

# The Bee Herald.

CHERAW, S. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1856.

## THE REMEDY.

It cannot be disguised that the present is one of the most momentous periods in the whole history of our country. All good men must look upon the existing state of things with melancholy apprehensions for the future. A remedy is wanted, and loudly demanded. Is there no sagacious statesman to point the way for the tempest-tost ship of State, to ride once more over the angry billows to a haven of safety? That glorious hero, who so often on similar occasions has come to pilot her through the storm; now sleep unheeding, and—alas, unlamented too—Caldwell, Webster and Clay, have left but few behind them, who dare brave the frowns of party or the malignant scoffs of demagogues, for their country's good. Then, if there is so little prospect for the restoration of the government to its original purity, is there no hope of deliverance for the South? Surely some remedy for the evils by which we are surrounded may be proposed. We are sometimes told that our only hope is in the Democratic party—that we must needs worship at the shrine and bow down to the gods which this Nephthian deity had set up, or be forever doomed. Now we believe, that of all the political national parties in the country there is more to be hoped for from this than any other; it professes to be controlled by principles more in accordance with the spirit and letter of the constitution, and has striven harder to have the government administered upon those eternal principles of justice, and equality of rights, than any other. But can we, in this sectional controversy, safely commit our dearest rights to the guardianship of any national party? Is it either duty or policy to confide our best interests to the keeping of any other than ourselves? So far as other matters of governmental policy are concerned, we may and ought to have a preference, in the coming contest for the Presidency; and as Mr. Buchanan stands upon the platform which approaches nearest to correct view of a constitutional system of government, we must of necessity give him the preference over his competitors; but as we have greater issues to meet than are, or possibly can be involved in the Presidential canvass, let us be careful that we are not led too far away from our own peculiar duties.

Let us do our duty in our national party struggles, not forgetting, however, that we have others touching us more closely to perform. There is safety for us only in prompt and united action among ourselves. We leave to older and wiser men than we are, the task of devising the plan of action, and the remedy.

## BLACK REPUBLICANS.

It seems that at this recent Convention of one of the many wings of this party, there were delegates present from several Southern States. Kentucky, Tennessee, and even old Virginia were disgraced by being made parties to its proceedings. Of course we are satisfied that the people of these States are, as a mass, sound upon the great issues of the day, but it is mortifying to see that even a corporal guard can be found in our midst, ready to take sides with the greatest enemies to our domestic peace and happiness. Even indeed must be who after dwelling among us and enjoying the benefits of our institutions, should now turn upon his brethren and let in upon them the hordes of abolition incendiaries. The treason of Arnold is not a whit more odious than that of Southern citizens who, at such a time as this, join with demagogued fanatics to trample upon the sacred rights of their fellow countrymen and neighbors.

We are warned then to be on our guard, and prepare for traitorous assaults at our own friendships as well as for along known enemies.

The Convention of which we speak nominated Mr. Banks, the present speaker of the House of Representatives, as its candidate for the Presidency; whether they did this under the impression that has prevailed elsewhere, that he is a black man, we have no information, but they will not be much deceived, (if such was their impression,) when the canvass is over.

The Convention, however, has passed by this commendatory nomination and endorsed that distinguished head upon a re-born son of South Carolina, J. C. Fremont.

## CHERAW LYCEUM.

At a regular meeting on last Thursday night, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing quarter: President, Maj. J. T. Colt; Vice President, Dr. C. K. Kellough; Secretary and Treasurer, L. C. Ingles; Executive Committee, Dr. J. W. Lynch and J. H. Powe.

This institution is in the most flourishing condition; it numbers over forty members, embracing, among them, persons from some distance. It has supplied the community with six lectures, solid, if ever, executed in point of talent or interest. The first two were by W. Gilman, the third by Rev. Thomas Ashmun, Bishop of North Carolina; the fourth by the very Rev. F. N. Lynch, of Charleston; the fifth by Gen. S. F. Corey, of Ohio; and the last by Gen. Dr. Curtis, of North Hill. All these gentlemen are well known and have enjoyed the greatest success in their respective lectures. The success of the Lyceum, which has been the fortune of few to enjoy.

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The successful lawyer again received the congratulations of his friends and the heartfelt thanks of his weeping client, but scarcely had he reached his room, before a note from the Defendant was placed in his hands. It was a challenge; Here was a novel position for him to be placed in. He was upon principle opposed to duelling, a member of a Christian Church, and taught from childhood to look with abhorrence upon what is falsely styled "the code of honor" among gentlemen. He hesitated not however, but snatching up his pen hastily wrote the following reply.

To Mr. Joseph Brown,—Sir, I respectfully decline the proffered honor of fighting you; because, first, I do not admit your right to call me to account for language used in the Court room in the prosecution of my duty; especially when I did not leave the time of my duty to assault you; Second—because I do not approve the practice of duelling but consider it both sinful and barbarous; and, Third, because I desire neither to lose life nor destroy it. Respectfully,

FRANK ELTON.

Handing this note to the friend of Brown he said, "Take back my answer to your friend sir, and let me hear no more from him." "Then you refuse to meet him?" "You have my answer, good morning." Frank disliked the affair very much, he felt sure he had done his duty, and no more, both in his speech and in declining the challenge, but he knew what the sentiment of many persons was on this subject, and expected to be injured to some extent by his course, still he did not regret taking that course. His father and Stanton being both at court he took them to his room and told them what had happened, the old gentleman approved it; but Stanton was a bold fiery fellow and could not at first agree with them, in the heat of the moment he went to his own room and prepared a challenge for Brown. It was a friend was found between the parties arranged, for Stanton had expressly based his challenge upon the ground of championship for Frank, whose religious scruples he said prevented his engaging in mob affairs. On returning to the court room in the afternoon, old Mr. Elton learned for the first time that his son-in-law was about to be engaged in a duel. He sought him at once, and after much difficulty forced him to admit the fact, when he endeavored by every argument in his power to dissuade him from his rash purpose; but in vain. Stanton confessed that he had acted hastily but said he could not without dishonor, now withdraw, Frank was engaged in court and old Mr. Elton could not get his assistance, so without caring for what might be thought or said in the matter, he went before a magistrate, made oath of what he knew in the premises, and had both parties bound to keep the peace.

Brown and his friends began immediately to use what they regarded as a decided advantage. Frank was pronounced to be a coward who took advantage of his privileges at the bar to abuse a man, shielded himself behind the church from deserved punishment, and after getting his brother-in-law to take up his quarrel appealed to the laws of the land for his protection. This was too much for Mr. Elton, he pronounced the charge "a vile falsehood" and Brown at all regarding his age struck him. Frank was just coming out of the court room and saw the blow given. He ran to his father's side and knocked Brown down with a blow that might have felled an ox. The bystanders interfered and prevented any further disturbance, just as Stanton rushed up to participate. Now the clander increased in amount, but was more privately spoken, for Frank had proven that he could fight if necessary. Yet it was whispered about that after all the means used by himself and his father, and brother-in-law, to keep out of danger, still when they were all three together they did not hesitate to attack Brown in a body. It must not be supposed that Frank was becoming unpopular yet. Oh no; he had many friends, but there were those (as there ever will be some like them) who listened to these fabrications and seemed to believe them.

The court had now adjourned, and the Judge had heard of all that occurred; connecting Frank to his room he told him of what he had heard what has occurred and must express to you my hearty approval of your course throughout the whole affair; you have exhibited a higher degree of moral courage than most men of your age and position possess. And let me congratulate you also, upon your brilliant and successful conduct at the bar; continue to keep away, and attend in company with your father, and you will obtain the

highest position in your profession; your speech in that case of slander was an admirable one."

When Frank returned home and related to his wife the occurrences of the week, she burst into tears and threw herself upon his neck saying "My dear husband beware of that man Brown, he may yet seek revenge for that blow." "I expect not Annie; but should he, you may rest assured I shall not do anything to tarnish my honor." "Tis not that I fear, tis that he may take your life." "Dont distress yourself about that, there is no danger whatever, he would rather have the satisfaction of proclaiming me a coward." "Well I am glad you declined the challenge, it is so wicked, and so foolish a custom; this duelling." "So it is, and to say mind so foolish, and so cowardly."

Stanton had also a scene at his home, but of a different character somewhat Susan could not conceal her mortification when she heard he came so near being a party to a duel. "Is it possible Charles that you would have put yourself upon an equality with bullies and cut-throats, and attempt to take the life of a fellow being? I dont believe you would have gone that far; I know you would not; you are a man of more courage than that, to say nothing of honor."

"Dont be so severe Sisy; I admit I was wrong; but in the heat of the moment, I could not think of consequences; it is past now, and I hope I shall never be such a fool again."

"Promise me you will neither give nor accept a challenge Charles under any circumstances."

"I promise never to give one, but there may arise circumstances when I cannot without dishonor decline to accept."

"No there never can be such circumstances; no man has a right to trifle with life; you have no right to take that of another man, in this way, nor to suffer yours to be taken; men might avoid much sorrow and remorse themselves, and preserve the peace and quiet of their families and friends, by shooting at some other mark when it becomes necessary in their judgment to shoot at each other, and let the best marksmen be proclaimed with the flourish of trumpets and amid the beating of drums and the cheering of the multitude, or whatever else pleases their vitiated taste—the victor."

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN FLORENCE, GEORGIA. A correspondent of the Columbus (Georgia) Times, writing on the 3d inst., gives an account of a fatal affair near Florence, Ga. It appears that Matthew Averett had been keeping a ferry without a license and charging toll on the road leading to it; which many persons refused to pay. The letter says:

On yesterday, several of Averett's relatives and his overseer armed themselves with double-barrel guns and proceeded to the gate to guard it and prevent persons from passing without paying toll. The names of said persons I understand to be Wm. Clatt, John McClendon, William McClendon, James McClendon, Wilson B. Averett, E. D. Averett, and — Miles, the overseer. Upon their arrival, they secreted themselves behind a fence in an adjoining field. Soon after they arrived there, Nathaniel Roach, with his little son, five years old, Robert Warlick, Samuel Driggers, and a man named Sykes, arrived at the gate and were about to pass through when the men fired on them from their place of concealment.

At the first fire, Mr. Roach's little boy was wounded in the neck and body—supposed to be mortally. Sykes was also shot down, mortally wounded. Roach, in endeavoring to save his child, by holding his own back to them, received a great many shots, and is severely hurt. Warlick was wounded dangerously. Driggers was shot in the arm, but not dangerously. Driggers was the only man in the attacked party armed, and his gun would not fire until too late to do any good.

A letter from J. M. White, Esq., from Florence, states that five strong men passed Averett's gate on Monday night about dark, and on arriving at Hill's Ferry got into the flat to cross the river. Soon after they had pushed into the stream they were fired upon by some persons concealed in the bushes on the bank, and were severely wounded. The persons shot were some gentlemen from Georgia, who had volunteered to escort Mr. Roach, with his wounded child, home, and were attacked on their return. Later intelligence states there were eight men on the bank fired upon; seven were wounded—one thought to be mortally. Some arrests have been made, and a large number of children are in possession of the balance of the party. The account is in general a confirmed imposture.

A CAUTION: We have been requested by parents and guardians of children, and owners of slaves, that the exercise of some authority on their part is necessary, to prevent children and servants from flocking to, and crowding to, the Ball Road Depot, when the trains are about to start; or some injury to their persons may be the result. It is said that sometimes they are about the track, and around the Engine to the number of several hundreds, and are very careless and indifferent about their own safety; attempting to get upon the train while in motion, and making no haste at all to get out of the way of an Engine. The Engineers have been instructed to keep their off the track, but this they find it impossible to do, without resorting to means which no parent—at least—would approve. The worst feature in the case is that the largest number resort there on the Sabbath.

It is much easier to prevent an evil than to cure it when it has occurred.

## FREE NEGRO ORATORS.

We have noticed in several papers, editorial comments upon the fact, that at a Boston "omnium gatherum" meeting, one of the orators of the occasion pronounced General Washington "a damned fellow." Taking it for granted that the orator was one of those crazy fanatics of Massachusetts, who so often indulge in the like refined expressions, we were not at all surprised, nor in the least offended by the remark. But we see that the speaker was no less a personage than "a fanatic"—Mr. Chas. L. Redmond—who, no doubt having once resided at the South, ought to have known better. We can make allowances for the extravagancies of the delirious white men of Boston; but are at a loss to account for such superlative ignorance on the part of one who in all probability has lived under the influence of our institutions. We have only to say in reference to the malignant boy Charles, that if we had him on some of our Southern plantations, he would be taught how to speak of white men in future, to say nothing of the lesson we should impart as to the character of that great and good man, who he and his miserable white associates dare to call a "damned fellow."

## SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

We were anxious to lay before our readers this triumphant reply to the audacious attack of Senator Sumner in full; but received it when there was but little space left in our columns unoccupied. The enough to say that the Judge has thoroughly vindicated himself and his State from the foul aspersions of his opponent, and at the same time administered to the offender the severest chastisement. The speech will afford an opportunity for Sumner or some other Massachusetts champion to retaliate such as Mr. Brooks can so well bestow—about four years hence.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

We are gratified to find that our friends are disposed to aid us in making our paper interesting and thick them—boys and all—for their contributions. The character of the piece sent are generally of the right kind—having some moral lesson to inculcate. We hope to make "The Herald" a welcome visitor to the firesides of our subscribers, and are, therefore, determined that no unchaste or immoral article or paragraph shall ever disgrace its columns.

## GOV. ROBINSON'S CASE.

It might be supposed, in consequence of the failure to credit a paragraph which appeared in our last number, that we are in possession of the case which Robinson, in his hurry, left behind him in Kansas. We, therefore, say to those who may have some curiosity to see this copy of departed greatness, that we never had it, and never expect to see it, but it is in the possession of Col. Cunningham, of the "Charleston News," in whose hands it may yet be the means of silencing some abolition impertinence.

## "THE AMERICAN LEAGUE."

A friend has just sent us a copy of this miserable little sheet published in Albany, N. Y., with a request that we give our opinion of the thing. Were it not for the request we should not waste time or paper in noticing so villanous a publication. Disgracefully indecent, it is altogether unuseful to this latitude, and indeed we know of no use to which it might be applied, inasmuch as the trait already mentioned renders it unfit to supply the place of a window glass in some poor level, (the purpose) which is signify dimensions about commodity it. We have room for no more at present.

Here—Previous to the past few days you have had but little to complain of in the way of hot weather, but on last Wednesday summer set in with the intent to make us last day, and on Thursday the thermometer went up to 90° in the shade, and every day since that time has been oppressively hot. Clouds are discarded, and the order of "No shadows" increased rapidly in numbers. They instead laying the shade of the street and furnishing it with good looks, in the shade of which they will "make a hole in the world"—with their heads.

Our Correspondent "John," will discuss the not publishing his article this week, as he has forgotten the very important rule which obliges in all editorial communications to send the name with the article. It is especially necessary in this case as there are references to individuals which we are not expected to understand.

We would call the attention of our subscribers to the terms on which "The Herald" is furnished. There are some who have not yet complied with them and it is important that they do so at once, that we may have time to make out our printed list.

We are in the "Flag" that his Honor Judge Means, has retained the order for a State Court for Lexington District.

The editor of the Washington (D. C.) Spectator designs to publish, about August next, a list of all the periodicals from monthlies to dailies in the United States—embracing California and the Territories—with terms and general character, so far as he can ascertain them.

To aid in making up his list and in carrying out his further plan, he invites all publishers to send him three copies of their publications, first issued after the 4th of July (or such as shall contain fullest accounts of the occurrences of that day.) These he proposes to bind—one set to be filed in the Congressional Library—one in the Library of the Smithsonian Institute—the other for his own use.

He also requests this notice may be inserted one or more times, in the editorial columns of his contemporaries. The publishers who give it a place and send him a copy of their papers containing it, will be furnished with a copy of the list when published.

## Communications.

Letter from Hon. John McQueen. WASHINGTON, June 7th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your favor of the 3rd inst., enclosing the proceedings of a public meeting at Bennington on the 2d inst., to make arrangements for the Celebration of the 4th of July, in which the flattering honor of having selected me as Orator appears, an honor which I gratefully appreciate, and one, were it in my power, under a proper sense of duty, I would most cheerfully accept. There is no place where I could so pleasingly spend the 4th of July as at home among my neighbors and friends, mingling with them in feeling and sympathy, and contributing my humble efforts to add to their pleasures in every appropriate and becoming manner.

I approve most cordially of the determination of our friends, to celebrate the day as formerly, and commemorate the deeds of our ancestors, who carved out, and established for us a system of government having, in its purity, no parallel on the habitable globe; and although our rights under it, are being grossly violated, and wild fanaticism constantly disturbs our happiness and peace, and threatens to destroy our very existence, it is right and proper to keep fresh, before the minds of our generation and the youth of the country, the sacrifices and brilliant deeds of glory and patriotism, achieved by our ancestors, that we when compelled, may be the better prepared to vindicate our honor and maintain our rights, against every foe foreign or domestic.

There are moments when we are made and fast approaching that point, when the South must determine whether we are to remain under our original Federal government, or to enjoy the principles which she has introduced to the world on the 4th of July 1776, or whether duty to ourselves, as well as to posterity, for whom we are trustees, shall not demand that we cut loose from our enemies as we would from vipers, and establish for ourselves a government to be controlled by ourselves, in which we may enjoy our property, our rights, and our honor, and have peace and contentment with this enjoyment. There is a strong and powerful party now in this country, who are striving to deprive us of all of these; which truly, if they succeed will make our Union a Union of death and not of life; and duty and wisdom demand of us, to prepare for the issue, and put our heads in order, not to die but to live.

We are not tied to those who have robbed us of their Legislature, until they are annihilated. Government of our hour, and in return for their riches have become poorer and more arrogant than they were, alicia, Willy, and much, and turned if we submit to it, to degrade and destroy us. It remains to be seen whether we shall not, when the crisis comes, as patriots and the example of our fathers, and our country should demand of us. I have never believed in the wisdom of submitting to wrong, and now will not become degraded they are incapable of enjoyment worthy of our race.

The south is now in a large measure political ignorance, it is for the South to determine whether the Union be to be preserved, or whether the principles of our fathers, which are the basis of our

constitution are engaged to deny that blood of the South is in the hands of fanatics and New England, incited by the patronage of southern parents, by southern money. So far; the tutition law and justice prevails upon by southern emigrants and southern patriotism, but the struggle is by no means over; the demons of fanaticism are but made more desperate by their recent defeat, and with renewed shrieks for freedom from a thousand tongues of hypocrites, against the constitution, against the law, and order, and right they are sounding their warhoop, more loudly than ever, with the avowed determination to deluge that beautiful land in blood and crush out the rights and even the life's-blood of the southern upon his own soil? Will the south permit this to be done? she has acted well so far, and I earnestly trust she will not now sleep upon her oars, and shamefully lose the vantage ground she occupies. The constitution, law, justice and patriotism, together, with the policy of self preservation, all emblazon her armor in this righteous cause, and will she, can she, shrink from her duty?

I am proud to see South Carolina is well represented among the "Border Ruffians," and I earnestly hope Marlboro will contribute her fair proportion in men and money; and allow me to say to you, "now is the day, and now is the hour." After the first of October all may be lost, as the elections which will fix the destinies of the state will come on then. I will not for a moment suppose that Marlboro will fail in this most important crisis. I repeat that were it in my power under a due sense of duty, I would most cheerfully accept the honor conferred upon me, and highly appreciate it, but I regret to say, that I am out of my power. There is time since I have been in office, when I consider it more important that we should stand to our post; our Senator and our state have been most grossly slandered and libelled, Col. Brooks as you know, indicted upon the author, a most just and merited chastisement, for which our house (having a majority of those who sympathize with Sumner) have now before them a resolution to expel Col. Brooks, and also a resolution to censure another of our colleagues (Col. Keitt) as well as the Hon. H. Edmondson from Va. The chairman of the committee has gone home, and it is well understood that the case will not be taken up under some two weeks hence, and therefore the probability is that with the usual time and deliberation the matter will be decided during the last week in June, or the first week in July, when I know you will agree with me, that every South Carolinian, should be at his post, of duty and fidelity to his colleagues and his state. Should I be absent when this case is acted on, it might be as mortifying to you as to me.

Add to this that the Reeder—Kansas committee after ransacking the cells and abodes of the abolitionists, are now on their way to the capitol, with a budget of abolition slang and testimony, and will be here before the 4th, when that case will come up as early as they can take it up, and the Black Republicans will be anxious to spread before the world the result of their mission, in order to excite the North, as well to rally for Kansas as to affect the public mind in the next Presidential election. These things demand of me to remain at my post, and in so saying I do not act alone upon my own judgment, and although I would be delighted to be with you, I am sure you will appreciate my motives, when I assure you that I am truly under a sense of duty.

Please accept for yourself, and through you those whom you respect, my sincere acknowledgments for the honor bestowed on me, with my kindest regards to you and your family.

Yours truly,  
John McQueen.

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