From the Charlesten Mercury THE TRUE REMEDY.

following brief communication, only real, pelitical question that is now in this Union? The North and South are grade and to crush us? two nations, made by their institutions. customs, and habits of thought, as distinot as the English and French; and our annual meetings at Washington are not Congresses, to discuss common interests, but conventions, to contest antagonistic political problem. opinions, and to proglaim mutual grievances and utter hostile threats: Whatever sense the South may have of its rights, it is fettered by the absolute power of the majority to vote it down, and that major. States. ity has been gradually compressed, from divided factions, into a united party, the avowed objects of which is to set its heeis the South can easily schieve her indepen upon our throats. This hastile remiority has already elected a Speaker of the House of Representatives; it has an even chance solid and permanent basis, J. I. M. of electing a President of the United States - not a man eminent for public services or elevated talents, but an adventurer, picked up in Wall street-a renegade from the South, made a here at the North; and with this instrument, all the more venomous from its meanness, they threaten to double the humiliation of our defeat, by making as at once the victims of force and of treachery. But

the 5th instant, you copy an article from a system of Government, two communi the "Richmond Despatch," in which the ties so essentially differing in pursuits, in people of the South are counselled to imi- character and sentiment, as the Southern tate the proceedings of the Colonists in and Northern people. - The most sagacious 1774, looking to non-lutercourse with men of the South partly foresaw this Great Britain. I think the Disputch is in consequence, as necessarily resulting from error in counselling this course. In 74 it the politic organizations, which was, may possibly have had something to re in a mea re, forced upon them by the commend it. But it is difficult to show feebleness of the newly enfranchised States. that it influenced, in the slightest degree. But it is not a question of thick or thin the question of Independence. Those who blood, nor is it a question of commerce;

deluded them for some time,

ness and consistency for thirty-five years

which, nothing of disaster and columity the devilish engines of open war. that has befallen civilised communities, dreaming dreams, never to be realised, from its self-indicted misery of responsi-when she talks of Independent Southern bility for our slavery; and the South self-

your legislation had made it so-and that or to provide for war if need be. This, is which, were it practicable, would be in the beatific vision spachsafed to as who effectual, because that which is more have faith,—faith in the principles of potent than legislation, has the mastery Anglo Norman nature—faith in the suffi-of the Northern mind. You cannot "min" clant thickness of Anglo Norman blood, ister to a mind diseased;" it rejects all to prompt its possessor to do that which medication, it defier all logic, bissides, his interest and honor require at his hands. bent on ruling and raining, and you can-brought to realise their actual condition, not prevent it, if you remain in the Union, then shall our vision be bodied forth. You have been retreating, and conceding, For that people is not framed a subser-and compromising, for the reputative years, viency. They have some idea of rights You have lost your equality in the constant and duties. They feel that they are a and can never recover it. A confederacy dominant race, and know that cell-govern-composed of unequal hostile acctions, went to their birthright. must be destroyed, or the miner section

is irretrievably lost? Whether the com This we must strive for personally by the MR. FILLMORE AND HIS PARTY. South to dissolve a connection which is States and the sixteen Northern ones, on foun one of the leading shinkers of the annually transferring millions of her may the principle of un posiderie each sec. their forces for the first (and perhaps the hast) State, presents forcibly the real, and the nev to the Northern section which, tion keeping what it has, And, as to the great battle between North and South-bewailst it fattens on her spoil, loudly threabefore the Southern people. Can we live tens to use its wealth and power to de-

> Instead of running after phantoms, let it ask itself whether Abolition communities should be permitted to have a voice in the government of slaveholding communities? Les it determine for itself that

And farther, let it units with usin appealing to its own political mother, to the Old Dominion, to join with us in driving out of our Union the hiroling

With Virginia as our leader, and Mason and Dixon's line as our Northern frontier, dence, vindicate her honor, and establish her agriculture and confinerce upon a Near Georgetown, Sept. 8, 1856.

#### THE RICHMOND DESPATCH.

The Despatch fears that the blood of '74 is vas ly diluted, because we consent to deal with our enemies. But I would with all deference, ask the Despatch, if to permit our enemies to control our political destinies, be not a stronger evidence of thin blood than trading with them. we are detaining the reader from the That they almost monopolise our trade, clear, calm and thoughtful view of the is the fault of the thick blooded men who subject, presented by our correspondent. | flourished between '74 and '87. It is the MESSAS. Epirores: In your issue of natural consequence of uniting under such

adopted it hoped, no doubt, to make some for the Virginia and Car I na farmer and impression on the mercantile classes in planter must sell his crop, whetever politi-Great Britain, that might react favorably cal arrangements prevail. If he continues upon the ruling class. The history of the todeal abnost exclusively with his enemies, Revolution shows that it was a weak mea. It is his own fault. It is union with the sure, although no doubt the friends of the North that makes its people our enemies Colonists in the mother country made the Drive them out to-morcow, and they will be our best friends .- That which is vital The contest in which we are engaged to us, they now regard with abhorrence, with the Northern section of the Confede- and absurdly think that they are responsiracy, has much more bitterness and inten- ble for. Take them at their wordsity than the Revolutionary struggle. In | release them from their responsibility-"74 many patriots looked to the possibility drive them out of our Union; and by this of a reconciliation. Many still believed application of a little douce riolence, you win that a farther continuance of the connectheir hearts. It is not their commerce tion with Great Britain would not, of ne- that bures us, it is the compulsory profecessity; fatally involve the fortunes of the rence which is granted them by the Colonies. Hence balfway measures and unfortunate terms of our union with them. temporing expedients, misled them and When we drive them out of our Union, they will be to us as are the English, the But in our case, there can be but little | Freugh, or any other people who may seek room for delusion, except among those who commercial intercourse with us-enemies are wilfully blind. Our enouses curtainly in war, in peace friends. At present, take no pains whatever to deceive us. they are enemies at all times. Enemies, They play their game very openly. Their who have denounced war upon us for war has been carried on with great direct. thirty fire years, and who, from our unfortunate political connection with them. It is a war in which success on their part, under the seeming peace, have practised, involves us not only in disgrace, but uter the secret mine and deadly sap of sectional ruin-a disgrace and ruin, compared with legislation, more ruinous to us than all

The despatch must know, every Soudeserves serious consideration. The deg- thern man must know, that if he slings disorganizing society and establishing a raign radation of the Southern people, the dese- to this Union he must take it cam onere. cration of our Southern houses, the deso- He must take it with enforced commer- dentalism. lation of our Southern fields-these are cial intercourse with the North on its own inevitable, if we fail in the contest that srms; he must consent to New York be the Northern section is waging against us. ing the commercial capital, and all other And now we are told, by Southern men, towns more villages or suburbs of New at the eleventh hour, in the very crisis of York, -He must not dream of Baltimore our fate, side not buy of the North!" side or Charleston as great commercial centres. not sell to the North!" Weak, weak- It is permitted, to us who hope to bee the worse than weak! Does not the Southern day when the united South, rising in its man who counsels thus, know that the might, shall drive out the North, to inwhole course of the book derate legislation dulye the cheering vision of at prosperous has been such and will ever be such, as to agriculture, nurtured and invigorated by rivet us commercially to the North? To an enfranchised commerce, dispensing its tell us not to buy of, nor sell to, the North bounties and its blessings, and giving life, is to tell us neither to buy por sall as long and hope, and prosperity; so Baltimore, as this Union lasts. The North knows Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New this full well, and laughs to some all such Orleans. And it is permitted to us, too, weak and puny devices. She knows full to anticipate the blossed time of peace well, that her commercial supremacy ne with the North-the time of peace and cessarily follows in the wake of her politi- good will restored by driving them outcal domination; and that the South is but the time when the North shall be released Commerce whilst this timog continues.

"The Richmond Despatch" advises that moree, paying tribute to none, shall be at which is utterly supracticable, because liberty to tander peace to all the world, fanaticism, apart, the Northern mind to And when our Southern people shall be

must be destroyed by the injury. The to our people. We cannot site Northern new idea of a conjectorary comprising functions by the cannot experiment to our people. We cannot experiment to our people. We cannot experiment to our people we cannot experiment of accompanies by the cannot experiment to be holding out to us these illners who has be holding out to us these illners who has to our down for it rather a part to our cannot experiment to use the cannot be accompanied to t Let us not, then, present false

monest prudence should not compel the concerted action of the lifteen Southern half of it.

homogenous people, whose leading pursuit is agriculture. Taught by the stern ther foes, it still remains a duty. lessons of experience, they will avoid some It is generally conceded that our only hope the French, are anti-slavery, but they people, when we release them from their structions .- They will cease to meditate ranks, way off in the J. I. M.

THE

# Hee Dee Herald.

CHERAW, S. C.,

# FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.

THE PROSPECT.

There may be some, but certainly a very small number, who hoping against hope, entertain the idea, that at some time yet in the dim and distant future, the Northern people will cease from the agitation of the Slavery question,-that a "returning sense of justice" will overcome the sickly sentimentality which pervades the masses, and that the love of the Union will predominate over the love of

Let those believe this who will, we cannot see the evidences of such reformation, nor encourage the hope of so happy an issue to existing troubles. Agitation is the life of fanaticism, and as long as Southern institutions exist, so long will this fanaticism of the North flourish and increase. Negroe his friends would have us believe him to be Slavery must be abolished before this "returning sense of justice" will be visible. The Ethiopian must change his skin before this sentimentality is destroyed.

The North is always in earnest. There can be no doubt of that. And now more in earnest than ever-to accomplish the subjugation of the South. It is in carnest in its efforts to equalize the white and black races by bring. ing the former down to the level of the latter, and it is thoroughly in 'earnest in its work of of French infidelity and German transcen-

Does the rapid increase of the Black Reublican party for the past four years, its anccesses in the lust session of Congress; its bold and defiant course in the Territory of Kansas, its prospects of securing the next Presidency, do all these, or any, or either of them, augur the approach of that "returning sense of justice," and those better days for the Republic which some hopeful Southerners so anxiously

Do their teeming presses which send out into the world and into our very negro quarera, the vilest tracts, and the most disgusting story books, defaming our character as a people, and tending to excite insurrections in cur idst, prove that they are becoming weary of agitation? Does may thing whatever exist to show us that they are disposed to let us alone and to cultivate better relations with us? If so, what is it? Where will we be able to

Alas for us, this agitation is profitable to them Money loving Yankees do not bug a reserve sentiment so closely to their bosoms. The almighty dollar has much to do with the moving aprings of their affections. Fortunes are won, and mings of wealth rich as Mariposa are yet in store for abolition spitators. A sentiment does very well as the "open sessme" the cause of such love of the Union (no matter what sort of Union) they so devoutly profess; for if the Union be dissolved all profitable

Great Diana" and no wonder they agitate, and will agricult forever. Like Demetrus the Ephesian sitser smith who made silver Shrinos It will be seen that Col. Dudley has yielded by Diana, they would reply to those who argo to the prevailing acutiment that "it is impolithem to seam from their work, or bint to them tig at this time to contact the seat of an incuthem to seeme from their work, or bint to them the possibility of digmion: "Sire ye, knew that it this time to content the seat of an income the possibility of digmion: "Sire ye, knew that it this time to content the seat of an income that it is it danger to be set at monghi, but also that the semple of the great goddess Diana should be despised and has magnificance should be despised and has been the personal feelings, and are gled to be regioned to see that we are not content the seat of an income that it is not withdrawn from the field as a small-date for Congress. For both himself and the form the strength of the kinder personal feelings, and are gled to be regioned to see that we are not content to divide our councils at a time. to the like morror differs to compression when every men is upon

The time for the Presidential election draws on apage. Opposing parties are marshalling public debt, let each section agree to pay tween fanaticism and the Constitution. The shadows of momentous events which are to The fifteen Southern States will meet shake this Republic to its centre are crowding

in Convention at their Capitol, Washing, fast upon each other, and it is time, high time, ton, to agree upon a Constitution for the that in the South at least, there should be no Southern Confederacy, with the great division of sentiment. Her citizens have a advantage of being, in, a great measure, daty to perform, and though it should appear, almost hopeless to struggle longer against

errors, and supply some omissions, in the of salety in the Julon, is in the success of the present organic law. The question of Democracy, and that it is the part of patriofrontier can constitute no difficulty; our tism to preserve the Union if it can be done sisters Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, without the sacrifice of constitutional rights. Missouri and Kansas, are now frontier Mr. Buchanan and the Democracy have raised communities, and under much worse the flag of the Constitution and offer to shield circumstances than they will be, when us from the dangers which are pressing upon we have disconnected ourselves from the us. Fremont and his motley gang of unprin-North. The North is now hostile. It cipled agitators, hoist the black banner of will then be pacific Its interest will Abolitionism and the "higher law," and threacompet it to be so, and there will not be ten the destruction of our dearest rights. In any sentiment inclining it to be otherwise. the impending conflict every man must take The English are anti-slavery, but they are his position. There can be no middle ground. not our enemies .- Our gallant old allies, Where stand Millard Fillmore and his party? As the serried ranks of both armies pass in hold us not in hate. And so the Northern review before us, we look in vain for the Fillmore levies. Among the waving plumes and esponsibility-relieve them from their floating banners, there are none that point complicity, (which is our duty,) will en- out to us the great Know Nothing Captain and ertain a variety of sentiments and opin. his squad. Whi'- wever these grand armies ons about us, but these will be mere ab. are pouring their ac vollies into each others rice as the smoke our ruin. They will force the suggestion of the battle floats away hav see a small of assassination-of midnight murder, and band of armed men amusic hemselves with indiscriminate slaughter. They will learn childish glee wasting their mmunition, in to regard as with a more Christain spirit. firing at, an insensible target. here is Mil lard Fillmore doing battle for his

> Do his friends at the South intend to stand aloof as indifferent spectators of a struggle which may be for all time to come, decisive of their position under this government? Do they mean to relinquish forever, without a single effort the only principles which give to the government its title to true Republicanism? Are they resolved to sacrifice the Constitution, and shandon Southern institotions to the cruel mercies of the Black Republican host merely for the sake of "laying the flattering unction to their souls" that they have "always and under all circumstances voted for a Whin?"

> We might have had some faith in the pa triotism of Mr. Fillmore, were it not for his stabborn resolution of remaining in the field, under the circumstances by which we are surrounded. We could have given him the credit of sacrificing personal ease and comfort to the call of his friends, in coming before the people as a Candidate again, were it not for the great and urgent necessity for Union among the friends of the constitution. But he certainly cannot fail to see that at this moment his obstinate persistence is causing divisions which if not soon healed may work irremediable mischief. He knows (or if he does not, he is not the man of so great sagacity that he cannot possibly be elected, and that he is only detracting from the strength of the other parties.

In the South he cannot expect to carry these three may cause the defeat of Mr. Bucha nan. Why does he remain in the field?

Can it be possible that returning to his "first love" be is deluding his party in the South, in order to keep them out of the ranks of the Democracy (where at a time like this they would naturally go; in order to secure the election of Fremont? His conduct certainly requires explanation. Without the east hope of his own election he must some other inducement to occupy the position he does. No man will willingly run the hazard of sacrificing himself except for some great end. What is his?

Now whether he shall withdraw from the held or not, it becomes those of this party at the South to array themselves on the side of their section and do battle for the common cause, let the standard bearer be who be may If they will not believe us when we say that every vote cast for Mr. Fillmore here will tell against the South, they may yet admit that neck such votes can possibly be of no avail for her did. that, in other words they are thrown away. We have not such strength that we can afford to throw away any of it, nor are we in such a position as to authorize neutrality.

But Mr. Fillmore represents the Know Noth ng partyl This does not commend him to Southern support, nor will it justify his friends in overlooking the only prominent issues be fore the country. That is nothing more than fighting a shadow, while there is a teal, tangile, flesh and blood enemy at the door. There is no earthly necessity for Know Nothings to be buckling on their armor and girding swords upon their thighs, for nobody is noticing them. in their months, to work their way to the around them in in quite a different cause and The preparations for battle which they nee for a more considerable foe. The Guntry is involved in a eccional controversy which must be settled whether we will or no, and these minor questions are bosoning more and more agitation must cease. insignificant. Let every Southern man take. No wonder then the Union as it is, is their his position.

COL C. W. DUDLEY.

ELECTIONEER'NG.

An the elections in this State are drawing ear and the candidates are girding themselves for the canvass, we feel inclined he give our views unasked, and unheeded as they may be, so to the manuer in which it should be condueted

We believe, indeed we feel confident, that the moral feeling of the people is insulted by and their good sense will revolt at, the mode some men adopt to pest themselves into office. and that any species of bribery, whether by money or whiskey, or any kind of trickery and deception will operate so the injury of those who practice it, as we'll as to the community which permits it. We know that there are those who contend that treating is absolutely necessary to the success of a candidate, but we are satisfied that a better, sounder, purer, state of morals exists among the people as a mass, which will and must condemn such a course whenever the issue is fairly made.

But our idea of the truly decent, and honest mode of conducting a can ass is simply this; that the Candidate should rely upon his fitness for the post he seeks and the virtue and capacity of the people to judge and act correctly,-that he should take a decided position upon those questions connected with the office he seeks and upon every suitable occasion inform the voters fully unreservedly and unequivocally of his opinions, without regard to whether they may or may not coincide with those of the crowd he may be addressing .- that he should also never debase himself by pandering to the passions or prejudices of men or communities, and at all times boldly combat against error and set his face like a flint against vice and corruption,and that he should refrain from the personal abuse of his opponent, if he cannot give him credit for traits of character which deserve commendation. For such a candidate, if he be suited to the office he seeks by capacities to excreise it faithfully and discreetly, it seems to us it would be a pleasure to vote, while to himself defeat could possibly bring no serious regrets inasmuch as he could bow in real submission to the flat of the people.

But for a character the opposite of this,a vacillating Weather-Cock kind of automaton candidate, who is all things to all men, who fashions his political creed so as to leave a way of escape from any position be may broader than the common pen, at the top of assume, who snuffs the wind of popular opinion each branch, and a small white idoom. He before he can venture to have an idea of his own, and who deals in stander and stoops to turns out to be good for food, and we can see court popularity by commending vice and defaming virtue,-for such an one, we cannot see how decent men can vote. Suppose him pletely kill off the Oregon humbug. Mr. to be elected, -all parties claim him and he Ellis will give it a fair trial, as he now has can serve none, -his hands are tied if he ever desires to do right, and his place is rendered unprofitable to his constituents, and intolerable to himself, until at last by, betraying the interests of all he is hurled out of it and consigned to deserved infamy.

He who will humble himself thus far for office will humble his constituents still more-

#### THE CIRCUS.

Boys I the Circus is coming and you will all have a chance to "see the elephant." We hope that you will all enjoy it. We have not got over our attacks of Circus fever we used more than three States, if so many, and yet to have whenever one would arrive. We could lished at Columbia, an article under the above stand all day and see the tent going up by head. We agree heartily with it, and here degrees, with "popped eyes and hands in pocket," until some unwelcome anut Juba noticed several papers in our midst, who, since would lead off nor gave us a chance to

> then, after the Circus had departed, every boy had a stick borse, and colored paper, and rags were in great requisition, and then the feats, were the daily routine. Webster and Murray were forgotten until pur ring-master would remind us that we went to school to study and months. not to play Circus. If we would try to study Ba-ker we could not get any further than pony, for all the ponies of the Circus would spring up before our eyes, and then Pony, Shady, Lady, Baker and all would run around the ring until the very unpleasant and unlooked for birch would drive them " mind pictures

Boyat go to the Circus, but don't break your necks trying to do what the Vandeau brothers

## MR. EATON'S SCHOOL.

The Rev. George H. Eaton has formed a class for instruction to writing, which is making extraordinary programs. They are generally little boys and girls from ten to thirteen or, fourteen years of age, some of whom knew cumbent." I have concluded to defer but are now, after two or three days fathful from the cenvass. natruction, quite expert. We have seen some of his specimens of painting, drawing and wax given me a word of encouragement on the works and are surprised that the young ladies way, I return my most sincere thanks, who profess always to be so very foud of these and shall ever remember with the liveliest things, do not manifest their passion for them gratitude, the interest they have mani-by learning to paint, (not their faces,) draw fested in my behalf. and make the flowers and fruit which ornament their parlors. I'we supposed it possible that in twelve lessons and at an expenditure of fifteen dollars we could learn to imitate nature in these are as faithfully as Mr. Eaton does, we would be apt to undertake it-

THE QUARTERLY LAW JOURNAL

We find upon our table this week, the 3rd No., Vol. Let of this journal, published in Richmond, Va., and edited by A. B. Guigon. From the hasty examination we have been to the Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

able to give it, we should proposed to equal Col. W. L. T. Prince was called to the Chair, to any publication of the kind in our country, and J. R. Malloy requested to set as Secreto any publication of the kind in our country, and a rainable accession to the floraries of our, tary,
Lawyers. The contents of this No. are "The On motion of Henry M. Neer, Eaq., it was now of limitation to North Oxfolius. Notes of Recover, This a Countries of five be appeared in the Content on the Content of Age March pointed to correspond with Col. Brooks and English assess. Countries on Age March works then a public dinner at each time as

OUR TOWN.

The busy season has commenced in our own & Cotton is coming in quite briskly, and basecone paying out quite as briskly, for a reference to our "prices Current" it will be seem that the usual report of 'only half a crop'. has some weight in it this season, for Cotton has pitched its tune on quite a high key .--Merchants are receiving their Fall Stock, and judging from the number of boxes, barrels, &c., that the Rail Road has delivered, they must have bought heavy stocks. Out are, and have always been, celebrated for their taste in selecting their Goods. Every person is busy Merchants : Mechanics and professional men, working merily from day to day; all, except the Doctors, they havento ride out to take exercise. Though they looked so happy during the freshet it has not proved sickly,-We are happy to say our town is free from sickness, money and corn.

#### J. IZARD MIDDLETON.

The article which we copy from the " Mercury" under the caption of "The True Remeis no doubt from the able pen of this talented and sterling son of South Carolina, whose name itself recalls some of the prondest associations of her past history. We hope, some day, to see him occupying a position in which his talents, patriotism and sound Southern feelings may have a broader field for their exercise, and produce a richer barvest for his country than in his present distinguished, but restricted sphere, Such men are jewels of which any mother may well be proud.

The "Remedy" proposed strikes at the root of the evil. 'Tis exactly that which the press of South Carolina, with the " Mercury " at its head, advocated in 1850, and which, under the same gallant lead, the independent portion of it will still advocate.

#### JAPAN PEA.

Mr. John Ellis, of this district, has shewn as a specimen of the Japan Pea, which was nised by bimself from seed sent him from Iredell, N. C. The specimen we saw consisted of 483 pods upon one stalk, most of the pods containing three peas. The stalk is very much like that of the Cotton plant and hear from the surface of the earth to the top of the stalk, which attains a growth of about 30 inches. Mr. Ellis says that it has three leaves planted in drills 17 inches apart. If this per no reason why it should not, it will supercoded the old fashioned life preservers, &c., and comseed enough for that purpose.

## THE WEATHER, &c., &c.

The weather has been very warm since our last issue, but on Surday afternoon, (21st,) hail fell in great quantities in some parts of our District, and since that time the weather has placed blankets and overconts at a promium. The cold days, together with the busy appearance of our streets, has given to the town quite a wintry appearance.

## "RETURNING SENSE."

We copy from the "Carolina Times," pubthat it may have its due effect. We have disunion is apparent, criuge before the com-"Cast one longing, lingering look behind;" ing fate of this Union of States.

## FIRE.

There was a fire in this place on Wednesday "summer sets," fanny things the Clown said night, evidently the work of an incendiary .shop, which has not been occupied for several

## FROST.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings we hear of considerable frost in this locality, and we have understood that ice was seen on Wed

# COMMUNICATIONS.

#### For the Pee Dee Herald. TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

I have just returned from a visit to each of your Districts, and having ascertained the prevailing centiment to be, "that the present crisis in political affairs, renders it impolitie, to contest the seat of an innothing at all of the art of penmanship before, to that sentiment, and withdraw my name

To the many friends who have kindly

b I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant G. W. DUDLEY. Bennettsville, S. C., Sept. 22, 1856.

#### For the Pee Dee Herald. PUBLIC MEETING.

A number of our citizens assembled at the Town Hell on Monday evening to take into ation the proffering of a public dianer

The Chair then appointed Mesura Henry letter, Dr. G. Kolbek, W. J. Vereto, W. emper legie and D. B. Me Arn on this Comto too the Chair was added.