The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1851.

☞ We are bound to ask our correspondent "CAROLINA" for the proof, if he means to say that Judge BUTLER'S "motives have been insidiously attacked" in this State. No man, since the foundation of our Commonwealth, has been treated with more marked courtesy and forbearance in this respect. That Judge B., has pursued the honorable course ascribed to him, we cheerfully admit. Take not the same credit, unjustly, from others.

"SECESSION."

THE song over this signature to be found in another column, breathes the right spirit. Will our Marion friend please let us hear from him again! We return him our thanks for the highly respectable names he has been kind enough to add to our subscription list.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

WE are requested by several gentlemen to reinsert the Southern Congress nomination, which stood in our paper for three or four months, and we have accordingly done so. It was withdrawn only temporarily.

PROFESSOR LABORDE.

THIS able scholar and excellent gentleman has returned, as is his custom, to take his summer recreation here in his native village. We are pleased to see him attaining better health as he grows older. The community of Edgefield is always glad to welcome him and his to their midst.

CHARLESTON CO-OPERATION MEETING.

WE see a very large call, in the last Charleston papers, for a meeting of the co-operationists. Can it be intended to drop Charleston below the tone of the late Southern Rights meeting? We will see. In any event, we have confidence that the noble spirit of resistance will continue to rear its head higher and higher, let mistaken Prudence counsel as it may. Three months ago, Charleston was said to be, by a large majority, against action—now, the City is nearly equally divided. Three months more will give us the majority. Should it be otherwise, even "the gates of Charleston shall not prevail against us."

THE CAUSE IN ALABAMA.

FROM our Alabama exchanges we gather very satisfactory intelligence of the progress of the good cause of Southern Rights in that State. COCHRAN and YANCEY are leading our friends with distinguished ability, and we have not a doubt that victory will perch upon their banners.

We cannot avoid taking this occasion to express to our old class-mate, SEIBLES, the admiration with which we have all along regarded his able efforts in this great controversy. He has manfully thrown himself into the front line of the battle. May he as bravely bear up under the burden and heat of the day, and in the quiet, cool evening, after the engagement is over and the victory won, may he enjoy the rich fruits of Southern Independence, for which he is striking such sturdy blows!

CHARLESTON AWAKENING.

"RICHARD IS HIMSELF AGAIN."

WE observe with delight that our noble old City is at length shaking off that seeming lethargy of spirit, which had crept over her wonted energies, and is now bravely buckling on her armor for the decisive engagement. The original Southern Rights Association, arising from the slight disturbance [illegible] the purposes of its formation, a new one has been instituted and is styled the "Auxilliary Southern Rights Association of the Parishes of St. Phillips and St. Michaels." This is evidently intended to be an active, working, moving body, devoted to the cause of Southern Rights and to the maintenance of South Carolina's constituted authorities, in their onward and upward course.

The meetiug assembled for the purpose of organizing this Association, is said by the *Mercury*, to have been "one of the greatest and most impressive political demonstrations ever witnessed in that City—marked equally by intelligence, enthusiasm and settled determination."

Hon. JOHN S. ASHE was made President of the Association and thirty-one other gentlemen, of the first talents and of the highest respectability, were appointed Vice-Presidents. A Committee of Vigilance, consisting of one hundred and thirty Members was also filled out; and among them, we are pleased to see much of the enterprise, wealth, genius and spirit of Charleston. The whole affair wears a manly, open and fearless front, indicative of the rapid progress of the Resistance feeling in South Carolina.

Freemen of the up-country! There's a good time a coming. "The deaf hear, the dumb speak, the dead are raised up." Heaven's hand is in it. A voice has sounded from your hills and has been shouted back from where the Ocean-wave dashes upon your beach—and it says, "SOUTH CAROLINA MUST AND WILL BE UNITED!—SOUTH CAROLINA MUST AND WILL BE TRIUMPHANT!"

"WHAT IS YOUR PINEY WOODS LAND GOOD FOR ANY HOW?"

SUCH was the somewhat startling and rather impertinent query abruptly propounded to us a few days ago, by one of these conceited red-clay 'Twisters.' At the first blush, we were disposed to turn off in dignified silence; but, upon second thought, we merely replied by saying.—"And what is your plagued oaky woods good for?"

"Well, said he, its good for almost anything—corn, cotton, wheat, oats &c."

"And our piney woods," said we, "can beat you in cotton—equal you in corn, and instead of your trifling wheat and oats, we'll show you cowpens, sweet potatoes, water-melons, pindars and other things too tedious to mention."

"Yes," returned he with a sneer, "and what other things are those you protend to be too lazy to mention? Gooseberries, fox-squirrels and clay-roots, by Hokey. Ha! ha! ha!"

By this time, our sand-hill indignation was up and we commenced unbuttoning. We looked around for a place to deposit our coat, but on turning again to face the foe—lo! the fellow had sloped. We walked off and, as we went, indulged the following reflections.

The capabilities of our sandy Pine sections are even yet unappreciated except by a few. But the day is coming around when they will stand uppermost in the estimation of shrewd men. And there are several good reasons for saying so. First, these lands are generally level. Secondly they abound in the best of timber. Thirdly, pine-straw, the greatest of all vehicles for manure, covers the earth and costs but little labor in the hauling. Fourthly, the land is easier of cultivation and the wear and tear is greatly less than on stiff soil. Fifthly, it is abundantly proved that a general failure of a crop occurs less frequently; because planting can be safely done so early as almost to make the crops with the Spring seasons, which are generally more certain. Sixthly, the summer range is better. Seventhly, the water is purer and the healthfulness is superior. Eighthly—but we will reserve the other reasons till that chap, who spoke to us so the other day, comes out and publishes his reasons in favor of the oaky woods. We dare him.

SOUTHERN STANDARD.

ALTHOUGH the Southern Standard peremptorily declines an argument with the Advertiser, yet this shall be no drawback upon us in exposing the fallacy of his positions, whenever we think proper, especially when his remarks have a bearing upon the people of Edgefield. It was no paltry ambition to cross swords with the Standard-Editor, that caused our comments of last week—but an honest desire to place our District "*rectus in curia*" at once.

The Editor is unnecessarily miffed by our allusion to the paper under his control. Our remarks upon that point, he assumes, were intended for himself. If he will look again he will find this cannot be so, unless, perchance, he takes the "genius of the State" all to himself. We certain-intended no such personal application of the expression. How could we, when, to tell the truth, we have only very recently learned who Mr. B. C. PRESSLEY is, and that, too, from vague hearsay!

But enough of this. We are perhaps less disposed to bandy words wtih the Standard than he is with us. "Plain dealing and plain talking" is our motto. If any wince under it, it is not our fault. If we are at any time censurable, tell us of it candidly, and we will endeavor not only to see our error but make proper amends for it.

A FEW WORDS TO THE CO-OPERATIONISTS.

THE indications from almost all quarters of the State are cheeringly strong in favor of our progressing in the course of resistance already instituted. Day after day we receive items of intelligence to this effect. Scarcely one mail in ten brings news of an opposite character. We have examined the few South Carolina Newspapers which differ with us in politics, and so seldom do we discover on their pages anything to prove that they are sustained by the people of the State, that really our sympathies have been somewhat excited towards them. On the other hand, the Secession Papers, from the mountains to the sea-board, teem constantly with abundant proofs of the true sentiment of the ever-gallant people of South Carolina. And this sentiment is one of deep hostility to Federal Rule, connected with a fixed determination to free themselves from it, by the only proceedure which will be, at the same time, right and effectual—the proceedure of Constitutional Secession. The rapidly increasing unanimity of our people, on this great matter, is destined to exercise a powerful influence upon this era of American history. It is like a fore-shadowing of the gloom of Erebus to the hearts of our enemies. But it is joyous sunlight to the souls of all true Southern Patriots.

Friends of the Co-operation party! let us reason together with all manner of kindness. Were your policy decidedly in the ascendency at this time in the State, would you not think it unreasonable in your opponents, not only to withhold the influence of their consent, but to seek, by fanning the flame of civil discord, to beat down the free voice of the great body of their fellow-citizens? And is not this precisely what you are doing now? We fear it is.

It does not occur to us that you have any improper motives in doing this. It may very well be that you are actuated by the purest intentions. But the effects produced by your unavailing exertions at this stage of the contest, may not be the less fatal to your State. Without designing it, you may foment bitter discord and strife at home. You may even encourage, indirectly, treason in the camp. One of your own number has been among the first to inform the State, that there is already a spirit of rebellion abroad among us. We have all along feared that there might be a few renegades in the end. But that they were to be found in such numbers as to require honorable men and [illegible] their disloyal whims, we had not before imagined. We have not the slightest idea that this is so as yet; and we trust in God it may never be. Yet the bare suggestion of such a thing is sufficient to startle every good man into a sense of the awful ruin and disgrace, which such a spirit might possibly work out, unless crushed at once with the contempt and scorn it merits. If it has come to this, that such vile treason must be pandered to by South Carolinians, then we may as well tear down the Palmetto, burn the records of the past and prepare for the lowest political degradation. Expect to win over an ARNOLD by complaisance and concessions? It is worse than idle. You only keep alive the serpent by such ministrations. Smother it at the beginning by unmitigated condemnation, or it may grow to be a rancorous viper in your bosom.—But, while there possibly may be on the one side, a few individuals, bad enough to yield to this wicked spirit, look upon the other side of you, and you will there find three-fourths of your State pressing on for their Independence, by direct, strait-forward measures. They desire to turn neither to the right hand nor the left, until this fond desire of their hearts shall have been accomplished. While they solicit and earnestly hope for the co-operation of other States, yet they are resolved to carry their own State, *alone*, if it must be, out of this unequal Union. Here then is a small faction, supposed to be ready for mutiny on the one hand, and on the other, THE MASSES OF THE STATE, burning to secure their rights and vindicate their freedom.

Friends of the Co-operation party, what will *you* do? We will not ask you to choose between the two; for we are constrained to believe that most of you regard that petty faction of recusants with the same abhorrence, which is felt by the secessionists. But we ask you, in friendly mood, will you clog the onward course of the latter, when, to do so, you find yourselves compelled to use arguments which, if they have any effect, must tend to strengthen the hands and increase the ranks of the former? It is surely well demonstrated that you cannot decrease the numbers of the Secessionists—it is above contradiction indeed, that they are rapidly gaining accessions in every part of the State. You have exhausted the various terms "folly," "madness," "delirium," "recklessness," &c., in application to them, but they are still determined. You have appealed to their fears and their interests in the strongest terms, and yet they are undaunted. You have presented many worthy and distinguished names, in long and powerful array, to sway them in their opinions, and yet they increase in a ten-fold ratio. Bethink you, friends, there is significance in all this. Beware, lest you miscalculate the depth and force of that feeling which some of you, twelve months ago, fost red and encouraged. Beware, lest in after years, you find that what you had termed "recklessness" and "insanity," was in reality the influence of an Almighty Providence, moving upon the hearts of a generous race, and impelling them to the execution of a high purpose. In the progress of our holy religion, such epithets were applied to the agents employed in its advancement. May not the same happen to those destined to prosecute the cause of true Liberty!

We appeal, then, ardently and kindly to those among us, who style themselves Co-operationists, asking them, as an act of brotherly justice and filial piety, to join the dominant party in the State. It is the only possible method of obtaining that perfection of unanimity, which will enable us to ride out the storm that may await us. That this junction will make South Carolina as one man, we have not the slightest shadow of doubt. For, without the countenance of the respectability, talent and position, of which the co-operationists are unquestionably possessed, this last and least fragment of a faction would withdraw, from the family strife, convicted and disabled. SOUTH CAROLINA WOULD THEN PRESENT AN UNDIVIDED FRONT! Think, oh, think of this most fortunate consummation! It is yours to achieve it. Be considerate, and place your shoulders to the wheel with us. All will be well, if this division be healed. For, then, our action will have a mighty, controlling power. And this, it is generally agreed, would be the happy result of unanimity. To show that some of our most prudent and distinguished men, in both wings of the resistance party, concur in this last conclusion, we will quote the language of two of our immediate fellow-citizens. Judge BUTLER, in April last, when deprecating action on account of the divisions among ourselves, said distinctly and with marked emphasis,—"*If you were united, you could dissolve the Union to-morrow beyond a doubt.*" Col. PICKENS, on Saleday last, said, "If we are cordially united at home, *we can save ourselves alone!*" We select these opinions out of many others, because they fell from men, long known and long trusted by the greater part of our readers.

STANDARD LOGIC.

THE Southern Standard gives us rather a queer specimen of reasoning in one of its recent articles, the oddity of which we desire, briefly and in part only, to point out. The question is asked. "Will the other States follow us?" He says not. This may be true enough—but time alone can show. Our design is not here to controvert the conclusion—but to notice the manner in which the Standard arrives at it. We confine ourselves to what he says about Georgia, as this is the only part which has the appearance of plausibility. The only argument advanced, to prove that Georgia will never follow our lead, is derived from her Convention's decision not to act on the score of past wrongs, and from that obstinacy of opinion common to frail humanity. To give the demonstration point, South Carolina is placed in Georgia's shoes and an "*argumentum ad civitatem*" is thrust at her, after this fashion: Would you, under similar circumstances, follow Georgia? Would you not rather stand by in an over-boiling "*huff*," simply because Georgia had, after waiting in vain for you to take the lead, pursued the dictates of duty to herself, by stepping forward on her own responsibility? Would you not stand by, grinding your teeth like a very Achilles, and suffer her to be coerced back into the Union by Federal power? "Assuredly you would," says the Standard—and how dare you hope that Georgia will not do so unto thee?" We are astonished—we are mortified that a South Carolina Journalist should have entertained, for an instant, a thought so unsuited to the character of our people. We will not say it is dishonoring the name of South Carolina; for this might have the appearance of harshness, and we now write "more in sorrow than in anger." Tell us, that South Carolina is sunk so low, as to be capable of standing by with indifference, should her sister Georgia be borne down, *for any cause*, by the arm of a government hostile to the South and her Institutions? Tell us that her sons would not rather rush to the rescue at the first signal of alarm!

The man, who utters the thought, knows nothing of the people he thus grossly, but perhaps unwittingly, slanders. We would be perfectly willing to risk our whole cause upon the reply of our fellow-citizens to the question, "Would you not, in a quarrel like ours, sustain Georgia to the last, with men and with money?" Could the voices of the freemen of South Carolina be collected into one sound, it would almost reach Heaven with the response, "We would—we would."

We must say to the Standard that a more unfortunate illustration of his argument could not have been advanced. It makes a "*Petitio ad absurdum*," which tells with effect, precisely against the position designed to be maintained.

Will the Standard excuse us for asking an explanation of his singular use of the word "coercion," in the article under consideration. If we comprehend him at all, he intimates that secession by a single State would be, towards an adjoining sister State, as flagrant an act of coercion, as the interposition of Federal power, would be toward the seceding State—in other words, that South Carolina's co-ercion of Georgia would be as palpable and as outrageous as FILLMORE'S co-ercion of South Carolina. For, says the Standard, "*it would only be the coercion of a sovereign State, in either case*"!!!! This is a parralel, with a vengeance. Poor South Carolina! Threatened by her enemies with *Federal* coercion, and accused by her children of meditating toward others *single-State* co-ercion! But surely such notions are written down more in jest than in earnest. At least, it cannot be expected that grown-up men, who fully realize the equality and sovereignty of the different States, will be at all influenced by them.

No such thing as the coercion of Georgia by South Carolina has ever been dreamed of for a moment. The act of South Carolina when she secedes, will be her own, independent, legitimate and sovereign act. How can any one find in it the coercion of Georgia? Because gentlemen think proper to speculate upon the probabilities of a sister State's joining her destiny with ours, are they to be accused of designing the coercion of that State? If the result of that secession be peace, can Georgia suffer in any degree from our act? If it be war, our act would then indeed have caused a development, which would shake the Union into fragments. But would Georgia have the slightest cause of murmuring against South Carolina, even in that event? Would she charge us with a result, brought about by Federal despotism? Let others think as they will, we can but believe that our gallant sister would then be thankful to the State, by whose instrumentality the rotten condition of the Federal Government had been thus suddenly and completely exposed. She would bless the means which had discovered to her the mine, before it was fully laid for her destruction. Least of all, would she then complain of *coercion by South Carolina!!* No! the idea is a humbug, and our sensible brethren of Georgia will be the first to laugh at its futility.

Whatever course then our neighbor may pursue in reference to the secession of South Carolina, (and we do not pretend to divine what it will be,) one thing is very clear—it will be shaped by higher or at least stronger considerations than those suggested by the Standard.

☞ THE August number of the Farmer and Planter, published at Old Pendleton has reached us, and contains its usual variety of interesting and useful information.

We agree with "Straws" in the main, about Oats. It is, in nine cases out of ten, the close pasturing and hard trampling which do the damage. We have tried it.

"Broomsedge" is a clever Reviewer and makes many good hits. We wish he would extend his comments a little. As a specimen of his sensible way of talking we clip the following.

"CLOVER VS. TURNIPS."—The "turnip a benefit to land!"—all gammon—"theatrical planting, this, truly. Common sense come to our aid—did ever any body grow turnips on poor land? If this cannot be done, we take it, that it must be the culture, and not the turnips, which improves the soil, if any improvement does take place.—Sprengal says, 20 tons turnips contain 15 lbs. of alkalis and 50 bushels wheat with its straw added only sixteen pounds. Professor Johnson in comparing the amount of alkalies abstracted from the soil by the grain and green crops, says that "nine tenths of the potash and soda withdrawn from the soil are contained in the green grasses," and that "every ingredient except silliea is greater."

"GENL. ADAMS'S LETTER."—Gentlemen, here is something worth reading—we take it; no man has ever travelled through "The Fork," without being struck with the wonderful neatness of their planting operations, or without the thought being suggested—"how in the world do these planters grow rich on such poor land?" The mystery is solved by Genl. A's letter—regular manuring, systematic management, and clean culture. We have heard it said, that it is because they can cultivate more to the hand than we do. Not so—here is only fifteen acres to the hand—but it is well done—slowly and surely done. More failures arise from planting a crop in too great a hurry than in any other way. Take time at the beginning, and remember that, "without the requisite number of stalks to the acre, you cannot gather a full crop."

BROOMSEDGE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

TO THE GOVERNOR'S GUARDS, OF COLUMBIA,

THE first Company to offer its services to Gov. SEABROOK, in defence of Southern Rights, this song is respectfully dedicated by an old Member.

AIR—"*A wet Sheet and a flowing Sea.*"

I.

Oppression, with its galling bands,
Now presses on the South,
And Northern tyranny commands
That we should hold our mouth,
While *they* are trampling on our rights
Who once have *brothers* been—
So let us, from our sunny heights,
Our rallying cry begin!
"UNFOLD THE FLAG," the "SOUTHERN FLAG,"
And let our warriors come
From sea board, valo and mountain crag,
To march at the roll of the drum.

II.

Against Ambition and its hordes
Of greedy, lawless men,
Who, for the wealth the South affords,
Would visit her again
With fire and sword, which once *she* bore
For them, in Freedom's cause,
When Britons from a foreign shore
Came to enforce their laws—
"Rise fellowmen"—unite, unite,—
And should our foemen come,
We'll show them that we still can fight—
We'll march at the roll of the drum.

III.

Justice, Right and Virtue, all
Upon our side will stand—
Then hearken to a brother's call,
Obey CALHOUN'S command.
"UNITE, UNITE," and never fear,
Though ten to one our foes—
To SPARTANS this were noble cheer—
So strike your deadliest blows;
And show that traitors, like the Stag,
Though bragging, will be dumb,
To see us 'neath our Southern Flag,
March at the roll of the drum.

IV.

But should our Southern sisters fail
To join us in the cause—
Shall Carolina's children quail?
Can Carolina pause?
No—No! our rights are ours to guard—
'Tis ours the time to choose—
"SECESSION" is the best trump-card—
We will not—cannot lose.
Unfold then our Palmetto Flag—
Let Carolinians come
From sea-board, vale and mountain crag,
And march to the roll of the drum.

Marion C. H., July, 1851. SECESSION.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR:—Rarely indeed have we been permitted the pleasure of attending a Barbacue equal to that we had the pleasure to partake of on the 17th instant, at the residence of our old friend, Col. WYATT HOLMES,—the expense and trouble of which was all shouldered by our liberal old friend and veteran. It was truly inferior to none, both for quality and variety.

His guests consisted of some four hundred or more persons, principally from the neighborhood immediately surrounding him, all of whom seemed to be perfectly delighted, at home, and much too to the gratification of the Colonel himself. The juvenile portion of the company, as a matter of course, was engaged pretty much all the while, in a well-directed Cotillion party.

We hope that others will profit by the example set by Col. H., and call us together again on a like occasion.

HORN'S CREEK.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 17th inst., I find the following:

"To Lovers.—The Picayune says. 'We promise to tell any one who will unriddle the following, where he may find a sweet-heart.'"

A Problem.—A witty young gentleman living with a rich farmer, fell in love with his daughter. On hearing of this he said to the young man that there were three gates between his house and his orchard, and that if he would go to the orchard and get a number of apples and leave half he had and half an apple over at the first gate; and half he had left and half an apple over at the second gate; and half he then had left and half an apple over at the third gate; and bring one to him, without cutting an apple, he might have his daughter. I wish to know how many apples he had left at each gate, and the number of apples."

Now, *I say*, the young man who can't unriddle this problem, is unworthy of a sweet-heart. Why, sir, it is as easy as "falling off of a slick log." Let him take 15 apples. The half of 15, and a half over, is 8, which he will leave at the first gate, and have 7 left; the half of 7, and a half over, is 4, which he will leave at the second gate, and have 3 left; the half of 3, and a half over, is 2, which he will leave at the third gate, and have 1 left, which he will present to the old boss and take his "gal," for aught I care.

I send you this, MR. EDITOR, for the benefit of love-sick swains in general. But I wish you to bear in mind that I do not belong to this class; nor do I claim the benefit of the *Picayune's* promise. I waive my claim in favor of those youths who think that,

"Sugar and '*lasses* are ne'er so sweet,
As kneeling at *the* lasses' feet."

A CONFIRMED BACHELOR.

Higgins Ferry, July 24, 1851.

ADVERTISING.—Genin, the great hatter, in a note to the editor of the New York Courier, inviting him to test his style of hats, holds the following language:

"The benefits I have derived from the press as an advertising medium it is beyond my power to estimate, and I am well satisfied, from careful observation and experience, that advertising is the main-spring of success in every branch of business."

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been pleased to see the Secessionists and Co-operationists of our State tending to harmony with each other. Unanimity is absolutely indispensable to our success. Although some have assumed that South Carolina may sustain herself in her present exigency, solitary and alone, none are so rash as to deny the impossibility of her doing so without the united wisdom and action of her own citizens.

The one is possible, the other impossible. Fortunately for our State, our able men have generally interchanged freely their counsels with each other, and uniting upon some common ground, guided us safely through every political crisis, No one would depreeate more than I, to see our leading men so ambitious and injudicious as to erect, each for himself, his individual standard; and which having erected it, pride of opinion would induce him to maintain, by inflamatory appeals to the people. Such would be dishonorable to them, ruinous to the State and a deep stain upon her fair history. South Carolina is not a place for demagogues, and I would gladly hope that the conservative character of her government will ever protect her against them. It is with the profoundest admiration, therefore, that I view the present course of Judge BUTLER and his friends—submitting to misrepresentation and insidious attacks upon their motives,—rather than undertake a vindication of themselves, lest it should involve our citizens in party strifes and bickerings. I pity the soul, that cannot appreciate such patriotism, but deludes himself into the belief that Judge BUTLER is not able to vindicate his course triumphantly before his country. Surely no one has been more devoted to his State, or more consistent in his course than this distinguished gentleman.

In 1849, the Southern Delegates in Congress, under the lead of Mr. CALHOUN, met in Council to advise upon the most efficient remedy of the great evils of which we, and the whole South now complain. The result of their joint wisdom and deliberations, was given by Mr. CALHOUN, and subscribed to at the time by Judge BUTLER and our Representatives in Congress, in the following words.

"We then are of the opinion, that the first and indispensable step, without which nothing can be done, and with which every thing may be, is to be united among yourselves."

Here we see how much Mr. CALHOUN and Judge BUTLER, relied upon the co-operation of the Southern States with each other to effect a remedy of the identical evil of which we now complain. But shortly after this Mr. CALHOUN died, and the evil continuing, it devolved upon our Statesmen, still to use their efforts to secure us against the aggressions of the North.

The consequence was they became the advocates of a dissolution of the Union, for the purpose of re-organizing ourselves into a *Southern Confederacy*. This project was unanimously approved of by the whole State, and our Senators returned to the last Session of Congress, its open and avowed advocates. In fact, Mr. RHETT was elected Senator by our last Legislature, because of his bold advocacy of this measure, and on account of which he was denounced by Mr. CLAY.

And consistent with the pledge of the State, *not to lead, but to follow*, the Legislature appointed Commissioners to Mississippi [illegible]

But although Mr. RHETT had been so conspicuous an advocate of this great project, upon his return from Congress, he suddenly places himself in the lead of the Secessionists, and is so ultra as to say we do not need co-operation, and so bold as to threaten to force it if necessary. Is this the conduct of a wise Statesman, or of a practical man? To dissolve this Union and form a Southern Confederacy is not the work of a day. It is a great and magnificent adventure in behalf of our liberties and institutions. And now when it has been advocated as the settled policy of the State, but little more than twelve months we are told to discard it as not important. In truth it is worth the labours of many years; it is as great and as essential to us, as was the achievement of the American Revolution, to the interest of our ancestors; and if formed with a proper estimate of the comity and good-will that should subsist between its members, it would prove a lasting victory over the enemies of our country. The assertion of Mr. RHETT that we do not need or that we will force co-operation, sounds to me more like the maudlin vauntings of a braggart, than the lessons of either patriotism or wisdom, and forces me to refer it to his weakness, to avoid maligning his motives; for in any event it could only result in his incuring the denunciation of the South as he did that of the North, but without any reward. In truth South Carolina can have no sympathy with any men or measures that would hinder that union and co-operation of the Southern States, which Mr. CALHOUN and his distinguished associates have taught us to regard as "the first and indispensable step on this great question." The remarks of the brave and patriotic G. M. TROUP in reference to nullification, may be easily applied to the present question.

"Carolina (said he) had a perfect right to do as she did; but as we do not always wisely what we have right to do, I blamed Carolina for not acting in concert with those States having identical interests; if she had done so, a certain and complete triumph of the Constitution would have been the result."

But in the present case it is not only wise, but consistent in South Carolina to "act in concert with those having identical interests." It is her declared policy. The publication in the Charleston *Mercury*, of an extract from Judge BUTLER'S speech, delivered in 1830, is entirely impertinent to the present issue. The object then was to interpose the sovereignty of the State to prohibit the abuses and usurpations of the government. South Carolina contemplated no revolution or remodeling of the government; but held up and acted under the ægis of the Constitution with a view to its preservation. Standing upon the platform of the Constitution, he could well say "if our principles are right, South Carolina small as she is, can maintain them as well as twenty States joined." But the opinion now obtains that the Constitution is impotent to protect us against the encroachments of our enemies; that the Union should be dissolved and the Southern States reorganize themselves into a Southern Confederacy to save their liberties and institutions.

No one has been more devoted, patriotic and consistent upon this great question, than Judge BUTLER, and more deserving our lasting gratitude. Let us show that co-operation and consequently a Southern Confederacy is worth any sacrifice, but the sacrifice of submission. When this is done, the co-operationists will then resort to secession by the State, as a forlorn-hope, and prove the truth of their words that in any event "the fate of South Carolina shall be their fate."

CAROLINA.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

OUR CAUSE OF QUARREL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The inquiry then, may be fairly made, from my preceeding remarks, as to the distinctive character of the different quarters of this immense country, of which we have found ourselves possessed. For, it really has four sections as different from each other, as it is possible for difference of location, of population, of pursuits, and of interests to render them.

The Southern States are bounded on the East and South, by the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande, and Mexico; on the North, by the States which have abolished slavery; and on the West, by a line yet to be determined, but, perhaps running with the Rocky Mountains.—With an agreeable and salubrious climate, they have a high spirited people. Stretching nearly through fifteen degrees of latitude, and thirty degrees of longitude, they freely yield an abundant supply for all the physical wants of man. From the peculiarity of their soil, and the slave labor employed in them, Cotton is raised in greater abundance and perfection here, than in any other part of the globe. The productions of this region alone, are said to furnish almost half the commercial and manufacturing resources for the whole world. The profits derived from it to the North alone are computed at eighty-eight millions of dollars per annum. Its interest then, would lead it, to burst the fetters and commercial restrains thrown around it by government, and offer a market for the competition of all nations. This course successfully adopted, would make it, in a few years, the most opulent and powerful country ever dreamed of by the wildest and most sanguine political philosophers. The support of a million of troops for an exigency, would not exhaust its treasury; and the natural courage of its inhabitants would oppose resistance to all the powers of the earth. This, I believe, is an unexaggerated portraiture of the South; and these are her vast capabilities.

The States not included in the Southern States and North of the Ohio, but watered by the Mississippi and its branches, and lying east of the Rocky Mountains, may be considered as the Western States proper. They are inhabited by a people, who present some features of character different from those of the people of any other section. In travelling amongst them, a stranger would be struck, by observing a singular mixture, in the same individuals, of frankness and dishonesty, profligacy and avarice, ignorance and sagacity, and of indolence and enterprise. The character of this region seems to be yet in its chrysalis state, but possesses some rough strength, and exhibits some bold points. This part of America is better adapted, by soil, climate, and situation, to farming and husbandry, than any portion of country known. It could furnish provisions for one quarter of the globe. Nature has decreed its independence, in every respect, and nothing but the degeneracy of its people can change the order. The genius of this population is likely to turn towards speculation rather than commerce. From the abundance of their corn, meat, and other supplies, the Western States will be the most populous of any other, and by the numerical strength of their vote, they will control every measure of legislation; and no combination of the other States can defeat their purposes of self-aggrandizement. They can find an outlet for their produce, through the Mississippi, or through the St. Lawrence, in despite of all that fleets, or armies, or any opposition can effect. The quality of their productions, and their kind will always command a ready market.

Let this suffice for the West—a region of incalculable natural wealth, and of exhaustless resources.

The Northern States, bordered by the Lakes and the Atlantic are peculiarly maratime, commercial and manufacturing in their habits; and no political organizations, or national convulsions could alter their destiny. They are likely to far excel, in pursuits of trade and manufactures, every people on this hemisphere. The tide of emigration first reaches their shores, and therefore, they can soonest obtain the cheapest laborers, and the ablest artisans that Europe affords, or that any part of the world sends to the American Continent. Their business too, and their frequent communication with other countries will keep them familiar with all the improvements and inventions of mankind. From the nature of their constant avocations, and from other causes, the character of this people is already fixed. It is not surprising, that they should be both industrious and calculating. Almost every political measure is estimated, at the North, according to its utility; and the noise of the spindles of Boston and Lowel, and of the iron forges of Pennsylvania, are sufficient to drown the most eloquent appeals of patriotism, and the most impassioned exhortations, ever addressed, by justice and humanity, to the hearts of men.

The Territory on the Pacific, and West of the Rocky Mountains, from its position and settlers, promises to have a separate organization as soon, or before any other portion of the Union. The country is described as Asiatic, in its soil, scenery, and many of its products; and its people being constituted of all nations, will form a mixed race, differing, in many respects, from every other in existence. Their directest intercourse being held with foreign States, and foreign customs, and languages, and institutions being interwoven there, thickly, with the American, and forming a whole differing essentially from our own, our government, in a little while, will become an intolerable burthen to them. It is natural, that a community so situated, and so far removed from the fountain-head of authority, and government, and sympathy, should desire to think and act for themselves. The quality and richness of their mines, and their distance from the main power of the country, will give them confidence in their ability to protect themselves, and secure their independence; and it will cost the United States ten times more, in men and money, to preserve her authority over them, than it did to win their territory from Mexico.

The condition of the various sections of this broad Republic being such as I have represented it, would it not be a miracle, if they should continue united under one Constitution and Government for a century? I pray Heaven that it may be so, if our liberties, in the meantime, can be preserved inviolable. But, if it should be the case, it will be the most remarkable instance of brotherhood and harmony recorded in history.—If the interests of all these various portions of our country, and their pursuits were similar, then we might expect to realize our brightest anticipations, and our fondest hopes of the perpetuity of our Union. Their interests though, are all dissimilar. The Northern man is a manufacturer—the Southern man is a cotton, rice, and sugar planter—the Western man is a farmer and speculator—and the Californian, is a piratical dreamer—as full of dreams as any disciple of Swedenborg; but unlike the imaginative religionist, he does not revel amid a world of beatific spirits and guardian angels—his dreams are of gold, and plunder and devastation. The Northern States will oppress the Southern States for the benefit of their commerce and manufactures. The Western States will join in the oppression to monopolize the offices of the Government; and as a spice to their common measures of extortion, and as a relaxation from their severer financial studies, these two sections will occasionally create wars, in order to shift off their old goods, and their surplus of musty provisions, and to enter, for a brief period, into exciting and magnificent army speculations.

To be sure it is to the interest of each of these sections described, that the other should exist; but the interest felt, that they all should exist under the present union and constitution has long proved itself too weak, to restrain from that sacred instrument, the hand of lawless violence and sacrilege.

The magnificent idea of the boundless extension of our territory may well comport with the views of those, who would destroy our beautiful Federal System—annihilate the sovereignty of the States, and build upon their ruins, a merciless and consolidated despotism. By discarding the Constitution, and establishing a strong, tyrannical central Government, the Union might be preserved as long as a despotism like that of Russia could last. But, I am opposed to the admission of so many States into this confederacy, for the very reason, that when the public interests become so varied, it requires a stronger and more absolute power to control them. When the citizen is called upon to sacrifice his civil and political liberty for the enjoyment of a Government, Government ceases to be a blessing, and becomes a curse. The most imposing and solemn forms of law, become the more distasteful and loathsome to the prisoner in chains, from the very pomp and ceremony with which they are administered. No nation ever enjoyed freedom, with a large extent of territory; and I appeal to the history of all Governments to prove the assertion. Legal liberty, and constitutional freedom is like the vital heat that animates the body; the more it is diffused, the fainter becomes its glow, until it is totally extinguished and life has entirely departed.

THE STAR REDOUBT.

AN AMERICAN STEAMER BLOWN UP BY AN ENGLISH STEAM FRIGATE!—By the arrival of the bark Minnesota at Philadelphia from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the commander of H. B. M. Steamer Cormorant, had seized the steam tow boat Sarah, owned by Messrs. Hobbs & Alvaringe, an American house on suspicion of her having furnished supplies to vessels engaged in the slave trade, and caused her to be blown up. It appears that a notorious slave dealer named Alphonzo Romez, dispatced a schooner from Rio on the 6th ult., for the coast of Africa, and while she was at anchor 3 miles outside of the harbor on the 8th ult., the steamer Sarah proceeded to the schooner with supplies which the British officer supposed to be intended for the maintenance of the slaves, and on examination, finding his suspicious were verified, he took possession of the steamer Sarah, and after transferring the crew to the Cormorant, towed the Sarah some distance farther from the harbor, and had her blown up, whereupon the owners laid the matter before Mr. Todd, the American Minister, who repaired on board the Cormorant and demanded an explanation, which was given, but not in a very satisfactory manner. It is understood that Mr. Todd has forwarded the whole proceeding to Washington, and gave the British officer to understand that reparation and apology would be instantly demanded by his Government.—N. Yorker, July 22.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Since our last issue, says the *Mississippian* of the 18th inst., we have received many gratifying assurances from various parts of the State, of the success of the Democratic State Rights ticket.

Thompson is sweeping everything before him in the First District. In the Second, Featherston is tearing away the foundations of Submissionism. M'Willie has his lance poised in the centre, and will make exterminating work of Submissionism when his canvass commences. Brown has just completed a triumphal tour, and those who have heard him, say that he is fairly out-doing himself. He will be returned to Congress by a larger majority than ever before. Jefferson Davis will soon commence fulfilling his appointments in the Northern Counties, and the people will turn out by thousands to hear him. They will greet him with banners and music, and better than all, with hearts beating with gratitude for his services in their cause.—State-Rights Republican.

EX-POUNDING THE CONSTITUTION.—The right of petition—The right to abuse and endanger half the States of the Union.

The power to admit a State—The power to exclude half the States of the Union from all share of a common territory.

Compromise—The vote of a majority to take all. Faithful execution of the laws—the conquest and subjugation of sovereign States to the unlimited control of their equals.

The glorious Union—A government of a majority without limitation of power.

The right of revolution—The right of committing treason, and of being hanged for it, if caught.

The resolutions, of '98—The right of passing resolutions, and backing out from them.

The love of the Union—The lust for monopolizing its purse and its conquests.

DESPERATION.—A letter to the Tribune mentions the circumstances of a merchant at San Francisco, who, having been burnt out of all that he owned by the previous fires at that city, when the flames of the last conflagration surrounded his building, in which he had all he possessed, cooly invited his wife to walk out and see the fire; when they had passed into the street, in a moment of mad phrenzy, he drew a revolver and shot her through the head, and then instantly ended his own life with another shot.

☞ HON. W. C PRESTON.—We are gratified to state, says the Columbia Carolinian, that this gentleman is recovering from his recent slight attack of paralysis. We learn that it is his intention not to resume his duties as President of the South Carolina College.

☞ CHRIST was born among the poor, grew up among the poor, toiled with the poor, and died for the poor. The cases in which he ever came in contact with rich men are noted with emphasis in the Scripture as remarkable exceptions.