The Carolina Spartan.

From the Patriot and Mountaineer.

To the Citizens of Greenville District.

Fellow Citizens: By a portion of your own number we have been requested to address you on a subject of vital interests. Some of you have less means of information than others: we therefore use great plainness of speech.

Years ago the State of South Carolina entered into a compact with other States for the accomplishment of certain purposes, equally important to them all. That compact is known as the Constitution of the United States. The purposes of that compact were "to form a more perfect union: to establish justice: insure domestic tranquility; promote the general welfare: and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity." These were wise and noble purposes, and the Union of States to accomplish them was a wise and "glorious Union."

But in the hands of wicked and even of foolish men, the wisest and best things are liable to be abused. It has been so here. The Union of the Southern States with the Northern has been the occasion of serious evils to the Southern States—and is about to be made the occasion of boundless disaster and ruin, unless the Southern States apply the remedy. We are not denying that the South has in common with the North, derived advantages from this Union, particularly in the earlier years of our history. But in the case of the South these advantages are out weighed by the disadvantages to which she has been subject, and they are the mere dust of the balance in comparison with the mischiefs she must yet experience, unless she takes the remedy in her own hand. The system of taxation under which we have been living, has given to the North annually the benefit of millions upon millions drawn off from the profits of Southern labor. By a high tariff they have shut off the fair competition, in our own markets, of those who buy our products, and thus they have made for themselves a market for their manufactures, where they have been receiving such prices as have made them rich. This is the secret of Northern wealth. Their large cities, their immense manufacturing establishments, their enriching commerce, never would have existed but for their connection with the South. This has drawn to them an immense population from abroad—and so they have been swimming on upon a tide of wonderful prosperity. Meanwhile they have forgotten the hands that fed them, and after having refused to listen to the complaints of the South, they have come to feel for her a contempt which they express through their press and their pulpits, and the men who speak for them on the floor of Congress. In the halls of Congress—a common council chamber as much ours as theirs, a representative of a Northern State has dared to say of the South, she "can't be kicked out of the Union." Only within a few days a leading Boston paper recommends a certain treatment of South Carolina, in order that she may know "*whom she belongs to*," and a leading Pensylvania paper proposes "*to buy* South Carolina." This is the natural insolence of ill gotten gain. It is like the effrontery of the highwayman who rides his victim, and when he complains, smites him in the face. 'Tis true these things have been done under the forms of law, but they did not "establish justice," they did not "promote the general welfare," unless justice consists in taking away the profits of one party in a firm to give it to the other party—unless the general welfare means the gain of the greater number at the cost of the smaller.

Facts like these, Fellow-Citizens, led far seeing men long ago to ask "what is the value of the Union." But up to this time, the people of the South have chosen to abide by the compact rather than break it up. A veneration for our honored ancestors, and the hope that certain false opinions at the North would like a sweeping prairie fire, burn out, have keep our people true to the Union. Conscious that they desire no unequal advantage (and be it remembered that the North has never pretended that the South ever asked an unfair advantage) they have indulged the reasonable expectation that the North would at length desist from a trespass on Southern rights. This expectation has been bitterly disappointed; nay, more—he must be blind who does not see that those rights are now laid in the dust, unless the South has the spirit to defend them, if need be even to the death.

A false opinion, which contradicts common sense, contradicts all history, contradicts the Bible, has rooted itself into the Northern mind. It is taught in their schools and colleges: it is enforced in their pulpits; it is the Gospel of Northern fanaticism. That false opinion is, that every man is born free and equal. The abettors of this doctrine differ somewhat in the extent of the inference they draw from it. Some of them, (the most honest and consistent of the class) seeing it is virtually contradicted by the Constitution of the United States, (for that does not treat slaves as free, and equal to white men,) denounce the Constitution as a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell;" and therefore, they are for dissolving the Union because it is founded, in their judgment, on a rotten compact. The larger class, however, are for holding on to the Constitution, because, by the use of their power under it they can finally abolish slavery. Give them the Presidency and its patronage, the millions of money it has to dispense; the control of the Post Office &c., and in a few brief years the slave states bordering on the North will have to abandon slavery as the source to them of endless vexation and loss, through the interference of Abolition emissaries, while no new States will be admitted but such as are free—and then, by a vote of Congress, their great idea will be carried out—universal emancipation will be declared. Then every negro in South Carolina, and in every other Southern State, will be his own master; nay, more than that, will be the equal of every one of you. If you are tame enough to submit, Abolition preachers will be at hand to consummate the marriage of your daughters to black husbands! Nay, nay! we beg pardon of South Carolina women for such a suggestion. If their fathers and their brothers have not the spirit to break loose from a government whose elected Chief-Magistrate aims to establish such a state of things, the daughters of South Carolina would die for shame at the dishonor of the men.

Fellow-citizens, this is no picture of fancy. It is a stern reality, which must arise in the future, unless the infatuation of the Northern mind is checked by a miracle, or unless you yourselves apply the remedy. Truth has its natural limitations; error has none. A conscientious errorist is the most hopeless subject with which you can treat. A conceited errorist, especially if prosperity feed his conceit, is the next bad case. John Brown and Henry Ward Beecher, the one an infidel and the other a Christian preacher, belonging to the first class. No defeat nor [illegible] itself, would change the opinion of such men as these, and many, many such, are in the ranks of Northern Abolitionism. The other class is the more numerous. They glory in being wise. They claim to be political philosophers, or pride themselves on following in the wake of such. They utter and echo the veriest inanities in a style befitting discoveries of truth. Calmly ensconced in the sense of their own security, they give currency to theoretical opinions which they cannot but see must damage others at a distance, without sufficient foresight to perceive the reaction of their own mischief on themselves, like a silly boy who sets fire to a neighbor's haystack, and flying to his father's house, feels that he is safe when the door closes, until the lurid flame licks its hot tongue against his own bed curtain. The North is full of these shallow philosophers, a famous New Yorker at their head. Of these men there seems to be no hope except from the actual experiment of their schemes. If the first class labor under an incurable malady, like disease of the heart, where the patient can't be cured, the other labor under brain fever, which nothing can cure but the lancet and the blister. If the Union is dissolved we answer for it Mr. Seward will in a short time be a much wiser man, with very changed opinions. Let the Union continue and he, with all his disciples, will remain as madly bent as they now are, on universal emancipation.

But let us look more directly into the face of the danger before us.

A citizen of the North has been brought forward by a party at the North as a Candidate for the Presidency, on the undisguised, nay, the avowed ground, of his opposition to slavery. A great political organization, known as the Black Republican party, based upon the theory that the negro is the equal of the white man, had chosen Abraham Lincoln as their candidate for the Presidency. The election has just been decided. A majority of votes has been given for this man.

Now, what does Mr. Lincoln intend? Hear his own language: "I believe," he says, "this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates shall push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

This extract proves two things in regard to this man. It shows, first, that in appealing to popular prejudices he is not incapable of disingenuous and gross misrepresentations of others. When, in three-quarters of a century, have the Southern States, or any single Southern State, or any citizen of a Southern State, made an effort of any kind to engraft slavery upon a Northern State? The suggestion is an artful and mischievous misrepresentation, intended to act upon a factious mass, eager to justify their own impertinent intermeddling with the business of other people. The other point which this extract reveals is Mr. Lincoln's abandonment to that false opinion on which the whole Abolition agitation is founded. He tells us again, "that he *hates* slavery as much as any Abolitionist."

We care not to prove that Mr. Lincoln would join hands with such a man as John Brown to carry fire and bloodshed into a slaveholding State—it is enough for us to know that he is in full concert with what the Black Republicans themselves would consider as the respectable and conservative part of their own party. Hear, then, what two of the highest authorities among them have proclaimed. One of them is a Senator from New York. Senator Seward says: "Free labor has at last apprehended its rights and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume *the government of the Republic*. It will henceforth meet you boldly and resolutely here. [Washington.] * * * * It has driven you back in California and Kansas; it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri and Texas." The interests of the whole race demand universal emancipation. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect with needful and wise precautions against sudden change, or be hurried on by violence is *all that remains for you to decide*." The other representative of this party is a Senator from Massachusetts. In speaking of what he calls *the slave oligarchy*, he says: "Surely, then, in its retreat, smarting under the indignation of an aroused people, and the concurring judgment of the civilized world, *it must die*; it may be as a poisoned rat dies, of rage in its hole. Meanwhile, all good omens are ours. The work *cannot stop*. Quickened by *the triumph now at hand* (the Presidential election,) with a Republican President in power, State after State, quitting the condition of a territory and spurning slavery, will be welcomed into our plural unit, and joining hands together will become a *belt of fire about the slave States, in which slavery must die*."

Here then, fellow-citizens, are the purposes of this party so plainly avowed that none may doubt them. Here is a President elected to carry on these purposes. As a wary man, intent on their accomplishment, and with a stubbornness which the rashness of his own party cannot bend so as to hurry his Administration into any "overt acts" whose flagrancy would arouse even the most torpid at the South, he will move on with a cold steadiness of purpose towards the projected end. He and Seward and other leaders of the party are too wise to be betrayed into any action which would offend those who are tame or blind enough to submit at all. The tiger has no "overt acts" before the final spring. Only let him get his springing place, and he crouches still and quiet as innocence itself. The anaconda, once wrapped about its victim, does not arouse the fated beast by unnecessary constriction, until its wasted breath makes its destruction as convenient as it is sure. Such is the fate, fellow-citizens, which our Abolition enemies, (longer to call them *brethren* would be a bitter irony,) design for us. And yet we, poor simple souls, are to wait for "overt acts!" As sharers with you, in the obligations and the destinies of South Carolina, we say to you, stand up for your rights, and through your voices, let our beloved commonwealth declare herself dissevered from all opinioned connection with men who have "broken the covenant."

The Constitution you have striven to keep sacred, but the States of the North have trampled it in the dust. It was established "*to promote justice*." Abolitionism has under its protection robbed the South annually of hundreds of thousands, and would use it to rob the South of property worth four hundred millions of dollars. It was established "to secure domestic tranquility." What is the domestic tranquility which Abolitionism secures? Look at the [illegible] emissaries prowling about Southern homes and plantations. Look at the arms placed in the hands of slaves to destroy their masters, and their masters' families. Look at the poison [illegible] put into the hands of the same deluded creatures, for the same nefarious purpose. Fellow-citizens, what mean the patrol and vigilance committees, the gallows, and the halters, which at this strange crisis have of late so often figured in Southern scenes? These are parts of the "domestic tranquility" you owe to the North. Why is it now that almost every man, young and old, is daily handling arms? Why are the ministers of the Gospel, a class of men at the South who keep aloof from party politics, registered on the rolls of Minute Men, and addressing their fellow citizens? Is it not the simple truth that under the Constitution our "domestic tranquility" has been invaded, and that a tyrannical proscriptive party, full of pride, folly and insolence, have, as they predicted, "assumed the Government," with the fell purpose to lay that tranquility at last in absolute ruins.

We *loathe* Abolitionism—for it is a most flagrant injustice. It proposes to circumvent us, and then by the power of numbers to deprive us of our lawful property—possessions many of them derived from the very men who established the independence of the United States.

We *loathe* Abolitionism because it trespasses upon our rights of conscience. It does not allow us to judge for ourselves the morality of slaveholding. It intends to treat the slaveholder and the polygamist alike, and it demands that we shall not obey the dictates of our own consciences, or else shall feel the weight of Northern displeasure. Every one must see the haughtiness of its contempt in Mr. Seward, and its hyena ferocity in Mr. Sumner. These are representative men. Their spirit is the spirit of the class. An Abolitionist has vastly less regard for a slaveholder's right of conscience, than a slaveholder has for the same right in his slave.

And we *abhor* Abolitionism for its atrocious impiety. It stigmatizes as a gross sin what God guards in the very Decalogue as a sacred right. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's * * * *man servant*, nor his *maid servant*." I assume to understand religious duty better than an inspired Apostle. *He* sent a runaway slave back to his master. *The Abolitionist* encourage him to run away. "To this complexion it must come at last." The tirade against slaveholders—not for abuse of their relationship as masters, but for the relationship itself—is an outrage on the authority of God's word. Southern christians have honored the authority of the Bible, in withdrawing from such bodies as have become infected with Abolitionism. Here is the Divine injunction—"Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren, but rather do them service because they are holy and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railing, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of truth, supposing that gain is godliness: *from such withdraw thyself*." See 1 Tim. 6: 1—5.

When Southern States separate from Northern ones on the ground of their Abolitionism, they will be doing it under the highest sanction that can warrant human action.

To you, citizens of Greenville, in common with the citizens of the State, will the question soon presented What shall the State do? Shall she remain in a Union thus attended with danger and dishonor, "to be girt about by a belt of fire," or driven "to die like a poisoned rat in its hole." Or shall she assume her unquestionable independence, ready to enter, when other Southern States shall be prepared for it, into a new confederacy with them? Such a government must be formed, for it cannot be that the Southern portion of the present United States—the finest country in the world, is destined to be sacrificed the Utopian schemes of the shallow pretenders and schemers who are forming new plans for Providence, and uttering their follies as predictions.

Men of Greenville, show yourselves men. Many of you are Baptists. They know the relation which the churches and associations sustain to each other. The churches are the smaller bodies, and the associations are the larger—yet the churches make the association, and if at any time an association should interfere with the rights of a church, that moment that church would secede. Just so here; the States have formed the General Government, and the moment that Government invades, directly or indirectly, the rights of a State, that moment, such a State owes it to herself to throw off the odious tyranny.

Such, fellow citizens, is the position of South Carolina. Self-respect, honor, the safety of our wives, our children, and our slaves themselves, whose well being is inseparably connected with the welfare of their masters, all conspire to urge you to sustain the State in the high position which, if she is true to herself, she must assume. As your fellow citizens, we shall be grievously disappointed if you do not make common cause with us. The negro is not your equal, unless the Bible be untrue, or you prove yourselves unworthy of the name of free men. The Abolitionists are not our masters, and though they have "*assumed* the Government" yet they cannot exercise it over you without your *submission*. Men of Greenville, *will you submit*.

JAMES C. FURMAN,
THOS S. ARTHUR,
WM. H. CAMPBELL,
WM. M. THOMAS.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 14.—It is reported that a dispatch was received in Milledgeville, yesterday, reporting Senator Douglas exceedingly ill at some place, probably in Mississippi.

VIRGINIA.—RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15.—Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January next, to take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and to determine calmly and wisely what action may be necessary in this emergency.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is believed that the Virginia Legislature will recommend a Convention of the Southern States, and delay of secession, for the present.

The decision of the Charleston Banks against suspension has arrested the progress of the Bank panic at the North.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—RESIGNATION.—W. Ransom Calhoun, Esq. resigned his office to-day as first Secretary to the Legation of the United States at Paris. He will forthwith return to his home in South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 18.—In New York, on Saturday the sales of Cotton amounted to 12,000 bales heavier. There was considerable depression in Stocks. Money is very stringent, but as the banks propose to aid Brown Bros. to the extent of one million dollars to purchase unsalable sterling drawn on produce, measurable relief is anticipated.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 18.—Private dispatches state that there had been considerable fall in New York State Stocks on Saturday. Money tighter.

At Milledgeville on Saturday the Senate passed the Convention Bill *unanimously*. The Convention is to meet on the 9th of January.

AFFAIRS AT THE NORTH.—BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The tone of the Northern press is decidedly softening. Their fierce defiance has suddenly become changed to lamb like mildness. From bold threats they have come down to expostulation. Next it will be supplication.

Business here is very dull, but the alarm has somewhat subsided. Our merchants and mechanics are making extensive preparations to and are determined that Baltimore shall be properly represented.

The merchants of this city report the utmost confidence in their Southern commercial brethren. They will gladly sell them goods as therefore, and allow the usual credit.

Our banks are easy, and confidence is in a measure restored.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17th.—The bankers rate to day for Georgia and South Carolina money is 1½ per cent discount.

It is said that Col. Kuller, the fillibuster, is loaded with chains and imprisoned in a [illegible] in Honduras, one hundred feet under ground.

Another slave ship has been captured off the coast of Cuba, with four hundred negroes on board, and taken to Havana.

The news of the demonstrations at Charleston have at last aroused people here. Everybody now believes that South Carolina will go out, and there is great consternation in consequence.

A Georgia dispatch of the 18th inst., says: Yesterday, the Senate passed the bill for a State Convention unanimously. The Convention will assemble on the 16th of January.

The bill appropriating a million of dollars to arm and equip the State, has passed both Houses and become a law. This measure gives general satisfaction.

FROM NEW YORK.—NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18.—As the steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry steamed from her wharf to day for Charleston, the Federal colors were hauled down amid cheers, and the Palmetto flag run up instead.

There was another tumble yesterday in State stocks, nor is this likely to be the last.

The money panic continues unabated, and the banks are now talking seriously of suspending. Times have never been so tight, and each day's news from the South tends to make matters worse.

ALABAMA.—The Montgomery *Advertiser*, speaking of the action of Alabama, says:

"The Governor of Alabama, after consultation with the most profound lawyers of the State, is of the opinion that he is not authorized by the wording of the act of the Legislature to issue his proclamation for the election of delegates to the Convention until after the Electors have formally voted in the Electoral College on the first Wednesday in December. We are authorized to state, however, and we desire our readers to remember, that the proclamation will appear immediately after the first Wednesday in December; the election for delegates will be held in as short a time thereafter as possible, and the convention will meet on or about the first Monday in January.

"Let the people meet immediately and select candidates for delegates to the Convention. Let the ablest and truest men be chosen, without regard to party, but with a view only to their devotion to the Southern Rights cause. South Carolina will be out of the Union—Georgia, Florida and Mississippi will certainly follow; and it remains for Alabama to say whether she will be the last to declare that she will not live under the rule of an Abolitionist and a free negro. We hope and trust that there will be not one man in Convention who will not be in favor of immediate secession, and a slaveholding Confederacy."

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.

Thursday, November 22, 1860.

Mass Meeting.

We understand that various gentlemen of distinction have been heard from by the Committee; among them, Judge Magrath of Charleston. Our people may expect to listen to some fine addresses. We anticipate a larger meeting on that day than has ever been held in Spartanburg.

Fire.

On Sunday night last, the residence of Mrs. Bowie was discovered to be on fire. No doubt exists but that it was the work of an incendiary. Fortunately, it was discovered in time to be arrested. This is another warning to our citizens, and should make them watchful.

SNOW.—The first snow of the season fell here on the 21st instant.

Col T. N. Dawkins.

This gentleman was serenaded at the Walker House by a large number of our citizens, on Tuesday evening last.

In responding to the call made upon him, he spoke eloquently of the wrongs which the South had suffered in the Union, and said that the Constitution had been violated to such an extent by our enemies of the Northern States that we could no longer remain in a Government with them consistently with our own honor and with a due regard for our cherished institutions. He said he had always been a conservative man, and that his present opinion had not been arrived at hastily, but were the result of a calm reflection upon the gross violation, by our enemies, of the solemn compact which had been entered into at the formation of our Confederacy. We should, therefore, no longer remain as inferiors in a Union with them, but every principle of self-interest, of justice, right and honor demanded that we should act promptly in setting up a government for ourselves.

Fine Tobacco.

We have to thank Mr. Joseph Coleman, of Virginia, for a lot of very fine Tobacco. He informs us that he has deposited a quantity of the same kind at the Dry Goods Store of Messrs. Cleveland & Bivings, for sale upon reasonable terms. Country Merchants, and others, may here supply themselves with a good article.

Premiums.

The following premiums were awarded by the State Agricultural Society, to the citizens of this District:

Mrs. J. Choles, Spartanburg, best Pacolet wine, 5 00.

Dr. J. Winsmith, Spartanburg, best [illegible] colt, 8 00.

John C. Bearden, Spartanburg, 2d best old Hen 10 00.

Mrs. Elmore, Glenn Springs, willow [illegible] mats, silver.

J. R. Frey, Spartanburg, oil dressed [illegible] leather, silver medal.

J. R. Frey, Spartanburg, best [illegible] goat skins, silver medal.

Dr. J. Winsmith, Spartanburg, 2d best single harness horse, [illegible] 10 00.

The most successful competitors from the upper Districts were Wm. Sumner, of Newberry; Col. R. Beaty, of Union; [illegible], of Union, and J. D. Williams, of Laurens.

Hon. John S. Preston.

This distinguished gentleman declines a seat in the State Convention, and replies in the *Carolinian* of the 18th instant, that he would "seek to serve the State in some other post, in whatever department I may at least service the people of Richland know that I will be no sluggard in maintaining the honor, the interest, and the nationality of South Carolina.

I trust the Convention will do its whole work as speedily as possible, and will give each citizen his patriot duty. The people have spoken, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lation.

I believe it would have been competent and wise for the Legislature, upon the [illegible] [illegible], to declare our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Convention making that declaration [illegible] of its assembling. [illegible] such [illegible] [illegible]. In my judgment, it ought to be done on the day of its organization and the Legislature be called and instructed to perfect the separation from the United States, and prepare and establish the nationality of South Carolina, irrespective of all other people or States."

The Convention.

This election of Delegates to the State Convention, the Charleston *Mercury* says: It is no holiday amusement. This is no time for personal or party divisions. Our course here upon this occasion, is to have a powerful moral influence, not only upon this State but upon the other Cotton States. This is not merely a Convention to inaugurate the secession of the State from the present Federal Government, but its future destinies are to be wielded and its future connections made with Foreign Powers, and other States North and South. Its powers are unlimited, and it will sit, perhaps, for many months. Its province is to see that the State receives no detriment, and it will sit so long as its counsel or its action shall be necessary to the State, to ward off peril, or to secure our future power and prosperity.

Its mission is the gravest that can devolve upon any deliberative assembly, and the position of our people in this election, partakes of its gravity.

It is a time when prejudices, personal or party, should be stilled—when every man should regard himself simply as a citizen of South Carolina. And for her welfare let all men unite.

Latest News.

Our space compels us to condense the news under this head. Bell has carried Virginia by 400 majority. A Galveston (Texas) dispatch says: "The Lone Star Flag is afloat in this City." A Houston (Texas) dispatch says that a "Declaration of Independence is in circulation in that City."

AUGUSTA, Nov. 19.—The Bill appropriating one million of dollars to arm and equip the State of Georgia, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now a complete law.

It is True.

Everywhere it is believed, as the Hon. R. B. Rhett asserted in one of his speeches a few days since, that the Union is dissolved. No such issue, in point of strict verity, presents itself. We are emphatically and truly out of the Union. Every link that connects us federally with this grand, and great, and glorious Confederacy—this once Constitutional Union—is dissolved; and we are today as free, untrammelled and independent as were the Colonies before they adopted that instrument which our fathers, in their wisdom, projected, and which has been pronounced the best human skill ever devised. Aside from the proofs before us from State action, we have a multiplication outside of our narrow limits. Among the many, is the cheering letter of the chivalrous sons of South Carolina, below.

You see the place it was mailed superscribed, and the name of South Carolinians suffixed, all showing that neither clime, nor locality, nor circumstances are adequate to repress and circumscribe the spirit of patriotism which prompts a blow for our homes, firesides and altars.

A *bagatelle* for a Union, where no echo from the mighty waters of the North can responsively re-echo from the flood-tides of the South—a hurrah for the Union. North, South, East and West, the action of South Carolina has met with the most cheering approvals, and we stand, to-day, the admiration of our brethren, and the envy of our enemies at the North. They may talk of us as a spoilt child, and the application of domestic remedies for our untoward disposition, but we believe, as we say, that the sister States around us will regard their efforts at correction as the tokens of hatred, and rally to the defence of the little one, though spoiled, recognizing in her attitude their strongest hopes for the present and future.

That a single man, or youth, who claims citizenship in this State, will hesitate to rally to the standard which South Carolina raises, is a fact that no sane man will controvert—the test of our strength numerically, if such should be the course of the Administration, will demonstrate the glorious and memorable truth. We regard it as a contest for our personal liberty, lives and property; and thus influenced, can not pause to take up arms for our defence. No party, triumphant, with principles of avowed hostility to the South, can maintain an Administration, if it reflects the color and political complexion of those who elevated Abe Lincoln to the Presidency, without incurring the eternal displeasure of the Southern States. With such a champion, can we for a moment hesitate? Mr. Lincoln says that the two sections are antagonistic to each other, and that they must harmonize—that the whole must be free States or slave States. With such a declaration, can we stop to inquire whether Mr. Lincoln will pursue a course of moderation toward us? Can we hesitate for a moment as to the line of action we should adopt? Is there a white man at the South who can delude himself with the hope that his principles, and those of the party he represents will take such a retrogression as to insure us our Constitutional rights? Is there a party at the South who does not see that the white man, whether a slaveholder or not, is interested in the condition of things, necessarily and inevitably consequential upon his election? Can you believe that anything short of the extinction of slavery as a system, and the social and political elevation of the negroes as a class, is contemplated by the Black Republicans?

In view of this state of affairs, we beseech the South to unite. We call upon our Southern brethren to take immediate and unqualified action. We implore the State to act firmly, and thus abrade from her escutcheon the undeserving stain of a vain boaster and empty prattler. We invoke Spartanburg to do her duty, and free herself from the charge that she, with others of the mountain districts, is slow of speech and tardy of step. Everywhere Carolinians will rally with our Southern brethren to the standard.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY,
NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—South Carolina will, at an early day, remove her grievances, take her destiny in her own hands, and proceed at once to [illegible] a government of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] proud.

We swear to be true to the "*Lone Star*" in her present path of rectitude, and, if, by chance she should go astray, we will be with her still. All we desire is a field for making ourselves useful. SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

For the Carolina Spartan.

The Convention.

MR. EDITOR: In pursuance of the advice contained in the Hon. G. Cannon's letter, addressed to the people of this District, relative to a representation in the pending State Convention, the undersigned, at a Mass Meeting, held on Friday, the 16th inst., nominated the following gentlemen, as being highly qualified to represent this District with honor and distinguished ability:

DR. C. P. WOODRUFF,
GEN. A. C. BOMAR,
MAJ. J. B. DAVIS,
P. J. OELAND, Esq.,
DR. J. G. GAFFNEY,
DR. J. J. BOYD.

We make this nomination without consulting any of above named gentlemen. We know that if they are called upon by the people of the District, they will act fearlessly and promptly. They are men of sound discretion and practical wisdom, known to maintain an unerring fealty to the interests of our District, State, and common country. They are therefore most heartily recommended to the suffrage of the people. In making the above nomination, we do not question the integrity of the honorable gentlemen suggested by others. We would hint that in the above nomination every vicinity is immediately represented.

MANY CITIZENS.

MOVEMENTS IN ALABAMA.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17.—An immense meeting was held in the Capitol to-day, to nominate delegates to the State Convention, which meets on the ninth of January next. Resolutions in favor of separate State action were adopted. The Hons. Wm. L. Yancey and Thomas H. Watts, were nominated as delegates by acclamation, and amid great enthusiasm.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Public Meeting.

A Meeting of the citizens of the Town of Spartanburg was held in the Court House on Wednesday evening last, when, on motion, Mr. T. Stobo Farrow was called to the Chair, and J. M. Elford, Esq., called as Secretary.

The Chairman stated, that as some of our Members of the Legislature had returned and were now in the assemblage, the citizens who had met would be glad to hear from them.

Col. Cannon, our Senator, was then called for, and responded to the call. He addressed the assemblage for near half an hour—giving an account of the excited state of the times, the probability of the dissolution of the Union, and the almost certainty of South Carolina seceding, even alone, if she could not get others with her; and warned the people that a Convention had been determined on, and as the election for members of that Convention would soon take place, it was necessary for us to select prudent, firm and discreet men to serve, as business of very great importance would be transacted.

After he had finished, Col. James Farrow, being called upon, said:

That had he consulted his own convenience, he would not have been here; but, having been informed of the meeting and notified that it was expected that the members of the Legislature would attend and address the meeting, he could not permit any considerations of private convenience to prevent him from giving the results of his reflections to such of his fellow-citizens as might have any desire to know them. He said he had reached his conclusions as to the policy which South Carolina should now pursue, not in the spirit of partizanship, but in that of a calm observer of passing events; that he had endeavored, notwithstanding the exciting scenes by which he had recently surrounded, to preserve the character of a juror charged with the trial of a great issue, involving life and death, not simply to an individual, but to the future liberties of the Southern people; that in thus refraining, for a while, from expressions of sympathy with the forward movement which had been so vigorously inaugurated, he may have appeared to some as not fully appreciating the question involved, but he wanted to assure himself that the conclusions to which he might arrive should be those of sober judgment, instead of passion.

He reviewed the history and nature of the recent Presidential canvass—showing that all hope of safety to the people of the South, under the existing union with the non slaveholding States, was utterly gone. He alluded to the course of events in other Southern States, and declared his conviction that the only thing now needed to secure to South Carolina, and the whole South, deliverance from a tyrannical sectional majority, was the prompt action of this State; that whatever might befall us in seceding from the North, it could not be worse than the certain ruin which awaits us under the rule of Abolition fanaticism which had now gained the control of the Federal Government. He alluded to circumstances going to show that several of the other Southern States are now ready for co-operation—said that the secession of South Carolina, under the present condition of things, would *make co-operation*—it would make co-operation as General Washington made it at the Battle of Princeton, when, to encourage his men, he snatched the American Flag from the color bearer and bore it himself into the hottest of the fight—it would make co-operation as the Palmetto Regiment made it, when, in the hesitation of one of the New York and one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, they boldly made their charge at Churubusco!

Capt. Wm. M. Foster was also called for, and spoke firmly, dispassionately and eloquently in favor of secession. He did not doubt, for a moment, but that the whole South would move almost simultaneously with South Carolina. He did not want a better guarantee of concert of action than the identity of interest peculiar to the Southern States. He thought that men, at this period, could occupy no medium position—prompt action must be immediately resorted to, or base and willful degradation will be the unavoidable result. He was for South Carolina doing her duty, and establishing her own independence at the earliest practicable moment, not doubting for once that the immediate action of her sisters would succeed.

After these were through, and no other Members of our Legislature being present, Professors Carlisle and DuPre, of Wofford College were called for, and responded in brief, but eloquent and pointed remarks—warning, cautious, but firm and resolute action.

Simpson Bobo, Esq., was next called for, and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I feel to-night in rather strange company. This company seems ready to secede. I have always been a *Union man*. In 18[illegible], I [illegible] with that party in opposition to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] extreme measures. I with the party with whom I [illegible] then maintained that [illegible] was the remedy in the last resort. In 1852, I was a Union man, and a co-operationist. The aggressions of the Government had made encroachments upon us that were appalling, and I began to fear the worst, though I would have joined a party for the purpose of organizing a Southern Confederacy. I was unwilling to go further, and take any steps that would not be approved by the great and wise men of our own section. Now, I have witnessed the rapid strides of abolitionists, from Garrison and a little band of deluded followers, twenty-five or thirty years ago, who were mobbed in the city of Boston for his heresy, and only narrowly escaped with his life—the leaven had spread with fearful rapidity, until they have first got the rule and control of the free States, sent their Senators and members of Congress to the Capital, and have there proclaimed eternal war on the South, avowing a "higher law" than the *Constitution* or even the *Bible*—that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between the labor of the *sections*, which could never be overcome—which the churches, instead of preaching *salvation*, have made the institutions of the South, the subject of denunciations in almost every pulpit in the free States. The laws of Congress are put at open defiance, and instead of delivering up persons held to service in the Southern States, they make it highly penal for any citizen to aid in giving them up. The infamous John Brown raid is eulogized by them, and their church bells were tolled throughout their land in sympathy for the *wretch* the day of his execution, for his dark and wicked offences. While public meetings are held to proclaim their regard for the man who was engaged to *murder* the peaceable citizens of an independent State, quietly engaged in their lawful business.

They have sent their minions abroad in the South with weapons of death in one hand and the lighted torch in the other, exciting insurrection in the country, and thereby working our ruin throughout the land. They have nominated sectional men for President and Vice President, who have no other claims for the station, than their hatred to the South, and their capacity to do the dirty work of the party. And to my utter astonishment have elected them by an overwhelming popular vote of their *section*, wholly unprecedented in the history, thereby proclaiming their former resolve to subject us not only to their taunts, but to a sectional Government. In view of all this, I feel that the crisis is upon us, and as painful as it is to utter the word: I must say that this *Union must be dissolved*. Indeed it is useless to attempt longer to conceal the fact, that virtually we have no *Union now*, and with such a spirit arrayed against us, it is folly to hope for its restoration.

I am, however, still a co-operationist. There are at least fifteen States of the old confederation whose interests are in all respects *identical* with them. We can co-operate and form a *Union* that will endure. We are fifteen independent sovereignties and as sovereignties we must secede, one by one, out of the present *Union*. But the signs of the times are too plain to doubt but that the other Southern States are many of them now ready to join us. Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi are up with us, and in a very short time the good "Old North State," the old *Rip Van Winkle* of the South, as she has been called, will wheel into the ranks; and thus, one by one, will they all come in, if they regard their dearest interests, and that I know they do.

It is said we have not the means of securing an independent government at the South. Let those who think so, remember that we have a foreign trade greater than probably any other nation on earth, said to be worth $250,000,000, annually, consisting mainly of *Cotton*; and the whole world is dependent upon us for its annual supplies, and, from present indications, must forever be. We have a healthful climate, and lands more fertile than can be found elsewhere, to the same extent, probably, on the globe. We have an industrious, enterprising people; and, above all, we have a population who know their rights, and have courage and daring enough to maintain them. With all these lights before me, and feeling in my heart that we must take the step or be degraded, I am ready for *Secession*.

Dr. B. H. Padgett, Member of the North Carolina Legislature, from Polk County, was said to be in the assemblage, and was loudly called for. In answering the call, he said that he had strong hopes of the "Old North State;" that he believed she would not submit to be ruled by a Black Republican, and that she would sever her connection with the North, and secede with the other Southern States; and believing so, he expected to remain and secede with her, but if she failed in doing so, he, for one, would sever his connection with her, and unite his fortunes with the first seceding State.

A motion was then offered by Dr. J. J. Boyd, and unanimously adopted, That a Committee of Five be appointed to invite our Senators, Chesnut and Hammond, and other distinguished gentlemen, to address the citizens of Spartanburg at a Mass Meeting, to be held at the Court House in this place, on the 24th instant, and at which time and place the nominees for the Southern Convention would be expected to speak.

The Chairman appointed Dr. J. J. Boyd, S. Bobo, Esq., Prof. W. DuPre, H. Mitchell, and J. G Harris, Esq., as said Committee.

The Secretary of the Meeting then gave notice to the Chairman, That as it was expected, after the principal business of the evening was through with, there would be an Association of *Minute Men* formed, and not knowing what steps had been taken, or how such an Association should be called together, that he would first thank the audience for the position he had been requested to act in, but would now beg leave to resign in favor of Mr. H. J. Mouzon, who could confer with the Chairman and the assemblage and proceed to form their Association.

Mr. Mouzon then took his seat with the Chairman, and this meeting adjourned.

T STOBO FARROW, Chairman.
J. M. ELFORD, Secretary.

At the close of the public addresses, J. M. Elford, Esq., vacating his seat as Secretary, H. J. Mouzon was requested to act in that capacity. The books were then opened for the enrollment of the names of such as were desirous of becoming *Minute Men*. Quite a number volunteered, the name of our honorable Legislator, Col. James Farrow, heading the list.

The audience having been dismissed by the Chair, the *Minute Men* were called to order.

A motion was then made, and carried, That a Committee of Six be appointed by the Chair, to draught a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of this Association, and report at the next meeting.

The Committee consisted of: Rev. A. W. Walker, Chairman, T. L. Capers, W. J. Smith, M B. H. Legg, Jas. Farrow, and R. E. L. Ewart. By a unanimous vote, the Chairman was added to said Committee.

It was moved and carried, That the Association adopt the Blue Rosette as a badge, to be worn perpetually.

It was also moved and carried, That the Meeting adjourn to meet on Saturday night, the 17th inst.

Meeting then adjourned.

T. STOBO FARROW, Chairman.
H. J. MOUZON, Secretary.

The *Minute Men*, according to adjournment assembled at the Court House, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

T. Stobo Farrow being absent, Rev. A. W. Walker was called to the Chair, and H. J. Mouzon requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting was then called to order, and the Committee requested to submit the Constitution, which was read and unanimously adopted.

An election was then entered into for Officers, which resulted as follows: Rev. A. W. Walker, President; W. J. Smith, 1st Vice President; J. D. Wright, 2d Vice President; H. J. Mouzon, 3d Vice President, R. E. L. Ewart, Secretary; J. Lee, Treasurer.

It was moved and carried, That the Association have a Torch Light Procession on next Saturday night, the 24th inst., which was so ordered.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

A. W. WALKER, Chairman.
H. J. MOUZON, Secretary.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Meeting at Cowpens.

On the 3d instant, a Meeting, consisting of citizens of Spartanburg District, S. C., and Rutherford County, N. C., was held for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the Battle of Cowpens, on the 17th of January next.

On motion, Mr. Miller McKinney, of North Carolina, was called to the Chair, and Captain John M. Martin appointed to act as Secretary.

On motion, Col. S. F. Smith was appointed Marshal of the Day, and Rev. J. G. Landrum, Chaplain.

Resolved, That Hon. Jas. L. Orr and Col. Jas. Farrow be requested to deliver Addresses on that day.

On motion, the following Committee of Invitation was appointed: Dr. J. L. Wofford, Capt. Wm. M. Foster, Capt. J. M. Martin, Col. S. F. Smith, and Col. J. H. Vandyke.

The following compose the Committee of Arrangements: J. H. Ezell, Miller McKinney, Moses Simmons, Rev. D. Scruggs, and Dr. George Camp.

On motion of Capt. J. H. Ezell, the proceedings of the Meeting were ordered to be published in the CAROLINA SPARTAN.

Meeting then adjourned.

MILLER McKINNEY, Chairman.
JOHN M. MARTIN, Secretary.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 16, 1860.—A meeting was held in Mobile, composed of all parties. A resolution to await the action of some other State was offered, and voted down, and finally withdrawn.