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BY JAMES A. HOYT.

ANDERSON COURT HOUSE, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

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LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EXTRA SESSION.

Monday, November 5, 1860.

SENATE.

The Senate met, and was called to order at noon.

On motion of Senator Blakeney, Senator Moses was unanimously called to the Chair.

The Secretary read the proclamation of the Governor calling the extra session.

The roll being called, a quorum was found to be present, and the Senators were duly qualified.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of President, whereupon Hon. W. D. Porter, Senator from the Parish of St. Phillip's and St. Michael's, was declared unanimously chosen, and was conducted to the Chair. The Senators having risen to receive him, he said:

Senators: I thank you for this new manifestation of your confidence and favor, and accept it in the same kindly spirit in which I know it is tendered. It shall be my endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity; to promote the wishes and give expression to the sense of the body, according to the rules which have been laid down for our government.

One short year has removed from all earthly scenes three of those who participated in our last deliberations. This is an unusual mortality. While we pay our last tribute to the memories of our departed associates, let us take the solemn admonition home to our hearts, and make timely preparation for the coming of the dread messenger, who comes to each but once, but comes to all.

I do not seek now to lift the veil that hides the future from our sight, but we have all an instinctive feeling that we are on the eve of great events. His Excellency, the Governor, in the terms of his call, has summoned us to "take action, if advisable, for the safety and protection of the State." Heretofore we have consulted for its convenience and well-being—now, its destiny—its very existence depends, in great part, upon our action. It was the old injunction, in times of great public peril, to the Roman Consuls, to take care that the Republic sustained no detriment. This charge and injunction is now addressed to us. All that is dear and precious to this people—life, fortune, honor, history—all is committed to our keeping, for weal or for woe, for honor or for shame. Let us do our part, so that those who come after us shall acknowledge that we were not unworthy of the great trusts devolved upon us, and not unequal to the great exigencies by which we were tried. Above all things, let us be of one mind. We are all agreed as to our wrongs. Let us sacrifice all differences of opinion as to the time and mode of remedy, upon the altar of patriotism and for the sake of the great cause. In our unanimity will be our strength, physical and moral. No human power can withstand or break down a united people, standing upon their own soil and defending their homes and their firesides. May we be so united, and may the great Governor of men and of nations inspire our hearts with courage, and inform our understandings with wisdom, and lead us in the way of honor and safety."

The vote was then taken for Clerk, and W. E. Martin was unanimously chosen. A. D. Goodwin was elected Reading Clerk without opposition.

A. D. Gaillard was elected Messenger, and J. D. Gaillard Doorkeeper.

The President then announced the organization complete.

A Committee was sent to the Governor announcing that the Senate was ready to receive any communication or message, and a Committee was sent to the House announcing the Senate ready for business.

On motion of Mr. Lesesne, of Charleston, the rules of the last Senate were adopted for this session. Senator Simpson delivered a fitting eulogy on his predecessor, Senator Irby, of Laurens, deceased, and offered resolutions of respect to his memory, which were unanimously adopted.

Senator Heyward similarly eulogized Mr. O'Bryan, of St. Bartholomew's, deceased.

The Committee returned from the Governor and announced the following Message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Act of Congress, passed in the year 1846, enacts that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed. The annual meeting of the Leg-

islature of South Carolina, by a constitutional provision, will not take place until the fourth Monday in November instant. I have considered it my duty, under the authority conferred upon me, to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, to convene you, that you may, on to-morrow, appoint the number of Electors of President and Vice President to which this State is entitled.

Under ordinary circumstances your duty could be soon discharged by the election of Electors representing the choice of the people of the State; but in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the strong probability of the election to the Presidency of a sectional candidate, by a party committed to the support of measures which, if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately reduce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature remain in session, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an exposition of the will of the people may be obtained on a question involving such momentous consequences, I would earnestly recommend that, in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, a Convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measures of redress. My own opinions of what the Convention should do are of little moment; but believing that the time has arrived, when every one however humble he may be, should express his opinions in unmistakable language, I am constrained to say that the only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union. The indications from many of the Southern States justify the conclusion that the secession of South Carolina will be immediately followed, if not adopted simultaneously by them, and ultimately by the entire South. The long desired co-operation of the other States having similar institutions, for which so many of our citizens have been waiting, seems to be near at hand, and if we are true to ourselves will soon be realized. The State has, with great unanimity, declared that she has a right, peaceably, to secede, and no power on earth can rightfully prevent it.

If in the exercise of arbitrary power, and forgetful of the lessons of history, the Government of the United States should attempt coercion, it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force; and whatever may be the decision of the Convention, representing the sovereignty of the State, and amenable to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regardless of any hazards that may surround its execution. I would also respectfully recommend a thorough reorganization of the Militia, so as to place the whole military force of the State in a position to be used at the shortest notice and with the greatest efficiency. Every man in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be well armed with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare, and all the available means of the State used for that purpose.

In addition to this general preparation, I would also recommend that the services of ten thousand volunteers be immediately accepted; that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and be in readiness to be called upon upon the shortest notice. With this preparation for defence, and with all the hallowed memories of past achievements, with our love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowledge that we are contending for the safety of our homes and firesides, we can confidently appeal to the Disposer of all human events and safely trust our cause in His keeping.

WM. H. GIST.

Mr. Garlington moved that the Message be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday, at half-past twelve o'clock, which was carried.

Mr. Moses moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional District, in conjunction with a similar committee from the House, to nominate Electors for the Presidency, which was carried. The following committee was appointed: Senators Barnes, Barker, Dantzer, Garlington, Sharpe and Moses. On motion of Senator Hope, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, the 6th inst.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 5.

The members assembled at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Buist, Mr. Boylston was chosen temporary Chairman.

The House was called to order, and the Clerk read the proclamation of the Gov-

ernor calling the extra session. The members then presented their credentials, and were qualified according to the form prescribed by the Constitution of South Carolina.

James Clarke, member elect from Lexington District, refused to qualify, on the ground that he was disqualified by holding the appointment of Postmaster. His refusal was tabled.

The members present all being qualified, the House unanimously re-elected Gen. James Simons Speaker. A Committee waited upon Gen. Simons and conducted him to the Chair, when he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: It is with great difficulty that I can find language to express the profound sensations which fill my breast on this occasion. That I should at the end of a long period of connection with this House have had the good fortune to receive such a testimonial of the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth through their representatives, is enough to excite emotions scarcely to be expressed. Allow me, gentlemen, to tender my most profound acknowledgments, and testify with no affectation the deep impression which this fresh evidence of your confidence has impressed upon me. The duties of this chair, and I have a right to say so, from a long experience, are full of difficulty, care and responsibility. At no time are they easy; but all of these elements are multiplied when the case is such a one as the crisis which now impends over this Commonwealth; and unless I have your aid in directing and moderating the debates and deliberations of this body, I shall have little hope of accomplishing the purpose of our assembling. I therefore entreat you to bear with one another and with me, and to bend all your energies and all your talents and all your spirit to the common good of our beloved Commonwealth. I commend you now, gentlemen, to the business of the General Assembly.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Buist, Frazer and Gibbs, informed the Governor that the House was organized, when he sent in his annual Message, which was read, and which will be found in the proceedings of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Buist, in compliance with a recommendation from the Governor, it was ordered that the Electors be chosen at 12 o'clock to-morrow, by joint ballot; and also that the recommendation regarding the calling of a Convention of the people, be made the special order for Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Mullins, a message was sent to the Senate, appointing a committee from each Congressional District to confer with a like committee on the part of the House, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the clergy of Columbia were invited to open the House with prayer.

Mr. Coffin, of Charleston, remarked, that he would offer his all as a sacrifice on the altar of his country, and that their duties, as public servants, should be entered upon with proper feeling, and with a determination to protect our borders from attacks of murderers and midnight assassins. Mr. Coffin proposed that a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer be ordered. In looking back to the past, we find that our forefathers established the precedent in 1774, because God had averted the calamity which had threatened their rights. George Washington—that good man—had gone to church on that occasion, and had fasted all that day. If such means were called for then—if the people were then invited to the House of God, did not the present fearful crisis demand a like offering? Mr. Coffin proposed a resolution, setting apart Tuesday, Nov. the 22d, as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that the Governor request all the Governors of the Southern States to unite in naming the same day.

On motion of Richard Yeadon, Esq., of Charleston, Mr. Coffin's resolution was made the Special Order for two o'clock on Tuesday, the 6th.

Col. Cunningham, of Charleston, offered a resolution authorizing and directing his Excellency, Governor Gist, to use the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated last year for military contingencies, in the purchase of improved arms and military accoutrements. Col. Cunningham, said, in explanation, that his resolution was not intended to embrace, such other military preparations as the Legislature might deem proper, upon the election of Lincoln being ascertained; but simply to carry into effect the intention of the last Legislature in regard to the appropriation made at the last session, and to relieve the Governor's embarrassment, growing out of the wording of the resolution. Col. Cunningham's resolution was made part of the Special Order for one o'clock on Tuesday, the 6th.

Mr. John T. Sloan was re-elected Clerk; after which the House adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. on to-morrow, Tuesday the 6th.

TUESDAY, November 6.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. The journal of Monday's proceedings was read and approved.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives:
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
November 6, 1860.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

The House respectfully informs the Senate that this House has agreed to a resolution for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term to commence on the 4th of March next, and that the said appointment be made by general ballot of the General Assembly, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock, meridian, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., as provided for by the Act of Congress of the United States, ratified on the 23d day of January, 1845; and this House respectfully requests the Senate to concur in said resolution.

By order of the House,
JAMES SIMONS, Speaker.

The Senate immediately concurred in the resolution, and proceeded to the Hall of the House to ballot.

On returning, the Governor's Message, the special order for half-past twelve o'clock, was taken up.

Senator Garlington offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the order making the Message of His Excellency the Governor the special order for this day at half-past twelve o'clock, be discharged, and that so much of said Message as relates to the call of a Convention of the people of this State, the reorganization of the militia, and preparations for the defence of the State, be made the special order for Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The resolution was adopted.

Senator Rhett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Upper Division be, and is hereby instructed, to settle the bills of the State Printer for work ordered by the General Assembly and executed since the last session, out of any funds appropriated for Public Printing during the session.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion, Senator Simpson of Laurens, was excused from attendance, owing to the pressure of judicial duties.

And the Senate then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock a. m. The roll having been called, the business of the day was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thornwell. After beseeching God to be merciful, and to bless us, and not to enter into judgment against us, he poured forth the following petition:

"We acknowledge the supremacy of Thy law, and we beseech Thee to be our God, and the God of our children throughout the generations; especially do we ask Thy blessing upon the people of these United States this day. O, God! the destinies of this country may turn upon the events of a few short hours! We beseech Thee to give to all our people the spirit of a sound mind; give them a pervading reverence for Thy will; give them a solemn sense of their obligations; give them fidelity in their relations to one another; and, if consistent with Thy Holy Will, we beseech Thee that Truth and Justice may everywhere prevail; that our institutions may be preserved in their integrity, and transmitted to distant generations. O God! calm the tumults of the people; give wisdom to all our Senators; give the spirit of a sound mind to all the members of this Confederacy, and grant that Thy name may be glorified and our interests promoted; but O God, if it be Thy will that a different destiny should await us, we ask Thy blessing especially upon this Commonwealth; give to the members of this Legislature the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit; impart to them sound minds, purity of motives, and a sincere desire to promote the interests of their country, and to be faithful to their God; and we beseech Thee, O God, that Thy favor may rest upon all those States that have a common interest with us. We beseech Thee that they may be bound together in the holy ties of Truth, Justice, and of Love. Give us—if it be Thy purpose—give us, we beseech Thee, an honorable name among the nations of the earth. Be our God; be our guide; be our everlasting all. We commend ourselves and our interests into Thy hands. Oh, give us real humility, real self-distrust, real confidence in God; and grant that

every member of this legislative Assembly may feel the awful responsibility resting upon him, and gird up his mind to discharge his duty in Thy fear, and with an eye single to Thy glory; and all we ask is in Thy name, and for the glory of Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

Messrs. E. C. Whaley, P. C. Kirk and H. G. Sheridan, who were not present on Monday, were qualified and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Counts, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to issue writs of election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the refusal of Mr. J. J. Clark to qualify.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate, with its President and officers in attendance, were announced. Both bodies then proceeded to elect, by joint ballot, electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. The whole number of votes cast was 161, of which the Senators cast 43, and the members of the House of Representatives 118; necessary to a choice, 81 Messrs. Buist, Butler and Byrd were appointed a committee to count the votes.

Having performed that duty, the committee reported as follows:

For the State at large, Wm. E. Martin, had received 151 votes, and A. P. Calhoun 155 votes.

1st Congressional District—John Williams, 156 votes.

2d Congressional District—Thos. Y. Simons, 142 votes.

3d Congressional District—G. P. Elliot, 156 votes.

4th Congressional District—T. Watson, 148 votes.

5th Congressional District—Joseph F. Gist, 157 votes.

6th Congressional District—R. G. McCay, 159 votes.

There were four scattering votes.

The speaker then declared these gentlemen duly elected to cast the electoral vote of the State for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Buist, of Charleston, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly, that the electors, this day appointed, cast their votes in favor of John C. Breckinridge for President, and Joseph Lane for Vice-President, of the United States.

Mr. Yeadon, of Charleston, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "members of the General Assembly." The law provided that the members present should perform this duty, and if the words were inserted, it might prevent any misapprehension in the future.

Mr. Buist accepted the amendment.

Mr. Yeadon said, as there seemed to be entire unanimity, he would move to add, after the word "resolved," the word "unanimously."

Mr. Wm. Whaley, of Charleston, would like to know whether that was not the doctrine of instruction. It is the duty of the General Assembly to elect the Electors, but he did not think it was their duty to instruct them how to vote. The Electors know the sense of the Legislature and of the people, and the gentlemen know how they ought to vote in accordance with that sense. Mr. Whaley would never consent that that resolution should be unanimous, for he was opposed to the doctrine of instruction.

Mr. Boylston said it was not instruction, but a mere request. It was true it had a great moral force and influence. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objection.

Mr. Whaley said he would not vote at all. He could not regard it as anything but instruction.

Mr. Yeadon believed that heretofore it had been the uniform usage of the House to express this sense of the body, but he would withdraw the motion for the present.

Mr. Buist said it is the precedent and usage of this body to declare that it is the sense of the General Assembly that the Electors shall vote for certain individuals. Were it not so, he should not have undertaken to offer the resolution.

The question being put, the resolution was adopted.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, Mr. Buist called up the special order for the day. He said the special orders for this hour are—the recommendations contained in the Message of his Excellency the Governor, in regard to calling a Convention of the people, the reorganization of the militia system, and the defence of the State. He did not desire to refer at this time more particularly to the resolutions of Col. Cunningham upon the subject of the appropriation made at the last session for the purchase of arms. If attention is directed to the Message, it will be seen that the recommendations upon that subject, calling a Convention, are

predicated upon that contingency of the election of Lincoln. Inasmuch as the recommendations are predicated upon that contingency, his own opinion was, that it would be impolitic for this body to take action until they ascertain what is the result of that election; and if it be so. Sir—if we have reason to expect and anticipate that the consummation of that election will be untoward—that Mr. Lincoln will receive a majority of the electoral votes—he might be permitted to remark that it was his individual opinion that the action of this body, in this great crisis, should be prompt, immediate, effective and decisive. The reasons which influence him in pronouncing this judgment, were inappropriate to urge at this time. He stated them with a view of directing the attention of the House to the proper method of disposing of this special order, and with a view of bringing the question before the House, he would beg leave to move that the House be discharged from its further consideration to-day, and that it be made the special order for Thursday next at one o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cunningham, of Charleston, then called up his resolution authorizing and directing the Governor to use the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, made at the last session, in the purchase of arms and accoutrements. He moved to amend his resolution by inserting the word "ammunition," so that the appropriation would be used in providing proper accoutrements and ammunition to accompany these arms. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Coffin, of Charleston, called up the special order in relation to the appointment of the twenty-second day of November as a day of fasting and prayer.

Mr. Yeadon moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next. While he was heartily in favor of a day of fasting and prayer, in the contingency which most of them apprehended, he was opposed to acting prematurely. The motion was agreed to.

The House then entered into an election for Messenger and Doorkeeper, and Mr. A. P. Nicholson was, on the third ballot, elected Messenger, and Mr. C. M. Grey Doorkeeper.

The House then adjourned.

SUPPORT TO SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following is another indication that the eyes of the South are now upon South Carolina, and that she is to be the Sardinia of this political movement. It was addressed to Gen. Simons, Speaker of the House: Washington, November 7.—The Washington National Volunteers proffer their services to South Carolina, in case of her withdrawal from the Union. Southern men here are with South Carolina.

VERY GOOD.—A minister's wife says: "The first time I took my eldest boy to church, when he was two years and a half old, I managed, with caresses and frowns and candy, to keep him very still till the sermon was half done. By this time his patience was exhausted, and he climbed to his feet, and stood on the seat, looking at the preacher (his father) quite intently. Then, as if he had hit upon a certain relief for his troubles, he pulled me by the chin to attract my attention, and exclaimed, in a distinct voice, 'Mamma, make papa say Amen!'"

A Western editor and his wife were walking out in the bright moon-light one evening. The wife was exceedingly poetical nature, and said to her mate, "Notice that moon, how bright and calm and beautiful." "Couldn't think of noticing it," retorted the editor, "for anything than the usual rates—a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

NEW ARTICLE.—Out West they have what are called "solid lies." We have heard of white, black and very mean ones, but not before of a solid article. They probably look like a piece of charcoal.

A FIGHTING POPULATION.—Appended to a recent advertisement of a masquerade ball, at Loporte, California, is the following significant notice:

"N. B.—Gentlemen (and ladies) will be required to leave their fire-arms and cutlery at the door."

Several small droves of hogs have already reached Lynchburg, Va., which were sold readily at \$6 per cwt. gross.

One penny a day will buy food in China sufficient to enable a man to live comfortably.

The notorious yacht Wanderer is at Havana, preparing for another African voyage.

The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt by thousands, in Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of the 26th ult.