

assembled to express the will of the people without a knowledge of what that will may be. The election for the Southern Congress now presents to you; and the people of the whole State, an opportunity for expressing in the plainest manner, the opinion of the people in reference to the question of Secession. If the result of that election shows, as we believe it will, that a majority of the people of South Carolina, oppose the Secession of the State; such a manifestation of the sentiment of the citizens of our State, must have the effect of arresting that action, which we regard, as fraught with so much evil to the common interests of the South. If, however, from indifference, or from the want of a proper appreciation of the importance of the approaching election, there shall be no strong exhibition of public opinion against the proposed measures, it will of course be claimed by our opponents that the voice of the State is in their favor.

By your votes, then, you will be able to stay the hurried, onward course of events which we so much deplore. The Southern Rights party of the slaveholding States soon will be rallied under the auspices of the temperate and firm conduct you will exhibit, and to our own State will be restored the confidence so unhappily disturbed by which her citizens will be protected in the enjoyment of all their rights, and her sister States induced to co-operate with her, when prepared herself, she waits the earliest signal that, as a part of a combined movement, will allow her to strike with honor and success.

And now, we recommend to you, as our candidates—entertaining our opinions, well known to you all, identified with us in all respects, bound to the State by ties which can never be sundered, at this time honored with the approbation of their country by positions of high public trusts, and always worthy of the highest confidence which can be reposed in their public servants by a community of freemen—the names of

The Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN,
AND
The Hon. WILLIAM D. PORTER.

Col. Memminger commenced by stating that he would consume the time of the meeting in the discussion of a matter pertaining to himself. It was known, that an address, delivered by himself, had been published and circulated by the Secession party. If that party counted upon him they had mistaken their man. What he said in that address he repeated now, but in speaking of what South Carolina should do in the last resort he utterly repudiated that his idea of the last resort should be determined by the narrow views of those who supposed that such a struggle was to be settled in a few months or a year. But whatever construction others might put upon his expressions, he meant now to discuss what was right and proper, and this he preferred to consistency, if it lead to error.

Colonel Memminger then proceeded to discuss the pledges of the State, showing conclusively, from the record, that her honor was not committed to separate action, but to co-operation. He showed moreover, from the journals of the House and Senate, that the measures of preparation for defence had been pressed by the Co-operationists.— He then proceeded to discuss Secession as a remedy, or measure of resistance. He showed, that far from its resisting the Wilmot Proviso, it was submission to the measure, not only for the past but also for the future. That if it led to a separate nationality it would then be a complete abandonment of all which had been taken from, and also of that which had not been taken; he showed that to resist the action of our State would be treason in us, and that according to the same principle, the citizens of Georgia and other Southern States could not come to our aid in case of war with the United States without being guilty of treason against their own State. But any attempt to sketch the masterly arguments of the speaker on this and other points, showing the utter folly of separate secession, would only end in injustice to him. The effect produced on the crowded assembly was manifested by frequent and rapturous applause.

After Col. Memminger closed, Col. I. W. Hayne was loudly called for, and notwithstanding the lateness and the exceedingly unpleasant warmth of the room, he commanded the attention and frequent applause of the audience by a spirited and convincing argument of considerable length.

A. G. Magrath and B. C. Pressley were then loudly called for, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour they declined to speak.

On motion of Mr. M. C. Morden, the address and nomination were then unanimously adopted and confirmed.

S. Y. Tupper, Esq. moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the daily papers of the city. Adopted.

On motion of S. H. Tupper, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES ROSE, President.

C. Kanapaux,
W. Y. Paxton,
John B. Gibbs,
A. L. Taveau,
C. W. Montgomery,
C. Douglass,

Secretaries.

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—By the late treaty with the Secestran and Wah-pay-toan bands of Sioux Indians, the United States obtain over 21 millions of acres, lying east of a line drawn from the head waters of the Red River of the North, to intersect the north-western corner of the State of Iowa. The purchase includes part of the magnificent Blue Earth River country, and that around the head waters of the Des Moines and St. Peters rivers. The Indians are allowed to remain on the land two years. For this session they are to receive \$1,665,000.—The Galena papers propose that the name Dakota be given to the new territory, and such may yet be the name of one of the States of the Union.

Question for Mrs. Partington.—A correspondent asks the old lady the following question:

What would be the consequence if an irresistible force should come in contact with an immovable body?

We handed the problem to Mrs. Partington, who took several pines of snuff before she gave her opinion. "My idea about it is," said the old lady, and there was an expression as profound as could be worn by the whole faculty of Harvard College, "my idea about it is, that one or t'other of 'em must get out!"

CAMDEN,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Wanted at this Office a good Journeyman Printer, one who can work Press will be preferred.

Return Days.

For Darlington,	4th October.
Fairfield,	11th "
Kershaw,	18th "
Sumter,	25th "
Lancaster,	1st November.

☞ We have had a slight change to make in our Cotton quotations. The supply has been tolerable fair, and sold principally at 91-4c—the highest figure in Charleston quotations.

☞ "Kershaw" No. 5 is unavoidably crowded out. Other communications will secure our attention as soon as possible.

Secession Meeting at Flat Rock.

It was our good fortune to be present on Saturday last, at the Secession Meeting at Flat Rock. We have never attended a meeting with which we were more highly pleased. Notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the morning, and subsequently copious showers of rain, the people turned out in goodly numbers, and appeared deeply interested in the discussions of the occasion. We may consider the turnout as a remarkably good one, "under the circumstances," and in addition to those already mentioned, it is known that a Camp Meeting, some miles below, and a Muster of Capt. Jones Company above, as a matter of course, prevented many from attending who otherwise would certainly have been there. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, the meeting was a large one, and a good one. From two to three hundred present—but few boys and not many of the ladies—more credit however to the latter, the few who honored us with their presence.—Numbers, however, are not always important. It does not follow as a necessary consequence that numbers constitute strength, for if such had been the case in days of old, our Revolutionary fathers would have fared badly.

We were unable to reach the ground in time to hear the beginning of Ex-Gov. Jno. P. Richardson's admirable speech. We heard however, that part which suited us best, and accorded, in every particular, with our sentiments and feelings. Gov. R. discussed at considerable length, and with marked ability, the prominent points of the question, examined it in all the aspects, and shades in which it could be in a speech of this length. His argument was a tower of strength, and to our understanding, as clear as a sun-beam, and altogether irrefutable. He examined closely to objections urged against Secession and removed them by sound logic and good plain reasoning, suited to the capacity and understanding of every man who heard him. He said that as the States did not go into the Union together, they could not, they would not go out together; the States formed the Union, and not the Union the States. He could discover no hope from the Co-operation doctrine. Action or non-action is now the question. Secession he believed the only and true remedy, and he regarded it as altogether a peaceable one.— There was no fear of Federal Executive interference. It was a right with which they dared not interfere. Ex-President Jackson acknowledged this right—a State had the constitutional right to secede. Nullification, Gen. Jackson regarded as treason—he dared not interfere with a seceding State. Would Millard Filmore presume to do so? "Would a tool go where an angel feared to tread?" Gov. Richardson made a magnificent speech, and we regret that our space is not sufficient for a more extended synopsis of it. We hope he may be induced to give this speech to the public that we may have the benefit of his wise counsels. He expressed his firm determination, come what might, weal or woe, honor or shame, he would stand by his beloved State under all circumstances. Some had expressed a determination to leave the State on certain contingencies, but he would not—he would stay to protect her insulted honor—he would stay with his own dear Carolina.

The speech of Gov. R. was listened to with great attention, and when he finished, was applauded in the good old fashioned way—a hearty huzz.

Col. Maxey Gregg was next introduced to the meeting by Capt. J. M. Ingram, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Col. Gregg commenced in his usual way, no attempt whatever at oratory, but plain and practical. His style is peculiar to himself and is in keeping with the dignified and honorable character of this gentleman. He never fails to impress upon the minds of his audience that he is in earnest, and means every word he says. He gave us an able exposition of the true issue before us, and demonstrated that the ultimate tendency of co-operation, was submission to past aggressions. He showed that the Perry submissionists, of Greenville, as well as the Union process out of the State, claimed the anti-secessionists as their practical allies—coadjutors, and only theoretically opposed in politics—maintaining as Mr. Perry does, that their object seems to be the same; their roads are parallel, and they need not part company until it "forks," and as it is likely never to fork, they may as well go on together. These are in substance Mr. Perry's ideas. Col. G. did not say that all who called themselves co-operationists belonged to this class, that there were some, who were at heart resistance men, but the tendency he considered of their measures, was ultimately to paralyze all action. To defeat the action of the State, and stave off the issue now, would accomplish all the designs, and consummate the ardent wishes and expectations of the Greenville submissionists, and the minions of Federal power abroad.

These speeches were not appeals to the passions

of men, but sober reasoning from "fixed facts." Neither of these gentlemen attempted to get up an excitement for the occasion, but calmly and deliberately they argued the merits of the case.

Col. Gregg remarked that early in the present contest he regarded the people united as one in their opinions; he also showed by documentary evidence that Messrs. Butler, Barwell and Memminger, acknowledged leaders of the co-operation party, at one time were warmly in favor of separate resistance, (these nice little secession extracts we hope to collect hereafter for future use) let them say the same thing now, said Col. Gregg, and we are ready to follow. Col. Gregg made, upon the whole, one of the very best kind of speeches. It was the right kind of speaking—the eloquence of truth—which must prevail. We are sorry in not being able to give a more faithful account of these speeches. We hope to see them published.

Col. Gregg was warmly and enthusiastically applauded. After which Mr. J. Galluchat, of Lancaster, was called for, who replied in a few brief remarks to the point, but he would not detain the meeting—he was in favor of action, energetic action.

Capt. T. Lang, delegate elect to the State Convention, was also called for. He declined on account principally of the lateness of the day. A letter was read from the Hon. Dixon Barnes, who was not in attendance. We have not the letter but presume the committee will furnish it for publication, and also the Resolutions offered and unanimously adopted, expressing the sentiments of the meeting, and pledging their support to Messrs. Barnes and Owens.

Good Secession music (Gov. Means Band) added greatly to the interest of the occasion. A Barbecue Dinner was served up, but we were so much engaged at the time, that we did not count the number present. The presumption however is, that all who heard the speeches were on hand at the Dinner.

We have thus honestly given an account as nearly as we could of the Secession demonstration. We are aware that we have failed in doing justice to the same. We are strictly within the bounds of reason, and are personally, editorially, and in every other way, responsible for this statement.

Southern Congress.

On all sides, it is admitted that this measure is a dead failure, and so far as any good resulting from our further notice of the proposition, all hope is at an end. But it seems as if there is still to be an election by the people, for members to a Southern Congress which is never to meet. Candidates have been nominated, and from present indications, the canvass is to be one of rather an exciting and interesting character. This seems, to look at it one way, to be supremely ridiculous—that South Carolina alone should manifest such anxiety in a matter wherein others are as deeply interested, but appear not to be concerned in the slightest degree—and yet, this election is to decide an issue in the State of tremendous importance, involving the vitality of our political existence. This is to be a test election, and the result is not merely to show the strength of parties for future political purposes, but the sentiment and will of the people. Although it will be a trial of parties, this is the smallest consideration belonging to the issue. The result of this election will unquestionably indicate in the strongest possible terms to the Convention of the State, which is to meet some day not very far distant we hope, the course to be pursued by that august body. The people of South Carolina are again called upon to give expression to their sentiments through the ballot box, on the "great question of the final destiny of the State." The decision will be an important one, and no man is excusable, who will evade the responsibility of making this decision. The People are the Grand Jurors of the State—they have their destiny in their own hands—let them decide it for themselves—their verdict alone is law—their decision is the highest authority known and acknowledged.

Let the people say whether secession or anti-secession is now the remedy. No man is expected to vote at this time from personal considerations, unless he chooses to exercise this right. Personal matters are to have nothing to do with this case. We are, as it were, in the jury-box or room, and we must hear and determine according to the "law and testimony." We must lay aside all predilections of a personal character. We are now about to vote for measures, and not men. Each person must determine for himself how to vote—a result otherwise obtained, would be more than worthless. If men are elected from personal considerations, the result is not worth having, and we do not crave it for the Secessionists. If it is to be obtained other than by an open, honorable course, and as an unprejudiced exposition of the sentiments of the people, it will be no triumph. If the masses are betrayed into error by false statements, or by any thing said or done, then the whole affair is virtually null and void of none effect. We ask no man to vote for Secession who is not willing to do so on his own responsibility—were we to do so, our reflections would be any thing but pleasing. It is a matter in which we are all alike interested, and if our friends do not see as we do, it is not our business—they must judge, each for himself.

We believe Secession is our only remedy.— We believe our wrongs never will be redressed by the measures proposed by the Anti-Secessionists. We believe if we fail now, we will fail forever. We believe that unless S. Caro-

lina makes the practical issue, it never will be made. We believe our duty requires that we should make this issue, and not leave the work for other hands. These are our own honest, deliberate convictions. We judge for ourselves. By these we shall shape our course, and upon our reserved rights, act accordingly, come weal or woe.

Northern Lights.

The Aurora Borealis made its first appearance, for the season, last night; it is highly probable may be seen frequently for the next two months, should the weather continue clear, dry and cool as at present.

We have never before witnessed so brilliant a display of the Aurora as far South; it was observed as early as 7, and continued to 11 o'clock, p. m. extending over the north and N. E. horizon in a bright haze, shooting up pencil rays, occasionally, that soon faded and were succeeded by others; the greatest display of its light occurred from 10 to 11 p. m. The rays, three or four in number, were elevated beyond the north polar star to *zenith* in Cepheus—40 degrees above the horizon at 11 p. m. The blaze of light covered the whole hemisphere, dimming the light of the clear starlight sky.

☞ We regret to learn, as we do from the Charleston Mercury, that the Hon. R. Barwell Ricketts has been unable from serious indisposition, to address the people in several Districts of the upper country, and that on account of his state of health, he will probably be unable to make any further engagements.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Fellow-citizens! from the Potomac to the Sabine stand to your arms. The cup of your degradation is full. These repeated insults cannot be endured any longer, having been continued for thirty years without the least expectation of redress or amelioration. The late conduct of a mob, consisting of negroes, abolitionists, freesoilers, and others of the same stamp, having murdered a peaceable citizen, and wounded many of his company, because they crossed from Maryland to Pennsylvania to claim for a legal way his two fugitive slaves, show how the spirit of that law has been observed. Can any impartial person doubt that said law is a dead letter? Consequently can any person this side of the Potomac endure these insults and outrages any longer? I appeal to you. Can such a Union be maintained? Fellow-citizens, let us cut the band that has held us together; the sooner the better. My word for it, an adviser that has attained its seventy-first year, advises to dissolve immediately such unequal partnerships, and remodel a second one apart from the Potomac to the Sabine, more suitable to our policy, interests, manners and pursuits, and dividing equal burdens to corresponding benefits, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we cannot. I say South Carolina alone in the last resort. I maintain that it is better to die like freemen, than live as slaves. If we do not act now, our doom is fixed. In a short time it will be too late, because Consolidation is rapidly progressing; the Federal promises have been numerous; the Southern traitors have approved the late doings and actings of this abominable Government—the admission of California into a State, Utah and New Mexico into Territories, and not the least, the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, a measure, as they say, in imitation of one ordained in the State of Maryland in 1801. It may be so, that a State has passed temporary similar laws; but for the same intention only when they had a redundancy of negro population, but repealed it in a short period. But, fellow citizens, this law has been passed for sinister purposes. It is the cutting wedge for a general emancipation in the United States. The abolitionists and freesoilers, and aggressors have five eighths of the power in Congress, and under the best of circumstances, will be in less than two years, than they will obtain two thirds equal to a constitutional majority, and will act in the Councils in St. Domingo, or the English in Jamaica and other places—emancipating your slaves without your consent, and place power in their hands for extermination, incendiarism, murder, rapine, will be the order of the day. Fellow citizens, arise from your state of apathy, and vindicate your rights immediately by secession. Act fearlessly, faithfully and promptly, and it will be well with you. Then you will have plenty of help I warn you. If you continue passive your case is deplorable. Strike the blow for freedom; it is better to run the risk of perishing in the attempt to redeem your rights, than to live degraded and despised. Let us adopt this motto, that South Carolina does not know how to surrender her precious rights as long as we have the descendants of MUMFORD, MURTRIE, SUMNER, and a host of warriors of former times. I was lately in Georgia, and attended two political meetings, chiefly held by the triumvirate—a big man, a small one, and another that expects to remove the worthy Senator, the Hon. J. M. BURNETT, but I hope he will be disappointed. The speakers wanted to impress on the good people of Georgia that white is black, and red, blue; but how they will discover their deception and falsehood.— They told them that the Federal Government has granted to the State every thing that they asked! What imposition on their credulity! Besides the small man slandered the State of South Carolina, by saying that we bark and do not bite. As he has been bought with the others for Federal promises or gold, let him come to South Carolina at the head of a co-ercing party; but I am afraid we would not find him in the melee, on account of his size, which is not greater than his principles.

S. VERDIER.

More Condition.—The attempt to unite the Hunker and Free-soil factions of the Democratic party in New York, has been successful on paper. Resolutions have, as usual, been adopted, equivocal in their terms, and differently con-

structed by the organs of the divisions; and the Southern Democracy is called on to rejoice in the prospect of a reunion with John Van Buren, Preston King and Co.

In Pennsylvania the Democratic State Convention endorsed the compromise. But we learn that Wilmot himself has been nominated as president judge of the thirteenth district, by the united and harmonious party.

The Democracy of New York and Pennsylvania having done these things, now turn fiercely around and accuse the Wills of making conditions with Free-soil—and of being allied with Abolitionists! and calls again most loudly on the South to support the Democracy of the North, as the friend of the Union and the Constitution.—Southern Press.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.

In the New-York market on Saturday Cotton was dull, and six hundred bales were sold.

JAS. JOHNSON has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Advanced a Shade.

The U. S. mail steam ship *Baltic*, arrived at New-York to day, Sunday, with ninety-seven passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 17th inst.

In the Liverpool market COTTON was a shade dearer, and nineteen thousand bales, of which speculators and exporters took seven thousand, had changed hands since the sailing of the *Africa* on the 13th inst.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.

On Friday two thousand bales of COTTON were disposed of, and Middlings with 818 cents. The week's receipts comprise two thousand, and the total receipts of the season fifty two thousand bales, against sixteen thousand for the same period last year. The stock on hand amounts to forty-seven thousand bales.

DANGER.—A person named Danger kept a public house on the Huntingdon road, near Cambridge, England. On being compelled to quit the house, not his own, he built an inn on the opposite side of the road, and caused to be painted under his sign, "Danger from over the way." His successor in the old house retorted by inscribing over his door, "There is no Danger here now."

Nominations for the Southern Congress.

Secession Ticket.

Hon. DIXON BARNES, of Lancaster.
Gen. WM. A. OWENS, of Fairfield.

Co-Operation Ticket.

Col. JAMES CHESTNUT, Jr., of Kershaw.
Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, of Richland.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE
SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
OF LANCASTER DISTRICT.

The citizens of Lancaster District are respectfully informed that the Anniversary of the above Association will be held on the *Fires' Monday* in October next, (the 31st) at 12 o'clock, M. The punctual attendance of every member is urgently requested, as business of importance will be transacted, and every citizen of the District is affectionately invited to attend and participate in a full and free discussion of the great questions of the day. Sept. 17, 1851.

Lancaster District Invitation.

—He never feared that the truth should be heard.
—Except him that the truth would outdo."

The Secession Party of Lancaster District respectfully invite the fellow citizens of the "Co-operation" party to a public and free discussion of the great question of the day, at any and at all times, until the second Monday of October next, and at such place or places as they may think proper to designate. The speakers to be citizens of the District. Sept. 17.

CO-OPERATION MEETING.

THE members of the Co-operation Party are invited to meet at Temperance Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, the 4th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

C. S. WEST,
J. M. COOPER,
S. M. G. GARY,
W. C. MOORE,
Secretaries.

SONS OF CONFIDENCE.

Waterloo Division No. 9.

The regular meeting of this Division will be held on Thursday evening at our New Hall over A. M. & R. Kennedy's store, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the W. P. JOHN J. WORKMAN, R. S.

NEW ARRIVALS.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of Groceries, Hardware and Domestic Dry Goods, is now prepared to supply his friends and the public with every article in the line of his business.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine his stock, consisting of St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars in cask, crushed and powdered. Java, Laguira, Java and Rio Coffee. New Orleans and West India Molasses. Gunny, wad, Young Hyson and Black Tea. Mackintosh No. 2 and 3, in barrels and halves. Barclay's B-B-Whisky, Anis and Vices. Colgate's A-S, Trace Churns, Hoes. Spades, Shovels, Nails, Iron, &c. Sperma Oil, Linseed Oil, Paints and Window Glass.

—ALSO—
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks. Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings. Together with large assortment of Bagging, Rope and Twine.

J. W. BRADL Y.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by The Messrs. Bonnell & Co., one door below Zemp's Long Store, where he will continue to keep a large and choice assortment of

Fresh and Durable Goods,
of all qualities and descriptions, suitable to the trade of this market, on a list of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Glass-Ware and Crocks, &c.
Hats, Caps, Clothing, &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms, and to which he invites the attention of the public. S. D. HALLFORD, Sept. 30.

☞ The Darlington Flag will please copy until further notice.