

# 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.

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## POLITICAL.

(From the Edgefield Advertiser.)  
**SEPARATE STATE SECESSION.**

NO. II.

Ability of the State to maintain her Independence.

We are now to consider the ability of the State, under a separate government, to maintain her respectability among nations, and to protect herself against aggressions.

Once out of the Union, what is to prevent? The elements of strength in a State are compactness of territory, union of interest and feeling, pecuniary resources, and men of strong nerves and stout hearts. Some great men have said, that "war has no sineus but those of good soldiers." And again: "a State, to be great, must be a military race; or both by origin and disposition, warlike." There is much wisdom in these words. It is equally true, that more force never yet subdued a spirited and intelligent race of men. A brave and determined people may be whipped, but, if united, they can never be subdued. History does not furnish a single example. It is a remark, worthy of its author.

By force, hath overcome but half his foe."

Nor do numbers always constitute the strength of a State. A Territory of moderate size, with a warlike population, affords ample bulwarks for protection and defence. Small States, by a prompt concentration of their power, can always exert a force greater in proportion than large States, and hence usually defend themselves beyond all expectation against large forces sent against them. "It is known," says a great statesman, "that it takes a much less force, in proportion, to subject a large country with a numerous population, than a small territory with an inconsiderable population." Apply these principles to our case. South Carolina is strong in arms and rich in soil. She has a territory of 31,000 square miles; wealth to the amount of \$250,000,000; and a military force of 55,000 men, who may be constantly employed in active service, without subtracting very largely from the agricultural industry of the State. And she will have "good soldiers." Are not our men of a "military race?" Are they not warlike both by "origin and disposition?" Let our past history answer. We certainly have the "sinews of war," and from the nature of our population and territory, we could keep in check at least one hundred thousand men that might be sent to invade us. This would at once render us a formidable power on our own soil, and the invader would hesitate long before undertaking to enter our borders. It is idle to say that the State would not be able to maintain its independence.

But on a subject like this, an ounce of experience is worth a pound of speculation. Let us look to history. Many of the most thriving and powerful nations of antiquity, and in modern times, have been less in extent than South Carolina. Take, for instance, the Republics of Athens, Sparta, and Rome. The territory of Attica, including the Islands, of which Athens was the capital, contained only 874 square miles; 135,000 citizens and alien residents; and 365,000 slaves, (white,) with an aggregate wealth of about \$40,000. Sparta had a small area, only 150,000 citizens, and 230,000 slaves. Its wealth, in the palmiest days of the State, was very inconsiderable. Yet the combined army of these little States, not larger than the military force of South Carolina, repulsed 300,000 Persians in a pitched

\* Lord Bacon and Machiavel.

† John C. Calhoun.

† We would say to all invaders—"Come to us with few, and we will overwhelm you; come to us with many and you shall overwhelm yourselves."

battle, and drove back from their borders, the Persian invader with his million of soldiers. The resolution itself to meet this armed multitude, must excite our highest admiration, and teach us an example worthy of imitation.

The power of Rome arose in a single city and a small adjacent territory; and when this great State was at its highest degree of strength and power, it embraced only the principal provinces of Italy, not exceeding, perhaps, in extent, 50,000 square miles. It was in the meanwhile, poor and without trade. Nothing but its warlike sons could have given it so complete an ascendancy.

In coming down to the period of the middle ages, we find among the most prosperous and powerful States, the little Italian Republics of Venice, Genoa and Florence, with territories not larger, perhaps, than Edgefield District. There, too, was the small Republic of San Marino, which exists at this day, with an area of only 21 square miles, and a population of 7,600—one of the most remarkable examples on record of the capacity of small States to preserve their independence and liberties. For centuries, it has stood amid the most dreadful political convulsions; and, though invaded perpetually by the formidable powers of the Pope, which surrounded it, grew, as the historian tells us, "populous, happy and illustrious." This arose, we learn, from the honest simplicity and virtuous manners of its inhabitants.—May we not aspire to the noble career of this gallant little State?

Look, also, to the present nations of Europe. On the map we discover some 45 States, less in extent of territory than South Carolina—Kingdoms and Republics, that not only enjoy the blessings of liberty in a higher degree than most of the States around them, but maintain a high respectability among the nations of the earth. The reader will recognize among these, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Portugal, Sardinia and Switzerland. Yet Belgium has an area of only 12,569 square miles; Denmark, 22,000; Greece, 21,800; Holland, 11,000; Portugal, 39,000; Sardinia, 28,830; and Switzerland, 17,208. England itself, which has gradually risen in magnitude, till she has become at once the most wealthy and powerful nation on the globe, has an area of only 51,500 square miles; being less than either Georgia or Florida. The above States not only achieved, but have maintained their independence. How do the numberless little Principalities, Duchies and Kingdoms in Germany, many of them not as large as Edgefield District, preserve their sovereignty and independence among the despotic family of European nations? There are the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Frankfurt, only third rate towns, that have existed as independent sovereignties for centuries. True, they belong at present to the German confederation; but this is a mere league of defence against external powers, not interfering with the sovereignty and freedom of these cities.—Yes! these Republics, not one of them having an area of over 150 square miles, nor a population above 200,000, have long upheld, and do now maintain their individual sovereignties, enjoying the glorious sweets of liberty, in the neighborhood of large and powerful despoticisms—in the very eyes of tyrants who have their standing armies of 150,000, and 300,000, who frown upon every semblance of political freedom. Once members of a confederacy, styled the "Hanseatic League," comprising 85 States or Cities, and which, by its wealth and arms, ruled nearly all Northern Europe, these little States have had the nerve to achieve their independence and maintain it under the frowns and threats of despotism.

Yet the people of South Carolina, with quadruple their wealth and military force, and more than the centuple their territory, are actually hesitating whether or not they shall give up their sovereignty, and become the mere tributary allies of a Northern consolidated despotism. O Tempora, O Mores!

But in estimating the elements of success for a separate State Government, it is not proper to consider only our physical resources. The true strength of a nation rests, as much, perhaps, on the operation of moral causes, as on the organization of physical power. The Government, which, by its reckless administration and lawless oppression, has sown the seeds of discontent and faction, need not ex-

† Platon.

pect to exert the full measure of its strength or greatness. For this to be done, especially in free countries, the moral energies of the people must be awakened. Among a great and free people, before the national mind can be urged to exert its full power and will, a plausible pretext must offer itself—a prospect of gain, or, at least, of some seeming good. Factions among us may combine for the accumulation of wealth and power, but they will rarely unite to consume wealth by extravagant wars, unless driven to them in self-defence. The Federal Government, by arousing disaffections in the minds of the people, on the great sectional matters at issue before the country, has deranged its springs of power, so as necessarily to cripple its energies, if not entirely to paralyze them, in any struggle it may wage relative to these sectional issues. And while its power thus becomes weakened, a common interest and safety must inevitably urge us, sooner or later, to that union of feeling and sentiment, that concert of will and action, which the desire for self preservation never fails to inspire, and which are the chief sources of national strength.

But another moral element of great force among civilized nations, and one which will surely redound to our advantage, is the power of public opinion. Under the bonds of a modern commerce, and the refined influences of christianity, a sort of international ethics have sprung up, infusing into the minds of nations a more liberal sense of justice, which, added to the strong principle of self preservation and self advantage, serves greatly to restrain the aggressive spirit of military, despotic nations. Despots know that under the enlightened diplomacy of modern times, every community of States for their mutual welfare and safety, will use the utmost efforts to preserve a balance of power. They are beginning to learn, also, that in time of high popular excitement, standing armies how well so ever disciplined, are not always to be relied on; and that the spark of liberty, once kindled by the flash of fire arms, is in danger of soon lighting up the whole mass of the people, and of extending to the soldiery itself. Hence the cautious timidity of the crowned heads of Europe, in the recent outbreaks among their subjects. And nothing but the dread of public opinion—of a general Congress of Nations—of an awakening sense of indignation throughout the European States and the civilized world, prevents the more despotic powers from interfering to suppress the liberal movements now going on in smaller continental States.

South Carolina may with reason count upon this moral element. All the Southern slaveholding States know and feel that, on the proper restraint of Northern power, absolutely depends their safety and welfare; and this, whether the Union exists or be dissolved. Without the most blinded prejudices and suicidal policy, they cannot allow the equilibrium between the Northern and Southern power to be destroyed. It would be their certain destruction. They know and feel this; and how much soever they may for a while, after South Carolina withdraws, listen to the dulcet strains of the Northern Syren, when the fatal Goddess creeps out from her secret places, forms of power, rest assured they will rise up in their might to stay the heartless course of the greedy and cruel monster. No moral reconing can be more certain.

Consider now, the situation and the circumstances of South Carolina. In the first place, these will urge us to a policy of peace. Cut off from all prospect of enlarging our dominion by force, we should be entirely free from the ambition of conquest—that prolific source of strife and war among the nations of the world. Our efforts would be directed to the pursuit of liberty and happiness; to striving after a high development of our national resources; and to making advancements in our moral and intellectual attainments. While this would naturally lead us to cultivate peace and comity towards other States, it would ensure from them feelings of friendship and sympathy for us.

Again: The nature of our produce would be well calculated to beget friendly relations with other States.—Our Exports consist of Cotton, Rice, Lumber, &c.—products of the earth. We are almost the only State that exports Rice to any extent. Our produce, therefore, is of that character which will cause it to be eagerly sought by many nations, while our situation will be such as to lead us to seek from

others, commodities which they may have to exchange. This begets, at once, a lively and healthful trade; and every one knows that trade and commerce are great peace makers.

But thirdly, we shall have little to excite the animosity or envy of other nations. Our Territory will be comparatively small, and in great part subject to cultivation only by the African. It would therefore scarcely tempt a conqueror, or invite the rapacity of the North. Our wealth also is of such a nature, as not to excite Northern enmity. Consisting almost wholly of land and negroes, it would be of little value to any expect those who own slaves upon the soil, while any serious disturbance of our institutions would effectually destroy our produce, which it is so much the interest of others to obtain. Nothing but a spirit of revenge in the Northern mind, could provoke an attempt to conquer our State; and we have fears from no other quarter. While, then, other States would have little temptation to interrupt us, every consideration of interest and policy would lead them to let us alone; in which case, as indicated in our former article, we should enjoy an unexampled prosperity.

With our native strength, therefore, and by the operation of the moral causes we have been considering, there can be little doubt as to the ability of the State to maintain her liberty and independence.

As to her respectability, that may very well be left to time. One thing is certain, it will never depend on mere physical strength. Under the judgment of a Christian world, physical power is no longer the test of worth among nations or individuals. A people who practice virtue and justice among themselves, and in their intercourse with others; who excel in moral and intellectual attainments; who are brave, high-minded and honest; and who always tread the paths of duty and honor, need have no fears for their respectability, either among contemporaneous nations, or with posterity, though they may chance to occupy a small territory, and to enjoy few of the luxuries of life. It may, too, with safety be affirmed, that while small States have sometimes afforded substantial liberty, large ones have always been despotic; and hence, the people who sacrifice their ambition by seeking to live in large and magnificent empires, must do so at the expense of their liberty and happiness.

RUTLEDGE.

## AGRICULTURE.

How blest the farmer's simple life.  
How pure the joy it yields!  
Far from the world's tempestuous strife  
Free 'mid the scented fields.—Everett.

From the American Agriculturist.  
**WHAT FARMERS OUGHT TO KNOW.**

Let us see what farmers ought to know and do to raise themselves to the character of professional men; and what almost any of them might accomplish in the long winter evenings, at a trifling cost for books, and a little more expense of hard thought and attention.

A farmer ought to understand the leading principles of chemistry. The soil he plods among at the plough tail is not a mere inactive mass sticking to his shoes when wet, and choking with dust when dry. It is a vast laboratory full of many and strange materials, always in action, warring, combining, changing perpetually; to-day receiving accessions from the heavens tomorrow, pouring them into the wide sea, to be again supplied to other lands. The earth is all but a living creature and whose business has been slanderously said to be but "of the earthly should scarcely understand the soil's nature, its elements, its likings, and its diseases.

The farmer should understand physiology. Under his care, he has the noblest forms of creation—the ox, the horse the sheep. Can he spend a life among them, and not know how the heart beats—how the nerves thrill—where lie the muscles—what are the principles of action—and the seats of disease—how the fat grows—and how the bones are formed? Can he be a breeder, who has never studied the peculiarities of races?

Can he be anything but an empiric, who undertakes to feed and fatten cattle, without knowing of what the food is composed of, and what parts of the body require this or that element?

The farmer should have a knowledge of medicine, and of the elements of surgery for though in this respect, when applied to human ailments, it may prove that "a little knowledge is a

dangerous thing," yet many a fine animal is allowed to be come dog's meat, because its owner could not distinguish between a fever and an inflammation, set a bone or bandage a wound.

The farmer should be a botanist.—The primeval curse of mother earth was that she should bring forth thorns and thistles and many other noxious weeds besides have since been added to her progeny. How great the amount of toll expended and how serious the loss of crops from such plants as Canada thistle, burdocks, turkey weed, and a host of others, let those tell who have been sufferers. Many books have been written on such things many plans have been given for eradicating them; but unless the farmer can distinguish them—unless he knows their character, histories, and modes of growth, how unaided does he go to his task! Besides, botany in all its shapes, is the natural science of the countryman. How does the seed germinate? How does the tender leaf unfold itself? How is the blossom impregnated and the fruit formed?—What will injure, what improve each plant? All these are questions which every farmer should have studied and ascertained. And can one be content to spend a life in ignorance of the characters of the trees and flowers that gorgeously spread around him, painting his fields and woods with their thousand hues, and rendering this outward world a mass of beauty?

The farmers should be—or shall we say should wish to be—a naturalist.—No one has so many opportunities of observing and noting the habits of animals, birds and insects. In some cases this knowledge may be of inestimable service. It may always be a pursuit of pleasure and cannot fail to refine and improve the mind and sensibilities both towards the interior creation and towards man.

But time would fail to tell of what the farmer ought to know and understand. There is no knowledge which would not be serviceable to him.—There is none which will not elevate him in the scale of intellectual beings; and what, perhaps is more important to many there is scarcely a physical science which he will not find putting money into his pocket constantly.—How many times in a life would a barometer save a whole harvest; how many blacksmith's and carpenter's bills may be escaped by the humble knowledge of the use of the use of tools.—Now, if our farmers would become self-instructors and instead of doing just as their grandfathers did before them, they would think and learn for themselves. No profession would become more honorable, carry more weight in society, nor be more ardently sought after by the active and intelligent of all classes. Instead of our young men rushing from the country to the city, the city youths, would yearn to be farmers and instead of the chief emulation being who should save most the strife would be who should accumulate the most by the profoundest experiments, most successfully carried into practice. By these means, farming would cease to be the mere drudgery of "dirty-handed industry;" and every operation would become scientific based on great principles, breeding new thoughts and new results and ending in valuable acquisitions. Instead of the poet describing the farmer as one who.

"Wandered on unknowing what he sought,  
And whistles as he went, for want of thought."

we should have farmers themselves distinguished authors of valuable works; scientific, at all events if not poetic. Some great minds we already have employed in farming, but unfortunately that is not yet the character of the class.

(From the Laurensville Herald.)  
PLEASANT GROVE, July 1.

Dear Major:—I have no doubt you and your readers will be pleased to hear from the Mute Examination at Cedar Spring, on the 27th ult. The school now contains pupils—eleven males and nine females. Fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock, A. M., the "Neighbor's Band" being present commenced playing in front of the Institution. Being promptly joined by the Committee of Arrangements, teachers, pupils, parents, and friends of the pupils, together with others associates on the occasion marched into the grove, where the Examination was concluded—the procession under the direction of Maj. J. T. KIRBY, Marshal of the day. The black-boards were arranged under a commodious arbor, built for the occasion, extending a commodious arbor, built for the occasion ex-

tending in a semi-circle form, some eighty or ninety feet. The Examination was opened by a prayer in the Sign Language by Mr. EDWARDS, Mute Assistant Teacher, after which the pupils, each in front of a large board, were put under examination according to their classification; the school being divided into four classes. The first having been under instruction but a short time, were limited in their operations, nevertheless discovered the susceptibility of the mute mind, and the adequacy of the Sign Language to develop their intellects. The third and second classes were able to translate with considerable ability many sentences based on nouns, verbs adjectives, &c. They also repeated the days of the week, cardinal numbers to a considerable extent, and the second class particularly, wrote compositions. The first class, under the immediate care of the Principal, under instruction about two years and a half, gave astonishing evidence of their progress. They translated with great facility and made calculations on various questions one of which I remember was as follows: "Queen Victoria was born in 1819, and married in 1840: how old is she? and how long has she been married?"

Some gentleman, I believe Maj. STROBLE, was called on to select subjects, for compositions, which were promptly written out by the pupils.—They were then instructed to hold a conversation among themselves, and gave evidence of their conversational ability.

The whole affair was closed by an appropriate address by Col. E. C. LETNER.

I have no doubt but that every heart that could fell left rejoicing that under the providences of our kind Parents this Institution is doing infinite good for those whom it is designed to bless.

We learn from Mr. WALKER, that six or seven pupils more are expected next Session. Should the school continue to increase as it has done which doubtless it will, other buildings will be absolutely necessary. A cabinet shop is partially under way in the care of Mr. TEMPLETON, a mute pupil, from this District. We were shown a very pretty bureau lately finished by the boys. This is matter of deep concern as preparing the pupils for the duties of life.

I feel confident that the Legislature will ere long give further aid to this most benevolent work. E. H. F.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.—The Lockport Daily Courier says—"There is a legend that a merchant once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way."

POLITENESS REPRICATED.—A criminal was in the county jail awaiting his trial for murder with a reasonable prospect of conviction. The candidate for sheriffly called one day to see him when the prisoner wishing to compliment his visitor, said to him:—"If I should be condemned to be hanged I know of no one by whom I would rather be hung than by you." The visitor, with one of his blandest.—And should I be elected sheriff, I know of no one I would rather hang than you."

SHORT AND SWEET.—Divers plans of courtship are laid down in books, and none takes our fancy like the following adopted by a couple recently:

"Miss Adela, will you marry me?  
"Well, Thomas, I spose I must."  
"I'll be might obliged to you if you will."

Then he kissed her, and the business was settled right off.

The cool courage was remarkable of that chap who when forced into a fight exclaimed as the bystanders rushed in between him and his antagonist, "Two of you must take hold of him, but one can hold me!"

"Does not the bell tolling," observed his companion to Col. —, on hearing a funeral knell, "put you in mind of your latter end?" "No; but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

"Mamma," said a little boy to his ma, "may I go a fishing?" "Yes, sonny, but don't go near the water.—And recollect, if you're drowned, I shall skin you as sure as you're alive!"