

THE DARLINGTON FLAG.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

To thine own self be true; and it must follow as the night the day; Thou canst not then be false to any man.—HAMLET.

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POLITICAL.

REMARKS OF MR. BUTLER OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN SENATE, FEB. 21, 1851.

The Message of the President in reference to the rescue of the Fugitive Slave at Boston, being under consideration, Mr. Butler said:

I came into the Senate this session with a strong resolution not to speak on this subject at all. But there are some topics involved in this discussion which imperiously call upon me to notice them. Now, what a commentary upon the Constitution of the United States does this debate present? It is gravely proposed that the laws of the United States shall be so amended as to enable the President, without proclamation, to call into exertion the army and navy and the military force of the United States. To do what? To enforce an article of the Constitution of the United States, because I choose to speak rather of the Constitution than of the law enacted at the last session for the purpose of carrying the Constitution into effect. Why, sir, our simple ancestors, governed by good faith and a just regard to the constitutional compact, required no legislation for many years to carry into effect the article of the Constitution for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. I assert it, in my place, that for several years it was a self-sufficing article of the Constitution; and in Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, or in any other city, a fugitive from labor would have been delivered up on demand and upon proof of identity without any litigation whatever. How is it now? A single runaway negro has it in his power to call into exertion the very highest powers committed to the President of the United States.

I will make another remark in connection with this subject. I do it with a firm belief of its truth. That in Boston, in the community of Massachusetts you may throw as much blame on the marshal as you think proper, but the federal officers will find it impossible, by their mere exertion of power, to carry into effect this article of the Constitution, and the law referred to for the purpose of giving force to it. If they cannot call out the posse comitatus, the very highest power which a sheriff or a marshal has, it is in vain for them to resort to federal agencies as a limited and important means to perform the duties of their offices. Why, you are now attempting by auxiliary legislation to do, what? To breathe life into an exact article of the Constitution of the United States. You are to supply from time to time, from session, to session, acts of legislation to compel people who are opposed to the Constitution to observe it; to resort to the army and navy, to military force, to compel citizens to do the duty which honor, honesty, justice and good faith had previously imposed upon them. It is perfectly in vain, as has been said, in consequence of the sentiment which obtains in some of the Northern States, specially in Massachusetts, with a limited number of officers, and the power which they exert over the community, to enforce this article of the Constitution. Sir, they are resisted by a mere casuistry to see if they are reconciled to it by the pulpit; they are reconciled to it by designing politicians; and so long as the question of slavery forms an element of political agitation, you might as well attempt to hush the winds by saying to them "cease." As I said the other day, you might as well expect to keep a maniac quiet by singing lullabies, as to undertake, in this way, to compel a reluctant people to do their duty.

It has been said that this law has been executed in good faith. Allow me to make one remark in this connection, and I repeat it from what was

said by a member of the other house. Fifteen thousand slaves have escaped, and are in the free States. How many of them are reclaimed under his or any other law? I would just as soon have the law of 1793 as the present law, for any purpose, so far as regards the reclamation of fugitive slave. I said so when this law was under discussion. The Senator from Kentucky has alluded to Indiana and some other States. What is the fact in relation to Indiana? Why, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and some of the other States, have come to the conclusion, while professing philanthropy at one breath, to exclude these people from their borders. I cast no censure on their policy. Their policy is to keep out all colored people, bond or free. It is a matter of policy that they have consulted more than any thing else. They have avowed it to be their policy that they will allow no black man to enter their borders here after; and the time will come when every black man who has escaped from his master into the State of Ohio will be expelled, not for any thing like a regard for the black man, but from a policy, and a policy which I see is likely to be introduced into California. These persons would have been far better to have been left as slaves than to have been seduced under this philanthropic advertisement that they will be free. They have been in the nominal position of freemen only to be crushed, and excluded, from employment.

Gentlemen speak of the ease in Boston as a mob of negroes. Gentlemen may speak of it as they please, but it is a symptom thus far, that they will take the part of the fugitive slaves as long as they can, not with a view to protect them ultimately when they are free, but to exclude them from employment. This very act in Boston will have been communicated (through speeches delivered here, through speeches such as have been delivered by the honorable Senator from New Hampshire, which have excused the act) to every Southern State in this Union. Why, gentlemen are absolutely holding a spark over a powder magazine. I do not know that they can succeed in exciting the slaves of the South to insurrection, but it will dissatisfy them, and the creatures are becoming every day more dissatisfied with their condition; although it is absolutely certain that their condition will be worse under the system of policy and miserable philanthropy which has been preached and practised in some of the free States—infinitely worse. I am the friend of the black man compared with them, and he is a hypocrite who undertakes to preach in favor of a degraded race when in fact he takes less care of them than I would, I do not know how far this law is to operate, but I will say that if a slave of mine escaped I would not go through any course of litigation to reclaim him; and if he had escaped at a former time and acquired a status, I would let him stay sooner than disturb him. So far as regards the free people of color who have gone to the North, the most of them would be glad to come back. I know it, because I have had some experience on the subject. I was the means myself of sending some fifteen to Ohio, and I think they would be glad to come back.

The consequences of such an act as this in Boston is not limited to the particular act itself, but its consequences are now pervading this community and creating a disturbance and dissatisfaction among these poor degraded creatures which gentlemen cannot measure. My friend from Virginia has very properly said that when the States will not execute this law, that when the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are averse to it, it is perfectly vain to rely upon Federal legislation to supply what the Constitution imposed upon them as a duty. I will never give up that it was a duty imposed on the people of the States themselves to surrender fugitives from labor. Never was it expected that we should have resort to the army, to the navy, or to the militia, and to proclamations, to supply this piece of legislation, and that piece of legislation, and preach to the country that the law will be executed. I say it is but preaching. I say there will be but very few cases in which you can reclaim a slave, for the reason that you cannot detect where he is, because persons in the free States will conceal him, will throw all impediments in the way of his apprehension; and after his apprehension, you have to go through a course of litigation to reclaim the property which the Constitution required the States themselves to deliver up. The recovery of the property, it

seems, is to depend on the physical arm of this Government. The army and the navy are to be invoked to enforce an article of the Constitution, because a runaway slave has gone to Boston. Now, what is the situation of this Government when a runaway negro can now produce such a state of things, such discussions as this, and can make such issues? It is a symptom of the times; and just as certain as I am speaking, the notion which the Abolitionists are inculcating is increasing and the power is coming down upon the Southern States with the certainty of a descending screw. We may for a while be still, as long as the persons interested may make the arrest. We may sleep for a while in the apprehension and the hope, but it is a delusive hope. He who looks no further than the present into this question chooses to disguise from himself that we are walking upon a precipice. These dangerous people have acquired a powerful control over the public mind in the non-slaveholding States. In some respects they have acquired the balance of power, and many of them aspire to the highest honors of the country, and attain them. Am I to be told in the face of all this that our institutions are safe? I do not believe a word of it. And I should not have been true to my position here if I had not proclaimed my convictions on this subject.

As regards this matter of recovering fugitives, I would say, in justice to Pennsylvania, that believe she is the soundest of all the non-slaveholding States on this subject except the Northwestern States. I believe this law has never been tested in the interior of New York, and other non-slaveholding States. It has been enforced in the city of New York, and there was reason for that. The city had more intimate intercourse with the South, and it was their interest to preserve friendly and commercial relations with it. As I have said, it is not this mere case, but you are sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and of danger among the blacks. I do not say that it will become very formidable, or that the dangers are likely to acquire any great influence, but it is proverbial among our overseers that very day and every year the management of these poor creatures is becoming more and more difficult. It is notorious in my own State.

We say the Federal Government is bound to protect us, and we incidental pamphlets ought not to be disseminated. Why, the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire is an incendiary pamphlet and we publish it (our own expense and it goes all over the country, and it will be read by your authority. You may go through the Northern States and you will find thousands who applaud his sentiments, while there will be scarcely one in a hundred who will sustain the honorable Senator from Kentucky in denouncing him. I do not say that this is the case in all communities. I wish to be qualified in my remarks. But I overheard a remark the other day by a Senator that the universal sentiment at the North was in opposition to this law. I do not undertake to arraign any man's motives for being opposed to slavery in the abstract; but I say he is the very worst man, if he had the courage to look at the consequences, who could make it one of the elements of his ambition. While he may sport with it as part of the political game, it is one of those things that have brought this Confederacy, once devised by wisdom and preserved by good faith, to the peril from which the patriots of the country have in vain attempted to rescue it. The debates go on at the North all on one side, with no one to combat them. The late law, I think, in some measure has given rise to a freer scope of discussion, and to some extent it may produce a pause but as I have before said, it is only the pause of a day. It is only the suspension of the machine that is coming down upon us, and I look upon my part of the country, unless there is some mode to arrest it now as a doomed and destined portion, and that too, not originating from an enlightened policy or from the principles of true philanthropy, but from hypocrites and demagogues who choose to sport, with safety to themselves, with the elements of an agitation which is likely to involve this country in ruin.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A gentleman passing a field where an old negro woman was at work inquired of her what she was doing? "Planting rice massa," was the prompt reply. "Rice!" said he "what sort of thing is that?" "Ki massa," she replied, "you dono wat Rice! It do berry best kind o' homny.

From the N. O. Picayune. AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

During a short steamboat trip a few days ago, we made the personal acquaintance of a prominent and well-known South Carolina Planter—one with whom it is difficult to hold very long converse without acquiring much valuable and practical information. A few of the items we gathered, are such as to excuse our putting them in print.

The present important crisis in the affairs of the South, and the necessity for rendering ourselves, as quickly as possible, independent of every other country in manufactures, supplies, stocks, fruit, &c., led us to Mr. Davis's importations of Cashmere goats, among the rest. These are described as beautiful animals, perfectly hardy in South Carolina, and likely to prove of value. They are being crossed upon selected specimens of the common goat. The swamp buffaloes imported by the same gentleman, so very valuable in eastern countries as animals of draught, have become readily and perfectly acclimated, quite at home in the salt marshes of the sea coast, keeping fat upon the coarsest of herbage. They seem likely to prove of such permanent value that one gentleman is about importing fifty this winter. The cost of importing including the original price, we think was supposed to be about forty dollars a head.

Our informant, who has had very extensive experience in the continued improvement of his stock, finds that the sudden sickness which so often attacks northern cattle brought to the south, generally terminating in death, is invariably cured by sawing off the horns, close enough to the head to cut off a sufficient portion of the pith to bleed freely. As the head is the part most affected, the cure seems plausible.

Dr. Davis imported some of the beautiful Brahmin cattle, which also prove well suited to the climate. Their meat is fine, and they are invaluable as working animals, tractable active and gay; they endure a degree of fatigue in warm climates, which no other kind of cattle could exist under. The bull has been bred to Durham cows, producing a handsome useful animal, likely to be more valuable for draught than either of the parent races.

His views on the necessity for thorough acclimation in fruit trees, resulting from many years' experience, agrees fully with our own. That the grape may be saved from rotting by being trained so far within the eaves of a house or portico as to protect them from falling water, has been before suggested to us. We are assured that even the Isabella grape may be grown thus entirely free from rot. Why, not then, the finest and richest sorts? Would not a narrow roof on top of the trellis posts, extending just far enough to shed the heaviest rains from the fruit trained beneath, answer a like purpose? That fine southern fruit, the white Scupperlong grape grows and bears abundantly without any extra care or attention, very rarely failing in a full crop.

A new cotton gin has been put in successful operation on one of the plantations of our informant. It is the invention of a gentleman named Parkhurst. Instead of saws, cards are used for moving the lint from the seed; it is blown strongly against a close wire cylinder, which revolves, and from which the lint is taken by vibrating or winking rods, coming off in a solid and most perfect roll of batting ready for the spinning machine or press. Very particle of dust and trash passes through the wire cylinder. This is not a doubt of the perfect work of the machine.

This will be another great advantage possessed by the South, over every other country, in manufacturing cotton; the lint may be carried at once from the seed to the spinning machine, uninjured by damp or wet, much machinery and manipulations dispensed with, in bringing the raw ginned cotton, taken from the bale, to the point at which it would leave the card gin.

In this connection we are reminded of another admirable improvement now making its way rapidly in Mississippi, McComb's labor saving press.—We have examined closely into the principles of construction and working of this machine, and think it likely to supersede the great majority of those now in use. It is cheap, durable and efficient and of vast power. One horse easily wrings a 450 pound bale down to shipping size in eight revolutions of the winlass—a vast saving of travel to the barge, and without any extra

expenditure of exertion. The presses are made in Memphis.

The same machinist has introduced what he calls a non-elastic tie for the bales when brought down to clipping size, by which they are kept at that size—a result unattainable with the hemp rope. These ties consist of oak, hickory or other hoops, held together in the simplest manner possible. A notch is cut, or better bound with an iron made for the purpose, on the upper side of one end, and on the lower side of the other end of the hoop; when the hoop is passed around the bale in press an iron link, similar to the links of a common trace chain, is slipped over the hoop, catching in both notches; when the pressure is removed from the bale the link holds the ends of the hoop without a possibility of slipping or giving in any way. The hoops and iron links, all ready for a bale, are supplied at thirty cents per bale. And there is no reason why any planter should not make his own hoops—another step towards independence. T. A.

COLD, OR CATARRH IN SHEEP.

Flock masters should take particular care of their sheep when affected with a cold during the winter months; for if neglected, it frequently becomes so deeply seated as to be incurable, and ends in phthisis, or consumption. The best remedy for a cold is, first, place your sheep in a well-ventilated, dry stable, comfortably littered; and second, giving it only slightly purging medicine, with a moderate allowance of hay, and a bran mash, one-fifth of which should be oil meal. Colds, or catarrhs, are not only epidemic but endemic; be careful, therefore, where you winter your sheep, that there be no predisposing cause in their locality; and when they are attacked, remove them instantly from the flock. By following these precautions, and keeping them well fed, sheltered, aired, watered and salted, one may bid defiance to disease among his flocks.—American Agriculturalist.

SQUEEZING HANDS. BY A LADY.

What an immense difference it makes who squeezes one's hand! A lady may twine her arm around your waist, press a kiss on your brow, or, holding your hand in hers, toy with your fingers to her heart's content, but you are perfectly calm and collected, and experience no unusual sensations, either disagreeable or otherwise. Perchance a gentleman whom you dislike, or feel but slightly acquainted with, ventures to press your hand; you snatch it quickly away, the indignant blood mounts to your forehead, and, with flashing eyes, you wonder "how the impertinent fellow dares to do such a thing!" Rather an antiquated specimen of humanity squeezes your hand; you feel mortified for yourself and him, mortified that a man of his years should make such a fool of himself, that he should think you can really like such nonsense, and above all, that he believes it possible that you can like him, vexed at what he has done, and determined that an opportunity shall never be offered him of doing so again.

You place your hand confidently in that of an accepted, acknowledged lover; you are not excited or confused, you have ceased blushing continually in his presence, you experience a feeling of quiet happiness, a "little heaven-upon-earth" sort of feeling, you are perfectly contented with everything in this terrestrial world, especially your lover and yourself; and yet, withal, it is a foolish feeling, as you sit with his arms twined around you—that manly arm which is to guard and support you through life; a soft, rosy, happy tint suffuses your face, as your hand is clasped in his, ah, it is a blissful, foolish feeling!

But let some one whom you like very much, not an accepted lover, but one who may, perhaps, be one, one of these days, gently enclose your hand in his own; what strange, wild, joyful, painful feeling thrills through you! The hot blood leaps, dancing, tumbling through your veins, rushes to your temples, tingles at your finger ends! your heart goes bump, bump; surely, you think, he must hear it throbbing! for the life of you, you cannot speak. After letting your hand remain in his just long enough to show you're not offended, you gently withdraw it; but perchance it is taken again, after a faint "don't do so," which is answered with a still closer pressure, with downcast eyes and blushing cheek, you let the little hand, this first bright earnest of other things to come, thrilling and burning with this new ecstatic emotion, remain all tremblingly in its resting place.—Home Journal.

EDUCATION.

An education is a young man's capital; for a well informed intelligent mind has the best assurance of future competency and happiness. A father's best gift to a child then is a good education. If you leave them wealthy you may assure their ruin, and at best you only leave that which may at any moment be lost. If you leave them with a cultivated heart, affections trained to objects of love and excellence a mind vigorous and enlarged finding happiness pure and elevated in the pursuit of knowledge you effect an insurance on their after happiness and usefulness. Unless you bring up the young mind in his own way, you cannot with any justice, claim for its possessor independence. Your children must be virtuous or they will not desire it. They must be intelligent associates as they must have habits of industry and sobriety to make the company of the industrious and sober agreeable. It is in your power to bestow this virtue this excellence and these golden habits. Present them a good model in your own life and give them every opportunity to cultivate the heart and the understanding. Spare not expenses on your school, and put into your children's hands everything that may encourage or assist them in their mental or moral improvement.

PLEASURE AND PAIN.

All sensations are divided into classes—painful and pleasurable; the latter have a decided predominance, as all those which are not positively painful may be set down as belonging to the other class. The uses of pain are to act as a safeguard in giving warning of derangement of the vital functions; some diseases are much more fatal than they would be, from the fact, that no pain attend their origin and earlier stages of progress. The consideration of pleasure and pain enforces upon our minds conclusions of the most important character. It shows that God has ordained that his creatures should alone suffer pain for their own benefit and protection; and that every other act of their lives should tend to a pleasurable existence. If man follows out the same principle, he will perform the duties so specially enforced by Christianity—he will be kind and merciful to all organic creatures; he will do unto all men as he would they should do unto him; and he will, in all respects, do everything that will alleviate pain and tend to the happiness and welfare of his fellow-creatures.

DON'T COMPLAIN.

A merchant was once returning from market. He was on horseback and he had his saddle was a valise filled with money. The rain fell with violence and the old man was wet to the skin. At this time he was quite vexed and murmured because God had given him such weather for his journey. He soon reached the border of a thick forest—what was his terror on beholding on one side of the road a robber, who with levelled gun was aiming at him and attempting to fire; but the powder being wet with rain the gun did not go off and the merchant giving spurs to his horse fortunately had time to escape.—As soon as he found himself safe he said to himself—

"How wrong was I not to endure the rain patiently as sent by providence. If the weather had been dry and fair, I should not probably have been alive at this hour." The rain which caused me to murmur came at a fortunate moment to save my life and preserve to me my property.

SUFFERINGS.

The sufferings laid upon us by god do all lead to happy issues the progress is from tribulation to patience from that to experience and so to hope and at last to glory. But the sufferings we make for ourselves are circular and endless; from sin to sufferings and from sufferings to sufferings again and not only so but they multiply in their course every sin is greater than the former one and so is every sufferings also.

YANKEE COURTSHIP.

A love lorn swain broke a wish bone with his "heart's queen," somewhere up in New Hampshire. "Now what d'you wish, Sally?" demanded Jonathan, with a tender grin of expectation. "I wished I was handsome," replied the fair damsel—"handsome as Queen Victory." "Jerusalem! what a wish!" replied Jonathan—"when you're handsome 'nuff now! But I'll tell yer what I wished, Sally, I wished you was locked up in my arms and the key was lost!"