African slavery is compatable with the word | be published, we shall decide after seeing them, dence and Honor. And when our thoughts should of God, and neither a moral, social or political evil, but a blessing to society and the progress of civilization. This accumulation of strength by the institution has been derived, however, almost exclusively from the South. As a community, the opinion of the North against it, as displayed in action, is more con-centrated and decided at this time than at any former period. This is also true of the European, and I may add the Asiatic portions of the world. But a few years can elapse before Cuba, as the property of Spain, and Brazil, will be obliged to surrender to the united forces of fanaticism and national interests. Moral as well as political causes already brought to your view, are moreover in operation, that must effect, at no distant day, the same disastrous result in our country, unless the South, by united and harmonious counsels, shall be made to feel the danger of its present position. In a word, my belief is, that by discussion the plantation States have become confirmed in their faith, but that by the force of supposed interested considerations on the part of their assailants, they are decidedly weaker, or less able than ever to resist combined and systematic ef-

In conclusion, allow me to say that, yesterday a friend remarked to me, that this "clamor" portended no good to South Carolina. In the emphatic language of Burke "I like a clamor when an outrage has been committed. The fire bell at night breaks your slumbers, but it prevents you from being burned."

# Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851

### HAMRIEG PROCEEDINGS.

THE full account of these proceedings, we re gret to say, were received too late for publication in this issue. Our paper was set up and nearly ready to go to press, when this account came to hand. It shall appear in our next.

Thinking that some information of the meeting and it's doings would be expected, we had penned such items as could be gathered from persons who were present, which will be found under another head. Had the proceedings, as published, reached us in time, it would have saved us this trouble.

## RE JUST AND HOLD TO THE TRUTH.

We have been grossly misrepresented upon point, which we are compelled to notice briefly It has been circulated that our paper denounced those opposed to separate State action, as "traitors, renegades." Now this assertion if deliberately made after an examination of the brief paragraph in which such expressions occur, is a wilful and unjustifiable perversion of language. We did not ap ply those terms to men who differ with us as to the propriety of action by the Convention elect. It is absurd to say that we did. We ask those who may have taken up this very wrong impression, to refer again to it, and they will see that we applied these epithets, to such individuals as "would skulk away" from the State with their valuables, when her hour of trial was at hand. Nine tenths of the anti-secession party in South Carolina, will brand such persons just as we have done.

We are truly astonished that any one should far have misunderstood plain English.

## CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENT.

We desire to call especial attention to the ad ton. Several persons of our place have tried their establishment, and have become satisfied that it flesh, and bone of our bone"-who prefer the which is emblematic of Caroline of the American Caroline of Caroline of the American Caroline of Caroline of the American Caroline of Caro

as in any other Charleston house. And knowing this, we request for them a liberal patronage from this section.

#### HAMBURG AND THE MEETING OF SATUR-DAY LAST.

In our allusions to Hamburg politics in the last issue of the Advertiser, we may have unintentionally ruffled the feelings of some of our friends there. We have indeed received an intimation to fully, aye, joyously extend to them the right hand this effect. It is our wish that such persons will of fellowship; but when we have good reason to not look upon our allusions as intended for them, believe them "present in the body, but absent in only in cases where they exactly fit. If there be the spirit," (we mean no profanity by thus using a no such cases, we are truly glad of it. The items sacred expression)-when we hear them whining nor will we, until the last hope of a higher career of news and the circumstances upon which we over the glories of the Union, and insinuating that predicted our remarks about Northern men, &c., the noble spirit of resistance now abroad at the were, we now believe, to some extent erroneous. And we are by no means displeased to learn, as from them with inexpressible loathing and discust we have done from several respectable sources, No. it is not to such men we desire to appeal at that such is the case.

As to those persons, or rather that individual, who, we are told, has been actively engaged in curtailing our subscription list in that quarter, we allegiance paramount to that which they owe to the have no acknowledgement to make. We can, State under whose protection they live. Towards perhaps, get along without their help. Our only such persons, we can entertain no feeling of hosremark is, that we cannot see why they should tility or unkindness. If we, at times, address them have taken our off-band comments upon the with excessive warmth, we beg that it may be "Transcript's shout" in such high dudgeon. Our attributed to our zeal in the cause of State's Rights intention was to let our friends know that many and Southern Equality. These men are our brepersons, living near the scene of action, did not thren, and we fondly cherish them as such. And regard the Hamburg demonstration as the great to these, we again say, "arise, for the hour of

To all we say, that political observations of a general character are not usually taken as person- again, "where is the danger?" we answer, it is al attacks, much less, as abusive attacks. Those from this spirit of Consolidation, which now who look upon our article in this light must have threatens to sweep away, as with a besom of demisunderstood our language.

been held, and that it was attended by at least has already reared its impious head, and bids you 150 or 200 persons. It is said that some 40 of these defiance. The South has made admission after were from Hamburg-some 40 or 50 from Granite- admission, concession after concession, until this ville and Aiken, and the rest from the country monster has come to look upon the spirit of our around and from Augusta. It was announced people with contempt. Urged on by the shouts that Judge BUTLER and Gen. HAMMOND would ad- of the vast mixed rabbles of the North, and endress the meeting. Circumstances, of which we couraged by the delinquencey of a few Southern are not aware, having prevented their attendance deserters. IT DESIGNS TO PLACE IT'S FOOT UPON a letter was read from the first named gentleman. YOUR NECKS. Suffer this to be consummated, and Whether Gen. HAMMOND responded, we have not the day of our political redemption will have heard. We are informed that Capt. BROOKS of passed away forever. Better for us then, that we this district also declined an invitation to attend had never realized the blessings of Freedom. Beton the ground of opposition to any thing that might | ter for us, that we had never thrown off the Brit-

But there were several speeches nevertheless. Mr. Owens and Mr. Boyce who were either there | least the enjoyment of our homes, our families and by accident or design (we have not exactly learned all the social pleasures which spring therefrom. which) delivered addresses, each an hour long, to | As subjects of Northern Rapacity and Fanaticism the assembled multitude. As some of our readers our ALL would be lost. Our homes would become may not be informed as to who these gentlemen as a howling wilderness-our land would be inare, we will only say that the former is from Barnwell-the latter from Fairfield. The former is a and plunderers-our wives and our children would member of the Legislature-the other has been. be exposed to the awful violence of triumphant Both gentlemen are said to have spoken with

Several rather prominent men are said to have been present, and to have lent their hearty co-opera- of the oppressor, would be driven forth from our tion to the object of the meeting. Among them, may be named Mr. WM. GREGG and Mr. KER BOYCE, who have been for several years summer-residents us reverence." When the ancient Jews were led of Edgefield and who own a large part of the into their long exile, "they sat down by the waters Graniteville factory.

The meeting was presided over by Capt. Ax- Yet the poignancy of their sorrow was softened by DREW HAMMOND, an estimable and intelligent gen-

We will take pleasure in laying before our readers the proceedings of this meeting, when they would indeed be hung upon the willows," never reach us. As to the speeches which we hear will more to be struck to the bold anthems of Independent

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whether to publish them would not be crowding yearn toward the home of our affections, it would out of our columns other matter of more impor-

Finally, we gather that the "Ball set in motion" and knocked about with a good deal of vehemence at the late meeting, will eventually bounce into some crevice or corner, amid the general cry of LOST BALL. If we are mistaken-if our fellow citizens are determined to get up division, as much as we regret it, our friends will not shrink from

THE PROGRESS OF CONSOLIDATION. It is vain for a Southern man to attempt concealment of the truth, that the principles of Consolidation are, at this very time, making steady progress, in almost every quarter of this Union .-They are spreading, in some sections, with a rapidity truly alarming. In the Northern States, they are already embraced and publicly avowed by prominent men of all parties. With few exceptions, the Press, throughout those States, has adopted as its motto, "THE UNION CANNOT AND SHALL NOT BE DISSOLVED." The present Administration has declared this to be the main article of its creed. The doctrine has been boldly promulgated, "BY AUTHORITY." Such is the similarity of sentiment and feeling upon this point, North of Mason and Dixon's line, that it is impossible to gainsay the assertion, that it is now the Yet we make no recantation. On the contrary, settled policy of an immense combination of all our convictions of the pressing necessity of action parties, in that great Division of the Union, to by some State, grow stronger continually. We make these principles the acknowledged and uni- hope still, that South Carolina will be that State. versally admitted principles of the confederation. Of this, we were certain not many months ago.-The result of success, on the part of this combination, will be the instantaneous destruction of the Federal Government, as it came to us from our | choly fact is becoming apparent. We trust that fathers with carefully limited powers, and the substitution of a Central Despotism, whose "fiat" shall be the infallible and sovereign Law of the it shall be determined otherwise, she is our idolized land. The friends of a Consolidated System have mother and her wish is our behest. Pained and been earnestly at work, for many years, to pro- mortified, though we may be, we will cling to her duce this result; but, until a recent period, their "through evil as well as through good report."sagacity has taught them to work secretly, and to Should she rise equal to the high destiny, for nake their advances insidiously. They have in- which we have so faithfully believed she was or deed schemed with the "wisdom of the serpent," for the accomplishment of their cherished designs, and many have been duped into the belief, that with her dust, and our efforts, however feeble. their hearts were all the time filled with "the harmmind of the American public, by gradual ap- to realise, with some degree of suddenness, this proaches, to practical Consolidation, they have avoided the name, from the fear of producing a the prospect. Our inmost soul is saddened. A shock that might be fatal to them, by a premature announcement of their ultimate object. But the time, it seems, is now arrived, when the veil can path-way. We look to those, with whom our la he fully raised and their real intentions exposed to the public gaze, without peril to their cause. A najority of the American people, they now believes will sacution and sustain them in openly proclaiming the supremacy of the National Government: and, believing thus, they dare to denounce a State, which has signified her intention of dissolving her onnexion with the Union on the score of grievous wrong and insult, as guilty of treason and rebel-Turn it as we will, the long existing controversy between the Northern and Southern sections. is narrowed down to a direct conflict betwen Consolidation on the one side, and State's Rights on the other. This is the great political battle we have now to fight. South Carolina stands forth, the advocate and exponent of State's Rights-the Administration at Washington, the advocate and exponent of Consolidation. We earnestly ask all our fellow-citizens, except those who belong to the enemy, to consider the question in this light and to determine their course accordingly. In making an exception here of "those who belong to the enemy," we mean only those individuals among

thoughts still turn with devotion to that frigid country of the North, where hatred of our Southern institutions and enmity to State's Rights have each assumed a shape and a name, and are stalk- na "suffer no detriment." If that day of acquiing abroad at noon-day. To such men, we scorn to make a single appeal. We cannot subject ourselves to such humiliation. Wherever these individuals have become truly Southernized, we cheer-South is the spirit of folly and madness, we turn this trying juncture. But we do appeal with heartfelt anxiety, to our own people-to those who feel with the South-to those who acknowledge no occasion which the Transcript regarded it to be. trial is at hand !" The principles, upon which our civil liberties depend, are at stake. If you ask struction, the only safeguards of our Freedom, the As to the meeting spoken of, we learn that it has Sovereignty and Independence of the States. It ish yoke. As British subjects, the payment of moderate imposts would have secured to us at undated by myriads of unprincipled adventurers

demons--even our property might be confiscated

to gratify the insatiable lust of power and wealth.

And those of us, who would not wear the chains

homes, penniless wanderers upon the earth, stran-

gers in a strange land, "with none so poor to do

of Babylon and wept when they remembered Zion'

the promises from Heaven of better fortune in a

pitiable than Babylonish capivity. "Our harps

coming day. Our situation would be far more

influence of our Southern temperature

This is no over-drawn picture of the consequen ces that must follow, if the present dangerous tendency of our political affairs does not undergo a great change. Consolidation and Abolition, un less checked in their progress by some speedy and decided demonstration, will not fail to accomplish the destruction of our civil liberties and the downfall of Southern institutions.

be with the unmitigated woe of despair.

### INTERNAL DIVISIONS.

THAT there is a division of opinion, among the people of Edgefield upon the question of separate State action, we are well aware. Nor have we the slightest inclination to disguise the truth. Of course we regret it deeply; because we feel that unanimity is an important requisite towards making the great move, now held in contemplation But we enter no complaint, except against foreign intermeddlers; and in reference even to these, the feeling is more one of aversion, than dissatisfaction. We doubt not, our friends on the other side

But it is said four-fifths or \$15,000,000 out or the \$20,000,000 of imports into Charleston are sold to Merchants in other States only one-fifth or \$5,000,000 being consumed in South Carolina. How is this possible? Does South Carolina of the question, experience much the same sentiment towards them, as we do. We hope so at any actually consume no more than \$5,000,000 of rate. Their fellowship is sought after or desired, imports? What then becomes of her annual we think, by none. As to our friends who differ produce? Her \$12,000,000 of exports bring with us honestly in opinion, we repeat, we cominto the United States not less than \$15,000,000 plain not on account of that difference. They of imports. Allow \$5,000,000 for government may be right-we may be wrong. Time will show. revenue and profits of Northern trade-what is done with the remaining \$10,000,000? If we consume but half, we should get the other half in specie; but everybody knows that we do not. There is no escape from the fact-we consume But we do not close our eyes to the truth that the \$10,000,000, and would consume, in some "the old guard is recoiling." This (to us) melanway or other, the whole \$15,000,000, if allowed to enjoy them. Only about \$10,000,000, thereappearances may prove 'deceptive-that Carolina fore, pass as Merchandize to the other States. may stand her ground and maintain her honor. If But of this \$10,000,000 of Merchandize scargely half is purchased in Charleston-the larger part probably, having been purchased by Southern Merchants at the North, merely pass, as we have said, through the port and streets of Charleston. And the same is true in regard to the dained, our every pulse would throb with delight commodities for South Carolina consumption Should she fall beneath it, our tears shall mingle Probably two-thirds of the Merchants in Upper shall be lent toward lessening, as far as may be, Carolina now purchase their goods in New York. essness of the dove." While accustoming the the direful effects of that fall. Feeling compelled It is fair to assume that of the \$10,000,000 of imports consumed in the State, half are purcondition of things, we confess we are startled at chased at the North. bright hope is deferred, if not destroyed, and mercantile profits upon only \$10,000,000 of her gloomy uncertainty casts its shadow upon our bors have been united, and ask them, "what will a just estimate of her trade. We leave out, of his constituents, and I am informed, that Excourse, her profits upon exports. come of it ! how can we help our honored State, to pursue a downward path without disgrace ?" And they return our glance, with the gloomy ex-

How would the matter stand if South Carolina had a separate government in successful opepression of men who feel a fearful foreboding of ration? With the \$5,000,000 of imports, which now pass to the North by means of the Tariff disaster. "Let us steadily do our duty in either and Northern trade, and which would be certain it is possible for men to make any kind of queen case" seems to come to our ears as their only response. We could not expect more. It is all they can say. To whom else then are we to look for encouragement, in this dark moment of our disleston would have the re-selling of the whole; appointment, if such indeed it shall prove to be? for the merchants and planters of the interior would find it greatly to their advantage to buy Upon whom shall we call, to cover our retreat with honor? Whose bounden duty will it be to there, to say nothing of the difficulties in trading show not only to us, their brethren, but to the at other places out of the State. Charleston world around, both friends and foes, that the tone and character of South Carolina have not been would then derive mercantile profits upon \$5,lowered by this strange revulsion? Whose will 000,000 of imports more than she does at present. be the responsibility of checking the insulting Will it, in reply to this, be said, that the State laughter of our enemies, and of healing the bitter heart-burnings of those generous allies, who had

could not consume the \$15,000,000 of imports? The difficulty with most nations is to make probeen confidently looking to us as the last hope of duction equal consumption that we, it seems a falling cause ! Who shall bear the tale of our acquiesence (we will not say submission) to the usurping Congress at Washington? Who shall be But let us see. The consumption of the State, at us, whose feelings and sympathies are with our usurping Congress at Washington ! Who shall be But let us see. The conanswerable for the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of and answerable for the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of and answerable for the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of an answerable for the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of an answerable for the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of the star, present both products of the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of the star, present both products of the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of the star, present both products of the undimmed lustre of the star, present both products of the star o at hand, how much more could the State profitato double their fortunes, and to heard up piles of can people, and re-establish the proud moral influhose hearts have never felt the genial ence she had been wont to exercise, among her bly consume in improving her present methods sisters in this Confederacy? Who, but those by would add largely to her wealth? It scarce whose agency she shall have been swerved from admits of calculation. But we are limited in her onward course of determined action? Let our capacity to buy, and hence we consume no them see to it, that the character of South Carolimore than we do. esence shall come around (which may God avert!)

000,000. This would give us, if freed from the

shackles of the Federal Government, \$15,000,-

000 of imports; for from an export trade at

present of \$15,838,291, Charleston receives im-

ports to the amount of \$20,000,000. If then

the State in her commercial intercourse should

be cut off from the other Southern States (which

can never be the case) Charleston might experi-

ence, for a few years, a falling off of \$5,000,000

in her imports. But this would cause no loss to

that city; for, at least half the imports that reach her harbor belong to Merchants in the interior,

having been purchased at New York, and are

simply conveyed through Charleston to their

place of destination, with very slight profit to

any interest in the city.

It is a fact in the progress of nations, that in proportion as consumption is cheapened, it is post of duty, ready to stand by our mother, in her also multiplied: and that the more a nation produces, unless under a bad government, the more hand, that we shall look for instruction then, to it consumes, from the fact that it is more able to purchase. Opulent, civilized and industrious nations, being greater producers, are always greater consumers than poor ones; and they usually consume unproductively the greater part of their revenues, whether derived from industry, capital or land. ‡ This much at all events, may be assumed with safety. Either productively or unproductively, a nation always consumes its products sooner or later. And, on investigation. t will be found, that the imports of every nation, which carries on a profitable trade, always equal and often exceed its exports. Yet nations grow wealthy. It is a great mistake to suppose that capital, or grow in wealth, by exchanging procapital. Commerce, indeed, is but the exchange of the labor of one man or nation, for the labor the horse are consumed, but in such manner as to add to the wealth of both parties concerned in the barter. So of all machinery and implements bought with a view to increase production. They contribute to the more rapid accumulation of capital. They create wealth This is what Political Economists term re-productive consumption, by which industrious and thriving nations add much

to their wealth and prosperity. If this view of the subject be not correct, what becomes of the exported products of a nation? A State sends out \$12,000,000 of exports-if she do not receive back \$12,000,000; of imports, what becomes of the remainder? Will it be said she will receive it in specie? What nation could stand the draught it would make upon her specie? Suppose South Carolina in trade with the average sales were \$3,53 per cwt: which at | England, after taking seven millions of commodities, should demand five millions in specie-how long could England afford to trade with her? average of \$8 per thousand-\$1,600,000:- In 20 years that nation would lose \$100,000,000 of specie, nearly one-half of the whole that circulates in her borders. No! it is evident, that South Carolina, to trade profitably, must take in \$7,910,000 sort, with a very small amount of specie. There of any respectability would enter into an alliance na, in spite of all that the terrors of the threats is do danger of her not being able to consume uries of life, and in the great improvements she could make in her various branches of industry, she would, like all other nations under the sun, demand imports to the full value of her exports. And she would thereby add greatly to her wealth.

tSav. Political Economy.

States, the exports from Charleston exceed \$12,- government and the North.

We are, therefore, at a loss to perceive even Charleston is to lose, when South Carolina has established her independence. But we protest against the common practice of

viewing this great question in reference to Charleston only, instead of looking at its effects upon the interests of the State at large. We would go far to protect and to promote the prosperity of our Queen City, the "pride of the State." Had we the ability of Themistocles to "raise a small village to a great City," we would delight to make her the Emporium of the South, magnificent in wealth and splendor. But other interests must, also, be looked to. Charleston should feel that her welfare is identified with that of the State; that she has little hope of permanent wealth and prosperity from any other source; and that until the shackles of the General Government be thrown off, by which the State may be rendered more prosperous, she is destined to move, at a snails pace, in her commercial and general advancement. Let her unite heart and hand with the State to throw off the incubus upon her prosperity, and she will leap forward the emancipation of their slaves is the strongest sanguine expectations.

## RUTLEDGE

FOR THE ADVERTISER. Mr. Editor :- After long and serious reflect tion on our relations not only with the United States, but with the other governments of the world, I am constrained to the belief, that the true points involved in our great controversy, are either not understood by the moderate party, or else they are purposely concealed by them, that the people may look at our affairs in a perverted

Let me endeavor to divest this question, of much of the fiction that has been thrown around it, for the purposes of controversy, and display it, in its true colors, for the benefit of those who are earnestly striving for the truth. Some of the correspondents of the press apprehend much from the intermeddling of England and France with our slave institutions, in case of our becoming acknowledged as an independant power, and represent that so fortunate an event would This would leave Charleston at present with magnify the dangers to slavery in South Carolina. Our immediate Representative in Congress holds \$20,000,000 of imports. And this we take to be equally as extraordinary a view in his letter to Senator, proceeds one step farther, and contends, that such a course on our part, would probably end in the total abolition of slavery throughout the world. As there is no limit to the human imagination

to come to us in commodities of some sort, our conjectures, and the more inconsistent and imimports would reach about \$15,000,000. Char- probable they are, the more suited are they, to some singular tempers and fancies. There is no evidence, or even probability that France or England would desire to free our slaves. The whole evidence, which experience furnishes, would lead to a contrary belief. Writers and politicians generally rely much on the teachings of experience, that grave old pedagogue, and will not complain if their own opinions are subjected to the criticism of the same reverend naster. England and France once had slaves themselves, not within their bosoms as ours are but in their provinces and colonies, and from motives of humanity, as they supposed it to be emanaipated them. Their examples were folproperty of lawless, wild, and desperate adventurers, who felt none of the restraints of religion and morality, and no doubt, exercised great cruelty over the beings under their absolute control. In England the great benevolence and talents of Wilberforce and Fox, perfected, or, at least, pared the way to, a system of gradual emancipation. In France, the wild frenzy and licentiousness of a revolutionary people, combined with the causes that operated in England, led to the what good has resulted to the blacks from this generous treatment of the greatest power of the world; and what practical lesson has this treatment inculcated? It is notorious that the condition of the free blacks is even now, in the very memory of their servitude, ten times worse than it was whilst they were in the possession of their cruel owners. It is highly probable, that only a few years will find them relapsed into their former degraded state of African barbarism. Do England and France not see this? Are they not aware, that the Islands of the West Indies the increase of wealth consists in the mere heap- which under the institution of slavery, flourishing up of specie. A nation may accumulate ed like gardens, and yielded the richest and most abundant harvests, and revenues, have now ducts, which may be superfluous with it, for fallen into decay and impoverishment, with dilapiothers, which may be employed as re-productive dated tenements and fields, and a whole population sunk into beggary? These wise governments are conversant with these facts, and they of another man or nation. One hundred dollars, are already beginning to form a proper estimate or its equivalent in produce, exchanged for a of their own ill-advised philanthropy. Many of horse, by which new capital is produced, is but the ablest Journals, in both England and France, an exchange of values, in which the \$100 and are now teeming with condemnations of that mistaken policy and mistaken morality, which emancipation, that wrought no permanent good,

cognized slavery, they felt, in some degree, responsible for the miseries, it was supposed to entail upon a large portion of the human race, and the sympathies of their people were excited by the woes and stripes of the poor blacks of the West Indies, in a much greater degree, than if they themselves had inflicted them, and had been able to judge of their merit. A change has now taken place-England feels no compunctious visitings on account of slavery, and agitation, in to themselves, even if the fanaticism of the tion. The Africans have proved their great incapacity for freedom, and I believe that the en- then, blind and indifferent as they now aption in South Carolina, and in arming the negroes against their masters, to perpetrate, a second exchange for her exports, commodities of some time, the horrors of St. Domingo. No nations diately make common cause with South Carolithese commodities. In the necessaries and lux- those barbarous, insatiate demons, to deface the the arms of Europe could inspire. countrymen often commit at random even withpriety in charging a great nation with being ac- our own government, the majority of the people

Whilst the governments of those countries re-

but permanent evil.

Exclusive, therefore, of produce from other | This would be the case, at present, but for the tuated by weak and devilish passions. It is also of the South, even at this time, however, much ble to reenact here, the scenes of Hayti; and a writer in some of the Journals has formed a wrong estimate of the character and strength of the blacks when he says, that we have "a different race in our midst quite equal to our white population." There were comparatively very few whites in the West Indies, when the blacks were incited to rebellion, and to the perpetration of their horrid conflagrations and butcheries. There was probably not more than one white man for ten negroes, and that one was, more than likely, to be an escaped felon from the jails of Europe, without understanding and without honor. With the superior intelligence of the whites of this State, with their military organi zation, courage and humanity, and with the perfeet docility of the blacks, an insurrection, is a thing not to be dreaded, unless it is stirred up and fostered by those, we call our brethren, and by discontented and idle, and murderous whites But the uniform conduct of England and

France towards other slaveholding powers since with an energy, far surpassing her present most pledge that could be given, of their real indisposition to meddle with slavery. If they were so intensely interested in the freedom of the negro race, they would have sufficient power, to induce the distracted kingdom of Spain to emancipate her slaves. Yet they have never once seriously attempted to molest her in the enjoyment of her peculiar institution, for slavery is now a peculiar institution to a European power. Cuba is also one of the most delightful Islands on the globe, and presents the most tempting allurement to the mind of the politician or conqueror of any spot that was ever blessed by the munificence of Heaven. Brazil is permitted to enjoy her slaves. in quiet, and she has not a particle more power to repel foreign insult and aggression, than South Carolina would possess.

There is one argument, which, to my mind

is alone, sufficient to repel the idea that the great manufacturing kingdoms of Europe would attempt to interfere with slavery in any of the States at the South. It would be directly contrary to their interests to do so, and those old governments are not apt to abandon their permanent interests, to any great extent, to pursue phantom-to minster to the spirit of a depraved philanthrophy. The manufacture of cotton alone affords employment and bread to many millions of the people of England and France and other countries on the Eastern Continent, and if it were once suspended, on account of the scarcity or want of the raw material, it would produce a state of starvation in those countries, that would create a revolution in government, in a single month. I am not over estimating the importance of our great staple for the purpose of car rying my point. A writer of some distinction has observed that, at least two thirds of the commerce of the world is supported by the productions of the Southern States; and it is evident, without proof, that Cotton constitutes the chief article of our export trade. Imagine now that by some dreadful calamity, the growth of Cotton in the Southern States should be entirely hindered for twelve months,-and you will be able to form some conception, inadequate though it be, of the ruin which would follow. The vast and splendid Cotton Manufacturing establish ments of England, France and the other parts humanity may have goverend the conduct of the operatives, to the number of millions, would the great nations first alluded to, for the slaves be discharged to die of hunger, for their being no longer a call for their craft, they would be But perhaps it is meant to be urged, that a unable to earn a livelihood-the losses on capital would produce a state of universal bankruptcy and distrust, and famine and pestilence would drive the people to such a frenzy as would overturn every government, and exhaust the whole revenues of Europe. The vast shipping of England would rot on the wharves-her commerce and that of France would languish and die, and

Now this reason could be obviated in a plausiabolition of slavery in her colonies also. But blc manner, if cotton could be well raised with out slave labor. But, I think, it is pretty well established that it could not. The plant grows indifferently except in a hot climate, and the incapacity of the white man, for constant and hard labor, in warm regions, is generally admitted On the other hand, it is equally agreed, that no sun is so genial to the African as the sun of the South. Indeed, he droops and dies in a Northern latitude, whilst in the South, he attains to his greatest strength, intelligence, and general development. The evils therefore that would result to Europe

their sailors would perish by thousands.

from the abolition of slavery are incalculable Its abolition in a single State would produce a crash, and its gradual abolition in all the States though white labor should be substituted for that of the blacks, would be attended, with a general ruin and commotion that has no parellel in history It is Idle then, to listen to the story, that England and France would interfere with the slave institution of South Carolina, or would attempt to reduce the value, in any respect, of slave labor. They have been taught by some dear bought experience to let slavery alone. The islands of the West Inprecipitated their governments into those acts of dies that are now drooping to decay, and that have been brought to that state by the mistaken philanthropy of a part of Europe, were the most productive and profitable islands in the world under the institution of slavery.

But, for argument, let us admit, that on our seceding from the Union, and establishing a separate, independant government, England and France, in opposition to their interests, should concert measures for the forcible manumission o our slaves. What effect would such an interference have on the other slaveholding States of the South. Would they brook such an insult that country, has altogether ceased on that ques- North prevented the interposition of the arm of the Federal Government? Would those States lightened jugement of England would now doom pear to be, not see their own doom and that them to servitude again. It is vain therefore, to of their property, written in the future, in assert or pretend, that England and France legible characters? In that event, their would interest themselves in stirring up insurrec- could be no mistaking the course, which they would be bound by their interests, their honor and their safety to pursue. They would immewith black slaves, and put arms into the hands of of the government of the United States, and of

works of nature, with helish crime. It is a libel I am sometimes inclined to the belief, that upon England and France, to charge them with that would really be for us the most hoppy turn such unholy purposes; and it is a libel that our that affairs could take. Circumscribed as the institution of slavery now is condemned as a out the least reflection, as if there was no impro- crime, a shame and infamous degradation, by

ey may endeavor to conceal their real feelings through policy and through political motives, are obliged to feel deep concern and strong misgivings in regard to its future security even from the oppressive weight of the government of the United States. Under such a state of feeling therefore such great insecurity and alarm, if foreign government attempted to free the slaves of South Carolina, and pursued its course uncheeked, but rather countenanced and encouraged by this government, the other slaveholding States would be enabled to discover the full drift of the policy that has been employed against them and their property, since eighteen hundred and thirtyfive, nay, for the last quarter of a century. They would then understand the fell spirit

of madness and mischief which has been systematically at work, for so many years, to overthrow them and their institutions. It would no longer require the gift of prophecy to convinc them, that the fate of South Carolina would be their fate, and that the same gulf had opened wide its hideous jaws, to swallow up their interests, their hopes, and their all together with those of their gallant, but slandered and derided

If, therefore, the United States did not inter fere for the protection of this institution of alsvery, the other Southern States would. They would form a close connection—a confederacy with South Carolina, a single cord of which, the whole powers of the earth could not break. Ite members would oling to it, with that tenseity, with which the human mind clings to life-with which the drowning man clings to his last plank -his only escape from a watery grave. It would be a Union for self-preservation-a Union of interests, of habits, of tastes-of sentime and of affections a Union cemented by common dangers, consecrated by the common struggles of a kindred race, -and hallowed and protected by the smiles and the sanctions of Al-

mighty God. ... appropriate to from the wife of It is one of the stereotype arguments of those, who counsel present acquiescence on the part of South Carolina, that her separate secession might provoke the interference of foreign governments, together with that of the United States to sholish slavery entirely. Their combined efforts would be first brought to bear on South Carolina, who by her precipitancy, may have alienated the affections and destroyed the confidence of the other Southern States; and after she is overwhelmed and crushed, they will then be directed against, the other slaveholding States in detail, or against them all at once. This view of the subject is said to be indebted for its popularity, and for all the force it carries, to the reputation of a distinguished citizen, who once held a high position in South Carolins, and stood pron ly forward in the councils of his country. I sm sure its solidity and merit could never have given it currency, or carried it through the very first edition. Would he make us believe, that the other slaveholding States, are so stupid, or are so absurd in their hatred and jealousy of South Carolina, that, for that reason alone, they would be the passive witnesses of a contest which was to involve them all in a general destru desolate their fields, to wrap their cities in fig and to extirpate their very race and na

the face of the earth?

I have endeavoted to show, and I t

contest once being provoked, it would be im sible for all of the alaveholding States to resis the deluge of arms, and the wild hurds of incendiaries and fanatics that would be sent upon them from Europe, from the freesoil States, and from all other parts of the world. I have already stated, that I have no opinion, that Europe so contrary to her true interests, would pretend to interfere with slavery. But allowing that she did, the Southern States united, could resist the world in arms. Their citizens would fight better than any other people, because their cause would be the protection of their property, their honor, their own lives, and the lives of their women and children, and of every thing that men hold dear in this life. They would fight better than any other people, because their armies would be composed. of better material-of more accomplished men than any others. The armies from all other quarters are composed of the lowest portion of the population-of the scum and filth of large cities-of the drugs of society-of paupers of discharged servants-of acquitted and of escaped felons-and of all that is vile and revolting in humanity. All those low conditions of mankind, are filled at the South, by slaves, and they are not allowed to enter the army except as servants. Our armies would be made up of none but gentlemen and men of honor, of stainless knights, like the invincible cohorts of chivalry. But added to all this, the trade in cotton would be cut short, and the Yankee and the European alike would be suddenly brought to impoverish ment and ruin. Their starving millions would clamor for bread-would rob, and pillage in lawless desperation, and would require all the soldiery they could pay for the preservation of law and order at home.

The Southern States, by the inestimable value of their products, hold in their hands, the keys of the power of the world, the cord that binds up the destinies of all nations, and Great God, it is sickening to the heart, to think that their want of union at this time, their want of wisdom, and their unnatural attachment to a rotten, crumbling confederacy should deprive them of those great advantages they have but to claim, in order to receive, and that inexpressible power, greatness and glory which would crown their executions in establishing a separate independent government

The new Three Cent preces ordered to be coined by the law of the late Congress, are stated to be worth only I 2-5 cents each. A profit of \$200 on every \$1000. Thompson's: Rank Note Reporter says :- "It is somewhat thinner and smaller than a half dime, and while new has the appearance of silver, with rather a slippery feeling; 3,333 3.4 of these pieces make a hundred dollars, and sontally \$83, 33 of silver, a profit in the hands of the Mint of \$16,67 on every \$83,33 A de swindle of full 20 per cent. God save the Republic." thin ask him to dinuce. Il

RED ANTS can be kept out of closels and other places by impregnating the air with comphor, as this odor is offenews to all the insect family, a said to flat stood fine bars where

THERE is no rose without a thorn.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. THE EFFECTS OF SEPARATE STATE SECES-SION ON THE COMMERCE AND PROS-PERITY OF THE STATE.

we, who advise against it, will be found at the

day of confusion and shame-facedness, as in her

period of lofty bearing. But we must say before

those who have all along contemplated this result.

It is a contemplation we have not yet indulged,

has fled. We shall then heed the lesson of filial

duty, however saddening it may be. We shall then

smother our secret dissatisfaction, and turn to

those of our own household, and to them alone,

for advice and consultation in our sad extremity.

again at the thought) the State shall determine to

do her duty in a holy cause, according to our un-

derstanding of it, we feel assured, that but one

spirit will animate every bosom-the unflinching

If, on the other hand, (and cheering Hope smiles

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

We have said, that our present exports, arising from the produce of South Carolina, vary beween \$12,000,000, and \$14,000,0000. This will appear from a brief examination of facts .-For the year 1849 the total value of exports from Charleston, coastwise and foreign, was \$15,838, 291.\* Of this not more than \$3,000,000 could have arisen from the products of other States .-This estimate will, we suppose, answer also for the year 1850

Now the cotton crop of South Carolina for 1850 has been estimated at 75.000,000 lbs: sav 70,000,000 lbs. By the census of 1840 it was 61,710,274 lbs. The average price for 1850 was 11-3+. The value of cotton crop, therefore, would be about \$7,910,000.

The exports in Rice from the State in 1849. (we take this year because we find the facts reported) were 160,330 tiercest. For that year 600 lbs. per tierce would give \$3,395,789.

To this add 20,000,000 feet of lumber at an 50,000 barrels of naval stores, coastwise and foreign, at \$1,50 per barrel-\$60,000; and \$50,000 for miscellaneous articles coastwise and foreign. We shall then have the following results:

Value of Exports in Cotton, Naval Stores, Miscel's. Art's.

\$13,015,789 15,838,291 Total value of State Exports Value of produce from other States.

\*Pat. Off. Rep. and Charleston Mercury.