would reach this, the metropolis of the State, as an officer of the State I could not resist the impulse of my heart to bring out young Carolina, as represented here by the battalion of State cadets, to do honor to the sovereignty of the State, and join with us in this testimonial of respect. You have been welcomed by the guns of the Palmetto regiment, which are always ready to defend the rights of the State. We will now escort you, as the representative of the convention, to your residence. General, take my arm."

The battalion then shouldered arms, and saw General Jamison to the carriage that was held in readiness for his use. The battalion and artillery then counted line to the Mills house. Judge Warnaw rode in the carriage with General Jamison. After the soldiers had again formed in line in front of the Mills house, General Jamison got out of the carriage, when the order was given to present arms.

General Jamison uncovered his head, and then turned to Major Secrest, and spoke as follows:

"Major Secrest and soldiers: Allow me, in the name of the convention, to return you my profound thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me and the convention in this event. You will at once perceive the propriety that I should say no more than this, that in accordance with the usages of civilized city, the convention comes prepared to sign an ordinance which is to make this State free and independent."

At the conclusion of his speech General Jamison [illegible] with three cheers. He was also the commander of the escort.

The convention met at four o'clock this afternoon, at Institute Hall. About five hundred and fifty members were present. The galleries were crowded with anxious spectators.

Prayer was offered by Rev. M. Forter.

Mr. Rhett's resolution, that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States, the President, in his assenting seven members, and was adopted.

Mr. Middleton offered a resolution, that the President be authorized to appoint a president pro tem. in his absence, which was rendered impossible for one clerk to do the business.

Mr. Adams. I don't think it proper. The conventions of 1832 and 1860 had two, and if it is really necessary, I would be willing to have two.

Mr. Simmons was unfavorable to the multiplying of clerks.

The resolution was tabled.

Mr. Orr moved that the Charleston delegation be requested by the convention to secure a suitable hall for its sessions.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution that four standing committees for this convention, each consisting of seven members, be appointed, as follows:

1. Committee on relations with the slave-holding States of North America.
2. Committee on foreign relations.
3. Committee on commercial relations.
4. Committee on the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Richardson moved that it be printed, and made the order for to-morrow at one o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Quattlebaum offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to receive presents for future consideration, to report as early as possible. Carried.

Mr. Magrath offered a resolution that so much of the message of the President of the United States relative to the seizure of the property of the United States in South Carolina, be referred to a committee, to report of what such property consists, how it was acquired, and to what the purposes for which it was acquired can be required by the United States after the State of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity and safety of the State of South Carolina, and therefore further to report the value of the property of the United States not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the States. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Jones. I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The President. The chair takes this occasion to say that, by the rule of the House, it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies.

It is manifest that this convention can not and will not deliberate upon where its proceedings may be disturbed by applause or censure. The chair relies on the propriety of Charleston audiences to fulfil sentiments of order, and trusts that he will have no occasion hereafter to allude to this subject. The rules must and will be enforced.

Mr. Memminger moved that Mr. Magrath's resolution be made the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock. Carried.

Two new delegates were presented their credentials.

The chair stated that he had received a document after the adjournment of the convention yesterday at Columbia, purporting to be an address from a portion of the Georgia legislature. It is addressed to this convention. The document was laid on the table.

The President then announced the following committee on Mr. Inglis's resolution of yesterday: Messrs. Rhett, Chesnut, Orr, Gregg, Duncan and Boyce.

On the resolution to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States: Messrs. Rhett, Calhoun, Finlay, Wilson, Dessausure, Chesley and Yeadon.

On printing: Messrs. Quattlebaum, Simons and Kinsley.

Mr. Deteville submitted a resolution that it is expedient that a committee, consisting of five citizens of the State, to act with the governor of the State, as counselors and advisers, to be called the council of safety, be forthwith appointed, and that it be referred to a committee of the convention, to report thereon by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. Orr moved to postpone the matter till one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Malet's motion to read the Georgia address, and Mr. Inglis's motion to refer it to the committee on foreign relations were lost, and Mr. Hanlon's motion to lay it on the table was carried.

Mr. Simmons moved that when the convention adjourn, it be till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Carried.

After the several committees were requested to remain, the convention adjourned at five o'clock, precisely.

Numerous freshly-planted palmettos are to be seen in the streets outside of the gutters. Cockades and palmetto flags are numerous. To the left of the Merchants' hotel is a splendid pole, with a white flag, with a green palmetto tree and a red star, and the inscription, "*Salutis Oyibusque Parati.*"

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

[Telegraphed to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, December 18.—*Senate*—The President announced the reception of the record of the proceedings of the parliament of Canada. Referred to the committee on library.

Mr. Lane introduced the following:

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send commissioners or delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern States be requested to meet together previously, and decide on conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates from the Northern States.

Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the Government to interfere in any way, with any steps the States may agree to adopt.

Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State, and if there is any danger of a collision, the federal forces and State forces be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. Douglas suggested that they be laid over, and that all such resolutions be referred to the committee of 13 when raised.

The resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Crittenden explained a resolution he intended to offer. It would practically re-establish the Missouri compromise; declare that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the States; provides for the faithful performance of the fugitive slave law, etc. He said we were in troublous times, which required conciliation and forbearance by every lover of the Union. Calm reflection was necessary. If this mighty experiment be overthrown, it will be the greatest shock ever received by civilization—worse than the French Revolution.

Suppose the Southern States come and ask to go out, and ask for a fair division, would the North refuse? Would it not give them all they ask for peace? Is it then mere party spirit now that prevents giving them all they would get by establishing the line proposed? What would they gain by refusal? Nothing but all the fatal results of disunion. In view of these mighty consequences and great events, is it not better to settle it on the Missouri compromise line? The people were satisfied with it for thirty years, and would be satisfied with it again. It was his settled conviction that unless something is done we would be a separated and divided people in less than six months.

Is not this the cheapest price to pay for Union? Some people were not afraid, but so sure as he stood there, disunion would follow unless something was done; and he feared it would swallow old Kentucky, as true a State as yet exists in the Union. He thought the North ought to be satisfied. The South has ever thought the other section would come to make a peace offering, do we measure carefully and count everyone? It is a glorious exercise of party to save the Union—Union existing had cost much sacrifice. Washington said Providence helped them. Is this great work to be dashed into pieces? The present trouble was the result of a long controversy, and if other parties were now to go to place where the preservation of the country demands the sacrifice of party. The highest duty of the Senate is to preserve the Constitution and the Government, and hand it down to posterity.

We are in a position where history will record our actions. When we are cleared and charged with the blood of the country, and the great country was ruined, and to the amazement of all the world. The great Republic has fallen, and our names go down with stigma upon them. He wished to God it was in his power to save the Union, by giving up his private opinion, he would forgive every one. Is the South less patriotic? Should not he love to what she asks, and ask for his own State. Old Kentucky will be satisfied with this remedy and stand by the Union and die by it.

He closed with a strong appeal to save the honor of the flag, and expressed the hope that such would be the case. He then offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and the Southern States, as to the rights of the common Territory of the United States, and it is eminently fitting and proper at this crisis, to endeavor by all constitutional provisions, which gives equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in the Senate and House of Representatives the following articles be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States: First, In all the Territory now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited, while in all the Territory south of that, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but it shall be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government during its continuance. All the Territory south or south of said line, with the consent of the majority of the people resident, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States permitting slavery.

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply, the full value for a slave who shall escape into any State, or marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force, or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases the owner shall have power to sue the county in the United States Court, with damages, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong, in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment shall be made to the foregoing articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery within the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the laws for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified, so as to impair their efficiency. All laws in conflict with the fugitive slave law, it shall not be lawful for any officer of Congress to aid their repeal. The fugitive slave law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the commissioner equal whether he decides for or against the claimant, and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a posse comitatus to be so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is anticipated. It is also the sentiment of the Southern States slave trade ought to be effectually executed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Green, was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Bigler's resolution was then taken up, and after the discussion of points of order, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, yielded the floor to Mr. Hale.

Mr. Hale said he simply rose to say that whatever he thought of the practicability of the resolutions of the Senator of Kentucky, he had no doubt about the purity of his motives and integrity and disinterested fervor of his patriotism, but the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin) asked what was meant by the amendments of the Senator from New York (Mr. King), and he now rose to ask for information. He had listened to the long and able, but erratic speech of the Senator from Texas (Mr. Wigfall), who seemed explicit in his denunciations of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Critten'en) as one of an entirely different sect of politics. The demands put forth to-day were entirely different from those of yesterday, and he now rose to ask for some way to know which represented the demands to be made on our people. He wanted to know if the Senator from Kentucky represented the North, and if he could guarantee his own patriotic heart? If the people are really represented by the Senator from Texas, he really would like to know which of these two sentiments represents the state of feeling in the South.

Mr. Saulsbury said he was a Union man, and his State was for the Union. He was prepared to accept the compromise of the Senator from Kentucky. He asked the Senator from New Hampshire, if he was willing to do so, and to give the people to accept.

Mr. Hale said not to the full extent, though he liked many things. He listened to the demonstration of a geographical line so long that he could not suddenly become a convert. He would not pledge himself to vote for it, but would be kept. He did not believe the remedy lay in new provisions, but in a prompt and faithful execution of things already in hand. He was willing to make the attempt, but he had no doubt his State would render anything just and fair. He would not pledge for his people. He thought they had given the pledge of fidelity, and would give it still. He thought the gentleman too prone to throw the blame on the Republican party, and make that the pack horse of all evils. He would not be the man to be kept in the sovereignty of the State, and join with us in this testimonial of respect. You have been welcomed by the guns of the Palmetto regiment, which are always ready to defend the rights of the State. We will now escort you, as the representative of the convention, to your residence. General, take my arm."

The battalion then shouldered arms, and saw General Jamison to the carriage that was held in readiness for his use. The battalion and artillery then counted line to the Mills house. Judge Warnaw rode in the carriage with General Jamison. After the soldiers had again formed in line in front of the Mills house, General Jamison got out of the carriage, when the order was given to present arms.

General Jamison uncovered his head, and then turned to Major Secrest, and spoke as follows:

"Major Secrest and soldiers: Allow me, in the name of the convention, to return you my profound thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me and the convention in this event. You will at once perceive the propriety that I should say no more than this, that in accordance with the usages of civilized city, the convention comes prepared to sign an ordinance which is to make this State free and independent."

At the conclusion of his speech General Jamison [illegible] with three cheers. He was also the commander of the escort.

The convention met at four o'clock this afternoon, at Institute Hall. About five hundred and fifty members were present. The galleries were crowded with anxious spectators.

Prayer was offered by Rev. M. Forter.

Mr. Rhett's resolution, that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States, the President, in his assenting seven members, and was adopted.

Mr. Middleton offered a resolution, that the President be authorized to appoint a president pro tem. in his absence, which was rendered impossible for one clerk to do the business.

Mr. Adams. I don't think it proper. The conventions of 1832 and 1860 had two, and if it is really necessary, I would be willing to have two.

Mr. Simmons was unfavorable to the multiplying of clerks.

The resolution was tabled.

Mr. Orr moved that the Charleston delegation be requested by the convention to secure a suitable hall for its sessions.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution that four standing committees for this convention, each consisting of seven members, be appointed, as follows:

1. Committee on relations with the slave-holding States of North America.
2. Committee on foreign relations.
3. Committee on commercial relations.
4. Committee on the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Richardson moved that it be printed, and made the order for to-morrow at one o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Quattlebaum offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to receive presents for future consideration, to report as early as possible. Carried.

Mr. Magrath offered a resolution that so much of the message of the President of the United States relative to the seizure of the property of the United States in South Carolina, be referred to a committee, to report of what such property consists, how it was acquired, and to what the purposes for which it was acquired can be required by the United States after the State of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity and safety of the State of South Carolina, and therefore further to report the value of the property of the United States not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the States. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Jones. I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The President. The chair takes this occasion to say that, by the rule of the House, it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies.

It is manifest that this convention can not and will not deliberate upon where its proceedings may be disturbed by applause or censure. The chair relies on the propriety of Charleston audiences to fulfil sentiments of order, and trusts that he will have no occasion hereafter to allude to this subject. The rules must and will be enforced.

Mr. Memminger moved that Mr. Magrath's resolution be made the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock. Carried.

Two new delegates were presented their credentials.

The chair stated that he had received a document after the adjournment of the convention yesterday at Columbia, purporting to be an address from a portion of the Georgia legislature. It is addressed to this convention. The document was laid on the table.

The President then announced the following committee on Mr. Inglis's resolution of yesterday: Messrs. Rhett, Chesnut, Orr, Gregg, Duncan and Boyce.

On the resolution to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States: Messrs. Rhett, Calhoun, Finlay, Wilson, Dessausure, Chesley and Yeadon.

On printing: Messrs. Quattlebaum, Simons and Kinsley.

Mr. Deteville submitted a resolution that it is expedient that a committee, consisting of five citizens of the State, to act with the governor of the State, as counselors and advisers, to be called the council of safety, be forthwith appointed, and that it be referred to a committee of the convention, to report thereon by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. Orr moved to postpone the matter till one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Malet's motion to read the Georgia address, and Mr. Inglis's motion to refer it to the committee on foreign relations were lost, and Mr. Hanlon's motion to lay it on the table was carried.

Mr. Simmons moved that when the convention adjourn, it be till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Carried.

After the several committees were requested to remain, the convention adjourned at five o'clock, precisely.

Numerous freshly-planted palmettos are to be seen in the streets outside of the gutters. Cockades and palmetto flags are numerous. To the left of the Merchants' hotel is a splendid pole, with a white flag, with a green palmetto tree and a red star, and the inscription, "*Salutis Oyibusque Parati.*"

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

[Telegraphed to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, December 18.—*Senate*—The President announced the reception of the record of the proceedings of the parliament of Canada. Referred to the committee on library.

Mr. Lane introduced the following:

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send commissioners or delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern States be requested to meet together previously, and decide on conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates from the Northern States.

Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the Government to interfere in any way, with any steps the States may agree to adopt.

Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State, and if there is any danger of a collision, the federal forces and State forces be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. Douglas suggested that they be laid over, and that all such resolutions be referred to the committee of 13 when raised.

The resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Crittenden explained a resolution he intended to offer. It would practically re-establish the Missouri compromise; declare that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the States; provides for the faithful performance of the fugitive slave law, etc. He said we were in troublous times, which required conciliation and forbearance by every lover of the Union. Calm reflection was necessary. If this mighty experiment be overthrown, it will be the greatest shock ever received by civilization—worse than the French Revolution.

Suppose the Southern States come and ask to go out, and ask for a fair division, would the North refu