

From the South Carolinian.
**PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION
 OF DELEGATES.**

The delegates appointed by the various Committees of Safety throughout the State, assembled at the Capitol yesterday at 12 o'clock, M. The meeting was organized on motion of Hon. J. P. Richardson, by calling Hon. D. E. Huger to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and by the appointment of A. G. Sumner, of Lexington, and W. E. Martin, of Charleston, as Secretaries. The President then addressed the meeting for nearly two hours, in a strain of patriotism, reciting the wrongs attempted to be inflicted on the South, and urging upon the people of the State, in whose service he has been so long, to act with firmness and discretion, and in that spirit which the crisis demanded. After the appointment of the Secretaries, the following delegates enrolled their names:

St. Philips and St. Michael's—D. E. Huger, W. Aiken, C. T. Lowndes, C. G. Memminger, Daniel Heyward, F. H. Elmore, James Rose, James Gadsden, John E. Carew, James Simons, G. Manigault, W. D. Porter, W. E. Martin.

St. Stephen's—W. Dubose, Sam'l W. Palmer.

St. John's, Berkley—James Furguson, Wm. Ca' n, H. Ravenel, W. Sinkler, Thos W. Porcher.

St. James', Santee—Sam'l Cordes, S. J. Palmer.

St. Luke's—R. W. Singleton, James A. Strobhart, R. L. Tillinghast, Thos. F. Drayton.

St. Peter's—Sidney Smith.

Orange—T. W. Glover, W. M. Hutson, J. G. Guignard.

St. Mathew's—D. J. McCord, Wm. Keitt.

Georgetown—R. F. W. Allston, B. H. Wilson, J. J. Ward, E. F. Heriot, J. M. Commander.

Colleton—David Walker, M. E. Carne, Josiah B. Perry, J. C. Oswald, Elijah Brownlee, Nathaniel Heyward, Jr.

Barnwell—R. A. Gantt, Thos. Rayor, sen., W. A. Owens.

Lexington—A. G. Sumner, H. J. Caughman, P. H. Todd, J. C. Geiger, Silas Johnston, Henry Arthur.

Edgefield—F. W. Pickens, A. Simkins, James Tompkins.

Pendleton—James L. Orr.

Greenville—B. F. Perry, Elias Earle.

Laurens—C. P. Sullivan, Robert Cunningham, H. C. Young, J. H. Irby.

Newberry—S. Fair, J. W. Duckett, James Maffet, James Bond, Thomas H. Pope.

Union—J. H. Dogan, Z. P. Herndon, B. H. Rice, A. W. Thompson.

York—J. D. Witherspoon.

Lancaster—John Williams, T. J. Wright.

Chester—N. R. Eaves, S. McAlliley, Mathew Williams, Daniel Wilson, James A. Lewis.

Fairfield—J. H. Means, T. S. Dubose, David Aiken, David Gaillard, J. D. Strother.

Richland—Wade Hampton, J. H. Adams, R. H. Goodwyn, J. A. Black, E. Sill, A. H. Gladden, John S. Preston, Maxey Gregg.

Kershaw—James Chesnut, Jr., W. E. Johnson, J. M. DeSaussure, W. M. Shannon, J. B. Kershaw.

Sumter—John P. Richardson, John J. Moore, William Nettles, John L. Manning, S. W. Witherspoon, A. C. Spain, J. D. Ashmore, F. J. Moses.

Darlington—E. A. Law, J. A. Dargan, T. C. Evans, Samuel J. Ervin.

Williamsburg—N. G. Rich, S. J. Montgomery, J. W. Chapman.

Marlboro'—N. B. Thomas, Robert A. McTyer, P. W. Pledger.

Chesterfield—W. J. Hanna, E. B. C. Cash, Allen Macfarlane, Samuel W. Evans.

Hon. F. H. Elmore then addressed the Convention, and moved that a Committee of 21 be appointed, to whom it should be referred to report business and a plan of action; the Committee to be composed of three from each Congressional District. The following gentlemen compose the Committee, who will report to-day:

F. H. Elmore Chairman; Wm. DuBose, Wm. Cain, N. R. Eaves, Z. P. Herndon, J. D. Witherspoon, Robt. Cunningham, B. F. Perry, James L. Orr, R. F. W. Allston, J. A. Dargan, W. J. Hanna, F. W. Pickens, S. Fair, Henry Arthur, J. P. Richardson, J. H. Means, Jas. Chesnut, Jr., D. J. McCord, M. E. Carn, T. F. Drayton.

Mr. Pickens suggested that all measures to be submitted to the Committee of 21 be laid before the General Committee, and referred.

Mr. Elmore submitted a Preamble and Resolutions, which were referred to the Committee of 21.

Mr. F. W. Pickens addressed the Committee, and submitted a preamble and Resolutions, which were also referred.

Mr. Moses submitted resolutions adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Sumter District, which were also referred.

Mr. Hutson, after some remarks, submitted Resolutions, which were also referred.

Mr. Chesnut addressed the Committee, and submitted Resolutions, which were also referred.

Mr. R. A. Gantt then addressed the

Committee, and Mr. C. G. Memminger followed him, and concluded by submitting Resolutions, which were referred.

Mr. Martin stated to the meeting that when called upon this morning to act as Secretary he had not declined, because some of his friends desired him not to do so, in the expectation that the deliberations of the meeting might be concluded to-day. It was evident now, however, that this could not be the case; and he was called upon by imperative engagements to ask the meeting to excuse him from further service. Mr. Martin said that he regretted the necessity of making the request. That at all times, and under all circumstances, he was willing to work in any harness in this cause. Still more did he regret to be obliged to leave an assembly, in which it was evident, from tokens exhibited to-day, that there exists so determined and resolute a spirit of resistance to aggression and injury.— Mr. Martin, however, felt obliged to leave, and moved that Mr. Wm. M. Hutson, from Orange, be substituted in his place; and the same was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Mosses, it was Ordered, That when the meeting adjourn, it stand adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock. And the meeting then adjourned.

May 15, 1849—Second day.

The Convention assembled at Ten o'clock, according to adjournment: when the committee of 'Twenty-one,' through Hon. F. H. Elmore, reported the following resolutions for the action of the Delegates from the various districts of the State.

Resolved, That a full and deliberate examination of the whole subject has forced a deep conviction on the Delegates of the Committees of Safety here assembled from the several Districts and Parishes in the State, that alarming and eminent peril is hanging over the institutions and sovereign rights of the slaveholding States, caused by unconstitutional and mischievous interference with our domestic slavery and the rights of slaveholders, on the part of the people of the North, their Legislatures, Courts, and Representatives in Congress; and by withholding from them the aids and remedies guaranteed by the Constitution.— That arguments and appeals to cease and abstain from this course of unprovoked wrong and insult have been exhausted in unavailing efforts, which have only been followed by repetitions of injury and aggressions more alarming, persevered in with an appearance of concert and determination, which leaves to us no alternative but abject and humiliating submission, or a like concert and determination in maintaining our constitutional rights and in defending our property and persons thus wantonly put in danger.— That South Carolina should stand prepared, as she now is, to enter into council, and to take that "firm, united and concerted action" with other Southern and Southwestern States in this emergency, which the preservation of their common honor, sovereignty and constitutional privileges demands, and to maintain them at every hazard, and to the last extremity—and that, in view of this alarming condition of public affairs, a Central State Committee of Vigilance and Safety, to consist of Five members, be now raised by ballot, to correspond with other Committees and persons in this and other States, with a view to such concerted and united measures as may be expedient in any emergency that may arise.

2. *Resolved*, That we entirely approve "The Address of Southern Delegates in Congress to their constituents," and the wise and patriotic course of those Senators and Representatives who signed the same.

3. *Resolved*, That we confide implicitly in the wisdom and firmness of the State authorities for maintaining our constitutional rights, equality and honor, and that we heartily approve the course hitherto adopted by them in relation to the aggressions of the non-Slaveholding States.

4. *Resolved*, That we would regard the passage by Congress of the V. Mot Proviso, or any measure for abolishing slavery or the slave trade, or the admitting slaves to vote in the District of Columbia, or of any equivalent measure, as a direct attack upon the institutions of the Slaveholding States, and as such to be resisted by them at every hazard; and that, in either of such events, the Governor, be, and he is hereby, requested to convene the Legislature, if it is not in session, to consider the mode and measure of redress.

5. *Resolved*, That we do concur in and adopt the Resolutions which have twice been confirmed by the Legislature of Virginia, as containing the clearest exposition of the rights and duties of the several States, feeling and believing that she will continue firm and resolute in maintaining what she has announced with so much wisdom and deliberation, and that the liberties, honor and interest of the Slaveholding States will be safe under her lead.

Pending these resolutions, the Convention was addressed by Messrs. Strobhart, Eaves, Perry, Pope, Elmore, Spain, Hutson, and McCord, when the resolutions

were taken up separately and collectively, and passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Eaves offered the following resolution, which was also agreed to:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the several districts and parishes, as an essential measure, to preserve and perfect their organization of Committees of Vigilance and Safety, for the purpose of correspondence and concert of action, and especially exert themselves to spread useful information before the people, and to detect and bring to justice all offenders against our peace and institutions.

On motion of Mr. McCord, the Chair appointed a Committee of Twenty-one to nominate the members of the State Central Committee of Vigilance and Safety, when the following gentlemen were nominated and elected, viz:

F. H. Elmore, James Gadsden, Wade Hampton, D. J. McCord, and F. W. Pickens.

Judge Huger retired from the Chair, and Gov. Richardson was appointed Chairman pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Means, it was *Resolved, unanimously*, That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to our venerable Chairman, for the able, dignified, and courteous manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The President returned to the Chair and addressed the Convention in a very feeling manner after which, on motion, The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Friday, May 25, 1849.

PUBLICATION DAY.

After this week our Paper will be published on Saturday morning, which will give us the benefit of Friday's mail. By this means, we will be enabled to lay before our readers news four days later, being up to Tuesday from Charleston, giving the latest Telegraphic intelligence from all sections of the country, and of the foreign news.

We have made an arrangement by which our subscribers in the District will receive the Courier on Sunday, one day after its publication.

After this number we will weekly lay before our readers the state of the Hamburg markets, having secured as a regular correspondent an experienced gentleman of that place.

THE INFERNAL MACHINIST ARRESTED.—Our readers will remember that we published last week an account of a dastardly attempt by some unknown person, to destroy Mr. Warner and family by "a new Infernal Machine."— Since that we learn that Samuel Drury has been arrested in New York, on suspicion of being the individual who concocted and partially executed that base design.

THE CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA.

We publish to-day the proceedings of this body, and recommend to our readers a careful perusal. Pendleton was represented by Col. J. L. Orr. This is one step toward the union of the South. If each State would hold a similar meeting, and adopt such measures as they may deem most beneficial to our common interests—and then hold a Southern Convention, composed of delegates from each slaveholding State—these delegates having full powers to adopt such means, and recommend such action, as are demanded by the signs of the times; it would produce that unity and concert of action, which our safety imperiously demands. The South would then speak as one man—act as one man—would go to work understandingly—would present an undivided front, that would dumb-found our assailants, and secure that respect for our rights and interests, which they will not otherwise likely attain. We regret that the Convention did not recommend such a measure; for, in our trust, that such a Convention will be called by some of our sister States, for we can conceive of no other plan that will secure for the South, that union of heart and hand which our situation requires.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Senator Butler makes the following remark in his Edgefield speech:

"That in a large reading-room in Washington; not a Southern newspaper is to be seen, and that in another but one."

This should open the eyes of the South. If Southern newspapers are thus excluded from Northern reading-rooms, they are then not patronised there. Shall we, then, continue to patronise Northern papers? Shall we continue to shower our money upon those, who at heart despise us? Shall we continue to make Northern men wealthy, and build up their presses to disseminate among us their abolition doctrines? Shall we admit an enemy into our family, and hold weekly converse with him around our fire sides? Southern reader, pause and think: every dollar that you spend for Northern publications is but impoverishing ourselves to enrich an enemy. Are there no newspapers at the South worthy of patronage? Yes, there are numbers of them equally as good as any at the North. Take a newspaper, but let it be a Southern paper, one that will give you warning of the insidious approaches of an enemy—one that will advocate your rights and interests. No longer send your money to those, who, as soon as they pocket your cash, laugh you to scorn, and apply the money you have given them to make the world believe you a set of heathens and to preach a crusade against your domestic institution.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

We publish to-day a summary of the particulars of this disgraceful affair. We rejoice to know, that nothing of the kind has ever taken place at the South. It is at least strange, that an intelligent community would suffer themselves to be carried off by the petty jealousies of two rival actors, either in an attempt to uphold the one, or debase the other. Our latest advices state that the excitement has nearly subsided. The militia have been dismissed, the police being considered sufficient to protect the theatre. That most of the killed had been buried without any ceremony; and that the verdict of the Jury of Inquest is well received.

SUMMARY OF THE RIOT AT N. YORK.

Serious indeed must have been the disturbance created by the jealousies of the two rival actors, Forrest and Macready, when it required the intervention of an armed force to quell the rioters. Macready having been driven from the stage on Monday night, 7th inst., at the earnest solicitations of a number of the citizens, announced his re-appearance on the next Thursday evening. A large crowd assembled at the Astor Place, and as many of the rioters as could procure seats, entered the theatre. The appearance of Macready was the signal for the outbreak, he was greeted by hisses and groans. The performances were constantly interrupted by these men of no law—a number of them were arrested by the Police who had been placed in the house for that purpose. The mob outside having increased to a very large number, and hearing the efforts of their comrades to hiss the actor from the stage, commenced operations by throwing stones, shouting, and making a great uproar in the street. The entire police were called in and their efforts to suppress the riot were entirely unavailing. A considerable number of militia were ordered, and as they appeared they were hissed and hooted by the mob—it however opened and allowed them to pass. The militia were then stationed before the theatre to secure an egress for the audience. The mob became so violent that the performances were stopped—they had broken the windows and doors, and fired several times the theatre. The mob, at length having occupied an adjacent marble yard, commenced an attack upon the militia—severely wounding the Captain of one of the companies, some of the other officers, and several privates. The wounded were removed to the theatre.— The mob in possession of the marble yard were charged by the police and driven back; but as soon as the officers left, it re-occupied the same and continued to throw stones at the militia.— It is said that several pistols were fired by the mob, but of this there seems to be no certainty. The militia informed the Sheriff that unless they received orders to fire, that they would leave. They were ordered to load and fire. The first discharge was fired over the heads of the mob; it had no effect. The second was fired at them, killing 21 and wounding 33, some of whom have since died. The larger portion of the mob dispersed, and left the military and Police in possession of the field, which they occupied for the remainder of the night.

As serious disturbances were expected for the next night, (Friday 11th inst.) effective measures were taken to suppress it. A larger number of armed forces were called out, and it is said that the Governor of New York made a requisition for some of the United States forces, which were placed at his disposal. Placards were posted up, calling a meeting of the citizens at the Park for this evening. A large concourse assembled, and several very inflammatory speeches were made, censuring the authorities and charging them with murder. The Mayor issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to rally to the standard of peace and good order. The measures taken by the authorities checked any serious outbreak, though large numbers continued to prowl about the late scene of action until midnight. Up to Tuesday the 15th inst. no other disturbance had occurred.

The police had arrested a large number of the rioters and among others the leader.

Macready left for Boston, and has since sailed for England.

The Jury of Inquest held over the bodies of those killed on the 10th inst., have returned a verdict justifying the militia in the use of their fire arms.

HAVANA.

We make the following extracts from the *New York Courier des Etats Unis*, of the cause of a difficulty between the French Consul General, and the Captain General of Cuba.

Two international questions, complicated by certain discrepancies in forms, have provoked this difficulty. The French Consul General considering his dignity compromised has demanded his pass ports, and goes to France to submit the matter to his government.

There exists at Cuba a law, which compels all foreigners to become naturalized after a residence there of five years. The Captain General wished to enforce this fully and entirely. Mr. David Consul General of the French Republic, interfered upon request of his countrymen, and opposed this forced naturalization—he also claimed the right to superintend the settlement of French successions; he carried into the affair the seal which animates him in the accomplishment of all his duties.

A trifling circumstance perplexed his good intentions, a mistake occurred in the *Exreguator* sent Mr. David by the Spanish Government, being designated in it not as Consul General, but simply as Consul. The Captain General paying no attention to public opinion, refused

to recognize Mr. David as Consul General.— It was agreed after explanations to address the Spanish Government on the subject, that the error committed in the offices should be rectified. While they were thus in uncertainty the question of naturalization came up, and Mr. David wished to interfere. The Captain General would not recognize his interference, and refused to receive the letters of Mr. David, as they were marked Consul General. Mr. David demanded his pass ports, which he received. He then addressed a letter to the Captain General in which he stated that he had not suspended voluntarily his functions, but that he was forced to do by a procedure to which he was not accustomed. He stated that he went alone, that no one might suppose that any other interest than that of the State caused his determination.

We clip the following synopsis of the debate in the Convention from the South Carolinian:

The President, on opening the business of the Convention, addressed the delegates in a most impressive and feeling manner. His long and devoted service to the State rendered him in every respect worthy of the position he occupied, and the weight of years, with its garniture of experience, eminently fitted him to preside over and direct the consultations and deliberations of South Carolinians.

Mr. Elmore, the Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one, introduced the resolutions with some very forcible and eloquent remarks. They were replete with wholesome admonitions and sound reasoning.

Mr. Strobhart, from St. Luke's, followed him, in strong and earnest language, depicting the wrongs attempted to be inflicted upon the Southern States, and in glowing language described the feelings of the people of South Carolina.

Mr. Black, from Richland, next addressed the Convention, in support of the resolutions reported by the Committee, and in his usual forcible manner urged their adoption.

Mr. Perry, from Greenville, also made an able speech, expressing his preference for the proposition for a Southern Convention, but heartily concurring in the resolutions of the Committee.

Messrs. Poje Spain, and Eaves also addressed the Convention in the same spirit of conciliation and harmony, as did also Mr. Hutson, of Orangeburg, who advocated a bold and fearless position as the proper one for South Carolina.

Mr. McCord addressed the Convention in a speech of some length, which was received with many indications of gratification by the Convention and audience. It was a masterly effort, and produced the happiest effect by the manner in which he portrayed South Carolina's true position.

Mr. Eaves, from Chester, also addressed the Convention in support of the resolution found reported in another column and adopted by the Convention.

The Central Executive Committee of the State are men in whom the people will have every confidence in the position assigned them. They were chosen by ballot as follows: F. H. Elmore, James Gadsden, Wade Hampton, D. J. McCord, and F. W. Pickens.

To this Committee, with the co-operation of the District Committees, the people of the State have confided their interests, and they will not find their confidence misplaced.

Telegraphed to the Charleston Mercury.
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.

Political.—Official notice had been received at Paris of the intervention of Russia in the difficulties between Austria and Hungary. Russia is understood to have placed a large force at the disposal of Austria, amounting, it is said, to one hundred and fifty thousand men.

The Hungarians have every where been victorious over the Austrians, and have nearly annihilated their army. The greatest alarm prevails at Vienna.

The King of Prussia has definitively refused to accept the Imperial Crown of Germany, which had occasioned a slight outbreak at Frankfurt.

There is no prospect of peace between Denmark and Prussia.

More troops have left Toulon for Rome; and it is reported that Marshal Oudinot had reached Rome, and that the people had risen in favor of the restoration of the Pope, and that the members of the Republican Government had fled.

The Tuscan troops have entered Leghorn.

The Sicilians, beaten at all points, have submitted to Naples.

The war in the Punjab is considered as ended.

In the British Parliament the affairs of Canada were incidentally introduced, but the Minister was very guarded upon the subject.

The breach between Louis Napoleon and his cousin has widened into quite a serious quarrel.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Annexed you will find additional items of intelligence received by the Canada.

From Milan we learn that Baron Brunk, the Austrian Ambassador, having modified the conditions first proposed to Sardinia, and which were objected to, they have been acceded to by the latter power, and hostilities have terminated.

At Berlin the second Chamber has been dissolved by the king, in consequence of having passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient and impolitic to hold Berlin lot, or in a state of siege. In consequence of this arbitrary exercise of the royal prerogative, an outbreak of the people took place, but it was promptly suppressed by the troops, though not without bloodshed.

From Rome we learn that the French troops have entered the city, the people making not the slightest resistance, but that the Pope will not be permitted to