

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.

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION, Of the Darlington Southern Rights Association.

We the undersigned citizens of Darlington District, are profoundly impressed with the importance of the present crisis in the political affairs of the country, resulting from the recent legislation of Congress upon the subject of slavery and the territories. So well understood are these measures, that a more special allusion to them is unnecessary. We believe the danger we have long foreseen, and whose insidious and steady approach we have marked, has now become portentously eminent, step by step, the wily foe has wound his coils around us, until, as he supposes, we are bound hand and foot, and ready for the great and crowning sacrifice of honor, equality, prosperity, liberty, existence. The aggressions of the Northern States upon the dearest and most cherished rights of the South, have left us no alternative but resistance. The Federal Constitution is a dead letter; our rights under it a mockery. The Federal Union, formed for mutual protection, and to insure domestic tranquility, has been perverted; and instead of accomplishing, those high and exalted ends, has become the instrument of outrages and injuries, which we could not, in reason, dread from any foreign enemy. A government, proclaimed upon the face of its constitution to be Federal in its character, and proved to be such by the concurrent and undisputed history of its origin, has practically declared itself omnipotent, without any limitation in fact, but the will of a numerical majority.

This Government, thus prostituted from its original purposes, with all the powers that have been conceded to it by the compact of Sovereign States that formed it, and those that have been usurped, has been seized upon by a majority, entirely sectional, selfish, reckless, and implacably hostile to the most sensitive and vital interest of the Southern States. The vast power of this great consolidated empire, with its corrupting influences, and all its physical and moral agencies, is to be wielded for our political subjugation and overthrow. And the financial means of accomplishing these ends are to be drawn from the victim.

The issue now presented is resistance, or unconditional submission, followed by a ruin so complete, a desolation, so appalling, as to beggar all attempt at description. We are now in the condition of unhappy Ireland. Like that beautiful but ill-fated land, we are a component part of a great empire and like her, we are trodden under foot and mocked by a nominal and ineffectual representation. If we do not, by a patriotic effort, throw off our thralldom, we will, ere long, be in the condition of the British and French, West Indies, while the fate of San Domingo in the distant prospective, looms up, a warning and gloomy beacon. Or, if the fate of the latter country should not be realized, then, as an alternative, we must have a war of races, in which the weaker will be exterminated, leaving the scarcely more unhappy victors in possession of a blood stained soil, and an impoverished and exhausted country. This is the fate to which the fratricidal policy of the North would consign us. Yet these people call themselves our brethren!

We are largely rejoiced that the issue is at length made up. No truly Southern man's heart can now mistake the path of duty. We will no longer suffer an idolatrous regard for a once venerated Union, to thwart us in the discharge of those sacred obligations of love and duty, which every patriot son of the South owes to his noble and beautiful land of his nativity.

The danger is great and already at our doors. But confidently believing that there is safety for the South, and the remedy is in our hands. She has only to will her deliverance, and her deliverance is accomplished. We have

means of protection and self preservation, who cannot fail to be successful, if wisely, bravely, and timely applied. We believe that the danger, though great, may be repelled, and if repelled, that the South is yet destined to accomplish a prosperous and glorious career. This destiny she will not be worthy to enjoy, if she refuses or fails to ward off the danger which threatens her.

CONSTITUTION.

Believing it to be the duty of every citizen of the South to do his duty in the coming contest, and believing that one great element of success is unity of purpose and of action, we, the undersigned, with the view of being better able to act in concert with our fellow citizens, and to put ourselves more readily in communication with similarly organized bodies, do hereby agree to form ourselves in to an Association, to be called the Darlington Southern Rights Association.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President and three Vice Presidents, a Recording and two corresponding Secretaries.

The President in addition to the usual duties of the chair, shall have power to call the Association together at such times as he may deem expedient.

In the absence of the President, one of the Vice Presidents shall preside.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings, and a list of members.

The corresponding Secretaries, shall perform the duties usually devolving upon such officers.

Every citizen of the District may become a member of this Association by attaching his name to the Constitution.

A majority of the members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Officers shall be elected annually, and hold office until another election shall have been held.

The meetings of the Association, shall be held on the first Mondays of every third month, beginning with the first Monday in November next.

(From the Edgefield Advertiser.) SEPARATE STATE SESSION. NO. IV.

It is easily to be seen, we think, that the commerce and prosperity of the State will be increased, and not diminished by separate State secession.—Charleston has now an exporting trade of sixteen millions of dollars, and an importing business of only ten millions dollars, since she is the mere thoroughfare for at least one half the imports that enter her harbor.

Under a separate government, while the imports upon which she derives mercantile profits, would at once rise from ten to fifteen million dollars (the just imports upon the exports proper of the State) the exports from products of other States would probably not be much diminished; for Charleston, under our exercise of free trade would furnish the best exporting market for Southern and Western produce; and although the government might impose heavy restrictions upon imports from Carolina into the other States, it could impose none upon the exports of other States into South Carolina. Charleston would still be a fine mart for the produce of the neighboring States, and though prohibited from selling them merchandise, she could direct her ships laden with commodities derived from this produce, to any port in the Union, or to any part of the world, and compete in a fair field with the merchants of other countries.

But let us estimate the benefits Charleston would derive from the natural increase of the population and productive industry of the State. Take the increase of our population, every decade, to be twenty per cent., in ten years from this time, unless from unseen causes there will be added to our present numbers about one hundred and thirty thousand souls. Now it is a self-evident proposition, that, in every community, each member is a consumer; and all who live by charity, contribute somehow to production by their industry, their capital, or their land. This is so universally true, that in political economy it has become a maxim—Every man is an accumulated capital.

The productive industry, then, of our State, gradually increasing every year, would, at the end of ten years, yield an annual increase in our exports of more than three million dollars; for this would be about the productive value of one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, deducting do-

* Say, Political Economy

mestic consumption. Take, for example, the three Districts of Abbeville, Edgefield and Newberry. In 1840, they had an aggregate population of eighty thousand five hundred and fifty three, white and black. Their aggregate production in cotton was nineteen million two hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and fourteen lbs.† This at ten cents would make

† Edgefield with a population of 32,852, produced 7,613,125 lbs. cotton.

Abbeville, with a population of 29,351, produced 8,526,482 lbs. cotton.

Newberry, with a population of 18,350, produced 3,105,107 lbs. cotton.

Aggregate pop. 80,553, pro. 19,244,714 lbs. cotton.

Census of 1840.
the exporting value of each inhabitant twenty-four dollars. Supposing the one hundred and thirty thousand increase of our population to have the same productive capacity, they would furnish annual exports more than three million dollars. These would yield, in a profitable foreign trade, nearly four million dollars of exports. Hence Charleston, in the next ten years would have, from this source, an increase of her present mercantile profits on three millions of exports, and nearly four million dollars. This calculation might be extended through a succession of decades, showing the large increase of our produce and trade, till, from over population and other causes, the present ratio between production and population be destroyed.

But the productive industry of the State would be increased in another way. At present, a capital of something like five million dollars, being transferred to the North, is annually withdrawn from the productive agency of the State. In introducing improved methods in our various branches of industry and in facilitating our inter-communication, this sum might add considerably to the exporting capacity of the State. An annual saving of five million dollars would give, at the end of ten years, exclusive of interest, a fixed capital of fifty million dollars. Allow one million of this to be unproductively consumed by the State Government, there would still remain forty-nine million dollars for productive agency. The re-productive power of this sum, invested in the usual occupations in our State, would furnish exporting produce to the value of two million dollars. Thus Edgefield District, which by the recent Census, has an aggregate wealth of sixteen millions dollars, yields exports in Cotton alone to the value of eight hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to this, there would be, under a separate Government, several hundred thousand dollars of commodities for public consumption, which would go to swell the imports of the State. From these data it will be reasonable to estimate the exports proper of South Carolina, at the end of ten years, should the State be allowed to enjoy the fruits of a peaceful independence, at about eighteen million dollars, and her imports at more than twenty million dollars. This will add to the present business of Charleston, mercantile profits on ten million dollars of imports, which now merely pass through her streets, adding a mere trifle to the wealth of the city, while her exports will be equal if not larger than they are at present. And this increase will gradually go on for centuries according to population and production.

From her facilities, moreover, in combining skill and capital, Charleston would become a considerable manufacturing town, not merely of Cotton, but of various and useful commodities, especially of implements and machinery for mechanical, agricultural and manufacturing purposes. With her genius and capital properly directed to this branch of industry, she might add immensely to her wealth and prosperity. Only a few towns and cities, whose natural advantages for Commerce, pour the wealth of nations into their harbors, become very prosperous and wealthy without manufactures.—Charleston should look to this as a source of great prosperity.

What now are the prospects of the State at large? The increase of its population and productive industry, the saving of the highest gains of its citizens from the plunderers of the North, and the low rates at which the commodities of other nations would enter our ports, would largely augment the wealth of the State, and add infinitely to the comforts, improvements, and refinements of civilized life. To this progressive advancement, we can see no limit within many centuries. Our lands

are susceptible of high cultivation, and our products are of the most valuable character. Our labor, also, whatever the deluded enthusiasts of Europe and the North may interpose, is the cheapest and most productive of any on the globe. In what section of the world can a peasantry be found that produce equal to our slaves? Is it not a known fact that the white agricultural laborers of most countries are usually an indolent race? They labor little more than half their time—contenting themselves with a moderate means of subsistence, and often directing their labor without capital or skill. And what is worthy of note, while the slave labor of the South, under the control of intelligent planters, is more productive, it is also highly useful and profitable. It is directed almost exclusively to the creation of utility. All our products are actually necessities in every quarter of the civilized globe—not furnishing luxuries for the consumption of the rich alone, but comforts and conveniences, likewise, for the middling and poorer classes, among whom the great bulk of consumption takes place.—Hence, there is with us little danger of over production. We may reckon upon almost a perpetuity of our commerce and trade, while our power of production will be limited, centuries to come, only by the extent of our territory, after every acre of land shall have been highly cultivated and improved. What is to hinder us from rivaling ENGLAND, in her prodigious accumulation of capital?

While we remain in the Union, bearing the burthens which, for the last twenty-five years, have been imposed on us, we must content ourselves with a very moderate advancement in wealth and prosperity. Charleston will improve slowly; and a heavy drawback will be felt by the State on account of the immense drains from her industry, made by the government and the North. No bright visions of future greatness and magnificence will occur to the minds of her citizens; but in the gloomy vista of the future, they will behold only the toils and dangers that beset their career. They will be doomed to wage perpetual warfare with the elements of fanaticism and oppression, while the fruits of their labor will be seized from before their eyes by the rude hands of an arbitrary government, to feed and fatten the greedy monopolists of the North.

* Edgefield Advertiser.

with the old state of things? What has it done for you? How have your interests been promoted? You have been imposed upon. The fictitious monied interest of England, and New York, (her agent) have monopolized your seaboard, your trade, your everything. You are subject to all kinds of imposition. High commissions, enormous expenditures, tremendous charges for what you consume, unreasonable interest and insurance, constant and unexpected, and ruinous fluctuations. From what wealth do these marble palaces rear themselves in the North? Why should you not possess it? What natural product of suppressing value is it that keeps in motion those "iron hands" of English power and British aristocracy? You have been deformed politically, morally, and socially. Your State credit, your personal credit, (yes, ye sons of Southern origin, representatives of manly honor) your personal credit ruined, almost throughout Christendom. By whom? Who are your agents? Friends? Have they proved so? Has not the wealth of the North (wealth acquired at the sacrifice of your interests) already its representatives in Congress? Yes, to rivet the chains that bind you. Gradually and by degrees you are being enfolded by the mighty arms of Northern enterprise. One arm already extends from Maine to California, and the iron fingers of the other is extending and grasping the wealth of your beautiful Ohio—your magnificent "father of waters." Suppose, for instance, that New York and England should, by invention, supercede the use of your great staple? Should you not be in a position to defy her? You have other resources. Your climate and soil is all productive. "To be idle is to be vicious," says Johnson. To be idle (as regards the South) is death. We must work. Yes, put our shoulders to the wheel and labor. Labor, human labor, is the great lever of power—of national greatness. No man, no State can thrive without it. It is a necessary and divine institution. The sweat that falls from the brow of honest toil is the rain; blessed by Heaven, which fertilizes and enriches the land.

Let our young men take a pride in useful pursuits. Let the talent and energy devoted to politics and the professions, (now overstocked) be concentrated upon our agricultural and commercial interests. An action of this sort would do more to strengthen this Union, and to give the South what they demand now, and quiet agitation, than all the compromise bills ever passed. Virginia in September will strike a blow. But it is a meeting of merchants. Then let the planters attend the mass meeting at Macon, Georgia, and so let the ball keep moving. Mississippi will follow, with Alabama—Texas, with her wool and cotton. But remember, that unless you, unless the planting interest acts directly, individually, and with combined determination and firmness, every other effort will fail. Then let the cry be "INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THE PLANTER—DIRECT TRADE—POLITICAL EQUALITY." ALABAMA.

RUTLEDGE. From the Southern Press. TO THE PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH.

Is it your desire to establish commercial independence? Are all your assertions mere idle boastings,

"Like an idiot's tale,
All sound and fury, signifying nothing."

What good will secession, disunion, or anything of this kind do you, if your great interests still remain in the hands of your enemies? Would not a Convention of planters, subscribing cotton bales for the basis of some good practicable commercial movement in relation to continental Europe, be a greater and surer plan for independence than fifty Nashville conventions, that leave no traces of action or advancement behind? You have the power, the means, the elements of commercial and political supremacy. Why do you not use them? Suppose you elect a Southern rights man to Congress in Mississippi, but send your cotton to New York, or through Northern agents in your own ports, to your other great enemy—England? Suppose you carry the whole ticket in Alabama, yet deliver over your wealth to the North? The excuse that you have no money to compete with these opponents, is frivolous. You do not need it. Your cotton is money. Is not the whole Liverpool and New York cotton operation based upon a fictitious capital, made available alone by its connexion with your cotton.

You have friends upon the continent of Europe. Money is plenty there, and if you will only invite it, it will be at your feet. Money, too, from people who sympathize with you, who have never interfered with your domestic institutions. People, who are jealous of, and rivals of, England; people who have the means of rescuing you from the grasp of oppression.

The planters must move. You must meet, and not for passing resolutions, (except those of commerce and instruction) our agents and merchants,) but to meet and act. Meet as friends, about distinction of party. Form your foreign alliances. Establish your correspondents. Subscribe your cotton, and invite capital. You can get advanced, and even extraordinary facilities. Or, are you satisfied

Private Character of a Locomotive.—People who may see a locomotive tearing up and down the land at the rate of forty miles an hour—making the very earth tremble beneath its giant tread, and the heavens themselves reverberate with its fearful clatter—scaring nature with its unearthly din, and frightening all creation from its propriety, almost—people who only see it in its activity have no idea what eminently social virtues it is endowed with. This is their public character. Their private one is another affair.—Now and then one of these huge monsters, in whose iron bowels slumber more than a thousand giant power, comes up and stands under our window and smokes away as gently as the most exemplary cooking stove, its huge steam pipes singing a strain as soft and as dulcet as the most amiable tea-kettle, and its lungs of steel breathing as sweetly as an infant in its slumbers. But the demon of power is there. Let any one but pinch its ears, and no venerable cat, will spit more fiercely; let him gripe those iron hands and the pipes which were tuned to so soft a strain, sent forth a yell as if heaven and earth were coming together, and those lungs which first breathed so quietly, cough like a volcano—and off it goes, darkening the heavens with its dense volume of smoke.

[N. H. Telegraph.]

A Clergyman in Scotland desired his hearers never to call one another liars, but when any one said a thing that was not true, they ought to whistle. One Sunday he preached a sermon on a parable of the loaves and fishes and being at a loss how to explain it, he said the loaves were not like those now-a-days, they were as big as the hills of Scotland. He had scarcely pronounced the words, when he heard a loud whistle.

"What's that?" said he, "who calls me a liar?"
"It is I, Willy McDonald, the baker,"
"Weel, Willy, what objections ha'ye to what I told ye?"
"None Master John, only I wanted to know what sort of ovens they had to bake those loaves in!"

HARD DRINKING.—An Irishman being requested to define hard drinking, said it was sitting on a rock and sipping cold water.

THE JUG WITH THE BOTTOM OUT.—In one of Dr. Tynge's travels he had met with an emigrant, journeying with his family to the fertile regions beyond the Mississippi. He had all his worldly goods packed on wagons, and on one wagon there hung a huge jug with the bottom knocked out. He asked him why he carried that with him.

"Why," said he, "that's my Taylor jug." "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked my friend. "Why," said he, "I had a son with General Taylor's army in Mexico and the old General always told him to carry his whiskey jug with a hole in the bottom; and since that I have carried my jug as you see it; and I find it is the best invention I ever met with."

TOO OBSERVING.—The Husband of a beautiful wife upon returning home, was met by one of his offspring, all smiles clapping his hands and saying "Pa, Mr. B.—has been here—he is such a nice man—he kissed us all around, and mother too!"

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE.—Is it right to inflict a slight act of injustice? Is it right to bear one? Every man of courage and independence will at once answer, No! The same principle which leaves me doubting and uncertain; when I tamely submit to one wrong, will utterly abandon me, when I suffer another, and so by degrees, I shall become the veriest of slaves.—What! shall a freeman admit that he is oppressed, and counsel submission, because forsooth, the odds are against him. Away with the dastard thought! It is idle to talk of the best modes of action, when the assassin's knife is at a man's throat. All that remains for him at such a moment is the use of his own right arm. He must not wait for his friends to come, and help him or cry "co-operation," till he sees his children levelled with the mud-colored sons of Africa. A WOMAN.

A QUANDARY.—A baker with both arms in dough up to his elbows, and a flea in the leg of his trousers!

GOOD.—It is threatened in an exchange paper, that if the ladies introduce the Turkish fashion of trousers, that the men will introduce another Turkish fashion, which is a multiplicity of wives!

SMART REPLY.—A commercial traveller left an article belonging to his wardrobe at an inn and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by the coach; in answer to which he received the following:

"I hope, dear sir, you'll not feel hurt. I'll frankly tell you all about it; I've made a shift with your old shirt, and you must make a shift without it."