

The bill reported by the Military Committee for the re-establishing Brigade Campments, and to provide for the defence of the State, and providing for the outfit of \$350,000 for the purpose, came up for a second reading.

Various amendments were proposed and much discussion ensued upon these numerous propositions, and conclusions were reached. Mr. RHO offered amendments providing for the establishment of Military Depots at Marion, Spartanburgh and Anderson.

Mr. MITCHELL thought two military schools sufficient for this State. He thought it a measure unnecessary in the present condition.

Mr. A. W. THOMPSON was opposed to the amendment providing for the building of Depots at Spartanburgh, Marion, and Pendleton, because he thought the matter had not been properly brought up.

Mr. TRUCKER advocated the amendment. Mr. CANTY opposed it—he thought it would embarrass the passage of the bill.

After considerable discussion, the question upon the amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas 57; Nays 83-50; so the amendment was rejected. The question recurring on the original bill, it was adopted.

The first ballot this morning, for United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CALHOUN, resulted as follows: RHEBT 56; HANCOCK 50; BARRELL 27; CHESTNUT 15; WOODWARD 6; PRESTON 2; RICHARDSON 2; Blank 2.

No one having the required majority, there was no election; and there will be a second ballot for the same officer to-morrow at 12 o'clock. A message was received from His Excellency, Gov. MEANS, transmitting a communication from the British Consul, praying some modification of the law relating to the imprisonment of colored seamen, and transmitting the correspondence between Ex-Governor SEAMAN and a vessel, with reference to the troops in Charleston.

That portion of the message, relating to the imprisonment of colored seamen was referred, on motion, to a special committee of nine, to be selected from the Charleston and Georgetown Delegations, with leave to sit during the recess of the Legislature; and that portion which relates to the correspondence, with reference to the troops in Charleston, was referred to the Committee on Redress of Grievances.

At 2 o'clock, the bill providing for a call of the Convention of the people of this State, came up as the special order for that hour. A motion was made to discharge the special order, for the purpose of taking the vote upon a motion to re-consider the vote taken last night upon a bill to elect Delegates to a Southern Congress, and which was lost.

The motion to discharge was lost by yeas 57; Nays 57. The question recurring on the bill, Mr. MEMMINGE said that he desired that those who voted against the bill, should have the opportunity of showing the reasons why they voted against it. He thought the Legislature fully competent to elect those delegates; and he thought a Convention should be reserved for our final action.

And he would move a special order providing that the bill for calling a Convention of the people, be postponed until the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. SULLIVAN was opposed to this proposition. He thought the adoption of it would be equivalent to submission.

Mr. HUNT was opposed to the measure, and made an able argument in support of his position. He proceeded to give a brief outline of the relations subsisting between the North and the South, and said that he was in favor of no measure which looked to a mere temporary settlement of the question. He thought the only way to settle the quarrel, was by dissolving the connection. With regard to the remedy proposed, he thought the Legislature had no power to elect delegates, but should be elected by a Convention of the people of this State.

He thought the Southern States would ultimately be with us; but he did not wish those who met them in such Congress to be troubled by constitutional restrictions, but to be invested with full power and authority. He thought a Southern Congress would be formed, and that it would be desired. He was in favor of a Convention of the people.

Mr. McCRAID followed, and said he did not come here instructed to vote for any particular measures, he came to consult. He again proceeded to discuss fully, the right and power of the Legislatures to elect delegates to the Southern Congress. He thought the Convention should assemble only to ratify the acts of the Southern Congress.

Mr. B. J. JOHNSTON next addressed the House, and advocated the Convention Bill. Mr. MEMMINGE replied, and went over the same ground covered in his last speech. Several other gentlemen addressed the House, after which the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion to postpone was lost—yeas 48, nays 74. Various amendments were offered, but lost; and after much more discussion upon these, the question being taken on agreeing to the bill, it was lost—yeas 75, nays 42.

Two yeas being required to pass the bill, and that number of votes not being obtained, the only measure looking to present action by this State has thus been defeated.

Our House of Representatives did a fair day's work yesterday, an amendment offered by Mr. AYER to lay a tax of 1-1/2 per cent on the interest on all sums at interest, and also a bill to provide for the election of deputies to a Southern Congress, and for calling a convention of the State.

The bill provides that four deputies shall be elected on joint ballot of the legislature, and two shall be elected in each Congressional district by the people, and on the second Monday of October next.

We annex the vote on the bill, remarking that our House of Representatives consists of 134 members, that the members vacant (by the election of P. H. Wardlaw, Esq. to the office of Chancellor,) and that two members were absent.

Yeas—Abbey, Addison, Alexander, Arthur, Ashmore, Ayer, Baker, Blackwell, Benbow, Blum, Booser, Bowers, Bradley, Brownlee, Burnett, Campbell, Cante, Chestnut, E. M. Clark, H. H. Clark, Cruickshank, Cunningham, Curron, Dargan, Dean, J. W. Duncan, Duvoiant, Easley, S. W. Evans, W. H. Evans, Evis, Garlington, Garvin, Giles, Harrington, Harrison, Haskell, Hearts, N. Heyward, Hunt, Hunt, Ingram, Irby, Jenkins, Jennings, Jermon, A. G. Johnson, A. R. Johnston, A. J. Keith, Kinard, Kinsler, Lawton, Leitch, Lowry, Lyles, McAlley, McCaw, McCarter, McDonald, McElweh, McGowan, Medley, Jones, E. P. Jones, Jordan, L. M. King, W. Kew, Manigault, Marion, Martin, Memminge, J. R. Middleton, N. R. Middleton, Moore, J. M. Montgomery, Myers, Nelson, Owens, Patterson, J. H. Perry, P. Pope, Poppenhell, Preston, J. B. Read, J. R. Rees, Richardson, A. Robertson, W. R. Robertson, Rowell, Sashbrook, Sinkler, P. Smith, J. Smith, Sullivan, Sumner, Taylor, Thonson, Torre, Tucker, Vance, Vailor, Wagner, Waters, Whitefield, Wigfall, D. J. Wilkinson, Williams, Wright, and the Speaker.

Nays—Barton, Brockman, P. P. Duncan, Grissette, J. B. Heyward, Lessee, Mitchell, H. F. Perry, Phillips, Weaver, and A. W. Wilkinson.—Telegraph, of 19th December.

The following is the bill which has passed the General Assembly, there being but twelve yeas and nays recorded in the House, and three in the Senate:

A bill to provide for the appointment of deputies to a Southern Congress, and to call a convention of the people of this State.

Whereas, the Convention of the slaveholding States lately assembled at Nashville, have recommended to the said States to meet in Congress or Convention, to be held at such time and place as the States interested in the same may designate; to be composed of double the number of their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate, with the view and intention of arresting further aggressions, and if possible, of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and if not, to recommend some provision for their future safety and independence.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of this State, now sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That eighteen deputies shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, who are hereby authorized, as deputies from the State, to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by any other slaveholding State in Congress or Convention as above recommended, and to join with them in discussing and devising such measures, as in their opinion may be adequate to obtain the objects proposed by the said Convention, at Nashville, and in reporting such measures to the said several slaveholding States, as when agreed to and fully confirmed by them, or any of them, will effectually provide for the same.

Sec. 2. Four of the said deputies shall be elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly in its present session, and the qualified voters of each Congressional District; and the said Managers shall thereupon advertise and hold such elections, and make due return thereof to the Governor.

Sec. 3. That the Governor shall duly commission all the said deputies, so to be elected by the General Assembly and by the people; and shall, in concert with the Governors or other proper authorities of other States joining in such Congress, appear at the time and place of meeting, and exercise due and faithful powers, and give due consideration to the proceedings, and report thereon to the people of this State, who may attend at such time and place, shall have full power to represent the State, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. And he further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina is hereby ordained to be assembled in the town of Columbia, as heretofore provided, for the purpose of first considering, and taking into consideration the proceedings and recommendations of a Congress of the slaveholding States, if the same shall meet and be held; and for the further purpose of taking into consideration the general welfare of this State in view of her relations to the laws and Government of the United States, and thereupon, to take care that the Commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment.

Sec. 5. And he further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the first Monday in February next, and on the day following, the managers of elections for the several Districts in this State, shall, after giving public notice, as in cases of elections for Members of the Legislature, open the polls and hold elections in their respective Districts for Delegates to the said Convention, and all persons who are qualified to vote in said elections, shall be entitled to vote in said Convention, and all persons who are qualified to vote in said elections, shall be entitled to vote in said Convention, and all persons who are qualified to vote in said elections, shall be entitled to vote in said Convention.

Sec. 6. And he further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each election district throughout the State shall be entitled to elect and send to said Convention, a number of delegates equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives which such District is now entitled to send to the Legislature, and the delegates to the said Convention shall be entitled to the same freedom of arrest in going to returning, and whilst in attendance on said Convention, as is extended to the Members of the Legislature.

Sec. 7. And he further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all free white male citizens of this State, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, shall be eligible to sit in said Convention.

Sec. 8. And he further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor is and is hereby requested, forthwith, after the passage of this Act, to communicate an authentic copy of the same to the Executive of each of the slaveholding States of the Union, and to urge upon the said authorities, in such manner as he may deem best, the desire of the State of South Carolina that the said slaveholding States do send, duly commissioned, deputies, to meet the deputies herein provided to be elected, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 2nd day of January, Anno Domini, 1850.

Sec. 9. And he further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it be the duty of His Excellency, the Governor of the State, by his Proclamation, to call together said Convention, and appoint the time for the meeting, thereof, whenever at any period, before the next session of this General Assembly, the conjuncture of a Southern Congress, contemplated in the purpose of this Act, shall have happened: Provided, That in case the Governor shall not assemble the Convention anterior to the next session of this Legislature, this General Assembly, shall, by a majority of votes, fix the time for the meeting of said Convention.

Sec. 10. And he further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, at its session of 1850: Be it enacted to incorporate the Wateree manufacturing company.

An act to incorporate the South Carolina Atlantic steam navigation Company.

An act to prevent letting on elections.

An act to provide for the defence of the State.

An act to charter a... incorporate the Columbia insurance company, of the town of Columbia.

An act to amend the charter of the Wateree manufacturing company.

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By Lightning Line. SEVEN DAYS FROM THE OLD WORLD. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "AFRICA." (AT NEW YORK CITY.) Highly Important Intelligence. COTTON ADVANCED. &c. &c. &c.

Reported for the Columbia Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. 23—6 p. m.

The Steamer Africa arrived New York at four o'clock on Sunday morning.

She experienced heavy weather during her passage.

By this arrival we are placed in possession of dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst., inclusive, being one week later than the dates by the Atlantic.

We hasten to transmit you an abstract of her intelligence.

Our prospects of tranquility in the political world, have had a cheering effect on the lower and middle classes of which have sustained an advance of 1-3 a 1-4 d., and fair exports of 1,100 bales.

The committee of brokers now quote fair premiums at 7-8; Mobles at 7-8; and Orleans at 7-8.