

THE PEE DEE HERALD.

CHERAW, S. C.

OCTOBER 21, 1856.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Strip from the questions of the day, the veil which party spirit has thrown around them—divest them of those collateral issues which demagogues would attach to them, consider them as questions affecting for all time to come, the safety and honor of the Southern States and there will be no longer necessity for each citizen to ask his neighbor "what shall we do if Fremont is elected?"

The election of Fremont, which now appears not at all improbable, will reveal to us the fact that fanaticism, abolitionism, and the "higher law" are in the ascendency, and that while we sleep our locks have been shorn, and that the weapons of torture are already in the hands of demons who are gloating over the prospect of using them.

Then we must do something, and do it while we may. There can be no temporizing here. No compromise can cure the evil but would "heal our hurt but slightly." Do! What can we do? All that is left us is tamely to submit or else resist like freemen.

Who would have thought a few years ago, that when the cloud which was hanging over us should be ready to burst and pour out its fury upon us, we would have so late to inquire what we should do? Who would have believed that the last act of the terrible tragedy which giddy politicians have been so long preparing for the amusement of northern infidels and hypocrites, and the destruction of the South, should be so near its accomplishment, before the mode and measure of the remedy would be provided? But so it is. The question is not yet answered, but the doomed victims still huddle together in anxious groups inquiring of each other—what shall we do when the enemy comes to the slaughter? Shall we meekly bow our neck to the yoke, or demand that it shall be broken over us? Shall we bare our bosoms to the enemy's dagger or suffer them to strike it to our hearts, unaided? Or shall we not rather stand to our arms and meet them with the battle axe and the spear, the broad sword and the rifle?

Let us put the question in another form. What shall we do when the Black Republican party shall have triumphed over every barrier which the conservatism of the people has thrown in their way? What shall we do when the North has proved to us that it has control of the government, by placing the purse, and the sword in the hands of a desperate adventurer, with instructions to exercise all its power to accomplish our humiliation? What shall we do when abolition sends its envoy at the head of its infernal host demanding the unconditional surrender of all that freemen hold dear? 'Twill be too late to answer. We must answer now for all time and all circumstances—we never surrender.

What do freemen with arms in their hands, always do under such circumstances? What did our ancestors do when but a trifling taxation without representation was imposed upon them? They burnt under the bands which connected them with a tyrannical government and built an empire for themselves—and we, like them, must DO or DIE.

COL. MAXEY GREGG.

We have been requested to direct public attention towards this distinguished and faithful son of South Carolina as one eminently qualified in the present emergency to fill the gubernatorial chair with credit to himself and to the lasting honor and well being of the State. For ourselves we heartily endorse the nomination. No fitter one could possibly be made. We remember well the tribute Judge Butler paid to the patriotism and Statesmanship of Col. Gregg at the Southern rights convention in Charleston, and how richly we thought he deserved it all. But Judge Butler's opinion is not necessary to satisfy South Carolinians of his fitness for any office requiring a clear head and a heart devoted to the interests of his State.

Intimately acquainted with the philosophy of Government, familiar with the questions at issue at the present time, resolute in the discharge of duty cost what it may to himself, and yet cool, cautious and discriminating in his judgment, he is precisely the man to whom the honor of the Old Palmetto should be conferred in the hour of danger and of trial.

Let us lay aside for awhile sectional preferences and take from the capital a standard bearer who shall preserve our honor unsullied on the field or in the cabinet.

Wm. FORCHER MILES.

It will be seen that this Gentleman is elected to Congress from the Charleston District, over his opponents Gen. Jas. Geddes, and Col. John Cunningham. We hear that Mr. Miles is a strong Southern rights man, if this is the case, we give our right hand to Charleston, and cry "well done." We want such men in Congress now, and it will not do to fill our offices with politicians, but men for the next Congress will determine our fate whether we resist and live, or submit and die.

We call attention to the letters of our Kansas correspondents, who have this week contributed a much more full and interesting account of the proceedings of the Convention at Leavenworth. We only have to say to them, in the words of the little child who said to its nurse, "Do so some more."

HON. JOHN McQUEEN.

The citizens of Chesterfield and of Marlborough had opportunities during the sitting of the Court for their respective districts, of hearing this gentleman render an account of his stewardship as one of the conservators of the rights interests, and honor of the State in the national Councils.

We were among those who heard him at Chesterfield, and do not hesitate to pronounce it decidedly the best speech we have ever heard from him. There was no effort at display but a plain unvarnished statement of the present position of parties, a lucid exposition of the designs of abolitionism, and a stirring appeal for Union at the South.

The Gen. traced the progress, steady and rapid as it has been, of that party whose aim it is to subvert the constitution and obtain the control of the government, for the purpose of accomplishing the humiliation of the South, and rapidly but faithfully reviewed its course through the last Congress, from the election of Speaker Banks to the defeat, time after time of the army appropriation Bill. He spoke of the Black Republican party in the house as a collection of the most loathsome characters, banded together for the vilest purposes, which they were determined to accomplish by the foulest means. As for Mr. Speaker Banks, he seemed to find it difficult to express in words, his utter contempt for so disgusting a specimen of humanity.

After running hurriedly over the principal subjects of interest which had come before Congress at its recent session, the General boldly attacked some of those pernicious doctrines, which demagogues sometimes attempt to instill into the minds of our non-slaveholding citizens. In this we think he was particularly happy. He very clearly demonstrated that every Southern citizen, whether rich or poor, is deeply, vitally interested in the institution of slavery—that its abolition would be the annihilation of our social organization—the death knell of civil liberty at the South,—that no man, or class of men can possibly reap any benefit from it. But all must inevitably share its evils—that indeed the poorer classes will be subjected to the greatest dangers. He also showed that if slavery should be abolished it must necessarily be by turning them loose in our midst, for Northern philanthropy has effectually closed its doors to all except runaway slaves, and Northern cupidity would require that the burden of their removal elsewhere should be borne by ourselves alone. He illustrated the benefits of the institution to non-slaveowners by pointing to the necessity for an inferior class the existence of which necessarily elevates its superiors, and by exhibiting the part it bears in defraying the expenses of government. In the conclusion of this part of his speech he said for himself, that he had been poor and was not now rich, but sooner than have his slaves turned loose to prey upon his poorer neighbors, he was ready to die in resistance to any measure which would bring about such a result.

The General was decided in his opinion, that the election of Fremont should be resisted, but was willing to leave to others to determine the mode and measure of that resistance. Yet he believed that in the Union there would then be no security.

His speech was listened to with every mark of approbation by an attentive audience, and we are disposed to think it was not without effect.

THE MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS.

During the past week Governors Wise, of Virginia, Bragg, of North Carolina, and Adams of this State, met at Raleigh, N. C., for the purpose of consultation with each other as to the best course to be pursued in the event of Fremont's election. We are not advised as to the result of this consultation, but are satisfied that whatever line of policy they shall follow will be dictated by the highest sense of duty to the people they represent, and the most devoted attachment to the rights and honor of the South.

It is to be regretted that other States were not represented upon that interesting occasion, that a perfect understanding might have been had in regard to every step which it will be necessary to take. True the Governors of the several States cannot of themselves direct the course of events, but they have power to surround their respective Legislatures together and are charged with the duty of recommending such action as the occasion seems to them to demand. Besides this, a convention of statesmen, such as they are, whose patriotism, fidelity and sagacity have already been passed upon and pronounced to be of the highest order by the people of their own States, could not fail to devise measures for our protection or vindication worthy of the consideration of the people.

'Tis strange, however, that when Southern statesmen—occupying responsible positions, and feeling the necessity for concert of action in any measure of resistance to the wrongs we suffer, come together to take counsel of each other upon that subject, Southern journals denounce them as traitors and disorganizers.

This it seems, has been done, and these gentlemen are charged with the design of dragging North Carolina into treasonable schemes for the dissolution of the Union. Has it indeed come to this, that we are to be insulted, robbed, trampled upon, and yet if we are seen talking to each other about our wrongs dare suggest for ourselves modes of relief from our galling position, we must be branded as traitors? Have we not the humble privilege of the neutral party—to complain of wrongs, and endeavor to redress them? Such slavery is intolerable. Each a vote can be broken through the Union goes with it.

'Tis for the safety of the Union that Southern men make any efforts to remedy existing evils, else why not let the evil continue and the Union perish at once? Remove the evils and the Union is worth preservation, therefore they seek to remove them. If they made no efforts to rid themselves of obnoxious legislation in the Union they might well be charged with designs against its continuance, but that they do make such efforts is of itself conclusive proof that they desire its preservation. But there are some men even at the South who are determined to find a "Traitor" somewhere in our midst that they may have the ineffable glory of the discovery.

We have heard of such a thing as being frightened by one's own shadow and it is possible such a thing may occur again.

THE ELECTIONS.

We give below the returns of several Districts in our neighborhood, and have obtained full returns from Chesterfield, Darlington and Sumter. In our District it will be seen that Messrs. McQUEEN and ISGLES are elected to the lower House—The people could not have chosen abler representatives, and we take this opportunity to congratulate the District on their choice. From every poll we have the same report, that the day passed off without a jar or disturbance. This speaks well for our section.

GEN. JOHN McQUEEN is returned without opposition to the National Congress. May he enjoy a peaceful and happy session.

Table with columns: CHESTERFIELD, PRECINCTS, A. McQUEEN, J. A. ISGLES, A. M. BERRY, TOTAL NO.

Messrs. A. G. Johnson and P. B. McLaurin are elected to the House of Representatives.

DARLINGTON. Dr. Zimmerman is re-elected Senator in this District.

Messrs. D. G. Wood, S. Wilds and Hart are elected to the House of Representatives.

Sumter. Messrs. Spain, Green and Blanding are chosen Representatives in this District.

CHERAW LYCEUM.

We understand that this Society has procured the consent of JAMES BANKS, of Fayetteville, N. C., to deliver before this community his Lecture on Flora McDonald on the evening of the 30th inst. This is the first of the Second Course of Lectures provided by the Lyceum and from the reputation of Mr. Banks and the interesting character of his lecture we have no doubt there will be a large audience.

Members of the Lyceum will bear in mind that on next Thursday night, the duties will be resumed, the summer vacation having ended, a full attendance is requested.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of all "good liveries" to the advertisements of Messrs. R. H. Clark & Co., They consult the taste both mental and physical, Mr. D. B. McArn offers his services to the "well dressed" community. Everetts Pavillion, Real Estate in Wadesboro, Shoemakers wanted, Sanders celebrated Cotton Gins, Bacon, Lard, &c., should be read by all.

PROF. HEDRICK.

We see that the Students of the University of North Carolina have burnt this gentleman(?) in effigy. Would not it have been better to hang him in propria persona, as it would be a more appropriate position for the vaulting aspirants for Black Republican distinction. It is reported that Mr. Hedrick aspires to a professorship at Harvard. We presume that this affair will recommend him to that board of Trustees.

A THOUGHT.

I remember that Adam Smith and Gibbon had told us that there would never again be a destruction of civilization by barbarians. The Flood, they said, would no more return to cover the earth; and they seemed to reason justly, for they compared the immense strength of the civilized part of the world with the weakness of that part which remained savage, and asked from whence were to come those Huns, and from whence were to come those Vandals, who were again to destroy civilization. Alas! it did not occur to them that in the very heart of great capitals, in the very neighborhood of splendid palaces, and churches, and theatres, and libraries, and museums, vice, and ignorance, and misery might produce a more of Huns than they knew who marched under Attila, and those who were again to destroy civilization. Alas! it did not occur to them that in the very heart of great capitals, in the very neighborhood of splendid palaces, and churches, and theatres, and libraries, and museums, vice, and ignorance, and misery might produce a more of Huns than they knew who marched under Attila, and those who were again to destroy civilization.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Pee Dee Herald. LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., October 3rd, 1856.

DEAR HERALD: I fear that the frequency of my communications will exhaust your patience, and render them uninteresting to the readers of the Herald; but the deep interest and solicitude I feel in Kansas affairs, and the indifference manifested by the people in your portion of the State in regard to them, prompt me to devote most of my time to the important object of communicating everything that transpires in the Territory, with the hope and confident expectation of eliciting attention and arousing them to a sense of the paramount importance of the present issue, and indicating the absolute necessity of prompt and energetic action, if we wish to determine it favorably for the South, by achieving a victory over the fanatical minions of abolitionism. These are the motives that prompt me, I impel me, to obtrude so many observations upon your notice, that are deserving of your consideration in my vindication from charges of writing merely for display and ostentation, which may be alleged by those who are strenuously opposed to the adjustment of the existing difficulties by an appeal to arms, and the occupation of Kansas by emigrants sent out under the auspices of associations.

That there are some in South Carolina entertaining such odious sentiments, and men occupying exalted positions in the State, distinguished for their ability, political sagacity and experience, and professing ardent devotion and unabating fidelity to Southern rights and institutions, no one can deny. They have publicly expressed their opposition to the Kansas movement, which has had a tendency to influence the opinions of the dependent and unsophisticated, and induce them to assume the same attitude of hostility to it, and denounce it as being an impolitic and unconstitutional plan of occupying this rich and fertile country, when it could be done so much more peaceably by the usual and ordinary means of emigration. They avow their willingness to give up the contest without a struggle and allow the abolitionists to secure the Territory for the North, in case they can accomplish this purpose, the desideratum of their wishes, by the tardy action of the ballot box, and, if this means proves unavailing, by appealing to the efficacy of Sharpe's rifles. What inconsistency and incontinency in men purporting to advocate the rights and interests of the pro-slavery party. What a delusion for any rational creature to be laboring under. The political experience of the last five years should be sufficient to convince them of the utter hopelessness of maintaining our rights, by lying supinely on our backs, and supplicating the divinity of the Constitution, and appealing to the sense of honor and justice of those who have been unscrupulously invading them since their organization into a party for this avowed purpose. Previously to this time some modesty and the indications of an indistinct consciousness of the demands of duty and propriety, have characterized their deliberations, and the accomplishment of their nefarious designs, but now in the last stage of desperation, when the dictates of their nobler nature are hushed into silence by the incessant clamors of their debased passions, they have deliberately and resolutely determined to trample upon, and deprive us of, our just and constitutional rights, and to accomplish their hellish purpose of eradicating the institution of slavery, however ruinous may be the consequences, however detrimental to the prosperity and perpetuity of this once glorious Union.

To expedite the consummation of this execrable work, they have made an issue in this Territory, which may be attended with disastrous consequences, if we do not meet it with promptness and determination. They are responsible for the troubles, difficulties and disturbances which have existed in Kansas since the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and produced such intense excitement throughout the country. These unprincipled fanatics, robbers and invaders were the aggressors in every instance. At the first agitation of the subject, associations for occupying the Territory by coercive means through the instrumentality of emigrants, were first formed at the North. Hundreds of vagabonds, the redundant population of their crowded cities, were despatched with black carpet bags in one hand and Sharpe's rifles in the other, to become permanent settlers as avowed by them, but in reality to disturb the law abiding pro-slavery citizens, to drive them from their endeared and consecrated homes and crimson the fair fields and fertile valleys of this beautiful land with their blood.

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The result of these engagements will indicate the spirit and character of the enemy we have to encounter in the Territory; and the manner, and only manner, in which they will carry on a warfare. The Abolitionists are a band of unprincipled and cowardly assassins, insidious in their designs and cautious and dishonorable in the execution of them. They are not possessed of that dignity which should characterize gentlemen, or that magnanimity which should designate the philanthropist, but utterly destitute of all principle and sentiments of honor, they will avail themselves of every advantage for their success and the promotion of the cause which they have embraced, and achieve a triumph in every undertaking at a sacrifice of their sacred honors, but not of their lives and their fortunes. Of these they are scrupulously careful, and never expose in any emergency whatever may be the inducement or however fascinating and alluring may be the rewards. They will not, and never have, met us on the open field to engage in battle for the decision and final adjustment of the existing differences and difficulties between us. In fact, to meet an enemy on equal grounds, when they enjoy no advantage in numbers, positions, arms and everything else, appears to be more appalling to them than the frightful ghost to Hamlet, and something they prudently disdain and cautiously avoid. All their actions and manoeuvres in the present contest in this Territory attest the truth of my assertions. The pro-slavery party has enjoyed no opportunity of achieving a victory over them in the field, which they first occupied in an offensive attitude, and then sought forth their challenge, which was willingly accepted—and never will, who Nebraska lies in such close proximity, and they can make their escape at the first intimation of an attack or the approach of danger. But, there is one field on which they must meet and oppose us, on the 6th October, without they abandon the cause and leave us victors. At the ballot box a conflict must occur, and the present issue be determined, and without they evince a more determined spirit of resistance, or display more courage than they have previously done, the victory is ours, Kansas will be secured for the South, and ultimately made a slave State. It is inevitable, as prefigured by the state of affairs at present, and be assured, that the result of that election, and all subsequent ones, will verify my prediction.

A few days after I addressed you last, Gen. Reid with about three thousand border ruffians advanced to within three miles of Lawrence, and contemplated making an attack upon the place. At this juncture the Governor interposed and ordered him to desist and disband his forces. He appeared in person, and with an eloquent speech, in which he indicated the danger to which both parties would be exposed, and especially that one purporting to advocate and maintain Law and Order in the Territory, in case of a conflict and an infringement upon the rights of individuals by the destruction of private property, succeeded in his purpose. His appeal to the patriotism of the Southerners, and these remonstrances, for the restoration of peace and quiet, prevailed, and a general stampede ensued. All the Missourians dispersed and returned to their homes, while Gen. Lane, intimidated by this narrow and fortunate escape, abandoned his stronghold, and, with all his hired ruffians, commenced a hasty retreat for Nebraska. Orders were immediately issued by the Governor for the U. S. Troops to pursue and apprehend them. They left Leavenworth with despatch, and after a long pursuit, succeeded in arresting but one hundred and ten of these marauders, the rest of whom reached the border before they could be overtaken. These will be detained until they can be prosecuted and punished by the civil authorities for violating the Territorial Laws; by creating a rebellion, and civil war in Kansas, may justice be meted out to them as a rebuke and warning for their inactivity and credulity in adopting the counsels of fanatical leaders, which involved them in such difficulties and exposed them to the visitations of the just and equitable laws of the country.

This abandonment, or whatever you may term it, by Lane and the abolition party, leaves the pro-slavery party in undisputed possession of the Territory. They are certainly in the ascendancy at this time, and can maintain this supremacy as long as necessary, as they will not in future with prudence and determination. There are no advocates of the vile and infectious doctrine of abolitionism within the limits of Kansas, with the exception of a few Indiana Northerners, who will, on an occasion that no neutral will be recognized by the pro-slavery party, renounce their productions and faith and enlist under the banner of the South. Under these circumstances we are certainly con-

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