

SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION CONVENTION.

The members elected to the South Carolina secession convention assembled at Columbia, in the Baptist church, at 12 o'clock at noon, December 17th. After prayer, on motion of ex-Governor Adams, Gen. D. F. Jamison was called to the chair, and T. Z. Simons was appointed temporary Secretary.

Gen. Jamison, on taking the chair addressed the convention, after which they proceeded to the election of a President, for which office there were four candidates—ex-Senator Chestnut, ex-Speaker Orr, Governor Gist and Gen. Jamison, each having friends who advocated their claims for that distinguished position. Gen. Jamison was elected on the fifth ballot. Governor Gist withdrew after the third ballot.

On taking the chair, Gen. Jamison said—"I have not language to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me in making me the presiding officer over the deliberations of this convention. I consider that the convention is engaged in a most important duty, the most important that has ever devolved upon South Carolina. God only knows what will be the result of our proceedings, but I implore God's protection to the State."

He also said—"we are engaged on a great subject and a most important matter. God knows what the result may be. That it may turn out to the glory of South Carolina is my fervent wish and last prayer—my God help the State. I feel unaccustomed to the duties of presiding over a body like this. I have long since left deliberative bodies. I must ask your indulgence for what I may be wanting. I said I had nothing to say—I can't say anything. I can't express my feelings."

A resolution was then offered that, when the convention adjourned, it should be to meet in Charleston, the next day at 4 p.m. The resolution was introduced in consequence of the prevalence of the small pox in Columbia, but was strongly opposed by some of the most hot-headed members, who declared that they would never consent to leave Columbia until the ordinance of secession was passed, as other States would jeer at their timidity, if they adjourned to Charleston in consequence of the small pox or other physical or natural cause. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Keitt said he was as ardently devoted to secession as any man and determined to be with the convention until their action was complete, but urged adjourning to Charleston. He said he never would consent to hurry through the proceedings of the convention, and gave notice that no ordinance should be passed with his consent until every point was duly considered in all its bearings, after a full and fair investigation and discussion. He said they were engaged in a high and patriotic duty, and demanded that the members should be in a location where their minds could fairly grapple with the important issues involved, and not be agitated by a fearful, loathsome pestilence, when no pressing necessity required it.

The motion to adjourn to Charleston was finally carried by a large majority.

Resolutions were adopted inviting the commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to seats on the floor, and also to address the convention that night at 7 o'clock.

A motion was made to invite Hon. Howell Cobb to a seat on the floor. Some members objected and thought it would be expressing complimentary terms to Mr. Cobb that were not accredited to the commission, but the motion prevailed, with a few dissenting voices.

On December 18th, pursuant to adjournment, the convention met in Charleston at Institute Hall. About one hundred and fifty members were reported present. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Furlan. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Hutson offered a resolution, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the next day at 1 o'clock, providing that the standing committees of the convention, each consisting of seven members, should be: First—On Relations with the slave-holding States of North America. Second—On Foreign Relations. Third—On Commercial Relations. Fourth—On the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Magrath offered a resolution that so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to what he designates the property of the United States in South Carolina, be referred to a committee of

to report of what such property consists, how it was acquired, and whether the purposes for which it was acquired can be enjoyed by the United States after the State of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity and safety of the State; and that the said committee furthermore report the value of the property of the United States not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the States.

Great applause from the multitude in the galleries, followed the introduction and reading of these resolutions, which produced considerable sensation among the members, and Mr. Adams said that he should move to have the galleries cleared, if there was another outburst of the kind. The resolution was made the special order for the next day at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Detreville submitted a resolution that it is expedient that a committee of five citizens of the State, to act with the governor of the State as councilors and advisers, to be called the Council of Safety, be forthwith appointed; and that it be referred to a committee of the convention to report thereon by ordinance or otherwise, which was laid over.

The President then named Messrs. Rhett, Calhoun, Finlay, Wilson, Desaussure, Cheves and Tracy as the committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States.

The chair stated that he had received a document after the adjournment of the convention yesterday at Columbia, purporting to be an address from a portion of the Georgia legislature, which on motion, was laid on the table, and the convention adjourned till 11 o'clock a.m., Dec. 19th.

COMMUNICATION.

OFFICE UTAH SUP'Y OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, }
G. S. L. CITY, Jan. 14, 1861. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS—SIR:

Please insert the accompanying communication in the next number of your paper, and much oblige,

Yours respectfully,
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Supt. Indian Affairs of Utah Territory.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }
DEC. 29, 1860. }

EDITOR OF THE "MOUNTAINEER"—SIR:

In your paper of date, November 24th, 1860, you published an editorial article containing what purports to be a correct account of the council held by myself, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, with the band of Indians known as Weber Utes, of which "Little Soldier" is the chief, and among other things equally absurd, you therein stated that I had then and there made, constituted and appointed "Little Soldier" the head chief of all the tribes of Utah. Judging by the tone and temper of your article, I presumed you felt a little funny—was at a loss for something startling to furnish your patrons, and had drawn upon your fancy to give them an entertainment at my expense. I supposed you designed it for a joke, and joined in the laugh, too, created by it.

Since my return from my recent visit to the Indians of Western Utah, which seems to have furnished to you and to some of your correspondents much concern, my attention has been called to another editorial in your paper of the 29th inst., in which the same idea is repeated in the following language: "The first step in the discharge of the new Superintendent's official duties was to select a petty chief of a small band and institute him a tyrant over all the red men of the hills." To the future effects we must look. We have seen some of the results of the treaty of the Big Captain with Little Soldier. What will be the final results? A general war with the tribes on our northern and eastern frontiers—it can scarcely be avoided."

The gravity with which you treat the subject in this latter article inclines me to surmise that I had mistaken the motive which dictated your former demonstration, and I am now constrained to suspect that some evil designing person has maliciously misled, or that some wag has mischievously hoaxed you.

Believe me, sir, that the marching and countermarching of marshaled hosts and the horrid yells of savages engaged in deadly strife among the mountains and beautiful valleys of Utah, as a result of any act of mine—past, present or future—is a bold chimera. The ghosts and goblins that haunt your imagination are phantoms. Calm your fears, good sir. Quiet your agitated nerves. There is no reality in the story that I have "instituted the Utah chief, Little Soldier, the head chief of all the red men of the hills" of Utah, or that I have made a "treaty" with him. Not one word of truth in it, sir. I found him, when I came here in November last, the chief of his band, who inhabit the valley of the Great Salt Lake. He had been so regarded and represented by Governor Brigham Young, in his written reports to the Indian Office at Washington, many years before, and I believe he is still so considered by the people of this valley. I simply followed in the foot steps of my predecessors, and recognized him in that capacity.

In my council held with him and his band at the Warm Spring near this city, in November last, which forms the basis of your Jeremiads, I distributed presents among them, and enjoined upon him, as their chief, the obligation to preserve order, discipline, virtue, sobriety and honesty among his people. I conferred no new powers or degrees upon Little Soldier then, nor have I done so at any other time. I left him in rank as I found him—the chief of his own little band of Weber Utes. Dry up your tears, good General, for I am told you are a military man, and having served somewhat in that capacity myself aforetime, I do not like to see a soldier scared at shadows.

If Little Soldier will carry out the instructions I then gave him and prevent his band from stealing stock and annoying the inhabitants of this valley, and especially of this city, by begging, drunkenness and other vices, I think my interview with him will produce much better results than all the blood and thunder articles you have written on this subject.

Be calm, General, be calm. Doff your cravat and chapeau, lay down your broadsword, unstrap your jingling spurs, recline upon your downy couch a moment, and give rest to your wearied frame—there is no danger ahead or behind us, General. It is all a farce, and I grieve to fear that you are badly hoaxed. Don't get out of humor, General. Keep your eye closer on the fogleman in future, and better luck attend you hereafter.

The disinterested solicitude you so constantly express, in the columns of the *Mountaineer*, for the welfare of the people of this valley, leads me to hope for your efficient aid, kind General, in my humble efforts to preserve peace and harmony among the Indian tribes, and to make them, if possible, sober, honest, and friendly to the white man. Do not disappoint me in my expectations, General. Instead of following *ignis fatui* through the hazy mists of prejudice and bigotry into factious opposition, come to my assistance, and all good men will bid us "God speed" in our united struggle to rescue the savage from his wildness and advance him to civilization and Christianity.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Supt. Ind. Affairs for Utah Territory.

A National Fast Proclaimed.

The following recommendation, made by Mr. Buchanan in the hour of his affliction, speaks for itself. It will be seen hereafter whether or not those exercises had any effect in restoring peace and tranquility in the land, if generally observed by the people in the East, for whom they were doubtless specially intended; as distance and time, inhibited the citizens of the Territories and Pacific States from taking any part in the ceremonies.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting, and prayer, throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate

FRIDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast.

The union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread; indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed, in former days, among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne, that He will not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. An omnipotent providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country

for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

MR. DAVIES' COMMUNICATION.—The Superintendent has felt somewhat aggrieved in consequence of some strictures on his official acts published heretofore in the *Mountaineer*, and to give him a chance to be heard in the matter, we have published the communication, in this number, relative thereto, and not that we have any desire to interfere in the matter of difference existing between the two military gentlemen.

Married:

In Ogden city, Dec. 24, 1860, by Bishop Edward Barker, Mr. HARVEY MURDOCK, of this city, and Miss LEONORA M. H. HALL formerly of Devonport, England. [Mill. Star please copy.]

Died:

In Great Salt Lake City, U. T., on Wednesday morning, January 9th, 1861, after a severe illness of six days with the croup, JOHN M., eldest son of John M. and Jane Bollwinkel, aged 3 years and 27 days.

Rest, sinless infant, in thy lowly bed,

Until re-animation comes again,—

Then shall thy body to thy spirit fled

Be joined in life eternal to remain—

When thy fond mother, of her hopes now folded,

Will meet her long-departed, lovely child.

In Brigham city, Thursday, January 3d, 1861, DAVID REES EVANS, formerly of Pembroke, Wales, aged 42 years, 4 months and 20 days. [Udgon. Seion and Mill. Star please copy.]

At Brigham city, on the 1st inst., LOIS SUSANNAH, wife of Hon. J. C. Wright, aged 18 years, 10 months and 5 days.

In Lake city, Jan. 5, 1861, MILTON ROGERS, aged 72 years.

In G. S. L. City, Jan. 8, 1861, MARY ANN, daughter of Frederick W. and Elizabeth Rose, aged 9 months and 2 days.

New Advertisements.

TAKEN UP.

ONE medium sized, brindle ox, five years old, crop off the left ear, branded O on the left hip, brockled face.

Also, one red calf, slit in both ears, some white in face on tail and belly, blind in one eye.

The owners are requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Fourth Ward.

STRAYED

FROM John Needham's Farm, near Jordan mill, about a month since, a four or five year old brindle COW, branded "J. NEEDHAM" on one horn.

Any one given information of said cow will be liberally rewarded by

JAMES NEEDHAM,
7th Ward, G. S. L. City.

TRUSSES, TRUSSES.

I wish to notify the public that I am prepared to make to order all kinds of Trusses: Common, Self-adjusting, Spire-spring, Umbilical, Prolapse, Uterine.

ALSO, Riding belts, Suspenders, bandages, Abdominal belts, Laced stockings, Knee caps, &c.

Those residing in the country are requested to send by letter the measurement of any of the articles above mentioned; also their address. All orders punctually attended to.

JOHN BAPTIST,
46-3 29th Ward—last house east.

N. B.—Tithing orders received.



SUN PICTURES IN EVERY STYLE.

GANNON & SAVAGE respectfully inform the public that they will re-open for business on or about the 25th inst., in their New Gallery, first house north of the Salt Lake House, over Chislett & Clark's new store. They invite inspection to the portraits they are producing in the different styles, viz:

PHOTOGRAPHS, STEREOSCOPES, AMBROTYPES AND MELAINOTYPES.

Also, Pictures on cloth, leather and paper to send by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices as low as can be afforded for good work.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to Houses of Ill-fame and Prostitution.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, that any person or persons who shall be found guilty of keeping, or shall be an inmate of any house of ill-fame, or place for the practice of fornication, or adultery; or knowingly own or be interested as proprietor or landlord of any such house; or any person or persons harboring or keeping about his, her or their private premises any whoremaster, strumpet or whore, knowing them to be guilty of following a lewd course of life; shall be liable to a fine for each offence not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction. In a prosecution under this section, the person having charge of any house or place shall be deemed the keeper thereof.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful on the trial of any person before said court charged with either of the offences named in the preceding section, for the city to introduce in support of such charge, testimony of the general character and reputation of the person or place touching the offence or charge set forth in the complaint, and the defendant may likewise resort to testimony of a like nature for the purpose of disproving such charge.

Sec. 3. No person shall be incapacitated or excused from testifying, touching any offence committed by another, against any of the provisions set forth in the first section of this ordinance by reason of his or her having participated in such crime; but the evidence which may be given by such person, shall in no case be used against the person so testifying.

Sec. 4. The word adultery as made use of in this ordinance shall be construed to mean the cohabiting together of two persons when either one or both of such persons are married; and the word fornication shall be construed to mean the cohabiting together of two unmarried persons.

Passed Dec. 30th, 1860.

A. O. SMOOT, Mayor,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.