EDGEFIELD, S. C. THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1851.

Our readers may expect in our next num ber the speeches of Hon. F. W. PICKENS and of Capt. P. S. Brooks, delivered at this place on Sale day last.

WE are requested to state that A. M. PERIN, who has been acting as agent for the Bounty Land claimants of this District under the act of Congress, will attend the Regimental Reviews shortly to take place in this District, at the following places, Richardsons, Old Wells and Lowes, for the purpose of attending to any claims that may

He will also attend the Brigade Encampment at Longmires, for the same purpose.

EDGEFIELD SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

As secretary of this association, we request those gentlemen, who have copies of the Constitution for signatures, to complete their lists as soon as they conveniently can and trasmit them to our address at this place. There are 60 copies out, and as far as heard from, they average about 40 names to a list, some exceeding a hundred. From all we can gather, our Association will number at least 2000 citizens of Edgefield, perhaps 2500.

We hope the members of the committee of vigilance will all send up long lists at an early day.

### DROWNED.

A young man named WILLIAM R. PRINCE. while fishing his baskets in Big Steven's Creek on the Western side of this District, fell overboard and was drowned. This occurred on the 8th inst. His body was not found until the evening of the 9th. PRINCE was a promising young man, about 25 years of age. His habits were regular and exemplary. He has left father and mother, brothers and sisters, and a numerous circle of relations to mourn his untimely end.

### FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WE call attention to Mr. RAYMOND'S advertise ment to be found upon another column. It is ful and explicit. We hope and believe that the most sanguine, expectations of those worthy citizens who have been for some time endeavoring to establish a first class female seminary at this place. will now be realized. Our brief acquaintance with the Principal tends to confirm this opinion. All should strictly heed that part of the notice

which refers to time of entrance. An even start, in the race of education as in every other race, is of great importance.

### "LIBERTY."

THIS writer, in the present number, appears it his own peculiar garb. We have not taken the liberty to set "Liberty" right in respect to the many liberties he has taken with the King's English, because he enjoined it upon us not to do so

The Transcript is at liberty to copy, as he was wishing for another article from that source. We give him to day the "Simon Pure."

WE observe an advertisement in the Mari etta Advocate, which announces that the Military Institute, at that place, is now open for the reception of Cadets. It seems to be in charge of a Com pany of Stockholders. Like every thing else in the hands of our brother Georgians, it will doubt-

We are glad to see the military spirit exhibit ing itself in our sister State, in this useful and practical way. Such schools are destined to be of great service to the South. It would be well for every Southern State to have its own Military Academy. Peculiarly circumstanced as we are, it is right that we should be peculiarly well prepared for the worst that may befall us. Success to this praise-worthy Establishment! We perceive it is remarkably well supplied with professors three of them being graduates of West Point. Maj. A. V. BROMBY, is the Superintendant.

# ATTENTION, FLYING ARTILLERY.

WE are requested to say, that the "BUTLER RIFLES," a volunteer corps at this place, under the command of Capt. W. C. MORAGNE, has been changed into a "FLYING ARTILLERY" Company-his Excellency Governor MEANS, having kindly furnished a battery of five pieces of ordnance In consequence of this change, the officers would be glad to increase their numbers, and hence extend the invitation to young men living beyond the limits of the Village Beats, to come forward and join the Company. Those desirous of becoming familiar with the

most dashing and effective arm of the service have now an opportunity of doing so. Young men of Edgefield! you are especially favored in having this unusual privilege afforded you. Take advan-

We are glad to know that Capt. MORAGNE has been preparing himself thoroughly in this particu-

## THE CAROLINIAN & TELEGRAPH.

WE observe that these two able papers have been united. If each one of them, separately, has been so effective for good, what may we not expect from a combination of their strength! By their past career, the expediency of separate action has been clearly established. By their future course, they will, we confidently believe, show that the accumulated strength of united equals, is a natural consequence of bold, single-handed and calmly but decisively. They are "setting their honest maintenance of the Right. We wish them unbounded success.

## OUR EXCHANGES.

Goder's Lady's Book for August is before u -and fully sustains the uniformly high and finished character of that popular periodical.

The "Masonic Miscellany" for July is also quit

equal to preceding numbers, of which we have had occasion to speak in terms of commendation We acknowledge the receipt of the Huntsville Mountaineer (Arkansas) and the Southern Rights Advocate (Lagrange, Ga.,) both staunch State Rights papers. We place them upon our exchange list with pleasure.

# FROM OLD VIRGINIA.

ALL the good cavalier spirit of the Old Domin ion is not extinct. God send that it could rise again in its might and sweep away all traces of defection, all evidences of degeneracy. The following extract from a letter recently received by us from that State breathes a hopeful and cheering

"I was much pleased with the copy of the "I was much pleased with the copy of the Edgefield Advertiser you were kind enough to send me. It exactly suited, not only myself, but many others who have seen it. It speaks the right sentiments, according to my view. Let South Carolina buckle on her armor, and, with her noble motto emblazoned on the Palmetto Flag, let her steadily advance. The day may come, sooner than some cravens expect, when our "Sic sooner than some cravens expect, when our "Sic semper tyrannis" will be attached forever to her "Animis opibusque parati." Go on firmly, and "Animis opibusque parati." Go on firmly, and you will open the eyes of the Northern Fanatics you will open the eyes of the Northern Fanatics more suddenly and more completely than "throw-ing overboard the Tea," did the eyes of the Brit-tish. Success to your paper! A thousand times, success to South Carolina."

Oh! for ten thousand such shouts of applause from the land of Henry, of Jefferson and of Rem-

#### OUR PETITION.

WE have never before this, troubled our readers with any thing like a petition. They will therefore excuse the brief one we now nake. We do not deny that we are doing passably well-we acis there that does not entertain an ever-lurking ambition to do better-better-better-until they reach the superlative, 'best?' It is just so with us. Nor are we selfish in this. An increase of means, while it adds to our store a little larger supply of the "creature-comforts." will also enable us to improve and beautify the sheet through which we hold weekly communion with our many friends and readers. With this view, we earnestly make the following request of our patrons-the first and last we shall make this year -- WILL each one of You BE KIND ENOUGH TO PROCURE FOR US AN ADDI TIONAL SUBSCRIBER? This simple and easy request, if complied with and carried out, would, a one and the same time, enable our folks to eat beef-steak and mutton-chops a little oftener-anrender us able to present to our Dis rict a News paper of the first rank. Think of it, friends. [N. B.] Tell all the residents of Edgefield that,

#### a late law, the District subscribers to the Advertiser are released from paying postage on it.

DRY CREEK PIC-NIC. WE had the pleasure of attending, on the 10th nst., a Pic-Nic given by the Dry-Creek community, in their church grove. As usual, it passed off in fine style. The dinner was exceedingly abundant, comprising almost every thing in the way of good eating that could be thought of. Nearly one housand persons partook of the sumptuous feast, and still there was gathered up of the fragments many a basket full.

The young ladies turned out in beautiful array. The young gentlemen were gallant and gay. The arried men walked about and talked together of politics and the crops in the most social and friendmood. The married ladies, seated in groups ere and there, watched the scene and made their mments with matronly good-temper. Every thing indicated a pleasant state of feeling, and the whole scene seemed to echo the sentiment given at some dinner many years ago: "May the single

e married and the married happy." It was intended at one time to have made thi political meeting. But upon more mature consideration this idea was given up. And perhaps t was better that it should have been. We saw clearly by the under-current, which we closely watched on that occasion, that the work of har mony and union was rapidly progressing. Our citizens, have nobly set their faces against division. All, but a deluded and misguided few, have come to look upon "Internal dissension" as a hateful monster which, if encouraged, will tend to drag down our beloved State into deep dishonor

and degradation. We were highly gratified to perceive, on the occasion we now speak of, a spirit of cordial friendship and unaffected confidence between gentlemen who differ on some points of our present great controversy. There on the question of our State's preserving her confessedly advanced position, and of moving boldly on through her convention, when co-operation had proved a failure. We must take this opportunity to express the hone that those few individuals. who, from mistaken notions of independence and consistency, still persevere in the vain effort to divide our people, will take the words of brotherly kindness home to their hearts, turn from their wandering and feel themselves to be, what they in truth are, a part and parcel of the old South

Carolina fernily. But to return, --- Two addresses were delivered by oung gentlemen of Mr. LeCnoy's Academy-the lest on the subject of education by Mr. BARTLETT -the second on the question of secession by Mr. SMITH. The audience testified their approbation both instances by applause. After these, brief and pertinent discourse on the necessity of Mental Cultivation was delivered to the school by a jester's cap."

Dr I C READY. The day was enlivened throughout by strains of oul-stirring music afforded by the skill of some six. or eight young gentlemen of the District. For their kind endeavors to increase the enjoyment of the day and for their well-selected and well-played airs, they merited and received the thanks and applause of all present. In conclusion, the day egan, progressed and ended happily.

## HOW SETS THE WIND?

We have carefully examined the manifestation ande at the late public meetings throughout the State, and the result is a conviction that an over-WHELMING MAJORITY of the people of South Caro lina, are determined upon a course of manly re sistance. They are resolved that, without ample redress of their grievances, they will dissolve this Confederacy, as far as it affects South Carolina, be the consequences what they may. There is a general, abiding belief, that no effects which may result from this onward and righteous line of con duct can be half so fatal to us, as inglorious retreat. The public mind is evidently impressed with the truth, that tarrying longer in this unbalanced Union of antagonistic feelings and interests, will but render the design of "binding us hand and foot" more and more easy of accomplishment. It is be oming apparent to the understandings of all, that our best chance of escape is to fly while yet we may, before the evil days come, when Consolidation and Abolition shall have achieved their wicked ends and shall exultingly cry aloud."Ye are fettered slaves and ye cannot avoid your doom!" The people are every-where buckling on the armor of Truth and preparing to make the great move, houses in order, not to die but to live." The attempt to array opposition to the policy of separate State action, on failure of co-operation, backed as it has been by the power of Money, has, in all quarters, signally failed. He is either blind or wilfully perverse, who will now deny that the the good old times." GENERAL VOICE OF OUR STATE IS LOUD FOR

In reply then to the question, "how sets the wind?" we answer, as truthful chroniclers of the times,-"Direct from the hearts of an indignant race of freemen, and FULL IN THE SAILS OF SECES-

A WORD TO THE SOUTHERN STANDARD. WE see an article in a late number of this paper neaded "Manufacturing Public Opinion," which is a very bungling tissue of errors. Statements are therein made, for the truth of which we would be glad to know the proof. The first, second, third and fourth sentences contain some of those state

It is astonishing that a calm, cool and hones mind can deliberately dubb the phantasies of its imagination, "stubborn facts." It is singular that one, possessed of a Christian spirit, should be so uncharitable as to accuse his brethren of "combining" to perpetrate a fraud. It is unaccountable, that, with all the facts of the day before him, undenied and undeniable, he should still persist in declaring, that two thirds of the quiet people of the State are opposed to separate secession. It is still more strange that any one can have the hardihood to assume, that "to do as we in South Carolina have been doing for a few nonths" will break down the Southern Rights

party in the other States. The whole article is (to us) an unpleasant evi-Sonce that our brother has entered the arena of the painter, we did not decide.

that which he promised and which others expected. We suggest to our new contemporary the propriety of adopting a tone of feeling and a style of argument, better suited to his previous profession knowledge the fact with thankfulness. But who and to the beautiful typographical appearance of his sheet.

### THE SENTIMENT OF THE STATE.

THE PARISHES .. - With scarcely an exception are resolved upon dissolving the Union and placing South Carolina, on her own independent basis -the basis of her uncompromitted sovreignty. Their voice is for secession.

MARLBORO DISTRICT .-- A large meeting of the citizens of this district was held at Bennetsville on the 4th. Genl. McQUEEN (member of Congress) spoke, besides several others. The General's creed is, "co-operation if attainable; if not, separate State action." The current was strong in favor of his principles.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT .-- We have seen no ounts of several celebrations of the 4th by the people of Orangeburg. That district is out and out for separate secession

RICHLAND DISTRICT .-- We have it upon the best authority, that an overwhelming majority in this district approve the platform of the Charleston Convention

BARNWELL DISTRICT .-- The clearest indica ions have been given, in the late meetings broughout Barnwell, that her people are prepared 'animis opibusque' to sustain their State in the act of separate secession, on failure of co-operation. FAIRFIELD DISTRICT .-- Fairfield is erect---her district is for separate State secession as the right-

ful and expedient remedy. GREENVILLE.—The cause of resistance is gainng ground rapidly in Greenville, as we gather from several sources, despite the Patriot's terribly verstrained exertions. The loudly-prophes Union Triumph has proved to be all in Mr. PERRY's eve. No one else has seen it. The so-called Mass meeting, which was intended to revolution ize South Carolina, is said to have been a laugha ble congregation of men, women, boys, girls, ba pies, big niggers, little niggers, &c. presenting all the confusion of a camp of the old Covenanters without their accustomed purity and enthusiasm

#### A VIEW OF OUR TOWN AND A WALK THROUGH IT.

We stood upon the hill, on the Columbia road alongside the premises of Col. F. A stranger was with us, and the following conversation ensued. "A pretty, quiet looking village, this of yours!" "Rather so"-was our modest reply.

"I can but admire the taste which preserves much of the beautiful forest growth, as I see has been done in your immediate vicinage. It indicates a proper appreciation of the beautiful in

"Certainly, it is some indication of correct taste. "Yours has the appearance of being a stragling little town, and, as I think, is none the worse for that. A village, without ample elbow room and abundance of shade-trees and ornamental gardens. is of all things the most insufferable. A pigmy imitation of City regularity and City distances is especially ludicrous.' "Your notions are very much my own."

"There to our let is a beautiful situation an those balf Lozen acres of ground in front of it studded as they are with thriving oaks, will in time become magnificent. But oh! that hideous sharp topped, red roof"-

"That, sir," said we endeavoring to prevent our tasteful friend's rising an athemas, "That, sir, was a sort of a mistake of the builder's. The present owner will certainly amend it."

"Well, do entreat him to do so hastily, for the credit of the community. To surmount a large one of those things, is like crowning a prince with

Although we felt the force of our companion criticism, yet, being desirous that all his impressions should be favorable to the taste of Edgefield we drew off his attention from the "red roof" by ointing him to the snow-capped cottage of Major on the opposite side of the road, perched, at the distance of a few hundred yards, on its lofty pin nacle. He was evidently delighted with the sim olicity and beauty of the view, and would doubt less have commented upon it in flattering terms. But, about that time, his eyes unfortunately alighted upon Mrs. L's old negro-quarter, which stood full exposed in the middle of her field, and we saw t once that our friend's brow was contracted with unfeigned astonishment.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed he-"What mean that black, dilapidated collection of hovels, occupying, as it does, so conspicuous "a place in the picture!" It is certainly an ugly blotch upon the fair tableau of your village scenery. How hap-

pens it?"
We were somewhat stumped for an answer, but nuttered something about a favorite old negro's superstitious dread of having a new house built for him and his mistress's good-humored compliance with his whims, which, from the incredulous look it met, we judge barely passed current. Hard, that our friends should put us to such shifts to ex

cuse them! Finding that, in this locality, every beauty we could point out had its corresponding blemish, we proposed a walk down into town, which being acceded to we walked on and as we walked, held converse together after this style.

Editor, "Here are some cottages, you perceive at the foot of the hill."

Stranger, "Yes-and neat enough the most of them are. That one, with the large hickory in front, would look much better after several good coats of paint. Its rather rusty at present.

Ed. "Well, sir, that belongs to one of our oldes citizens, and a worthy old citizen he is. Perhaps he keeps his domicil unaltered, to remind him of

Str. "Perhaps so-nevertheless, a whitening up of the old house might "please the children," and I think he ought to do it .- But how's this? See there just over the drain, on the left---a good lot, in town, left uncultivated and neglected --- and piles of compost, as I live, lying unscattered and grown over with grass! very singular!"

Ed. "It is rather singular, considering that the wner of it calls himself "a model farmer." Str. "Ah! these "model farmers," sir, wont exactly do. They generally have corn to buy .-There to the right is a pleasant, retired residence on the hill." Ed. "That is our worthy Baptist Pastor's."

Str. "Indeed! Often have I heard of him and his works. It is thought that he has sent out as many truly well-educated girls, and has confirmed as nany Christians as any man of his day." Our walk down main street was unattended by

any severe criticisms, except upon the old Rookers at the corner, adjoining the handsome residence of Mr. WM. B. Some one ought to take this old build. ing in hands and remodel it at least. The beautiful enclosure in the centre of our large

and commodious Public Square came in for it's full share of praise. Those fine flourishing wateroaks, the Pumps and the Clover plots, within it drew forth from our companion the warmest com mendations. One general criticism was made upon the houses surrounding the square. Most of them have the appearance of having been badly painted-whether the fault was in the paint or

the way of praise nor disapproval, and it was this: Every side of the square seemed to have its full

A peep into our different stores and shops, in passing around, called forth from our friend the following observation-"Well, my dearsir, I have been through many villages-but I candidly say, that I have not seen anywhere better supplied or more neatly arranged establishments than your merchants here exhibit."

(A continuation of our walk next week, pre-

THE Pendleton Messenger, speaking of the fusal, by an officer of the Federal Army, to alcient privilege of celebrating their anniversary

within the walls of the fort, says: "When the time comes that the citizens of South Carolina are not allowed to speak the language of freemen on fields won by the gallantry of their an-cestors, it is time for them to look to their inheriance, and see what they have lost: let them as hemselves of what avail was the heroic courag themselves of what avail was the heroic courage of their fathers, if their sons are not free to go upon the same ground, and do honor to their memories. And what higher honor could they have paid to the patriots of '76, than to pledge themselves on that hallowed spot not to submit to oppression."

### FASHION AND FORKS!

Yes-Fashion nowadays must have somethin to do with every thing-even to Forks. We have no allusion now to pitch-forks, nor to road-forks, nor to WILLIS's "forked continuations," nor to flesh forks, nor to that praiseworthy description of citizens have spoken in language that cannot be forks used in "forking over" the cash. Our allunisunderstood. Almost the united voice of that sion is simply to Table-forks-instruments used to convey victuals to the mouth to be swallowedfrom which circumstance they may also be called "swallow-forks." But this might be regarded improper interference with a term which strictly beongs to the ancient science of "Ear-marking"-(a science, by the way, which is almost the only remnant of Heraldry left in this Republican coun try of ours.) We therefore confine ourself to the word "Table-forks, and proceed to say that many empty-headed devotees of Fashion carry their craziness even to the extent of regarding the kind of forks they use and the manner of using them, as essential to their reputation for good-breading. This little fact (it is very little!) is one of the many evidences of the declension of real gentility in our day and generation. Fashion has, in all things, come the touch-stone of propriety. Petty conventional regulations have nearly frozen "the ge nial current" of social enjoyment. Men and women are beginning to think that there is but one gentee mode of walking, dressing, talking or eating. How preposterous! And it becomes more so, when we see the idea fastening itself upon so small a thing as a fork! Now we have no objection to any in dividual's using just such a fork as he chooses nor ar; we now attacking the fashionable for per se. The truth is, we long since approved and adopted it. But we do object to this way some peoplo have, of seeming horrified at the bare sight of a good old-fashioned knife approaching one's mouth, well laden with a wholesome hotch-potch of a mouthfull. "The fork-the fork in mercy's name," exclaim they in affected agony of soul-"how can you be so barbarous as to use that aufui knife as you do?" Remember, affrighted ones, that your grandfathers, your fathers-aye, and your own selves perhaps have in times past, done this now shocking deed a thousand times over with no injurious results. See ye not that ye are the tools of Fashion ?

But, although Sterne himself essayed to write a chapter on Button-holes, we did not begin with the purpose of writing one upon forks. Our object was merely to lay before our would-be fashiona-bles the following rational smarks upon the sub-ject, which we plack for their beneat from the notes to an old book in our possession. Perhaps a house, standing on a commanding eminence, with perusal of this extract may save some from exposing themselves, and lead others to give ever

its meet value and every knife its desert. "Forks did not come into use till the time of Charler V., in the latter half of the fourteenth century. In France, these instraments, both in silver and tinned iron, are made so as to bear some silver and tinned iron, are made so as to bear some resemblance to the fingers, of which they are the substitutes, and they are used exclusively in the business of conveying food to the mouth; while the knives, being narrow and sharp-pointed, can answer no purpose but that of carving.—In England the case is different. The steel forks in common use among the people are incapable of raising thin viands to the mouth; while the broad, round-pointed knife was obviously intended for this business. The mistakes occasioned by inattention to these simple facts are laughable enough. Almost all classes in this country now affect the fashion of the French in eating with the fork; but only one class—namely, the rich, who can afford there one class—namely, the rich, who can afford liver—has thought of adopting the fashion of their instruments. Who has not seen an unhappy girl drilled into eating fish with a machine composed of three or even two, thin, sharp prongs, almost half an inch asunder? And, to excuse the barbarity of compelling her to the use in this way of so frightful an instrument, the sensible mother will protest that she is terrified to see the comparatively harmless and useful knife near her daughter's lips.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

### FOR THE ADVERTISER. EDISTO MILLS.

Mr. Editor :- A few years ago, the farmer n this District had little encouragement to raise wheat, the Mills in our vicinity only being able to turn out a very common article of flour; bu the improvement of a few years past justifies us in producing it, if not for export, enough to supply the home demand.

Being in the neighborhood, a few days ago, was induced to call and examine the "Edisto Mills," owned by Messrs. W. L. & P. J. Cole-MAN, and can say that they have spared neither pains nor expense in fitting out their Mills .-Having seen many of the best Merchant Mills of the upper Districts, I pronounce it inferior to none in the State. While I was there they ground for a customer eleven and a half bushels of excellent wheat, which after deducting one tenth for toll, left about ten and three eights (10%) bushels, and after being ground and bolted, it yielded 448 lbs of superfine flour, 94 lbs of seconds and 61 lbs of shorts, or about 434 lbs flour, 9 lbs of seconds and 6 lbs of shorts to the bushel, which is, according to my knowledge of HARD TO BEAT.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. Neighbors and friends of Edgefield you re-

nember last monday that the State wright party so called had a regular meeting and like all other organized societys they played their part well with - any derangement at the same time some friend made a call upon us the many yes the maJority of Edgefield and what was the result they crowded the court House to great density this had never been the case before we all know that the so called state wright party has Jenerally had verry small crowds we met them and was not organised and what did they do why Sir they slapt their hands stamped their feet and played thunder and turned up Jack and advertised to the world that Edgefield was united all this they did upon our expenses because we ware not an organised boddy but arough is said now Jentlemen in the name of the god of liberty

I warn you all the antisecession party to or-

political strife with precisely the opposite spirit to | One other general remark was made, neither in | ganize yourselves into a regular party at Edge- | invasion and insult, than those which are the | The illustration is as inappropriate as it is beautifield courthouse for one year or for ever if it erty party if it pleas you all sustain yourselves from bondage and secure your

#### LIBERTY

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. Editor :- Our village has lately been the scene of a fatal affray. It is sad to view a large and dependent family thus deprived of one whom God constituted its head and protector. It is still more saddening to reflect that a human being, made in the image of God, has been cruelly and suddenly sent into eternity. But is there nothing more of interestto our community in this shedding of human blood? Is it clear that in the eye of God this community may not be implicated in the guilt of this crime? Is it not our duty to do what we can to prevent such scenes? Yet where was this tragedy enacted? Was it not in a place LICENSED to tempt men to drunkenness and ruin? Is it at all probable that our village would have been thus stained with human gore, if ardent spirits had not been kept for sale in our midst? Could these spirituous liquors have been thus exposed to tempt frail humanity without a license? Would our constituted authorities have thus legalized this traffic, if the sense of the community had been expressed decidedly against the grauting of licenses? Certainly not. They could not be guilty of any outrage upon the feelings of the community for whose good they consult. But the past we can not amend. Shall the future witness no exertions on the part of our citizens to prevent a recurrence of bloodshedding? If the voters of our village will it, there can be no license granted within our limits. If by our toleration of licenses in our midst another life be sacrificed, shall we be held innocent by the Great Judge? Let each concience answer to itself, as it must before long answer to

FOR THE ADVERTISER. Mr. Editor :- It came within my knowledge, that a gentieman well known to a portion of this community, had been diligently engaged in the investigation of the subject of our controversy with the Federal Government, for one or two years. Believing that his reflections might be beneficial to the public, I applied to him for permission to publish such scraps and manuscripts, as he felt willing to intrust to my hands. I was gratified beyond my expectations; for he delivered to me near an hundred pages of foolscap closely written, and finished in a style, which, in my estimation, has some just pretensions to elegance and argument.

They are composed in the form of newspaper ommunications, letters, and public speeches .-As I have permission to arrange them according to my own taste and judgment, I shall, for convenience, address them, as one speech, made to a great public meeting of the citizens of South Carolina, and they shall appear in short regular numbers, after the order in which they were originally prepared.

If the matter I shall thus present to you, b not altogether new I have confidence, that the attractions of the style and manner of the speaker, and the sentiments of patriotism that breather in his words will well repay every attentive reader. They contain the reasons that gradually influenced their author to become an advocate secession. Some of them were written as as far back as 1849. Their frankness, directrespect of all parties, and recommend them to

general attention. In respect for a proud and noble section of the district, which can boast of many distinguished names-of the names of Boniiam, Travis, Watson, all the Butlens, and an hundred others as brave and true as they, I shall adopt, for this production, a signature which has not yet appeared in the contest. I unfurl, to day, as gallant a banner as ever streamed in a fight, or flaunted in the face of a foe. I hoist the Flag of Old Saluda-a time-honored flag, that waved THE STAR REDOUBT. defiance at

#### OUR CAUSE OF QUARREL. MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

God knows my heart, and that I shall speak o-day the real impressions of my mind.

To determine the proper course for the State to adopt, in this critical conjuncture, this is a just occasion to consider the true condition of the country, in connection with our relations to the General Government; as also, to discuss freely, the exciting topics springing from the subject of slavery.

If it can be shown, that according to the natu ral course of events, and from a strict development of the operations of our political system this Federal Union is destined to be of short continuance, as a just consequence, our attach ment to it, and our confidence in it are, to that extent, diminished, and our resolution to resist its usurpations is strengthened.

It has been the conviction of my judgment since my earliest acquaintance with any part of our national polity, that every acre of land acquired by the government, except for mere naval purposes would tend to lesson its efficiency, and shorten the term of its duration. Our late possessions have certainly precipitated the controversy, which now threatens the disruption of the

If the grasping propensities of a portion our countrymen be encouraged by the rulers of the land, it will engender, in their hearts, a spirit of greedy rapacity, which will involve us in perpetual expenditure, war and bloodshed .- We will swallow up all the petty provinces that lie contiguous to us .- We will ultimately absorb the whole of Mexico .- We will then buy up or conquer the beautiful and attractive island o Cuba. From that, we will extend our dominio into the South American States :- and we will never pause in our career of successful enterprise and plunder, until, like a vile and senseless gormand, we become a mass of utter unsoundness -bloated, tainted, and poisoned to the core, by that identical sustenance, which was appointed why you all know that their was so many that to give us life, and health, and physical tone, and mental vigor.

It was never designed by Heaven, that any particular nation should monopolize the favors of Providence : and when our community attempts to appropriate to itself an undue proportion of the good things of the carth, it is sure to be thwarted in its purposes, and to be met by the indignation of man and God. We are taught, by all history, that small and well-regulated States are more prosperous and more happy, as well as more powerfal, than larger, and apparently, more splendid ones; and that, they are even more secure from

most dazzling and attractive, by the magnificence. please you and you may call yourselves the lib- and circumstance, and vastness of their dominion. The nations that have acquired the most

distinguished renown, for the prowess of their soldiers in war, and for the industry and contentedness of their citizens in peace, have almost invariably been of this class, ever since the world began; and, when they have fallen, it has been, by the weight of the crude masses, they have attached to themselves, by their grasping and insatiable ambition, and by their unappeasable lust

for power and rule. It is true, that Great Britain, the best governed kingdom on earth, has extended her Empire into all quarters of the globe. Her possessions are almost without limit; and she may be held up, with some plausibility, as an instance to contradict the notion I have advanced. But Great Britain proper embraces only three or four small islands, and her government is wholly unincum bered by the provinces and dependencies she ha obtained either by purchase or by conquest. According though, to the provisions of our Constitution, and to the practice of our government, any territory belonging to the United States has an almost indefeasible right, with a certain number of inhabitants, and after complying with certain named conditions, to become a member of our Confederacy, and to enjoy every privilege belonging to the Thirteen Original States. The English Constitution, in this regard, widely differs from ours, as transcendently excellent as we have usually found the workmanship of our fathers to be. Her conquered provinces can never attain to the rank of "Old England" in the Commonwealth, and mongrel nations can never gain an equal participation in her government with herself. The general policy of Eng- ing majority recklessly bent on your destruction. land in her control of the American Colonies was wise, though in a particular instance, unsuccessful, and it was, perhaps, in strict accordance with her duty to herself, though it was the duty and glory of the colonies to rebel.

If we should continue to receive fresh access sions of land, at every point of the compass, and to run, with such terrible speed, the course so fairly commenced by us, the government will finally lose its controlling energy ;-integrity and good faith will be disregarded in the execution of the law ;-conflicting interests will spring up, in various sections of the country, and sway the different States with more potency than the Constitution and statutes of the land :-that section which has the preponderance of power, will ex- the high privileges and the free institututions ercise it, to the degradation and destruction of they have inherited from the illustrious founders the others-it will subvert there liberties, and of our Republic. In a word, if all the States reduce them to shame: and the consequences will be anarchy-a military chieftain-despotism, and total oblivion.

Affairs already admonish us, that we are approaching a dreadful, if not a fatal, catastrophe. The lapse of a very short period will enable the West to dictate every law to the Old States, that and would only contribute to the greater security achieved our Independence, with the blood of of the vast structure against the winds and their children. Her population is increasing so storms of the elements, and the hurricane of rapidly, that, in the course of a quarter or half of a century, her numbers will double those of of the West. But if the opposite of this picall the other States taken together. The President is even now compelled to grant nearly every appointment a Western man demands. A large majority of the officers appointed by him, during the Mexican war, came from the setting sun, or from the great Mississippi, and its tributary streams. "The Star of Empire" is culmi nating westward. The western horizon is alrea-West, at this moment, controls the patronage, and monopolizes the profits of the government, and governs the destinies of the nation. The Southern sun has been shorn of his beams, and his glory has departed. In the war with Mexico. the North and West gained all :- the South bled .- She offered up, the purest and richest sacrifices on the altar of patriotism, but she reaped none of the fruits of victory. Of the immens territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace, the Southern States, in the indignant anguage of a distinguished Senator, have received Esau's part. No .- I beg pardon of my noble-minded friend .- His illustration was not altogether happy.-The "blessing" of blind old Isaac was, surely, bestowed upon the younger born; but Jacob has refused the mess of pottage. The only desirable portions of the land acquired by the war, are the mining regions, and one other represented as exceedingly fertile, and well suited for the production of almost every variety of grain and delicious fruit. In the former, the labor of slaves would be of incalculable worth and their price would be enhanced an hundred per cent on their first arrival in the country. Yet by executive interference, and by the sanction o corrupt and tyrannical Congress, slavery has been prohibited from California, and the South has been wholly precluded from this ample and legitimate source of profit, and debarred from this noble field for the display of her enterprise and intrepidity. The other section adverted to which is, indeed, a perfect paradise-a garden of Eden transplanted into the New World, has also been placed beyond the reach of Southern men They will not be permitted to emigrate to it with their property, and pay their money for a little corner of the garden, in which to fix their habitation, and rest their wearied limbs; and they will be mocked at, and laughed to scorn for darng to presume upon an assertion of those rights which were purchased by their generous valor, and sealed with their blood.

To accomplish their selfish aims, and to delude he honest part of the American people into their own monstrous designs of ambition, the advo cates of territorial aggrandizement have amused the country with arguments and illustrations singularly bold and ingenious. Their favorite no ion, and the one, they advance, with most plausibility, seems to be, that every additional State will serve as a cheek and corrective on the extravagance and usurpation of the others, and, while it will extend the area of freedom, will give increased force to that principal of Union with which its sisters are imbued, and which gives the only promise of the duration of our present confederacy. The constellation of States s compared to the great planetary system above us-all revolving about the Federal Government. as the stars move round the spendid orb, that lights up our heavens and makes the day-and all receiving from it, and imparting to each other that health, and vigor, and support, which are dispensed by the genial rays of the sun, to every planet that journeys through the starry "firmament on high." The gorgeous drapery of Heaven, and the glories of the infinite workmanship of God, are thus thrown around the imagination to dazzle, to bewilder, and to betray.

ful and brilliant. The glowing luminary, that enlightens and quickens our earth, and possibly the innumerable worlds, that float beyond the blue expanse that bounds our vision, and our finite conception, whilst it borrows light and heat from no star or satellite within its influencefrom none, but its original-its grand " Architect divine," of whom it presents a glorious type to man, illumines, enlivens, and churishes a whole system of spheres, bestowing life and blessings innumerable on all, without favor, or partiality to any. But the great sun of our system, whilst it derives its radiance and glory from all the States, of which it is the centre, re flects it back, with the distinction and strange affection of a capricious and wicked tyrant. Whilst, some, it fosters, and encourages, and animates with its beams, there are others, which it blasts, and withers and destroys. The Federal Government, whilst it obtains its power and support from the whole country, notoriously showers its favors and sweet influences on the West and the North, and blights, and beggars, and insults, and degrades the South.

Mr. PRESIDENT-does your heart not tell your that you are enslaved? Can you, as a reasonable man, feel any security, in the enjoyment of your rights and your property, against which an endless warfare is waged by a majority of your own brethren, under color of law, and even by false interpretations of your constitution itself? Are you not assured, by the clearest and most unmistakable indications, that you are doomed tobe disappointed in all your fond hopes of a constitution, which was bequeathed you, by the genius, the gallantry, and the heroism of vone fathers? Are you not excluded, by an unfeelfrom all the benefits of a Union, consecrated by the sufferings and sacrifices of our ancestors, and cemented by the blood of the stontest hearts and noblest men of the Revolution? I know not. what a stock of patience you may possess; but, by the gods, I can almost feel the manacles grind on my limbs. The resources of my philosophy are exhausted-my hopes of the government are extinguished-and my only reliance is my trust in God,-a heart to brave death. and a hand to strike for liberty and honor ! If all the States were actuated by the same

spirit-prompted by the same feelings of venera-

tion for the Constitution, and love for each other. and animated by the same desire to perpetuate had in pursuit, the same laudable objects, by the same laudable means; and, having one con interest, were indissolubly connected by the ties of fraternity as well as of consanguinity, then, indeed, every new State would be but another pillar of the great temple of American liberty, events to be developed on the mighty continent ture be the truth, and every additional State shall have new interests to defend, directly in conflict with the interests of its sisters, and new institutions to protect, and new principles to advocate, wholly at variance with the Constitution of our fathers, then, truly, has every patriot th most serious cause for apprehension, in regard to the condition of our country, and its future of matter that have an affinity for each other. may be gradually united, and their mutual ettraction will grow stronger as their general bulk increases, until the solid mass shall resist the fury of the tempest and the lightnings of Heaven. But, if the atoms to be joined in one, possess properties in harmonious and repulsive to each other, the greater the number that are piled together, the weaker will be the Union of the whole, and the greater must be either the centripetal force, or the external force to preserve its consistency, and to prevent its crumbling to pieces by its own wright. A body thus formed will be shaken by the gentlest breezes of summer, and will be utterly dissolved by the rigorous blasts of winter.

## THE STAR REDOUBT.

THE MEETING ON MONDAY .- The meeting of the Southern Rights Association of this District on Monday last was attended by a large concourse of citizens, and was full of sterest. Speeches were delivered by Messre Noble, Calhoun, and our immediate representative in Congress, Hon. A. Burt, and a few remarks were made by Messrs. Thomson and Livingston. We have not room for an account of the proceedings of this week, but shall attempt, in our next issue, to give a true and faithful account of all that was said

and done. We will simply state that Mr. Burt fell far short, even in the estimation of some of his friends, of satisfying the public in regard to the consistency of his course.—Abberville Ranner

COTTON TRANSFORMED INTO FLAX.-The oreign journals have teemed with the process for turning flax into cotton. The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus announces the reverse of that process:

"At the moment we are celebrating the transformation cotton, it is announced, not ess authentically, that cotton is transformed into flax. The editor of the journal of Rouen states that he has seen a stuff made of cotton exclusively, which has all the appearance and external qualities of linen cloth. A young manufacturer of Moulins devoted to t many years of sacrifices and labor. The result requires no extraordinary process as to workmanship. The tissue becomes the firmer as it is washed. It may be afforded at the price of calico of the same width."

CAUTION TO LADIES .- A Cincinnati paper states that D. Muzzey was one day last week called on to perform a singular operation upon the head of a young iving on John street. It appeared that she had been in the habit of twisting and tying her hair so tightly that the scalp had become parted from the skull, and it was found necessary to open the scalp to remove the matter which had accumulated beneath. This is the first case of the kind we have ever known.

COMMODORE STOCKTON ON SLAVERY. -Com. Stockton delivered a speech at Eliza-bethtown, N. J., on the 4th inst, when he

said, in allusion to new territory:

"That the citizens of the south had a perfect right to carry their slave property upon all such acquisitions, and that any at tempt of the general government to invade that right was an aggression upon the guar-antoes of the constitution."