

the contest between the Federal Government and South Carolina. I have no difficulty in predicting the result. There would be no division in the State. One drop of blood shed by the Federal army would not only call every citizen to a determination to avenge it, but thousands of Carolinians who have left the State would return and stand by the mother of their birth. If such should be the complexion of the contest, I would not go beyond this assembly for the interposition of a *Lanes*, to carry the colors across the bridge of Lodi—or the cavalry of a *Yuber*, who would leave his beautiful and a youthful bride with a declaration that he would return to her with a field of battle. I believe there are several who would be induced to return to her with a field of battle. I believe there are several who would be induced to return to her with a field of battle.

It will be a war of dollars and cents—a war of Custom Houses and embargoes—or of blockade. It may be, that the latter will, in the first instance, be resorted to—that is, the Federal Government may take such measures as to divert and drive the commerce from Charleston, either by a blockade, or by its influence exerted on foreign nations, to induce them to prefer the ports of the Confederacy to those of the Union. And ultimately, might be left to her separate condition, under a policy calculated to proscribe and reduce her to terms. The Government would resort to the agency and influence of a Macedonian party. South Carolina be driven to rely on European support and connections to sustain her. To the extent of her exports, she might form direct commercial intercourse. This could not be done, however, unless her neighbors stood aloof and saw her sacrificed. Would they do so, is the question. This is an age more of utilitarian sagacity than romantic honor. My opinion is, that with all our confidence in Great Britain, we should not trust to her protection, sooner than to those of our own family and neighbors. But, Mr. President, and gentlemen, I will not speculate any longer on what may be done, or what may come. I am with South Carolina in all her hazards. In my situation, I must endure the mortification of being regarded a tame counsellor, whilst I pledge myself to encounter all the hazards of friends who in opposition to my counsels, may make a final issue for the State. I wish no State divisions, and ultimately there may be none. I have no censures for the brave and disinterested in the threatened contest. They have my regard, and shall not find me or those that I can influence, against them. I have no political aspirations beyond South Carolina. Called upon to give my opinion, I have done so with freedom and sincerity.

When it shall be thought proper to take the initiative of State action, I ask that I may be the first one recalled from the Federal councils, to take any part that may be assigned to me. Let us adopt the exhortation of Cæsar, at the battle of Pharsalia, "Pursue the Foreigners, but spare the Romans."

Letter from Hon. A. Burt.

GENTLEMEN—I have received the communication you did me the honor to address to me, in the Abbeville Banner, and seize the earliest moment to comply with your request, that I should reply through that paper.

You are not mistaken in supposing that a mighty crisis impends over the Southern States. The position of our own beloved State is eminently critical. South Carolina has never had greater need of the wisdom, and valor, and affection of her sons, than at the present moment. Most sincerely do I hope that every man within her borders, feels as keenly as you yourself, the deepest solicitude for her honor and her welfare. For one I am sensible of obligations to her, which my poor services can never repay, and I intend to do my duty, and my whole duty to her, in the present juncture.

You inform me, that your solicitude for the State, induces you to inquire of me, as your Representative in Congress, what part is to be assigned to her in the great contest which awaits the Southern States. I had supposed the position of South Carolina already defined and determined, both by the Legislature and the people. I had supposed the argument exhausted and the debate forever closed. A Convention was ordered by the Legislature, at its last session, and large and extraordinary revenues raised and appropriated for military defence. Delegates to the Convention have been chosen by the people, a large majority of whom are understood to be in favor of the secession of the State, regardless of the course of other Southern States, and, indeed, regardless of all circumstances. I have not the honor of being a member of that Convention. The expediency of secession is a question which cannot come within the scope of those duties which you have confided to me as a member of Congress. As a member of Congress, I cannot be called upon to vote on that question. It is one exclusively belonging to the Convention. It is also true, that the propriety of secession without regard to the course of the other Southern States, was not discussed pending the election for Congress and the Legislature, which took place in October last. In the public discussion which I heard very few express opinions in favor of the secession of South Carolina alone, without regard to the action of the other States. I think the subject was not discussed before the people, and that their judgment was neither expressed nor formed upon it. So also, in relation to the calling of a Convention by the Legislature. Until after the session began I heard nothing of it, and I think nothing was heard of it by the people. I should have been much happy to have had the opportunity of offering my opinions on these measures before the judgment of the State was made up when they might have entered into its deliberations for the little they may be worth. A Congress of the Southern States, I then thought was looked, and nothing else looked to, until its results should be known.

I cannot even now but regard the action of the Legislature, and of the people of South Carolina, as indicating a determination to secede from the Union whatever other States may think proper to do. I should consequently have deemed it my duty to be silent until the period for the meeting of the Convention approached. I could then have been better able to determine what would be expedient to do. The events, throw much light on the great issue before us. I should gladly have availed myself of those events before the final judgment of the State was made up. Under these circumstances I cannot hope that my opinions can be of any avail in assigning any "part" to South Carolina. But it is enough that you wish to know my opinions upon a measure of public policy, even though it be a foregone conclusion. I have no selfish motive to withhold such opinions, as I have nothing to lose by expressing them. I have never sought office—I have never seen the day when I would have held an office under the Federal Government. I could not do so, at this time, without a feeling of per-

sonal degradation. I come, then, to the conclusion without fear and without reserve. The inquiries proposed by you suggest two propositions. The first is, whether secession be the only alternative now left to the Southern States? The second is, whether, in the event of the other slaveholding States remaining in the Union, it will become the duty of South Carolina, forthwith, to secede, on the ascertainment of that fact? The only full and fitting reply to inquiries of such grave import, must be found in a consideration of the objects contemplated by secession, and of its probable efficacy in accomplishing those objects.—The leading object to be attained by secession, will be admitted to be the preservation of the institution of African slavery, unimpeded and unmolested. It comprehends the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of this species of property, as well as the means of making it profitable and desirable. These conditions are necessary to save fifteen hundred millions of property, the most profitable in the world, and the source of countless blessings to mankind, from becoming a nuisance in the Constitution, and an instrument never intended to be obtained the approval of South Carolina and other Southern States, without such a security. But these stipulations and compact have not been carried out, in good faith, by the Northern States, but have been violated and utterly disregarded. We complain especially, that slaves fleeing to the non-slaveholding States are not delivered to their owners, on their demand; that the property of fifteen States is excluded from countries which belong to all the States; and that the subject of slavery itself, is made the topic of vehement and miscellaneous discussion in the Northern States, and in Congress. They are well founded complaints—such as the people will not tolerate in any of them, just as we do in the States of the Southern States. They impinge the security and the value of property in slaves. The experience of eight years of anxious hope and apprehension have brought me to the conclusion, that these complaints will never be removed or redressed by any exercise of the means provided by the Constitution. How can South Carolina reform public opinion in Massachusetts or Ohio? By what potent instrument can she disenchant the public opinion of the North, or break the spell which holds in absolute sway, the intellect of the North? Her appeals to their justice have been unheeded, and her remonstrances have been unavailing. She cannot disguise the fact that the guarantees of the Constitution in favor of slavery, are mockeries. They are openly repudiated by those who yielded them to the demand of the South, as the basis of a union with them. Individuals may submit to wrong without the loss of character, or self-respect, but such submission by nations brings dishonor and degradation.—It implies both weakness and pusillanimity, and invites aggression, as well as incites contempt. The Federal Government cannot and would not if it could, constrain these Northern States to the discharge of their duty. It has neither force nor jurisdiction, to reach the evil. The great function of government, in modern times is the protection of property. Property in slaves, of all other property, can least endure aggression, and most needs the arm of government. A government that fails either from its weakness or its will, to protect this property from domestic as well as foreign foes, does not deserve the obedience or the respect of a freeman.

A government that not only fails to protect, but is actually hostile to the property of fifteen States, is a monstrous despotism, and to overthrow it is to pull down a huge nuisance. The ultimate abolition of slavery must be the result, unless the slaveholding States have the spirit to take their rights under their own protection. The establishment of a confederacy of slaveholding States, it need not embrace all the slaveholding States, is, for I solemnly believe, the only measure that promises security, or even hope, to the South. I hold that the slaves of South Carolina are of infinitely greater value to her than this Union or any Union. And when the enormous evils of which we complain, and which I have specified, can be redressed by the secession of South Carolina alone, I am without hesitation, and instantly in favor of it, whatever other States may do, and whatever consequences may follow.

Let us, then, see if our complaints, or any of them would be removed, or redressed by the secession of South Carolina alone—the other slaveholding States remaining in the Union.—Would the prospect of recovering fugitive slaves be better? They may now be, and now are recovered, summarily and certainly, when they are found in fifteen States. The difficulty of reclaiming them in Georgia, or any other slaveholding State, is no greater than it is in the different districts of our own State. Each of these States afford to us all the facilities that are enjoyed by its own citizens. They are appropriate and ample. Our only complaint is, that the non-slaveholding States not only refuse to aid us, but actually obstruct us in our endeavors to reclaim our property, when accident or crime places it within their limits. They only violate the stipulation of the Constitution, when they do this. These States do not now, and will not ever deliver up fugitive slaves. It will not be controverted that secession would place the State seceding, in the relation of a foreign State towards all the other States of the Union. It would be at once the relinquishment of all the rights as well as the duties, that now exist between them. They would be, to all intents and purposes, independent of each other, as France and Great Britain. In the absence of a treaty on the subject, one foreign State has no right to require another to deliver up fugitive slaves, or fugitive felons. The law nations does not enjoy it, and it is in no instance done, without the requirements of a treaty. Why is it, that of the twenty-five thousand fugitive slaves now in Canada—a country bordering on the United States—a man has never been recovered by his owner? Why is Canada a place of refuge for slaves who flee from their owners in the South? It is because it is a foreign country, and the treaties between Great Britain and the United States, are silent on the subject. Would not then, secession be the voluntary abandonment on our part, of the right to reclaim fugitive slaves within the limits of all the Southern States, and of all other countries? We would not even cross the line of Georgia, Tennessee or North Carolina, in pursuit of them by virtue of any right which we should acquire by secession.

We know, as do the enemies of that institution, that the most absolute and unqualified policy that can be pursued in reference to slavery, is to confine it within prescribed limits. Thus localized and hemmed in, it must inevitably languish and die. A given area of country will afford lucrative employment to a much more numerous white than colored population, whether it be slave or free population. Slaves are not fitted for many of the avocations of the white man. The slave population of South Carolina, increases more rapidly than the white race, and at this time considerably exceeds it. That would be our means of diffusing over our

and less populous countries our rapidly increasing slave population, if South Carolina make herself a foreign State by secession? Our slaves may now be carried into any State of the Union, which has not made the introduction of them unlawful. They may be sold to the citizens of such States, or removed with the owner, one of the slave-tentative lands of Mississippi and Texas, offering fertile fields for the slave labor of the old Southern States? Congress has no power to interpose any prohibition or restraint. But Congress has long since, under the special provision of the Constitution, made the introduction of slaves from a foreign country into a State of the Union a penal offence. The moment, therefore, South Carolina shall secede from the Union—the other Southern States remaining in it—that moment it would be high time to carry a slave from this State to Georgia, or to any other State. Such State would have no power to authorize it, the power being in Congress. The introduction of a slave, so long as it should be a foreign State. We have already been excluded from California, and Utah, and New Mexico by the unconstitutional and unjust legislation of Congress, and shall we now permit our own infatuation to exclude us from the rest of the world? Heaven save us from such insanity!

If secession would not place us in a better position for the recovery of fugitive slaves, or for spreading our slave population over other countries, but would impose insurmountable obstacles to both, would it invest us with more effectual means of repressing the fanaticism of the Northern States? I am incapable of perceiving any such effect. No, gentlemen, no, it will require the resources and energies of more than one of our leading States to quiet this wicked agitation, or to resist its fatal influence. The strongest Governments in Christendom, France, and Sweden, and Great Britain, have been made to yield up their beautiful islands in the West Indies, and under desolation, to appease the fury of this demon. The Spanish West Indies, and Brazil are now the only civilized countries on earth, beside these Southern States, in which slavery, exists, and the fourth of a century will not leave a vestige of it in either of them. And we must be wise to escape their doom at no distant day. We have, to resort to a second expedient, the views and wishes of all those States, that are bound in a common destiny with us?

I confess, with profound regret, that I can perceive no reason to think that any of our sister States of the South regard the peril of slavery as immediate and imminent as we do. I cannot, however, believe that they are less resolved to protect and preserve the domestic institutions of the South, than our own. But while they underestimate the danger to it from the action of Congress, they highly magnify the difficulties and the dangers of disunion. Yet they have made issues and conditions connected with it, which we must take for granted they will exact from the North. Their demands will not be conceded, and soon, very soon, their final hour will be at hand.—"As God is my judge of my sincerity, I believe this Union and slavery cannot stand together. And unless we greatly misunderstand the omens, this appalling truth cannot much longer be disguised. It has not yet been realized by the North or the South."

You seem, gentlemen, to be amazed at the course pursued by Virginia, it has not struck me with surprise or alarm. I know you are taught, by more than one of our Statesmen, to look to this venerable State for counsel and for lead. But I never supposed she was to be the standard bearer of the South in a contest for slavery. That Great Commonwealth did much to rebuke the usurpations of the General Government, in former days, but what has she ever done to rebuke fanaticism? The great leader in the memorable contest of 1798 was one of the earliest and most eloquent of those who deprecate, if they did not denounce slavery. No, Virginia will never lead the hosts of the South, whose destiny it is to resist the crusade against slavery. That great duty, in my opinion, will devolve upon South Carolina or Georgia.

But lead who may it is our destiny to act a conspicuous part in the contest when it shall come, and come it will as surely as it, ere is a God. Interest and self preservation will arouse, and unite the States that grow cotton and rice and sugar. Let us not murmur under this great movement, by any rashness of ours. Let us not vainly endeavor to separate our destiny from that of all those States that have a common interest, and from whom alone, of all man-kind, we have a right to hope for succor or sympathy. Remember we cannot preserve slavery if all the other Southern States surrender it! Let us then yield ourselves to neither rashness nor despair. Let us look to the future with courage and with hope. Let us do our own duty in this great crisis and animate our brethren to do theirs. If the other Southern States shall follow the example of Virginia, still let us not despair or strike our colors. We shall sink below our high destiny if we have not the courage and the constancy and the fortitude to meet all the vicissitudes of a contest which involves our hopes, our happiness, our existence.

During the autumn of last year, both in speeches and conversation, I repeatedly expressed the opinion, that if but one State should secede, the General Government would attempt to enforce the laws of Congress, and coerce her in obedience. I have since seen nothing to change, but much to confirm that opinion. It is the province of Congress to make laws, but the duty of the President to execute them. If the other Southern States will perform. The President and his Secretary of State, having given repeated assurances that this duty will be discharged, I know of no reason to doubt, that it will be attempted. The army and navy are placed at the command of the President for that purpose. The President and Mr. Webster belong to a school of politicians who do not admit the right of a State to secede from the Union. This opinion has been often expressed by Mr. Webster, and expressed with reference to South Carolina. They hold that resistance to the laws of Congress by a State is lawless resistance, and to be treated as the act of rebels and traitors.

I have taken much pains to ascertain, whether, if South Carolina seceded, she would be sustained by the act, or the public opinion of any other State. The result is a conviction that our example would not be followed, nor our conduct justified by any one of them. They evidently do not regard the past or the present state of things, as justifying secession. And I fear they believe, that South Carolina from factious and selfish motives, is endeavoring to involve them in a contest without cause, and would look upon a struggle between the General Government and this State, without concern and without sympathy.

From the foregoing view, it will be seen that my opinions are, that Southern States cannot remain in the Union, without degradation, and ultimately, the abolition of slavery; that slavery is of greater value to the South than the Union; that secession is the only remaining alternative, but that it should

be resorted to only as the means of establishing a confederacy of one or more slaveholding States; that, at this time, the secession of South Carolina would neither be followed, nor justified by any other State; that the secession of South Carolina, at the present time, would only aggravate the evils of which we justly complain, and would be expedient and unwise; that, in such event, force would be attempted by the Federal Government, and the great object of secession seriously hindered and endangered, if not utterly defeated.

I have now, gentlemen, expressed my opinions upon the deeply interesting points indicated in your communication, with the frankness and candor that becomes me as a representative and a citizen. I commend them to your scrutiny and your consideration. They are opinions deliberately formed upon them. They are no ambition but to promote the true glory of South Carolina. I dare not hope that they will be acceptable to all of you—they may not be so to any of you—but I am willing to submit them to the test of time and truth, as I am content and resolved to stand or fall in the public estimation, by them, and upon them. In public or in private life, I should not feel that I am a patriot if I did not, at whatever personal sacrifice, to save my native State from the disasters of blind and heedless counsels. But South Carolina is the home of my affections, and her bosom shall be my grave. Her cause shall be my cause—her fate, my fate.

I cannot lay down my pen without this admonition to my fellow-citizens: Before you decide, make up your mind, unalterably, that the step, once taken, can never be retraced without unutterable shame and despair. Be, then, resolved to meet all its hazards and its trials. If you are not ready to lay down life and fortune, you are not prepared for secession. The North cannot and will not part with you, and the treasure she wrings from you, without a mighty struggle. She will use force, if she dare, and there be need. Be sure, before you move, that you cannot fill, and be sure, also, that success will bring the realization of the bright hopes and happy visions that lend you on to the contest. If you are inclined to favor secession by the idea, which some of those who are clamorous for, that measure hold out to you—that you would be carressed and caressed by kindness and concessions, to return to the Union—I entreat you to discard the vain and unworthy hope. Secession, for such a purpose, would be a paltry and a miserable trifling with the gravest question of the century. I would scorn, with as proud disdain as you could feel, any unmanly appeal to your fears. I make no such appeal. I only conjure you to bring home to your own consciences the realities of this great issue, before the sword is drawn. That bright weapon, once drawn, can never be sheathed without dishonor. Retreat, in such a contest, more disgraceful, than defeat. Either would be irretrievable ruin. Then, be wise—be resolved—be ready—before you strike—I have not a purpose, or a hope, or a wish, but I am inseparably connected with the destiny of South Carolina, and with the help of God, her destiny shall be my destiny.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant.

ARMISTEAD BURT.
To Capt. Thomas B. Byrd, and others.

Advertiser.
EDGEFIELD, S. C.
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1851.

Mr. S. M. HEWLETT, Georgia State Temperance Lecturer, will deliver an address this evening at early candle light in the Methodist church.

We are requested to state that the people of Edgefield, are invited to attend a Public Meeting to be held in Hamburg on Saturday next.

"JOHN RANDOLPH" desires us to say that his piece was modified after the reply of "INDEPENDENCE." His article will be found on the outside. Expecting a press of original pieces this week, we took the liberty of setting his communication for the outside, to make the labor of the office less difficult for our hands to accomplish in due time. If our correspondents increase, we will be compelled to adopt this plan with others. Let this be an explanation for all.

A NEW POST-OFFICE has been established at "COLEMAN MILLS," Edgefield District, and PATRICK J. EDWARDS appointed Post-master.

WATER CURE. In our paper, to-day, will be found an advertisement of the SOUTHERN WATER CURE INSTITUTE, located in Milledgeville, Ga. We know but little of this rather modern system of redeeming mankind from the ills that flesh is heir to; but we have heard it much lauded by very sensible men. One thing is certain—the world has gone "Starke" mad about things of far less importance and utility than the "Water Cure."

As the mail-cases open for any articles that tend to the amelioration of human suffering.

GRANTVILLE CIGARS. We are indebted to Mr. B. PALMER TYLER of Grantville, for a bunch of finely-flavored cigars, of his own manufacture. They are made with unusual skill, and need but age to make them worthy of the approbation of smokers generally. "Get along dar, Mr. Palmer Tyler."

HEAR BOTH SIDES. We promise in our next issue, the speech delivered by Gov. SEABROOK in the late Convention of Associations. It contains many plain and practical views upon the question of separate State action.

A great part of our paper this week, it will be seen, is occupied by arguments opposed to our own position "Fair play" is our motto. We recommend to certain anti-resistance sheets in the State.

In particular, we suggest to the political head of the Southern Baptist, a little more generosity, magnanimity, charity or whatever it should be termed. Why does not that religious exponent of tolerant Protestantism carry its principles into politics, if it must needs go there at all? We say to the editors, that many of their Baptist friends in this section, condemn the one-sided course they have thought proper to pursue. "A word to the wise ought to be sufficient."

MAIL MATTER. The following may be rather too coarse for a very delicate and sensitive person; but it is one of those facts which we feel somewhat constrained to furnish.

As the mail-coach drew up in front of our Post-office, it must needs draw a worthy gentleman of serious habits and grave deportment, approached, and ventured to address the following enquiry to the driver—"Much matter in the mail to-day, sir?" "Well, as to the matter, I can say for certain—'but,' continued he, 'travelling over-board several of Uncle Sam's rusty leather bags,' here are some dangerous looking seals."

JUDGE BUTLER'S SPEECH.

We lay before our readers to-day the speech made by Judge BUTLER in the late Convention of Southern Rights Associations. It is regarded, we believe, as the most powerful argument which has yet been made upon that side of the question. It is unnecessary for us to bespeak for it a careful perusal. The well-known character of its author will ensure this.

It will be seen that he still looks to other difficulties than war, as being the most formidable obstacles to the future career of South Carolina, as an independent Government.

The conclusion of the honorable Senator, is well worthy the attention of those, who seek, by private trickery and implied threats, to throw the fire-brand of discord into our midst.

When the test is made by our Constitutional Convention (as it inevitably will be), the miserable faction that may seek Federal protection to shield them from the fearfully-anticipated dangers of the contest, will find in Judge BUTLER one of their most indignant prosecutors.

"GLORIOUS NEWS!!—THE BALL IN MOTION!!"

Thus shouts the mercurial conductor of the *Transcript*, upon hearing that the city of Hamburg, Edgefield district, is about to take measures against separate secession by South Carolina. We are indeed thrown into dismay and confusion by this terrific intelligence. Stand about and shift for yourselves, ye men of Carolina—a political volcano is about to belch forth its hideous wrath upon your devoted heads! HAMBURG IS THE WORD—pass it round, brethren of the Press, that all may know their doom. Wo! wo, to the infatuated madmen, who will dare to stem this Hamburg torrent! The only possible means of meeting this tempest with any degree of equanimity, is by steadily and firmly whitening a piece of soft white pine, and humming that ancient couplet—

"Hamburg ladies, takes all dough,
Never mind the weather, so the wind don't blow."

Since writing the above, we have learned positively, that the Hamburg *Republican*, from which its brother *Transcript* gathers its "glorious news," is not the exponent of all Hamburg. We thought so. There is a party there however, if it deserves the name, which coincides even with Mr. PERRY of Greenville. This set is composed in great part of Northern men, with Northern principles, and they and their coadjutors constitute the Hamburg exponent of above. These, we understand, are instrumental in promoting the grand move to be made on Saturday next. We warn our unsuspecting people to beware how they suffer themselves to be galled by those who have for no genuine feeling of brotherhood. Judge BUTLER was waited upon yesterday by a committee of two, requesting his attendance at their meeting. He declined the invitation.

SPRIT OF '51. This is the name of a volunteer Cavalry corps, recently formed at Mount Willing in this district. We understand that it numbers already about 60 men. Col. R. BAUNTING, lately a member of the Legislature, and at present a delegate elect to the State Convention, has been chosen Captain of the new company. The Colonel's known skill in the art of military drill are certain guarantees of the success of this undertaking. We have not yet heard the names of the other officers.

We learn also that another corps of the same sort is about being formed in a different quarter of the same regiment—the 10th. We are truly proud to see these demonstrations in a section which we may well call our second home. Should the cause of honor and patriotism call to arms, old Saluda will not be found wanting. It may be proper to mention here that Capt. W. C. MORAGIE, of the Butler Rifles, proposes to obtain a battery from the State authorities, and to convert his company into Flying Artillery.

It will be seen, from these items, that the Spirit of '51 in Edgefield is decidedly a military spirit.

DAQUERRETYPE CAR. Mr. LEIGH, the Daquerreotypist, who has been for some time occupying rooms in the SPANN HOTEL at this place, has had a Daquerretype Car constructed at the carriage-manufactory of our enterprising townsmen, Mr. ABERNETHY. It is indeed an admirably arranged and elegantly finished affair, reflecting credit upon those who devised as well as those who built it. We doubt if a neater or more convenient specimen of the kind, has yet been made. Its advantages for the business are manifest. Having lights at the sides, and a skylight which can be regulated easily according to the judgement of the artist, the precise degree of light can be readily obtained. In travelling, pictures can be produced without the delay and trouble usually required to make the necessary arrangements. Here is always an elegant little saloon, with velvet-cushioned seats, and silk curtains, ready fitted and exactly adapted to the purpose of operating speedily and successfully. The establishment, although very large and commodious, can be easily drawn by four horses, over any ordinary road. Its entire cost (with harness) is but near \$1000, and the whole affair is one of those daily increasing proofs, that "some things can be done as well as others," even in this back country of ours.

The front of the car is ornamented with a landscape view, and from the top arises a beautiful vari-colored satin banner, a fit ensign of the taste exhibited below.

We wish for Mr. LEIGH, whose sojourn here has won for him the respect of our community, many a pleasant and profitable jaunt in his travelling gallery. The present is Jan. No. 2, of the firm of LEIGH & TUCKER, in their No. 1, the pictures were taken, that bore off the premium at the Georgia exhibition. In their No. 2, others may be taken, that will win the prize at the next annual fair of the South Carolina Institute. We will see.

GEORGIA MOVING. We have been highly gratified by the cheering intelligence brought over from our sister Commonwealth, by a friend who has recently visited several places in the heart of that State. This testimony is worthy of all credence. The amount of this intelligence is that the whole country is alive with political excitement—that the advocates of Southern Rights are moving heaven and earth to make their noble creed the Lord of the ascendant—that their numbers are rapidly swelling and that, from the depths of our heart, that Georgia will, in spite of the appeals of squalid demagogues, pursue the path of honor and truth, we have all along hoped most fondly. The indications to that effect we hail with the liveliest joy. Come on, brave sister, we entreat you. You have the spirit—you have the intelligence. Burst then the clogging fetters of party discipline, and let that spirit and intelligence shine out in all their native power and brilliancy. South Carolina does not pretend to dictate to you. She is not vain enough to suppose that she can teach the land of Troup a lesson. No! no! She invites—she entreats you, for your own sake, to join her. When she says that the time of action has arrived for her, she, of course, means no disrespect to you, or any other sister. She judges for herself—for no one else—She holds her own sovereignty sacred, and she secretly respects yours. While she scorns to approach you in the tone of seduction, she yet ap-

peals to you as an independent sister. She longs to have you at her side. She longs to strike hands with you across the Savannah, and to fight together as in the olden time of the Revolution.—Once more, brave Georgians, we exhort you, "ADVANCE TO THE FRONT!"

MR. BURT'S LETTER. In our columns, this week, will be found the response of our present member of Congress, to certain enquiries as to his views upon the question now occupying the attention of our people.

We publish this letter from motives of fairness. Its author has, perhaps a right to expect that the papers of his Congressional district, should at least, do this much; and, what is of greater weight with us, many of our readers may be desirous of seeing this production of their immediate Representative.

Our unfeigned surprise has been excited by the manifest difference between the tone of this communication, and of the enthusiastic speech made to the citizens of Edgefield during the past Fall. We are aware that Mr. Burt did not say distinctly, that he was an advocate of separate State action; because co-operation was then looked to as a certainty, and such a declaration would have been not only useless, but entirely out of place.—But we are very forgetful of this said speech, if it did not seem, from beginning to end, with denunciations of the Federal Government, and unqualified declarations of the absolute necessity of checking at once the progress of its usurpations. If any impression was conveyed to our mind more distinctly than another by those declarations, it was that Mr. Burt would be among the very foremost to lead off in the first move that should be made, for "Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it!" Such were indeed the opinions and the feelings of almost all our Washington councillors at that time. And they struck a responsive chord in the hearts of a brave and confident constituency. Mr. Burt well remembers the loud plaudits that greeted every expression of "determined resistance at any and at every hazard," that fell from his lips. It was in perfect accordance with the mind and soul of his audience. Soon thereafter, from every part of our district, understanding their own wishes and feelings, and believing conscientiously that they understood those of the people, were elected and went to the Legislature. There, under the influence of the powerful conviction that something must be done, to the strengthening of which conviction Mr. Burt had contributed no little, they did that something with the boldness of freemen.

And now the very individuals who, to some extent, instigated the deed, have come from Washington again, and lo!—they advise the State that action is worse than folly—that it is insanity, self-destruction. The moral consistency of this course, we do not yet appreciate.

But we are not less surprised at the present tone of Mr. Burt's politics, than at the nature of the argument upon which he seems mainly to rest his opposition to the action of South Carolina. In accordance with a view taken by a certain Columbia paper, (which, for Mr. Burt's sake, shall be nameless) he argues, as if influenced by a belief that the existence of slavery is a thing infinitely paramount to the existence of State's Rights. In other words, he makes that which is an incident of the controversy (an important one, we admit) the highest point in dispute—the domestic nature of our social organization, greater in importance than the political principles upon which our Freedom depends. While he shudders at the thought of endangering, in the least, the institution of slavery, he seems to forget that any encroachment upon the reserved Rights of the States, is the most fatal means of accomplishing the destruction of the former. Gentlemen should remember that this is a controversy, which, if carried on with high determination, is destined to settle what has now become to a large portion of the American people, a serious problem—"are the different communities that compose this Confederacy free, sovereign and independent States?" The eyes of the civilized world will be attracted by this view of the contest. It is our strongest ground, and it can be made good for Christendom and irrefragable demonstration. It is, perhaps, the only ground upon which a party can be rallied in this country, sufficiently united to save the South and her Institutions. The political features of this struggle, are chiefly to be studied. And to the elucidation and establishment of the true principles of the American Union, let our Statesmen devote their talents. Here is their great duty—here their fitting task. Here is their opportunity of impressing their names upon the world, and here, the noblest prospect of transmitting their memories to a grateful posterity. "LET THE FREEDOM OF THE STATES be preserved inviolate at all risks," should be our motto. If the institution of slavery shackle us in the maintenance of this fundamental proposition, it is thus far, an evil. The direct tendency of Mr. Burt's argument (if there were any force in it) is to prove that we are hampered by an institution which places an interdict upon our taking the only proper and constitutional mode of staying the hand of Federal aggression—the interposition of State sovereignty. But we deny the gentleman's argument in toto.

We do not propose now to enter into this discussion, as it is already branched by one of our correspondents in another column. But we would ask our readers to bear in mind, while reading the letter of Mr. BURT, the following considerations: Upon the point made in reference to fugitive slaves, does Mr. BURT believe, or can any reasonable man believe, that if Canada were a slave-holding country, there would be any serious difficulty in recovering them, if runaways from another slaveholding community? Could Georgia or North Carolina, favor an escape of slaves from our State into their borders? The idea is preposterous. It would militate directly against the security of that very institution, which, equally with us, they are constrained to guard with jealous care. Fugitives from slavery tolerated or countenanced in adjoining slave States? It is surprising that such a supposition should be resorted to, in the way of argument. The result would be, according to Mr. Burt's expectation, to fill those States with lawless free negroes. They could not endure this for one year without enacting, as a matter of self-defence, strong laws for the complete prevention of this state of things; and those laws would directly provide for the prompt return of fugitive negroes to their rightful masters. Any other course would involve them in the most ridiculous inconsistency. If this would not be their policy, let Mr. BURT or any other gentleman tell us what it would be.—"The right to cross the line in pursuit" would be furnished to us by those States which adjoin, as a result to the safety and order of their own internal affairs. Nor would the Federal Government dare to interfere, in violation of that important provision of the Constitution, which secures to each State the right to take any step necessary for the security of her domestic polity. If South Carolina, has now the right to legislate in reference to colored seamen from other countries coming into her borders, would not Georgia have an equal right to guard herself against the black population of South Carolina?

It cannot surely be urged that these fugitives would be appropriated by the honorable States into which they fled. This would be a gross insult to the people of those States. Again, would not negroes fly from Carolina servitude to Georgia or North Carolina servitude?

It cannot be said, that the States adjoining us

would lend a helping hand to a course of emancipation for the fugitive slaves from South Carolina. This would be recognizing on their part, the policy and wisdom of that doctrine. But these States hold this to be a pernicious doctrine. They would not sanction or uphold it now in reference to Cuba. Would they in reference to South Carolina? But we have not room to say more upon this point.—The argument merits but a little consideration. We would not have said thus much, but that the author of the letter applies the harsh term of "insanity," to those who differ from his views. Yet calm consideration of this branch of his argument will affix the epithet to its proper owner.

For an examination of his other main point, we refer our readers to a communication in another column.

MAJOR PERRY'S SPEECH. We understand that copies of this Union-of-all-hazards document are in circulation throughout these parts. Whence come they? An individual desires to know for a particular purpose.

ROY, T. G. CLEMSON. This gentleman, late charge to Belgium, has been spending a few days in this vicinity, with Col. F. W. PICKENS, on his way to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The public are aware that his sudden recall is attributable to the arbitrary pleasure of the present detestable Whig administration. Of course no reason has been assigned, nor indeed could be.—Mr. CLEMSON has proved himself a capable and efficient officer, and has reflected credit upon the Government he represented abroad. And for this, he has had to bear the harsh treatment of this generous Fillmorean Cabinet. Thus goes Justice by the board.

OUT-SIDE PRESSURE. Mr. W. W. BOYCE, of Fairfield, a college graduate and an almost-chum of ours, is out in an anti-secession argument, the merit of which we will perhaps perceive more fully than we now do, after he elaborates his several points. Especially do we await to see that undefined "pressure from without," made more comprehensible. It may prove to be a very statesman-like view, after it is elucidated a little.

We were reading this article of our friend, an evening or two ago, to a plain old gentleman of our acquaintance, and just as we had gotten to the high-pressure part—"Eh! what's that?" exclaimed our old hearer, "Pressure from what necessary to unite the South! And have we not been feeling that pressure these many years? Say to your friend, air, for me, that he is inculcating a dangerous doctrine, when he teaches that safety is to come from a continuation and an increase of this pressure. A homely illustration may show my meaning. Place our beautiful staple beneath the powerful cotton-press—let the screw down upon it one fourth the depth of the box, and if the pressure be removed, its elasticity will cause it to expand and rise again, perhaps to its original fullness and beauty. Let the screw be run down again to half the depth of the box, and, although the expansion will be much less rapid than before, yet the cotton may again rise to its considerable. But let the screw continue to come down with its gradual power until the lowest point of pressure has been reached—the cords are fastened, and the elasticity of the cotton, its capability of reaction is gone forever. May it not be thus with us as a people? If we burst free at once from the powerful political engine, that bears down upon us with steadily increasing force, the spirit of our country may yet rise with the buoyancy and vigor of the prodigious of the mountain. But if we wait until that engine, under the control of our enemies, is brought to bear again and again, we run an imminent risk of becoming the helpless victims of its power."

"But perhaps," suggested Mr. Boyce, "may have reference to other pressures than that of our enemies in this Government."

"Perhaps so. Tell him, at any rate, to be a little more explicit the next time."

And thus ended our colloquy.

THE NESBITT IRON WORKS.—We learn from a gentleman who has lately visited this establishment, now conducted by "the Swedish Iron Manufactory Company," that the business is going on most energetically and prosperously under the able management of Mr. HANCOCK. Iron working is carried on in a great variety of forms, and the company find a ready demand for their manufactures, which give much satisfaction whenever tested. The Charlotte and S. C. Railroad Company, for some time, have been using for laying their track, iron chairs from these works, with much satisfaction and success.