

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Mr. Buist moved that the Bill and Report be referred to the Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of being perfected.

Mr. Yeadon did not see why the House should not proceed to vote upon the amendments. This course would only produce delay, whilst they wanted prompt action. The constituency of Charleston were urging prompt action. He believed the minds of the members were made up. He was prepared to act now, and he believed every member of the House was equally prepared to do his part.

Mr. Black hoped the motion would prevail. All he asked was to have an opportunity of putting his particular part of the State properly before the Committee.

Mr. Buist could only say, that no one in the House was more favorable to immediate action than he was, but it struck him that the proper course of action was to ascertain the sense of the majority; and he felt satisfied, after that was obtained, the bill would be passed with the two-thirds vote required by the Constitution.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to.

The House, accordingly, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. McGowan in the Chair), and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to call a Convention of the people.

Mr. Aldrich said the only object the Committee had in view, in recommending the change of time, was to keep the South up to the mark; to bring her sister States to where we stand; and to get together, as one people, for the glory and honor of our country. At first they supposed this result would be best attained by granting further time, but since the developments of the last twenty-four hours, we have been convinced that the best way to act is to act promptly, and to give the desired assurance to those sending anxious messengers in every hour of the day by the telegraphic wire, that we must come to their support and encourage them in the glorious movement now on foot—which, I trust, and which we all trust, is to relieve these Southern States, at least these Cotton States, from the yoke of tyranny which is bending us to the earth. We believe that the people are with us, and desire us to act promptly. The people have been educated for this movement from the time of '28 up to the present moment. If they are to be educated now the cause is desperate, and all is lost. Sir, they know well what is the position of South Carolina, and I verily believe they have as high a feeling for the honor of the State as any man on this floor. I was a little surprised at the member from Union (Mr. Thompson) speaking of hot haste. Why, sir, there is no hot haste in this matter. The resolutions on our statute books have proclaimed aloud, for years and years that South Carolina is ready: have proclaimed aloud, again and again, that all we waited for was to be backed by some sister Southern State, when Georgia comes to us, and we receive intelligence that her Senator has resigned—for what?—for what? But because this sectional party has gotten into power, and we of Georgia and South Carolina do not intend to submit to it. Hot haste! Why, sir, we have been waiting for this for twenty-five years. Are we to go through another twenty-five years' job? I, for one, sir, am willing to answer enthusiastically and emphatically to these resolutions of the people of Charleston, that we are ready to go with them now.

If the district represented by my friend over the way (Mr. Black) is not ready now, I much fear they will not be ready on the 6th of December. What do they want to be informed about? Do not they know their wrongs? I trust we are to unite this House in prompt and decided action. It will not only be the best way to bring up our own people, but to encourage our sister States. These gentlemen from Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi appeal to us to act promptly, because that action will give them strength with their own people. They know that when once we take this step they have this glorious argument to take their people. They know that when once we take the step, they can say to their own people, "Come up to the gallant little State and sustain her, where she is, and where you advised her to go, or be forever dishonored."

Mr. Boylston, supposing that the object of the reference was to ascertain the sense of the House, moved that the Committee rise and report the bill and amendments, with the recommendation that they do pass.

Mr. Thompson said he happened to use the expression, "hot haste," but meant no offence to the House. He had lived long enough to learn what the writing of letters was. He would rather have his note endorsed by a member of the firm than the talk of all the clerks. The gentleman said Georgia was coming up. He would rather get a little further security from Georgia. Last year his respected friend from Virginia [Hon. Edmund Ruffin] came here, and his manly presence had done much for which they were grateful, but he would rather have a resolution from the Legislature, or a note from the Governor, than forty such friends. Mr. Toombs may have resigned.

These men about Washington are men of science [laughter], and understand the science of politics wonderfully. He knew Toombs well, but, unfortunately, there were two sides to the question in Georgia. [Laughter.] What did Stephens say? Had they a note from Stephens? [Laughter.] He has a voice that can charm the people of that State more eloquently if not more powerfully than Mr. Toombs. He therefore wanted to wait until they could get a letter from him, or some Legislative act. He then continued to urge the rejection of the amendments at some length, adding in conclusion that he thought the conduct of Stephen Arnold Douglas sufficient to satisfy every man in South Carolina that there could be no peace for its people in this Union. He was the modern Judas Iscariot of these times. He had promised one thing and done another. He trusted that his immortality would be as lasting as that of Benedict Arnold, and he trusted also that he belonged to that same family, because he did not want two of that kind in the United States.

Mr. Black moved to amend the motion that the Committee rise and report the Bill and amendments, so that the Senate bill alone would be reported. He again appealed to the Committee to extend the time for the election of delegates and the meeting of the Convention in order that the upper districts might be canvassed thoroughly. If his constituency should not be loyal to the South, it would be because they would be driven to occupy that position. He had no doubt of their willingness to stand by their State when they understood the attitude in which she was placed.

Mr. Cunningham said he was in favor of postponing the election for the Convention until they could bring the people up by a fair discussion, and ascertain the tone and temper of the South; but matters had transpired which caused himself and the Committee to change their views. Whatever might be the difference of opinion of the body on the subject of co-operation on the one side, and separate State action on the other, he respectfully submitted that it was not a time to hesitate. There could be no doubt that all parties were ready for action, and they should pursue that course which would prevent a bitter, unnatural and useless strife between separate State action and co-operation men in this our beloved State. If South Carolina acted, the action of other States would be parallel with her own. The Governor of Georgia had recommended to the Legislature of that State to call a Constitutional Convention to take action with us as to the mode and manner of redressing Southern wrongs. The Legislature had received that recommendation with rapturous applause, and with complete commendation. They had before them, also, the other fact, that her leading Senator had thrown the banner of Southern action to the breeze. They were also aware that, on the fourth Monday in November, the Legislature of Mississippi would be in session, and that that Legislature would also call a Convention. They had, also, satisfactory reasons to believe that, on the third or fourth Monday in this month, the gallant little State of Florida—the child of South Carolina—would call a Convention. The latest information as to Alabama was, that the Governor would not take more than ten days to obtain returns of the election, and then, under the instructions of the last Legislature, would issue his proclamation for a Convention. Here, then, there were five States indicating action; not only indicating action, but appealing to South Carolina to give vigor and impulse to their movement, by taking the leadership herself. In 1850 and '51 these States were not ready for action. How different it was now! The ten years that had transpired had been years of irritation, aggression, wrong, and discussion. They had aroused the South, and the cause of her institutions and political progress had made rapid and decisive progress; and, instead of appealing to South Carolina to delay action, the other Southern States said to her you were right, we have been wrong. You are prepared to lead, and you deserve to do it. He believed time enough had been given for consideration. If there had been no communications from the other States it might have been proper to allow the upper districts till the 8th of January to canvass and be informed, but in the presence of these communications he took it for granted that they could be brought up to the full point of action by the 6th of December, because if we have co-operative action it will not be a difficult task to convince our people that the time has come when their suffrages are required to vindicate the safety of the South and their homes.

Mr. Black again urged an extension of time, and expressed the hope that his amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Buist moved that the amendment be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to by a count which resulted—ayes 91, noes 14.

The motion of Mr. Boylston, that the Committee rise, was then agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and reported the bill and amendments to the House for its action.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to.

All the amendments having been agreed to, and the question recurring: "Shall the bill be sent to the Senate?"

Mr. Thompson said, as a majority were in favor of the change of time, he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Black also announced his intention to support the bill, now that it had received the approval of a majority of the Committee.

The question being taken, resulted in the affirmative—ayes 117, noes none, as follows:

Yea.—Messrs. Adams, Aldrich, Anderson, Bates, Bethe, Wm. Black, Wm. C. Black, Blackwell, Booker, Boylston, Bradley, Brockington, Buist, Butler, Byrd, Carew, Chick, Coffin, Connor, Cook, Counts, Craig, Cunningham, Davis, John M. DeSaussure, Wm. G. DeSaussure, Dozier, Duryea, Eason, Edwards, Ralph E. Elliott, Stephen Elliot, jr., Farrow, Foster, Frederick, Gary, Gilmore, Glover, Gooding, Green, Harper, Hayne, Hendricks, Henagan, Hillhouse, Hope, Howard, Jennings, B. J. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, jr., Jones, Keller, Kenedy, Kirk, Lamar, Lawton, Lide, Lipscomb, Lomax, Lowndes, Lowry, Lucas, Macfarlan, Mattison, Maxvoff, McCants, McGowan, Mikell, J. C. Miller, John L. Miller, Mobley, Moore, Morrison, Mullins, Murray, Nelson, O'Bryan, O'Connor, Peake, Pope, Prince, Pulliam, Quattlebaum, Ramsey, Rawlinson, Read Rhett, Ryan, Sarvis, Sereven, Shannon, Sheridan, Simonton, Stephens, Stokes, Suher, Sullivan, Thompson, Timmons, Tracy, Trenholm, Vaught, Venning, Wallace, Ware, Weston, Edw. C. Whaley, Wm. Whaley, Whetstone, Whitner, John Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Win-smith, Woodward, Yeadon, Mr. Spenser.

The following Members were absent when the vote was taken:

Messrs. H. N. Carter, J. G. Gibbs, J. P. Richardson, jr., and J. H. Williams.

Mr. Simonton offered the following resolution, which was read, ordered to be printed and made the special order for Monday next.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be authorized to call for and receive the services of ten thousand volunteers to be used for the defence and protection of the State. That these volunteers, as they shall be received, shall be divided, under the supervision of the Governor, in Regiments of Artillery, Light Infantry and Infantry, and into Brigades and Divisions, so that no Company shall consist of more than one hundred privates, with proper officers, commissioned, and non-commissioned. No regiment of more than ten Companies; no Brigade of more than three Regiments; no Division of more than three Brigades. That the respective Companies, Regiments, Brigades, and Divisions, shall elect their own officers, pursuant to the mode prescribed in the Act of 1841, to which officers any citizen of this State shall be eligible. That the said Companies, Regiments, and Brigades and Divisions shall be provided with the best arms and equipments, and shall be drilled and instructed at such times and places as the Governor may prescribe.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be authorized to call for and to secure the services of volunteers to act as Cavalry, so that there shall not be received more than two troops of Cavalry from each of the present brigades of the State, which volunteers shall be formed into troops, regiments, and brigades, under the supervision of the Governor. Each troop to consist of no more than sixty-four privates, with the proper commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and no regiment of more than ten troops, and no brigade of more than two regiments. That the officers of the said troops, regiments and brigades shall be elected as heretofore provided for officers of Infantry; and that said troops, regiments and brigades shall be armed and equipped in the best possible manner, and be drilled and instructed at such times, in such manner, and at such places as the Governor may direct.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Bill to Arm the State, but the hour being late, at the suggestion of Mr. Cunningham, it was made the special order for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Mullins, the House then adjourned till Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Monday, November 12.
SENATE.

The Senate met at noon. The joint resolution adopted in the House in reference to the resignation of Senator Chesnut, passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Moses, a resolution was adopted, fixing to-morrow, 12 o'clock, for final adjournment.

Mr. Palmer presented the report of the Committee on Finance and Banks on the House Bill, to suspend certain sections of the act of '57, in relation to the Banks, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Mazyck moved to postpone the report, for consideration at the regular session. Rejected.

The report of the Committee was laid on the table, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Bryan moved to recommit the bill. Rejected. The bill having been read twice, was then ordered to be returned to the House.

On motion of Mr. Goukin, a resolution was adopted authorizing the State Printer to print two hundred copies of proceedings of the State Conventions held in eighteen hundred and thirty-two and thirty-three, and fifty-two, and bind the same with the proceedings of this session for distribution at the regular session.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported to continue the business over to the next session, and the Senate adopted it.

On motion of Mr. Manning, the House Military Bill was continued over the next session.

The Senate then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at twelve o'clock, m. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Longstreet, the Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Gibbs asked and obtained leave to have his vote recorded as having voted in favor of sending the Convention to the Senate.

Mr. Weston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives fix upon Tuesday next, November 12, for adjourning sine die.

Mr. Cunningham hoped the resolution would not be passed. If one day more were taken, a great deal of valuable legislation could be carried through, and he therefore moved that it lie over until to-morrow; which motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Cunningham said, in view of the grave step taken in calling a Convention, the Legislative Assembly should not now adjourn without having prepared a single measure to sustain it.

Mr. Weston thought it would be impossible to pass the measures to which Mr. Cunningham alluded by Wednesday, and therefore urged the passage of his resolution.

Mr. Read believed the important measures in relation to banks and arming the State could be passed, and the Legislature still adjourn at the specified time.

Mr. Cunningham said these measures were unanimously passed the Committee on Military Affairs, and if the House remained in session on Wednesday they could be passed. He therefore moved that the time be extended until Wednesday.

Mr. Weston moved that that motion be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to.

This discussion was further continued by Messrs. Pope, Shannon and Buist; when, finally, it was made the special order for three o'clock to-day.

The Speaker then announced that the Senate had sent to the body its concurrence in the resolution of the House in relation to the resignation of Senator Chesnut.

Mr. McGowan asked leave of absence for the member from Anderson; which was granted.

The member from Clarendon (Mr. Richardson) appeared and was duly qualified.

Mr. Boylston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry as to whether all unfinished business of the present Extra Session could be continued over to the regular session, submitted a report that such a course was in conformity with the usage of the House, and also in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, accompanied by a resolution to effect that purpose; which was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported back the resolutions and the bill referred to them on the subject of calling a Convention of the people, with the recommendation that, as the Committee had already recommended a bill for the same purpose, they be laid on the table, and the Committee be discharged from their further consideration; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Black offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Isaac B. Witherspoon be appointed magistrate in place of John B. Jackson, resigned.

The Speaker stated that the resolution was not in order at this time.

Mr. W. G. DeSaussure offered a resolution for the payment of the Clerks of the House and the Senate, and the Librarian and Clerks of the Solicitors, the mileage and per diem allowed to members of the House; which resolution was agreed to.

The House then took up the bill for calling a Convention of the people, which had been returned from the Senate with their concurrence in the amendments of the House, when it was read the third time and passed by a unanimous vote; years 114, noes none.

Mr. Johnson, who was absent when the vote was taken, asked, and obtained leave to have his vote recorded in the affirmative.

Mr. Trenholm called up his resolutions, and amended them by striking out all except the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Military, of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, be and are hereby instructed to sit during the recess, and to prepare a plan for arming the State, and for organizing a permanent Military Bureau; and that the said Committee be instructed to report by bill to their respective Houses, on the first day of the reassembling of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed by the House,

and the Committee of Finance and Banks be instructed by the Senate, to sit during the recess, and prepare a bill for raising supplies necessary to carry into effect the measures recommended by the Military Committee; and that the Committee of Ways and Means be, and is, hereby instructed by the House of Representatives, to report by bill in that House on the first day of the reassembling of the General Assembly.

Mr. Trenholm said it was always the practice of the Committee on Ways and Means, in issuing bonds, to consult the President of the Bank of the State, as the revenues of that institution were pledged for their redemption. As his resolutions offered an opportunity for that, it was the most prudent measure they could adopt.

Mr. Coffin thought there was no time to be lost in getting ready to repel force by force, if necessary. It would take time to issue bonds and stock, and to import arms from abroad, for he was unwilling to purchase anything from the North. He proposed to abandon the plan of raising money by taxation, as it would require too much time to obtain returns. He, therefore, favored the passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, and when he looked to the loan of ten millions made to the Government of the United States, which was promptly taken, had no doubt the people of South Carolina would be willing to raise the same amount, in the same way, to defend their firesides and homes. He would, therefore, at the proper time, propose an amendment to the bill to arm the State, providing the President of the Bank of the State be authorized to advertise, until the 23d of November, for sealed bids for the sum of four hundred thousand dollars. He had seen letters from Charleston, which gave him the assurance that there would be little difficulty in raising that amount. He was opposed to increasing the rate of interest until he found they could not make arrangements otherwise. A friend had told him he was willing to take ten thousand dollars of this stock at one per cent. premium, and he had no doubt the people would promptly take the whole amount. He trusted, therefore, the resolutions would not pass.

Mr. Cunningham said the Military Committee had already reported a plan for arming the State and organizing a permanent Military Bureau, and now by these resolutions they were asked to remain here during the recess, to do that which had been already done. If he remained he would only do the same work, and at the regular session report the same bill now before the House; but how would Committees perform the labor? There was nothing authorizing them to be a joint council. Could they raise the money by using the credit of the State or by taxation, it would require too much time; therefore all that could be made available in the present emergency was the credit of the State. It would require time for this arming of the State. Suppose the Convention carried South Carolina out of Union. If coercion were attempted, it would be at that time, or on the 4th of March next; that military should be ready, whether we went out of the Union or not; it was necessary to arm the State to protect her institutions and her rights. It was unworthy of South Carolina that she could not to-day put a thousand fully equipped men in the field; she ought to be able to send out, at a moment's warning, ten thousand. If we are restricted to taxation, the hour of danger may have come and rolled over us before we could get one dollar from the people. He should rather call upon the people, as Napoleon called upon the French people, to sustain your own country, by putting up your money, and yourselves taking the credit and the securities of the State. If the resolutions were modified so as to take up the recommendation of the Governor, to organize the militia and raise ten thousand volunteers, he would have no objection; otherwise he could not vote for them.

Mr. Mullins concurred entirely with the gentleman who had offered the resolutions. He did not see the pressing necessity for passing the bill referred to. The Governor was authorized to use one hundred thousand dollars appropriated at the last session, and he had conferred with others better acquainted with the defensive condition of the State than he was, and the gentleman must be mistaken in saying they could not equip one thousand men. If the arms were not of the most approved pattern, they were at least good weapons. He had had some experience in these matters, and would ask where were the arms purchased in 1851? Before he would be ready to act he would like to examine the finances of the State and see what the surplus was. He could not move a step until he had that information. He hoped, therefore, the House would pass the resolution.

Mr. Cunningham replied that not more than three hundred and fifty improved small arms were in the Arsenal. It was true there were some smooth-bore muskets; but what regiment, armed with these muskets, could face a regiment with Minnie rifles? It would be leading them to slaughter.

Mr. Mullins said it was this very conflict of opinion that made carefulness necessary. Gen. Jones had informed him there were seven thousand muskets which he believed were in the hands of the infantry, which would be an effective weapon, and that, with the one hundred thousand dollars, the State could put ten thousand men in the field in a few days' notice.

Mr. Cunningham repeated that the muskets were useless, and had been discarded by the War Department long ago, and were not used in armory on the civilized globe.

Mr. Read was in favor of the resolutions; there were one hundred and thirty thousand dollars which the Governor could use immediately for this purpose, and as the House would meet again in a few days, he thought this amount would be sufficient. By this delay of action they would be able to take counsel with those experienced in military matters.

Mr. Cunningham said the Board Ordinance proposed in the bill would consist of experienced military gentlemen.

Mr. McGowan remarked that it was always safest, in matters of importance, to deliberate before acting, therefore he preferred the passage of resolutions at this time. Surely there would be no need for arms before Monday week. Besides the present arms belonging to the State, there were between fifty and sixty thousand citizen soldiers, and of these twenty-five thousand at least could be brought into the field in 24 hours after receiving orders from the Commander-in-Chief. There could not, then, be the need of immediate action in the matter.

Mr. Edwards said, if the resolutions passed, the Committee would be asked to do that which it had already done. If it was necessary to arm the State, it was necessary to do it now.

Mr. Macfarlane thought the House was not in a condition to pass the bill, and that it should not act hastily.

Mr. Sereven proposed to amend the first resolution, so as to include a thorough reorganizing of the militia. He had confidence in the Military Committee, and would rather leave these matters to them than pass the bill.

Mr. Trenholm accepted the amendment.

Mr. Edwards said every member of the Committee opposed the reorganization of the militia.

Mr. Sereven then added to his amendment, which was also accepted by Mr. Trenholm, the words, "in their judgment it shall appear expedient or necessary."

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Aldrich proposed a resolution instructing the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives to publish the Act calling the Convention in the newspapers in each Election District, until the election of Delegates took place.

Mr. Boylston moved to amend this resolution so as to provide that the Managers of Election shall give notice of the election under the State Act, without further notice; which was accepted by Mr. Aldrich.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mullins offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report whether it be expedient to fortify, by the erection of earth or other works, North Island, North Edisto, South Edisto, and St. Helena.

Mr. Elliott moved to insert Port Royal, which Mr. Mullins accepted.

Mr. Foster moved that the resolutions be laid on the table; which was carried.

Mr. Pope offered a resolution, instructing the Committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of making an assessment of the lands of the State; which, on motion of Mr. Black, was laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill relative to arming the State; which on motion of Mr. Mullins, was recommended to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The resolution in relation to the acceptance of volunteers, was then taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Boylston, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Winsmith, his resolution in relation to the election of a Republican President, was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Duryea, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so adding to, or altering the Citadel Academy building in Charleston, as to afford room in which to keep arms and ordnance, and the probable cost of such alterations.

Messrs. John C. Miller, Mikell and Edwards recorded their votes in the affirmative on the bill to call a Convention.

The House resolution for final adjournment was then agreed to, and the Senate resolution, for same purpose, was laid on the table.

The House then took a recess till seven o'clock.

ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AT SLOAN & TOWERS.
IT is unnecessary to recommend this Goods—it recommends itself; its durability and fast colors are known by all who have tried it. Try it, (you will not), and you will be satisfied of the truth of the above.
Oct. 4, 1860.
WANTED.
FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF Dried Apples and Peaches,
By SLOAN & TOWERS.
For which they will either give trade or cash.