

# THE DARLINGTON FLAG.

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

JAMES H. NORWOOD, EDITOR.]

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

[JOHN F. DE LORNE, PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 1.

DARLINGTON C. H., S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 2, 1851.

NO. 18.

**THE DARLINGTON FLAG,**  
IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
AT DARLINGTON, C. H., S. C.,  
BY JOHN F. DE LORNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
In advance, (per annum) - - - \$2 00  
At the expiration of six months - 2 50  
At the end of the year - - - 3 00

ADVERTISING:  
ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at 75 cents a square (fourteen lines or less) for the first, and 37 1/2 cts. for each subsequent insertion.  
BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding ten lines, inserted at \$5, a year.

All business connected with the FLAG, will be transacted with the Proprietor at his Office, one door above the Darlington Hotel, or with the Editor at his law Office.

## POLITICAL.

(FOR THE DARLINGTON FLAG.)

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent, "One of the People," evidently much alarmed at the present position of political affairs, and willing to submit to the foul and iniquitous aggressions of our free soil and Abolition government "at any and every hazard," has convinced himself, doubtless, by very sage reasons, of the justice and equity of the miscalled compromise measures of Congress; and that the whole scheme of resistance to our oppressions, either with or without co-operation, is uncalled for, unwise, and absurd. Had "One of the People," in his luminous essay upon the great question which now engages and excites the public mind, confined his remarks to a temperate and ingenuous discussion of the propriety, wisdom, and remedial power of the separate secession of South Carolina, in view of the wrong we have suffered, and of those impending—or even if he had taken a position in advance of the almost unanimous opinions of the people of the State, and raised his voice in eulogiums upon the glorious Union, the conservative principles, political honesty, untarnished faith, and exalted sense of justice of the Northern people and Southern renegades, as manifested in the concoction and adoption of that batch of iniquitous measures, characterized by Southern compromisers and submissionists, as the happy adjustment—he would, so far as I am concerned, have been allowed to entertain unchallenged his peculiar views. But your correspondent not only seeks to impress upon the public mind his views, but transcending the legitimate range of temperate and calm discussion, which should always control the conflict of dissentient opinions among Carolinians, has thought proper "to handle without gloves," the measures adopted at the last session of the Legislature, and to submit to his inconsiderate and unsparing invective and denunciation, the intelligence, conduct and motives of some of the leading men of the State, the members of the Southern Rights Associations and of the Legislature, with the hope, I doubt not, of creating distrust in the minds of the people towards their Representatives, and others occupying public stations in whom they have heretofore confided; and occupying this vantage ground, with the aid of the slavish cry of taxes, war, famine, and destruction, which is roundly asserted will unavoidably ensue if the State secedes, to succeed in dragging down from their proud and manly position of unflinching resistance heretofore maintained by them, the Freemen of our District, to the platform of abject and inglorious submission upon which he has complacently seated himself. It would be tedious, to trespass too far upon your columns and withal is unnecessary, to discuss at length and subject to merited condemnation all the erroneous positions and unsound conclusions in which the said essay abounds, and I shall content myself in the main with the vindication of the measures of the Legislature, and the conduct and motives of the members from the unwarranted charges preferred against them by your correspondent, who affects to represent the voice of the people. He asserts that the State has been placed in her present attitude by "some of her leading men," (he does not favor us with the names.) "That the Legislature at its last session, in advance of public sentiment, as I will endeavor to show, adopted a policy and entered upon measures, which had been but little if at all discussed before the people; the canvass last fall was devoted to the Bank question." That the Legislature assumed "a

heavy responsibility in the course pursued at the last session," and in calling a State Convention and appointing the election so soon, manifested "indecent haste." Feeling, I doubt not, that the only prospect for carrying out their peculiar views was to have the election take place before due discussion could be had.—These excerpts from the tissue of broad assertions, in which his essay abounds, in connection with the distinct declaration—not to say allegation—that the Legislature and Southern Rights Associations are leagued together to delude and mislead the people, present to the astonished view of the calm and dispassionate reader, the miserable shifts to which some of the would-be leading men, disappointed politicians and submissionists, resort, in order to accomplish their cherished purpose, to compel South Carolina to lower the symbols of her sovereignty, to be trampled under the feet of a tyrannical and disgusting abolition government. But I trust that a simple statement of the measures adopted by the Legislature, and the ground upon which the measures rest will be sufficient to vindicate those whom he has denounced and leave him in the unenviable position of one who has either presumed to teach others concerning matters of which he is ignorant, or of having wilfully misrepresented the conduct and motives of those opposed to him for some ulterior purpose. The Legislature at its last session passed an act by which it was ordained that a Convention, to consist of delegates to be elected by the people, should assemble at Columbia, at a time to be fixed by a majority of the members at the next session of that body; and when assembled to take into consideration the proceedings and recommendations of a Congress of the slaveholding States, if the same shall meet and be held, and for the purpose of taking into consideration the general welfare of this State, in view of her relations to the laws and government of the United States, and thereupon, to take care that the Commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment." The Delegates were required to be elected on the second Monday and Tuesday following in February last. Provision was also made for the election of Delegates to a Southern Congress, recommended to be held by the Nashville Convention, and the Governor was requested to urge upon the attention of the other Southern States the propriety of sending delegates to the Southern Congress, and was authorized, should the Congress assemble before the next session of the Legislature, to assemble the delegates to the State Convention. The Legislature, impressed with the belief that the Southern States had been subjected to such injustice, as not only warranted but called imperatively for resistance, and believing that the people of South Carolina never would submit to the batch of measures by which she was degraded, as a sovereign State, to the position of a dependent province of a consolidated and abolition government—and that if unsuccessful in forming a compact alliance with her aggrieved sisters, she would, solitary and alone, as she did fearlessly and unaided, on another memorable but less important occasion, throw herself into the breach in the great struggle for constitutional freedom, and relying upon the strong arms and stout hearts of her sons, achieve her "Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it," made provision, by liberal appropriation, for the defence of the State—for the purchase of arms and munitions of war—so that when the Convention was called together to deliberate upon Southern rights, Southern wrongs, and Southern remedies, they could do so in a manly and independent manner; and whether they resolved to secede alone, or wait the tardy movements of her suffering confederates, their independent judgements in the adoption of the best measures of redress for our violated rights and insulted honor, should not be controlled by the humbling conviction that no means were provided to sustain the measures adopted by them. Were these measures—the appointing delegates to a Southern Congress, urging upon the Southern States to meet us by delegates in the said Congress, calling a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to take into consideration our degraded position in the Federal Union, and to see to it that the Commonwealth of South Carolina suffered no detriment, making provision for the defence of the State, &c., by which the anxiety of those in authority to effect the banding together

of the Southern States in a noble effort to free themselves from political vassalage, and if unsuccessful in the effort to submit the question to Carolinians—elected by Carolinians—in Convention assembled, what it was best to do, to consult and commune together over the ruins of the constitution, the loss of liberty and equality, and decide the question whether it would not be better for us as a people, and to posterity, to risk in the assertion of our unabridged rights the direst consequences which may befall us, rather than tamely and quietly to submit to the loss of our liberty and equality—I say, were these measures wise, patriotic, and in conformity with the public sentiment of the people? Let the people, whose servants the members of the Legislature and the delegates to the Convention, are, and without whose support and approbation everything which has been done will be unavailing, pronounce judgment. To the decision of this Tribunal of the last resort, the highest, and the lowest, the leading men and the would-be leading men must submit, and in that decision I have confidence, to this extent, at least, that it will not sustain the libel of "One of the People" upon the good faith of the members of the Legislature. But perhaps it would be well to say something in relation to the grounds which the Legislature had for supposing that the measures adopted by them would meet their almost undivided approbation. The slavery question is not one of novel impression. In 1820 it shook with the hands of a giant the strong pillars of the Confederacy, and convulsed the country from the centre to the circumference with the throes of angry contention and embittered strife; the excitement and dangers of that eventful period, which were more alarming to Mr. JEFFERSON than the fire bell at midnight, passed away under a compromise by which the South generously sacrificed dominion and property upon the altar of the Union. For awhile there was a false peace. But encouraged by the concessions of the South, the agitation on the slavery question was renewed, and about 1835 the abolitionists, under the patronage of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, flooded the halls of Congress with petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. From that time until the present they have gradually increased in numbers and influence, and at the present time their agrarian doctrines fully possess the Northern mind. The progress of the infernal order has been onward, and in its desolating course has filled the Northern mind with the principles of infidelity and the worst form of socialism, has loosed the strong cords by which a people of common origin, speaking the same language, co-workers in the glorious war of Independence, were banded together; prostituted the halls of Congress, the Senate of the United States, to the low purposes of an abolition conventicle, trampled under foot the constitution by which our rights were secured, and at last triumphant over the glorious recollections of the past, the proud hopes of the future, the obligations of our federal compact and the plainest principles of justice, the rich Territories ceded by Mexico, won by the sword of the South, purchased mainly by her blood and treasure, were wrested by robber hands from us. And now the free soilers and abolitionists, triumphant over all that ever rendered the Union dear to us—that ever induced the Southern States to become members of it—the constitution abolished, the equality of the States, and the equilibrium of the two great sections destroyed, have compelled the Southern people to look to themselves for the preservation of their rights and civilization. Fanaticism has no stopping place—and encouraged by the submission of the South (if she does submit) the agitation will be renewed, and the issue presented will be, the existence of slavery in the States.—They have already thrown out broad intimations, not to say bold assertions, of this ulterior purpose, and the time is not distant when, if we acquiesce, as sure as there is a God in heaven, I confidently believe that the Southern people will be driven to assert their rights to their peculiar property, or to surrender it.

The progress of this fall agitation, in all its enormity—in all its insidious forms, its specious garb, its ultimate tendencies, has been exposed—discussed—exposed and condemned throughout the South, and more especially since the question as to the disposition of the Mexican territory arose the public press has been filled with able discussions of the whole subject in all its amplitude, the speeches and essays of our public men in Congress and elsewhere have laid bare the matter, so that "Any one, though a fool, need not err therein." The people in their primary assemblies have denounced the attempt to deprive them of their just share in the territories, associations have been organized for the purpose of producing concert of action and harmony of counsel in measures of resistance; the public mind was occupied during the last year with the great question, to the exclusion of almost everything else. The people aroused, manifested a haughty and determined spirit of resistance throughout the South, and no where with more unanimity than in South Carolina was the bald injustice of the great adjustment denounced, its iniquity exposed, and determined resistance threatened. South Carolina was set down by friend and foe as a unit. No dissenting voice arose amid the deep, loud, trumpet notes of defiance and resistance which arose from every hill, valley and mountain top in the Palmetto State. The candidates for the Legislature during the last election in this District, and I think generally in the State, discussed this matter principally, and the people were entertained, in view of the great crisis to waive the Bank question; the candidates in this District were open mouthed in their sentiments, and advocated the calling of a State Convention. The Legislature of 1848 passed resolutions unanimously, asserting that the people of the State were undivided in their sentiments—that the time for discussion had passed, "and that the State stood ready to defend her rights at any and every hazard."

The Legislature of 1849 adopted resolutions, no one dissenting, "That the people of this State entertain an ardent desire and fixed determination to resist the lawless and unjust encroachments of Congress on the rights of the South," and at the same time passed resolutions that should the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure become a law of Congress, the Governor should call together the Legislature. Similar resolves were adopted by other Southern States; a Convention of the people was called in Georgia and Mississippi, and although the hope was entertained that the Southern States would band together, yet no one supposed that South Carolina would fail to act after all hope of combined resistance had disappeared. The State waited for, postponed resistance to obtain, entreated for in vain, the co-operation of the Southern States in her noble resistance to the protective tariff, and then alone and unaided, left her trenches, and planting herself upon the justice of the cause, declared that no power on earth should drive her from her position, and asserted that the unconstitutional laws of Congress should not be enforced in her limits "until none but slaves were left to obey them." Now, sir, was it at all surprising, all things considered, that the Legislature should conclude that the people of the State regarded the subject exhausted, and were ready for action; and believing the people to be united, there was no necessity for any very extended notice of the election of delegates to the Convention, and more especially as the hope was entertained by some that the Southern Congress might assemble, and if so, the Convention could be called together by the Governor. Sir, to conclude this matter it would have been better, perhaps, as some of our quondam fire eaters are growing cold, and "gentle as sucking doves," to have had the election of delegates the ensuing October, so as to have silenced the clamor of those who assert that a snap judgment upon the question was attempted to be taken; but no one can with propriety say that the object of the Legislature was to prevent discussion, the more especially as other sufficient reasons may be assigned.

Every one knows that South Carolina is in advance of the Southern States upon this question; and that however anxious she may have been, and now is, to follow, she must lead the Southern column to the attack in any movement to be made; well, if this is true—and no one can doubt it—and the State intended to resist the past aggressions of the Government, it was advisable that she should take her position before the friends of Southern Rights in other States had taken position under the auspices of TOOMBS and STREFFERS, on the Georgia platform. Her position taken, the friends of Southern Rights elsewhere would be roused to action, inspired with fresh ardor, and induced to make noble efforts to wheel Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi into line. The result has justified the forecast and wisdom of the measure; South Carolina has taken her position—she is the base of operations in the face of the enemy, and in reach of his guns, and is *non marking time*, without firing a gun, waiting for her Southern sisters. The prospect is brightening—every breeze from the South and Southwest brings us cheering indications that the right spirit is aroused, and that if South Carolina encounters the military forces of the Union, she cannot be conquered. But, Mr. Editor, I hope your readers will not suffer themselves to be alarmed by the cry of immediate secession; the Convention, God willing, will assemble next year, and when called together, may meet and adjourn from time to time for twelve months; and when the time for final determination arrives, will be able to form an enlightened opinion as to what we should do—the public opinion of the State and the Southern States considered—and will, I know, try and adopt such measures "as that the Commonwealth of South Carolina shall sustain no detriment." In this confident belief, notwithstanding the clamors about wars, taxes, and destruction of trade, grass growing in the streets of Charleston, floating custom houses, blockades, threatened stampede of faint hearted capitalists—a large majority of the people calmly await the development of future events, confident that no fate can befall us more awful than that of abject and hopeless submission.

But, sir, it is urged that the people of the State are calm, free from excitement, prosperous and happy, expect and desire no change in the existing order of things;—now, sir, I will undertake to say that a grosser libel never was published against the people of the State. And so far from the circumstances attending the election of delegates to the State Convention alluded to by "One of the People," if true, and the acquiescence of the people in, and general approbation of the proceedings of the Southern Rights Associations, by them, the fact that no paper published in the State, until recently, disapproved of the policy of the State—establish the conclusion deduced by "One of the People," that the present attitude of the State has been assumed in advance of public sentiment—to my mind, in connexion with the circumstances heretofore alluded to, abundantly prove that until recently, there was no division among us. It is also evident that instead of the independent voters of the State being in the leading strings of the politicians, they are now in advance of their quondam leaders, and are obliged to use the spur to force them to enter the breach to which they encouraged them to approach. But, sir, I cannot close this article without challenging the assertion that Mr. CALHOUN was opposed to separate State action, and only looked to the united resistance of the whole South; this assertion is made upon the authority of Gen. JAMES HAMILTON—"Sugar Jimmy"—who, in one of his "Pastoral Letters" to the people of the State, has told us that he knows that such were Mr. CALHOUN's sentiments, and that he will make known the matter more fully when the Convention shall assemble. Now it is worthy of remark in this connection, that "Sugar Jimmy" is hardly sufficient authority to establish the assertion that Mr. CALHOUN looked alone to the united resistance of the Southern States; and if such was his opinion, it is a little strange that "Sugar Jimmy" should be the sole depository of so important and interesting an opinion—an opinion at war with the whole political character of Mr. CALHOUN. I beg leave to challenge the truth of the assertion, and call upon "Sugar Jimmy" and "One of the People," to establish, by sufficient testimony, the fact that the illustrious Southern sage, "the Lord of the Lion Heart and Eagle Eye," entertained any opinion of the character imputed to him. In the meantime it is consoling to us, that we can infer from his past life, from the noble resistance made by South Carolina, led on by him, to the protective tariff, in defiance of the most popular and powerful administration ever known to this government—his great heart and iron will was unsubdued by the menaces of tyranny enthroned in power, unaffected by the desertion of false friends, unappalled by the hideous

evils which the alarmists then asserted would ensue in the sequel of separate State action; in the very capital of the oppressor he uttered the loud notes of defiance. In his speech upon the force bill he said: "It is to South Carolina a question of self preservation; and I pronounce it, that should this bill pass, and the attempt be made to enforce it, it will be resisted at every hazard, even that of death itself. Death is not the greatest calamity, there are others still more terrible to the free and the brave, and among them may be placed the loss of liberty and honor. There are thousands of her brave sons who, if need be, are prepared cheerfully to lay down their lives in defence of the State, and the great principles of constitutional liberty for which she is contending. God forbid that this should become necessary! It never can be, unless this government is resolved to bring the question to extremity, when her gallant sons will stand prepared to perform the last duty—TO DIE NOBLY." Again, in his speech upon his own resolutions, introduced into the Senate, affirming the equal constitutional rights of the States to any territory which may be acquired by the war with Mexico, speaking of the anticipated plunder to which it was apprehended the South would be subjected, concluded his remarks in the following strain: "I may speak as an individual member of that section (the South.) There I drew my first breath. There are all my hopes.—There are my family and connections. I am a planter—a cotton planter. I am a Southern man, a slaveholder—a kind and merciful one, I trust—and none the worse for being a slaveholder. I say, for one, I would rather meet any extremity on earth than give up one inch of our equality—one inch of what belongs to us, as members of this great Republic. What! acknowledge inferiority! The surrender of life is nothing to sinking down into acknowledged inferiority. I have examined this subject largely—widely. I think I see the future, if we do not stand up as we ought. In my humble judgment in that case, the condition of Ireland is prosperous and happy—the condition of Hindostan is prosperous and happy—the condition of Jamaica is prosperous and happy, to what the Southern States will be if they should not now stand up manfully in defence of their rights." These are the deliberate and recorded opinions of South Carolina's greatest statesman, and we value higher the opinions of our deceased CALHOUN, than those of all others now living. JUSTICE.

## MARRIED MEN.

So good was he, that I now take the opportunity of making a confession which I have often had upon my lips, but have hesitated to make from the fear of drawing upon myself the hatred of every married woman. But now I will run the risk; so now for it—some time or other people must unburthen their hearts. I confess then, that I never find, and never have found a man more loveable, more captivating, than when he is married; that is to say, a good married man. A man is never so handsome, never so perfect, in my eyes, as when he is married—as when he is a husband, and the father of a family—supporting in his manly arms wife and children, and the whole domestic circle, which, in his entrance into the married state, closes around him, and constitutes a part of his home and his world. He is not merely enabled by this position, but he is actually beautified by it. Then he appears to me as the crown of creation; and it is only such a man as this who is dangerous to me, and with whom I am inclined to fall in love. But then propriety forbids it. And Moses, and all European legislators declare it to be sinful, and all married women would consider it a sacred duty to stone me. Nevertheless, I cannot prevent the thing. It is so, and it cannot be otherwise; and my only hope of appeasing those who are excited against me, is in my further confession, that no love affects me so pleasantly; the contemplation of no happiness makes me so happy, as that between married people. It is amazing to myself, because it seems to me that I, living unmarried, or mateless, have with that happiness little to do—but it is so, and it was always so.—Miss Bremer.

In a state of mental absence a young man demanded the hand of a young lady, and only perceived his error when he got her fathers foot.