CHERAW GAZETTE.

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CHERAW GAZETTE.

JAMES POWELL,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

THE GAZETTE is published WEEKLY, at $2 per year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE; $2 50 per year, if paid within six months after subscribing, and $3 at any time after six months.

All Subscriptions not *limited* are considered as made for an indefinite time, and continued till a discontinuance is ordered, and till all arrearages are paid.

TO CLUBS the Gazette will be sent, at the following rates, for CASH ONLY in advance:

Five Copies for.....$8 00

Ten Copies for.....$15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of 15 lines or less (which is a square,) will be inserted at $1 for a single insertion; one square continued, 75 cents for the first and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Renewal or change, 20 cents per square.

Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, $1 per square; semi-monthly, 75 cents per square.

To those who advertise by the year, liberal terms will be made.

Advertisements inserted for a specified time, will be continued until forbidden, and charged ACCORDINGLY.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

No advertisement, however small, will be considered less than a square.

Obituaries and simple announcements of Marriages and Deaths considered news and are not to be charged for.

Announcements of candidates for office will be charged as other advertisements.

☞ The Editor will take the risk of payment for the paper remitted by mail, if free of postage.

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

The National Intelligencer, of the 21st ult., publishes several official tables from the Post Office Departmet, exhibiting the rates of postage chargeable under the act of the last Congress. We give below an abstract of such portions of the tables as we regard of general importance to the community.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA AFTER THE 30TH OF JUNE 1851.

	For not over 2500 miles	For over 2500 miles	To and from Canada for not over 2500 mile's	For over 2500 miles
When prepaid.	Cents	Cents	Cents	ce s
Weighing ½ once or under being single rate	3	6	10	15
Over ½ oz., and not over 1 oz	6	12	20	30
Over 1 oz. and not over 1½	9	18	30	45
Over 1½ oz. and not over 2	12	24	40	60
Over 2 oz. and not over 2½	15	30	50	75
When unprepaid.				
Weighing ½ ounce or under being single rate	5	10	10	15
Over ½ oz. and not over1	10	20	20	30
Over 1 oz. and not over 1½	15	30	30	45
Over 1½ oz. and not over 2	20	40	40	60
Over 2 oz. and not over 2½	25	50	50	75

Remarks Referring to above Table.—For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs sent by mail, the rates mentioned in this table shall be charged; and for every additional half ounce or fraction of an ounce above the weight named in this table, an additional single rate is to be charged.

Directions. 1st. Every letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter or rate.

2d. All drop letters, or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

3d. Each deputy post master whose compensation for the last preceding fiscal year (ending the 30th of June) did not exceed $200, may send through the mail all letters written by himself, and receive through the mail all written communications addressed to himself, on his private business, which shall not exceed in weight one half ounce, free of postage. This does not authorize them to frank any letter unless written by themselves, and on their private business only; nor does it authorize them to receive free of postage anything but written communications address to themselves, on their own private business.

Newspaper Rates, per quarter, when sent from Office of Publication to bona fide subscribers.

	For any distance not over 50 miles	Over 50 & not exceeding 300 mil's	Over 300 & not exceeding 1000	Over 1000 & not exceeding 3000	Over 3000 & not exceeding 4000	Over 4000 miles
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Ct.
Daily.....	25	50	75	100	125	150
Tri-w'kly.	15	30	45	60	75	90
Semi-w'ly.	10	20	30	40	50	60
Weekly...	5	10	15	20	25	30
Semi-m'ly.	2½	5	7½	10	12	15
Monthly..	1¼	2½	3¾	5	6¼	7½

Remarks referring to the above table:

From and after the 30th of June, 1851, for each newspaper, not exceeding three ounces in weight the annexed rates per quarter are to be paid quarterly in advance. These rates only apply where the paper is sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers.

Directions referring to above table:

1st. Weekly papers only, when sent as above stated, are to be delivered free in the county where they are published; and this although conveyed in the mail over 50 miles.

2d. Newspapers containing not over 300 square inches are to be charged one quarter the above rates.

3d. Publishers of newspapers are allowed to exchange free of postage one copy of each number only; and this privilege extends to newspapers published in Canada.

4th. The weight of newspapers must be taken or determined when they are in a dry state.

5th. Postmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under their franking privilege.

6th. Payment in advance does not entitle the party to any deduction from the rates.

Rates of Postage upon all transient Newspapers and every other description of Printed Matter, not kept Newspapers and Periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers.

	For not over 500 miles	Over 500 not over 1000	Over 1000 not over 2000	Over 2000 not over 3000	Over 3000 miles
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Weighing 1 oz or under	1	2	3	4	5
Ov'r 1 and not ov'r 2 oz	2	4	6	8	10
Ov'r 2 and not ov'r 3 oz	3	6	9	12	15
Ov'r 3 and not ov'r 4 oz	4	8	12	16	20
Ov'r 4 and not ov'r 5 oz	5	10	15	20	25
Ov'r 5 and not ov'r 6 oz	6	12	18	24	30
Ov'r 6 and not ov'r 7 oz	7	14	21	28	35
Ov'r 7 and not ov'r 8 oz	8	16	24	32	40
Ov'r 8 and not ov'r 9 oz	9	18	27	36	45
Ov'r 9 and not ov'r 10 oz	10	20	30	40	50

NOTE—For each additional ounce, or fractional part of an ounce, beyond the ten ounces embraced in this table, an additional rate must be charged.

Directions—1.—On every transient newspaper, unsealed circular, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book and every other description of printed matter, the above rates must in all cases be prepaid, according to the weight.

2.—Whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required to be prepiad, shall, through the inattention of Postmasters, or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the above rates.

3.—Bound books and parcels of printed matter, not weighing over 32 ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter.

Periodicals published at intervals, not exceeding three months, and sent to actual and bona fide subscribers, are to be charged with one-half the rates mentioned in the last above table, and prepayment of a quarter's postage thereon must in all cases be required. Periodicals published at intervals of more than three months are charged with the full rate, which must be prepaid.

Note.—In case there is on or in any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter or paper connected therewith, any manuscript of any kind, by which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, the said newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter, becomes subject to letter postage; and it is the duty of the Postmaster to remove wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

N. B.—All letters to and from Foreign Countries (the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce.

Ship Letters.—Letters sent from the U. States to Foreign Countries by private vessels are chargeable with inland postage, which must be prepaid from the mailing office to the port of sailing. The Postmaster of San Francisco is especially instructed to make up and despatch such mails to the Sandwich Islands, China, and New South Wales.

Periodicals.—Periodical works and pamplets are not entitled to transit conveyances through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but they may be sent from the United States to the United Hingdom, and *vice versa*, at two cents of the United States postage each, if they do not exceed two ounces in weight; and at one cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, when they exceed that weight, to be collected in all cases in the United States; and the same will be subject to an additional like charge in the United Kingdom when not exceeding two ounces; but the third ounce raises the British charge to sixpence, with an additional charge of two pence for each additional ounce. When sent to or received from foreign countries without passing through the United Kingdom they will be chargeable with the regular United States rates to be prepaid when sent, and collected when received.

Newspapers and Periodicals to Foreign Countries (particularly to the Continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, June 14, 1851.

POLITICAL.

[*From the Marion Star.*]

Co-Operation-Resistance Ticket.

FOR SOUTHERN CONGRESS,

HON. I. D. WILSON,

OF DARLINGTON:

A. W. DOZIER, ESQ.,

OF WILLIAMSBURG.

The election of Delegates to the Southern Congress will take place on the second Monday in October next. The Congressional District is entitled to two representatives. The gentlemen above named are presented by the friends of Southern Rights, as patriots, in every sense, eminently qualified to discharge the responsible duties of concerting in that station, with the other States of the South, such measures as will, in the end, when ratified by their constituents, disenthrall this and the other slaveholding States, from the fanatical domination of Northern abolitionists, who are rapidly progressing towards the emancipation of slavery throughout the Union. Their creed is, to use all proper means to secure the co-operation of the other Southern States, with our own, in rending the chains with which the North seeks to bind us; in establishing a Southern Confederacy; and if such co-operation cannot be obtained in a reasonable time, rather than behold their beloved State subjected to the bondage of a hydra-headed tyrant, they would prefer to see South Carolina peaceably, but with due preparation, and alone, secede from the Union; thus leading off, to be followed by the other Southern States, identified with her as they are, in interest, and bound to her by inexorable destiny.

They are both farmers, belonging to that noble rural class, which seperates from the corruptions of cities, are, all over the world *the sons of liberty*, and are ever ready to drive the plough share in freedom, or to convert it into the sword under oppression. Though they venerate the plough they have both been well educated in the learning of law, history, arts and sciences, which is so necessary to prepare them for the contest and debates of the council, and for devising wise measures to secure the rights of their fellow-citizens.

They are both men of unstained character and will bravely and faithfully serve their country in her hour of affliction.

It is worthy of remark, that a the Southern Congress will be an advisor body, its action cannot, under the Federal Constitution, (Art. I. Sec. 10,) while we remain in the Union, bind the States which it represents, in "any compact or agreement," or "any treaty" with each other. It will not be the business or the right of the delegates to vote South Carolina out of the Union Their resolves on this subject, should they make any, will have to be ratified by the States; otherwise they will pass for nothing but the recommendations of respectable citizens.—This being the case, all those of our friends who are opposed to the separate action of South Carolina, under the presen or any circumstances, will not be prevented by such opposition from voting for those gentlemen, as their delegates, to the Southern Congress. For their aim and function in that body will be confined solely to procuring an understanding of co-operation amongst the Southern States, for resistance to Federal aggression, by united secession. Such understanding will have to be ratified by each State separately, which will be by their acts of secession. Let not a misunderstanding of the duties of delegaes to the Southern Congress, therefore, alienate the friends and admirers of those eminent gentlemen, DOZIER and WILSON, and deprive our Congressional District of ther services, when both secessionists and co-operation men may unite in supporting them without a sacrifice of principle.

[*From the Darlington Flag.*]

LETTER FROM DR. THOS. SMITH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COM. OF AR'M'TS:

If the state of my health permitted, I would cordially unite with you in your deliberations on the grave and momentous questions, which are to be brought up for discussion at Darlington Court House on Monday next.

In her present political exigency, South Carolina requires the aid of all her citizens, and she may justly deem him recreant who occupies a doubtful or a neutral position. A celebrated orator and statesman of antiquity has said: "Let the opinions of every man, in relation to the commonwealth, be written on his forehead. Let no man be deceived. Let not our vigilance be lulled by the portentious fallacy that the abolition agitation has ceased; that the compromise has restored peace, concord and harmony, or the still more ominous assertion that we have neither grievances, nor insults, nor aggressions, nor unconstitutional legislation to complain of. Facts, like figures, cannot lie, and he that runs may read.

Horace Greely has said, from 1836 to 1850, its (the abolition) course has been *steadily forward*, and its conquests *unequivocal and glorious*. Seward, the regent of the whig party of New York, has said, in a tone of exultation and confidence, "In ten years, the relation of master and slaves will not exist, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Novo Scotia to the Rio Grande."

The abolition and free soil party are fighting under the banner of the British Emancipation Society, whose motto is, "African slavery is to be extinguished and annihilated." And we are to be favored with ten years grace, to prepare the sacrifice. A sacrifice they could not submit to without dishonor."

If such an abandonment of all previous pledges and declarations were the result of a subsequent conviction of having greatly erred in making them, it would be honorable and magnanimous. But such appears not to be the case; since even the advocates of acquiescence still continue to assert the principles on which these pledges and declarations were based, as well as the wrongs which first called them forth.

The Association is, I believe, right in its second resolution—declaring its belief that the co-operation of any of the Southern States with South Carolina, either in resistance or secession, is at least improbable, so long as the influence and patronage of the General Government are arrayed against State rights. Nor do I see any reason for believing that any probable change of administration will produce a change of measures: since, as you will perceive, from their repeated declarations, all parties in the North unite in denouncing slavry, and maintaining the Constitutional right of Congress, as well as its inflexible duty, to prohibit its extension to any State that may hereafter be admitted into the Union. From all present appearances, the principles embodied in the Compromise will continue to be the basis of the future policy of the Government. It seems also probable, that the State which have submitted to pass, will be equally quiescent under future wrongs.

Having thus briefly stated my view with regard to your first and second, I will now revert to your last and most important resolution, namely: "that failing in a reasonable time to obtain the co-operation of other Southern States, South Carolina alone should withdrew from the Union."

It seemes rather late in the day to be called on to combat the old exploded doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, the assertion of which cost one monarch his head, and sent another into perpetual exile. Yet, as that doctrine has lately revived by some of the highest names of the Republic, it calls for a passing notice in connexion with the subject of this letter. It seems strange, too, that this long buried monster, which received its death wounds in the two revolutions of England and America, should have been dug up and resuscitated by distinguished Democratic Republican statesmen. From all but the darkest regions of the civilized world, this portentous phantom has been banished, as it would appear, only to find refuge in that which professes to be the most free and enlightened. There is not a European writer, or statesmen, or theologist, of any established reputation, that would now venture to proclaim the slavish principle which have been asserted by Republican leaders in the Halls of a Congress of Republican States.

A thorough discussion of this doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, on the part of equal members of a Confederation of States, would require more space than is proper for me to occupy, and more time than you can spare on this occasion; nor do I deem it necessary. The right of resistance by force, as respects States and communities, is only an extension of the individual right of self-defence, which is a law of nature, antecedent and superior to all laws, and all constitutions, which cannot be alienated or surrendered by the adoption of any system of social organization. This doctrine is established beyond controversy, by the unanswered and unanswerable arguments of SYDNEY and LOCKE; by the assent of all the great ancient as well as modern authorities on the law of nature and nations; and, if such were not the case, it has always been, and always been, and always will be, acted upon when the occasion arises, in opposition to all authorities. It is true that none of the writers who assert or concede the right of resistance, have attempted to define the precise line where resistance becomes justifiable, because it is not susceptible of definition. It is a matter of feeling, and can neither be analyzed or defined.

An eminent American statesman, high in office, and a candidate for still higher honor, whose opinions I wish to treat with all due respect, has lately attempted to establish a broad distinction between Revolution and Secession; in other words, the right to resist, and the right of retiring out of reach of the necessity of resorting to resistance. His position, if I rightly comprehend him, is, that though a people or State may have a right to resist by force in certain contingencies, they have none to retire peaceably beyond the reach of injury and oppression. It seems they have no alternative; they must either peaceably submit, or forcibly resist, for they cannot get out of the way. It follows that all radical charges in the political relations of a State with a Confederation of States, must necessarily be brought about by violence and bloody contentions. Those who cannot live together in peace, must not part in peace; they must resort to the right of the strongest, and fight it out.

Thus the extermination of a portion of our fellow-creatures, perhaps our countrymen, is an indispensable preliminary to all great political changes; and hecatombs must be offered up on the altar of Liberty, before she can become a legitimate goddess. The establishment of this principle, conceding the right of Revolution and denying that of Secession, would, in its application to the case now under consideration, leave no resource to any member of this Confederation, under the most intolerable oppression, but civil war, with all its aggravations.—It leaves opon no appeal to the great tribunal of reason, justice, and humanity; the right of the strongest is the right divine; and dissensions among a Confederation of Christian States, can only be adjusted, like those of the wild beasts of the forest, by a death struggle. I am aware that this has been the almost invariable practice of mankind in every age and country; but never till now do I recollect seeing it asserted that it was the only justifiable mode of settling controversies among States and nations; and it is with no little regret I see this doctrine sanctioned by one whose opinions are of such high authority among a large portion

against this "*pronunciamento*" from the oracles of the Higher Law party, not a murmur has been heard from the North, nor a monosylable of dissent, one note of condemnation been uttered by abolition State, or abolition man. The abolition and free soil party, impatient for other assaults on Southern rights, are now in the ascendancy, and have complete control over the legislation of Congress. Can any man honestly believe that under such a government, *whenever the subject of slavery* is to be acted on, that the legislation of Congress can or will be confined within the legitimate, constitutional sphere, or that the objects and purposes of the Federal Union will be carried out in good faith, without sectional feeling, discrimination and partiality. The dominant majority in Congress are the true representatives of their constituents—exponents of the bad feelings and bad passions of demagogues, fanatics and bigots, who are our slanders, persecutors and enemies.

"Power is a curse in tyrants' hands,
But in bigot tyrants'—treble curse."

By the legislation of Congress in relation to California, and other territory acquired from Mexico, the slave States have been placed under the ban of their abolition masters, and have been assigned to a station of political inferiority and degradation.

Can South Carolina acknowledge her political inferiority, and crouchingly submit to political degredation. Passive obedience and non-resistance, calling upon Hercules for co-operation without making preparation, or uniting our own energies to deserve and secure it, will not avert the dire calamities which the abolitionists have meditated, planned, and expect to bring about.

The ends and objects for which the Federal Union, was formed, have been overlooked and perverted. The Constitution, unused and perverted, lies covered with the constitutional government of the United States, if not in name, has in *fact*, been abolished, and a fierce and insolent despotism has usurped its place.

Thus proscribed and degraded from her political station of equality in the Union, South Carolina has no alternative, but to make an ignominious surrender of her constitutional rights, or, through her convention, to resume her sovereignty, and to declare to the world that it *has* "become necessary, in the course of human events, to dissolve the poltical bands which connected her with the government of the U. S. of America, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which nature and nature's God entitle her."

Feeling most sensily the wrongs and aggressions perpetrated on the rights of the slave States by abolition legislation, knowing from their own declarations that further and greater injustice and spoliations are intended, seeing we have no gaurantee for the security of slave property under the reign of abolitionism, I cannot hesitate to acquiesce in the necessity of the State of South Carolina seceding from the Confederation, and becoming as she was before she acceded to the Union, a Free, Sovereign, and Independent State.

Respectfully, &c.

THOS. SMITH, M. D.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 30.

HYDE PARK, Duchess cty, N. Y.
September 6th 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter directed to me at New York, conveying an invitation to address a meeting of the citizens of Charleston Dis-trict, to be held in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 17th inst., has just reached me at this place, where I now reside.

For the compliment thus tendered, and the language in which it is conveyed, I beg you to accept my acknowledgments, accompanied by regrets that I cannot comply with your wishes. Distance and space, the burden of years I should bear with me, and, more than all, my incapacity for public speaking, compel me to decline a task for which I am totally unfitted. What I have to say, I therefore hope you will permit me to address to you, through a medium to which I am more accustomed.

As it appears from the tener of your letter that you are already sufficiently aware of the opinion I entertain with respect to what is whimsically called the Compromise, I will only trouble you with a brief recapitulation. In my view, it was a gross and palpable violation of that great fundamental principle of State eqality, which pervades every provision of the Constitution, and forms the basis of this Confederation; a most unjustifiable attack on the rights, interests, safety and happiness of one half the States composing it, accompanied by insult and obloquy; a pretended concession, wrested by mere force of numbers from a minority; and that, in its consequences, it will prove more fatal to the repose, prosperity and happiness, if not the very existence, of the Union, than any measures that may be resorted to in attempting to obtain redress for the past, or security for the future.

Such being my view of the subject, I am, and always have been, of opinion, that the stand originally taken by South Carolina, and most of the Southern States, in opposition to the principles embodied in that series of measures, was not only justifiable, but demands by a proper regard for their rights and their honor; and that an abandonment of the position they then assumed, and an acquiescence in measures they repeatedly declared they would resist, "at all hazards and to the last extremity," unless accompanied by a frank acknowledgement of having been wrong in the first instance, would, in the language of the printed resolutions appended to your letter, be "what they could not submit to without dishonor."