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. III-

Will the separate condition of South Carolina cause the commerce and prosperity of the State to decline? Unless calculations, based on correct data, greatly deceive, the reverse of this must be the result.

We have said, that our present exports arising from the produce of South Carolina vary between 12,000,000 and \$14,000,000. This will appear from a brief examination of facts. For the year 1849 the total value of exports from Charleston, coast-wise and for-eign, was \$15,830,291.* Of this not more than \$3,000,000 could have arisen from the products of other States. This estimate will, we suppose, answer also for the year 1850.

Now the cotton crop of South Car-olina has been estimated at 75,000,000 lbs.; say 70,000,000 lbs. By the census of 1840 it was 61,710,264 lbs .--The average price for 1850 was 11-3† The value of the cotton crop, there-fore, would be about \$7,910,000.

The exports in Rice from the State in 1849, (we take this year because we find the facts reported) were 163,330 tierces. For that year the average sales were \$3,53 per cwt.: which at 600 per tierce would give \$3,595,089. To this add 20,000,000 feet of lumber at an average of \$8 per thousand

or other, the whole \$15,000,000, if al- land afford to trade with her? In 20 lowed so enjoy them. Only about \$10,-000,000, therefore, pass as mere dize to the other States. But of this \$10,000,009 of merchandize, scarcely half is purchased in Charleston-the larger part, probably, having been pur-chased by Southern merchants at the North, merely pass, as we have said, through the port and streets of Charles-ton. And the same is true in regard to the commodities for South Carolina consumption. Probably two-thirds of the merchants in upper Carolina now purchase their goods in New York.— It is fair to assume that the \$10,000.-000 of imports consumed in this State half are purchased at the North.

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This would leave Charlest onat present with mercantile profits upon only \$10,000,000 of her \$20,000,000 of imports. And this we take to be a just estimate of her trade. We leave out, of course, her profits upon exports. her independence. How would the matter stand if South Carolina had a separate Govwith the \$5,000,000 of imports, which now pass to the North by means of the Tariff and Northern trade, and which would be certain to come to us in commodities of some sort, our im-ports would reach about \$15,000,000. Charleston would have the re-selling of the whole; for the merchants and the planters of the interior would find it greatly to their advantage to buy there, to say nothing of the difficulties in trading at other places out of the State. Charleston would then derive State. Charleston would then derive shackles of the General Govern-mercantile profits upon \$5,000,000 of ment be thrown off, by which imports more than she does at present. Will it, in reply to this, be said, that the State could not consume the \$15,-000,000 of imports? The difficulty with most nations is to make production equal consumption; but we, it seems are to constitute an exception to a general rule. But let us see. The consumption of the State, at present, RUTLEDGE. both productive and unprodudtive, is not less than \$10,000,000. Now with the means at hand, how much more

It scarce admits of calculation. But we

are limited in our capacity to buy, and

hence we consume no more than we do.

years that nation would loose \$100,the whole that circulates within her borders. No! it is evident that South Carolina, to trade profitably, must take in exchange for her exports, commodiand luxuries of life, and in the great improvement she could make in her various branches of industry, she would, like all other nations under the sun, demand imports to the full valuof her exports. And she would thereby add greatly to her wealth. This would be the case at present, but for the Government and the North. We are therefore at a loss to per-

ceive how even Charleston is to lose, when South Carolina has established

But we protest against the common practice of viewing this great question Had we the ability of Themistocles, to "raise a small village to a great city," we would delight to make her the Emporium of the South, magnificent in wealth and splendour. But other interests must, also, be looked to.

Charleston should feel that her welfare is that of the State ; that until the the State may be more prosperous, she is destined to move at a snail's pace in her commercial and general advancement. Let her unite heart and hand to throw off the incubus upon her prosperity, and she will leap for-ward with an energy far surpassing

SOMEBODY MUST BEGIN.

Mr. John S. Preston, in his recent

the chance of co-operation. As States, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, cannot co-operate, without a majority ties of some sort, with a very small amount of specie. There is no dan-ger of her not being able to consume these commodities. In the necessaries can do nothing to bring about co-operation while South Carolina waits for it. Let South Carolina move, and she will not only have the Southern Rights party of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to co-operate with her, but she will soon have the whole of all the Southern States. There is not a canof using force against South Carolina. If the North were to attempt it there would be but few who would not be in favor of using force in her defence. There is not a Union press, or a Union candidate in Georgia, so far as we know, who dares even to discuss fairly the right of secessiou. Even those who were wont to talk so much about treason, and traitors, and this glorious Union, no longer dare deny the right of secession. It is true that while they admit the right, they endeavor to mystify it by talking about revolution; but there is not a man of them who dare advocate the right of the General Government to use force; and if they dared plainly and openly to deny the right of secession, there could not be a Union man elected in Georgia, not even Toombs and Stephens. Then if South Carolina wants co-

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operation, let her act. If she were out of the Union to-day, we have no doubt that the Southern Rights party would carry the elections in October by an overwhelming majority.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL IS HASTENING ON.

It is but three short months to the meeting of our Legislature, and then will have arrived the period when the true complexion of Carolina politics is could the State profitably consume in improving her present methods of in-Richland, claims for the Co-operation-to be clearly ascertained. By that time dustry, and even in creating new ones, that would add largely to her wealth? They look, he affirms, to a means of the unit of the "party of action." it will be plainly shown whether or not there is any hope of another State's though the interview of things, there is any hope of another State's the unit of the "party of action." disunion that will be effectual, and Seco-operating with her resistance to the cessionists to a means that is doubtful unjust and tyrannical measures of the of success, therefore the former are General Government. To our mind It is a fact in the progress of na- the real action party. We comit is a melancholy conviction, that the grounds for this hope are rapidly vanishing. We had trusted much to the exertions of our good friends in the West, and will endeavor to hope that something decisively favorable to the policy of South Carolina, may result from these exertions in some one State. But we fear it is almost like "hoping against hope." The result of the recent elections in Alabama is anything but cheering to the genuine advocates of co-operation. To those who, under this cloak, hide the pale habiliments of submission, it may afford secret delight. But we apprehend that a large body of the Co-operationists of South Carolina repudiate the idea of final submission. To them, as well as to us, the prospect, which seems to be [Mercury. opening up to our view, must bring real disappointment. Should Missis-THE CO-OPERATION PARTY OF sippi and Georgia follow in the footsteps of Alabama, (and it is very pos-sible,) our State will then unquestionably be placed in a position where she must also make a final choice-and that choice must be between resistance and absolute submission. There can then be no half-way ground. If it be conclusively proven that our friends in other States are powerless even to consult and advise with us as to the best mode of organizing future Southern resistance, what have we to do but pose no other State will move-will she continue to submit? We hope not. to turn to each brother Carolinian and The only way in which there can be earnestly inquire : "What now is our duty ?" If it be settled that no Southern Legislature will hearken to any proposition that looks to disunion. put our shoulders to the wheel. Suppose Massachusetts had postponed her where will be the wisdom of our divulging such a proposition? Will it not be but inviting their condemnation resistance until she could have got the beforehand, and thereby weakening the force of action? Can we, who other colonies to declare their indepen-dence. We should have been dependeclare that we will not remain in this Union and submit to the wrongs of the months since, attempted to revolutionpast, confer with States which will as-ter of course, and so will the West.— majorities. For it is evident, if Union-But, if in their arrogance and folly, ists are in power throughout the South, prompted—he personating both Judge they should attempt to make war upon her, the whole South will rise up in her that this indeed would be the only kind

The great evil that will result from hold with us. We repeat that, under and the Fulwilers on account of their the co-operationists of South Caroli- these circumstances, the only question mills ; when to be avenged, Henry Sny-000.000 of specie, nearly one half of na, is that they render their friends in for South Carolina to decide would be der took along with him a book in which other States powerless-they destroy whether to choose single handed re- he recorded his judgement, and mounsistance or co-operation to the extent ted his throne to try their causes .-of submission.

If then Georgia and Mississippi judgment: should show by the result of their coming elections, that they too are under the control of Union submissionists, we ask our friends who advocate co-operation to tell us their plan of proceeding. Ours we give you frankly and fully-it is to resist alone with the spirit of '76 and of '32. Will not this be our platform also, under the circumstances? We would not think otherwise. Only say that we are right in this supposition, and for one we are didate for office in Georgia now, who dares to say that he would be in favor dially. We are unaffectedly anxious for union at home, and we are not unwilling to sacrifice a part of our cherished wishes of our heart to procure it. To show that we do not ask you to approach a step nearer to us without our advancing to meet you, we tender the following common ground. If our friends in either Mississippi or Georgia, are sufficiently triumphant to shape the course of their respective States and to give us a surety of their ability to control them in the future, we will join you in advocating such delay of final action (within the limits of the Convention Bill) as will give time to bring either one of these States up to our side, if it be possible. Provided that in case our friends are defeated in these States, you will help us to raise the Palmetto and declare the Independence of South Carolina.

Thus much we are perfectly willing to do for the sake of harmonizing discrepances at home. Who will accept the terms we proffer. Decide quickly for the hour of trial is hastening on .---Edgefield Advertiser.

THE RELEASE OF KOSSUTH.

It will be observed, we are quite like to have a hand in it. sure, with pleasure by all parties and classes of Englishmen that Lord Palmerston has announced to the house of Commons the intention of the Turkish

He was heard to pass the following

Having prepared himself (acting as judge and yet responding for the accused,) he called George Fulwilder. 'Shorge Fulwilder, stand up. What

hash you been doing in dis world?" 'Ab ! Lort I does not know.'

'Well, Shorge Fulwilder, hasn't you got a mill ?'

'Yes, Lort I hash.'

'Well, Shorge Fulwilder didn't you never take too much toll !'

'Yes, Lort, I hash, when der water was low, and mine stone wash dull I take a leetle too much toll.'

'Well, den, Shorge Fulwilder you must go to der left, mit der goats."

'Well, Shake Fulwiler, now stand up. What you been doin in dis lower world ?'

(The trial proceeded precisely like the former and with the same result.) 'Now, I tries mineself. Henry Shnyder ? Henry Shnyder ! stand up. What hash you been doing in dis lower world?

'Ah ! Lort, I does not know.'

Well, Henry Shnyder, hasn't you got a mill !

'Yes Lort, I hash.'

'Well, Henry Shnyder, didn't you never take too much toll?

Yes, Lort I hash when der water wash low and stones wash dull I has taken too much toll.'

'But Henry Shuvder, vat did you do mit der toll?"

'Ah ! Lort, I gives it to the poor.'

(Pausing.) 'Well, Henry Shnyder, you must go to der right mid der sheep; but it ish a tam tight squeeze"

Why is a losing speculation like a a steal trap? Because nobody would

At the Woman's Rights Convention in Akron, there was a young lady who took a very sensible view of things, report of her speech ; "For her own part," she said, "she loved man individually, and collectively, better than woman, and so, she was sure, did every one of her sex if they, like, her, would utter their real sentiments. She was more anxious for man's elevation and improvement than for women's, and so was every true woman.

val stores, coast-wise and foreign, at \$1 20 per barral-\$60,000 ; and \$50,-000 for miscellaneous articles coastwise and foreign. We shall then have the following results:

value	exp is i		1,910,000
1.14	take an inter	Rice,	3,395,789
		Lumber,	1,600,000
-		Naval Store,	60,000
"	"	Miscellaneous	
WIED'S	60.30	Articles,	50,000

Total value of States exports, Total value of exports, \$13,015,789 15,838,291

Value of produce of other States, \$2,822,502

Exclusive, therefore, of produce from other States, the exports from Charlesof imports, for from an export trade at present of \$15,838,291, Charleston receives imports to the amount of \$20 .-000,000. If then, the State in her commercial intercourse should be cut off from the other Southern States (which can never be the case) Charleston might experience for a few years, a falling off of \$5,000,000 in her imports. But this would cause no loss to that City; for, at least half the imports that reach her harbor belong to hants in the interior, having been nurchased at New York, and are simply conveyed through Charleston to their place of destination, with very slight profit to any interest in the city. But it is said four-fifths, or at least \$15,000,000 out of the \$20,000,000 of imports into Charleston are sold to merchants in other States-only one-fifth, or at least \$5,000,000, being onsumed in South Carolina. How is this possible ? Does South Carolina actually consume no more than \$5,-000,000 of imports? What then becomes of her annual produce? Her \$12,000,000 of exports bring into the prosperity. United States not less than \$15,000.-00 of imports. Allow \$5,000,000 ood of imports. Allow \$5,000,000 correct, for government revenue and profits of Northern trade—what is done with the remaining \$10,000,000? If we con-sume but half, we should get the other half in specie, but every body knows we do not. There is no escape from the fact—we consume the \$10,000, would nose Se 000, and would consume in some way

* Pat. Off. Rep., and Charleston Merand the second sec + Pat. Off. Rep. The art for Sant hours

tions, that in proportion as consumption is cheapened, it is also multiplied; and that the more a nation produces, unless under a bad Government, the more it consumes, from the fact that it is more able to purchase. Opulent, civilized and industrious nations, being greater producers are always greater consumers than poor ones; and they usually consume unproductively the greater part of their revenues, whether lerived from industry, capital, or land. This much, at all events, may be assumed with safety. Either produc-tively or unproductively, a nation al-ways consumes its products, sooner or ton exceed \$12,000,000. This would give us, if freed from the shackles of the Federal Government, \$15,000,000 nation, which carries on a profitable trade, always equal and often exceed its exports. Yet nations grow wealthy. It is a great mistake to suppose that the increase of wealth consists in the mure heaping up of specie. A nation may accumulate capital, or grow in wealth, by exchanging products, which may be employed as re-productive capital. Commerce, iudeed, is but the exchange of the labor of one cules," is an old adage, and one full of man or nation, for the labor of another man or nation. One hundred dollars or its equivalent in produce, exchanged for a horse, by which new capital is produced, is but an exchange of values, in which the \$100 and the horse are consumed, but in such manner as to add to the wealth of both parties con-cerned in the barter. So of all ma-chinery and implements bought with gle no aid from France until we had the view to increase production .--They contribute to the more rapid accumulation of capital. They create wealth. This is what political economists term re-productive consumption, by which industrious and thriving na- dencies of the British Government pertions add much to their wealth and haps to this day. When Lopez, some

mend to his attention, and that of all who think with him, the following clear end striking statement of the merits of the two positions, by the Co-lumbus (Ga.) Sentinel. It seems to us to cover the whole ground, and to admit of no reasonable answer. It is consonant with all the facts that have yet transpired, and it is assuredly in accordance with the plainest deductions of reason. "The only way in which there can be co-operation, is for some-body to begin." In that sentence lies the whole logic of the question. We say it is true to the core, and the only State which is in a position to begin, is South Carolina. Will she desert her position? Never will we believe it, till we see it : (From the Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel.) South CAROLINA .-- It appears to us that those who propose to wait for cooperation are pursuing a strangely fatal and suicidal policy, if they are sincere in their professions of a desire to act at all. "Put your own shoulders to the wheel, and then call on Hermeaning and sense. They profess a desire for a Southern Confederacy, but they wish to wait until other States are ready to form it with them. Supwould make upon her specie! Sup-pose South Carolina in trade with Eng-land, after taking seven millions of commodities, should denand five millions in specie-how long could Engdefence.

finement in Asia Minor. never doubted the sincirity of our foreigh minister's frequent professions of concern for the harsh treatment of the refugee, and more than the disapproval he expressed, during the conflict, of the conduct of Austra in violating the Hungarian constitution.

Indeed, the published correspondence of our diplomacy during the few months that followed the end of the war, is enough to prove that valid efferts were made by Lord Ponsonby at Vienna, and by Sir C. Canning at Constantinople, to protect the fugitives from being delivered up to the Czar and to Havnau; which must have been the case had not the Sultan of Turkey been backed in his refusal by the effectual support of Great Britan, and secondly of France.

Notwithstanding a menacing intimation which is put forth in one of the Vienna journals we do not apprehend that the peace of the continent will risk any fresh disturbance by the liberation of these objects of tyrannical suspicion. The Austrain Government, which, besides, is financially incapacitated from a war-like undertaking, would surely not venture on grounds so trivial to attempt to punish Turkey for an act done at the urgent request of this country ; we should rather anticipate, that Austria might seek to dictate some conditions, such as to pledge on the part of Kossuth, to abstain from any furture action in the affairs of Hungary ; and so endeavor to find a pretext for a tardy and ungracious assent to his freedom :- Manchester (Eng.) Times, Aug. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS. A GOOD STORY.

There lived some years ago in Western Virginia, many Dutchmen, and among them, one named Henry Sny. der; and there were likewise two brothers called George and Jake Fuland culprit.

A man in Michigan, not long since, committed suicide by drowning. As the body could not be found the corooner held av inqueset on his hat and jacket, found on the bank of the lake. Vordict-found empty.

An Iowa paper says the village where it is printed has recently been visited by a "Bloomer freshet," On being questioned as to what he meant, the editor says ; "the water was knee high in the street."

HOW TO KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT .- Have a pot full of scaluing water on the fire then put the fruit into sacks of suitable sizes, and dip them in boiling water which will kill the worm or what causes it After dipping, spread the fruit out to drythe scalding does not do the fruit any injury. Whatever it is causes the worm is deposited during the process of drying.

So necessary at one time was coffee considered by the Turks, that the refusal to supply it in reasonable quantity to a wife was reckoned among the legal causes for a divorce.

The most approved Grahamite diet for invalids is a cedar shingle fried in saw-dust batter, and washed down by half a pint of brown thread.

"Good morning, Mr. Jenking, where have you kept yourself this long time?" "Kept myself! I don't kept myselfboard out on credit!"

right.-Lowell News.

Some wag at a late temperance din that this indeed would be the only kind of conference they would deign to culty occurred between Henry Snyder cause be carried on with ardent spirits.

. Say. Pol. Economy.