The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

FOR SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Hon. F. W. PICKENS. DRAYTON NANCE, Esq.

ET THE communication of "TRUTH," in reply to certain strictures of the Hamburg Republican, was received only a few hours before going to press and cannot, therefore, appear until next

WE call the attention of all to the notice of a Barbecue, to be given at Mountain Creek Church. We do this, because this public notice will receive but two insertions, as the meeting comes off on Saturday week.

2 WE are requested by "Conmon Reason" to say that his piece was mainly prepared for last week's paper. Although crowded out then, he thinks it not unsuitable to publish it still, as the main object of it is to notice what he conceived to be the positions taken by Hon. A. Buar.

We take this occasion to say once more that our columns are open (as they have heretofore been) to gentlemen of the Co-operation party who may desire to armse the question or to correct misconceptions. We regard it as the best way to elicit a proper understanding of each party's position.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We refer the reader to our advertising columns for several which he has not seen before. You will find one from MATHENY & BEWLEY, of Hamburg, another from Snowden & Shear, of Augusta, and a third from J. M. Newsy & Co., of the same place.

FURTHER WITHDRAWALS.

WE are requested by W. Toney and JACKSON HOLMES, to say that their names were used at the Ridge Co-operation meeting without their consent or knowledge. They desire us to say for them that; although they desire Co-operation-yet they are distinctly in favor of Separate Secession when that prospect fails.

CO-OPERATION MEETING AT DORN'S.

WE expected to have received an account of this meeting for this week's paper, but it has note come to hand. As it may be a matter of interest to some, we will merely state that, from all accounts, it passed off in pleasant style. The general impression of all present seems to be that Mr. A. P. ALDRICH, of Barnwell, made an excellent speech We know him to be fully capable of it.

We have heard the number present variously estimated at from three to six hundred. The last is the estimate made by many of the Co-operation ists, although some of them take a higher figure. Since writing the above, we have received the

report of the meeting and various documents conneeded with it. We will publish as much of them as we can next week.

out exchanges. THE October number of " Godey's Lady Book!

all lovers of refined literature. perceive by a glance at " Arthur's Home

Weekly still retains its high position, with an in-the few to advance still higher. That very valuable publication the "Scientific

IRREGULARITY.

WE are requested by several gentlemen to ask from any one who can give it, an explanation of the fact that the Charleston Mercury fails to reach our office in due time, while the other Charleston so often disappointed in the reception of a paper, which we all look to with such eager interest. Can the Mercury do anything towards rectifying this state of things !

SOUTHERN STANDARD.

WE offered the opportunity to the Editor of this fournal to do the "handsome thing," by coming out, like a man, and at least modifying certain using the same groundless surpicions expressed in an attack made directly upon us in one of his re-cent issues. We endeavored, moreover, to set him the proper example and, although feeling conscious of being the really aggrieved party, we wrote a reply which was intended to lead to conciliation. Our advances have been so unkindly rejected that we are constrained to regard our cotemporary's suspicions as springing from "the gall of bitterness." We leave that paper, henceforward, to the free and unlimited exercise of its splenetic powers, hoping fer it a better tone and temper. We do this the more readily because we. imagine (from the Editor sements) hysical description of the relationship between himself and the Standard, that we are warring with a sort of all and we are warring with a sort of all and we are the standard and the standa intative of the State's honor. We might be inding "angels unawares."

"ON, STANLEY, ON!" WERE THE LAST WORDS OF MARMION.

Among the thrilling incidents of the day, is the unexpected and saddening end of the Old Pendleton Messenger's career. For a long series of years it has stood forward as one of the most gallant and untiring champions of State Rights. It was reserved for the year '51, (when the last great struggle for Southern Rights and Southern honor was progressing), to witness the extinction of its ancient lustre. What means this sign? Is it prophetic of the paling of our dear old Carolina's glory ! Heaven, in mercy, forbid! We will not for a moment, indulge the reflection. Although the mountain districts have been represented as sending forth the blended cry of Union and Submission-although they have refused to sustain this pioneer of the South Carolina press-this staunch supporter of our revered political doctrines -vet we would fain attribute it to inability. thoughtlessness, anything, in preference to a renunciation of the doctrines of the great Californ. No, no-this cannot be! We are happy to learn from F. Burt, Esq., the last able conductor of the Messenger, that it is neither loss of "confidence in the good cause" nor "despair of success" which has caused the termination of its existence -but the stern law of necessity. Let no one be dampened by the apparently unlucky omen. The "great Carolinian" himself fell in the heat of action-but under the guidance of his noble spirit, his beloved State is now on the march to independence. The "patriot hero" of Churubusco was stricken down in the last gallant charge of the Palmettoes-but his men caught up his fire and dashed on to victory. And thus let the Actionists of Carolina cherish the enthusiasm and heed the last words that came from the press of the old Fort-hill District, and the Palmetto will inevitably float in triumph over our victorious ranks. "Fight on-fight on." Let the noble exhortation pass from man to man-and the last words of the Messenger will not have died upon our ears, before the glorious shout shall ascend-" Carolina is free from the control of her wicked oppressors."

TO THE VOTERS OF EDGEFIELD. WE place to-day at the head of our columns, th

ames of two gentlemen, who are now the generally recognised candidates of the Action party of this Congressional District, for the Southern Congress. Well known as our political principles are, it is unnecessary to explain to our kind patrons of Edegfield, the reasons for having done so. We know that every one of them approves a straitforward, frank and open course, and in accordance with this belief, we have not thought it improper to indicate in this (the usual manner) our political preferences in this contest. Nor would even this nave been done, had not another and an opposite nomination been recently announced to the people of the District, with the design of testing the relative strength of the two parties, into which our unfortunate State is now to some extent divided. We regret this, inasmuch as it may tend to widen the breach, already made, between those who should now (if ever) act together with the concert and cordiality of brothers. But being done, we trust that kindness and forbearance shall conduct the brief canvass. For one, we unaffectedly express our personal regard for both the opposing candidates, and we hope that nothing we may say in relation to this matter will be construed by

hem as designed to disparage their merits. Of the other ticket we would say a few words and, in all probability, it will be the only public expression upon this subject we shall give between this and the second Monday in October.

This nomination was made some seven or eight nonths ago, by one of our most aged, intelligent and patriotic fellow-citizens-a gentleman who has not, up to this moment, mingled in the partystrife which has arisen in South Carolina. It was withdrawn, at his suggestion, for a few weeks in the summer, because he regarded it farsical to keep candidates before the people for a body which would never assemble. Soon after this, the worthy gentleman left the District for the upper country, and about same time the hopes of Mississippi co-operation began to dawn upon us. They soon grew bright, and a Southern Congress again became a probable event. Many gentlemen suggested to us the re-insertion of the same nomination, regarding it as being quite as satisfactory to the great mass of the Congressional District as any that could be made. We did so, and it has stood in our columns ever since. For a long time, no one had the slightest idea of arraying opposition to this ticket. And we suppose, but for the desire to make a direct volume to detron party, nothing of the kind would have been done. Be it remembered that, in Edgeheid the test, the Action party is not the

se of this fortherance of division. In reference to the qualifications and fitness of the candidates of this party, we deem it necessary to say but little. Col. F. W. PICKENS is so well known to the people of Edgefield, (whom he diligently served in Congress and elsewhere for the space of fifteen years.) that we might well refrain from saying anything of him in this connexion. We feel assured that the generous people of Edge-field will adhere to one whose chief price it has ever been to represent them faithfully-whose

onsistency stands unimpeached, Of his position of the adestion now before the State, icrospiell known that he is as ardently desitions of Southern co-operation as any man within our borders—and he would do anything consistent with his views of his State's honor to obtain it. That he has striven for this most perseveringly, ached us and, as usual, is full of interest to, all his co-workers in the Nashville Conven will cheerfully testify. That he will continue to do so, while it can be done on reasonable grounds, Gazotte" of the 20th inst., that this celebrated his own plain public declarations abundantly show. His utter abhorrence of the alternative of

> Does Edgefield repudiate her ancient lessons? The ballot-box in October will tell.

DRAYTON NANCE, Esq., of Newberry, is the name of the other candidate of the Secession party. Of this gentleman we will only say that the old State Rights school. That he advocates, not only the right, but the practicability of separate action, is perfectly true. That he would grasp (not reject) any chance of Southern co-operation he will himself at any time avow. That he regards acquiescence in the shocking and insulting measures of Northern majorities as being nearly akin to abject submission, is equally certain. An if Mississippi should, by any chance, meet us in

Southern Congress, he will firmly oppose any effort on the part of her delegates to draw Carolina down from her present noble position. As Mr. NANCE is percentally unknown to many of our Edgefield voters, we respectfully offer them

the following brief statement which may be relied on. He is a planter, now somewhat advanced in vears-but one who has never been a seeker after the honors of public life. Of the high estimation in which he is held by the people of his immediate district as a christian and a natriot there cannot probably be found a dissenting voice. From his District in the Nashville Convention. Regarding it the high call of duty, he obeyed; and, as of his collegate so of him may it he truly said that no man from South Carolina more fully commanded the esteem and confidence of our brethren from other States, there assembled.

Thus much we have felt it proper to write. This little we would not have said, but for the disadvantage under which these gentlemen may labor, from the fact of their being absent from the State, necessarily, at this time. When they left home, it was not anticipated that there would be scrambling for the post now contended for, in any part of the State. Opposition, in our Congressional District at least, has been the birth of the last few weeks. And as we understand that a concerted very acceptable nomination, we respectfully ask fellow-citizens to weigh well the reasons of this opposition. Above all, we call upon them to weigh well the character and position of the SE-CESSION CANDIDATES. We have no fears for the result.

In conclusion we would say, "FREEMEN OF EDGEFIELD! TO THE POLLS! TO THE envelope him in wet blankets. POLLS! AND INDICATE YOUR WILL. WHATEVER THAT MAY BE!

POOR FELLOW!

Tire child of the Standard goes so far as to envy us a nice cake recently presented to us by a lady, upon which he makes certain very brilliant comnents, concluding with an extract from "Mothe Goose's Melodies." Who could have supposed that our "dear buddy" would have been so excessively put out by this affair! In the language f his favorite author, we say to him-

"Hush, little baby, don't you cry, Your little slice may come by and by." Pity you didn't attend the Ridge Co-operatio dinner. You might have picked up a few of the

crumbs that fell from the "cakes with handsome devices." which were presented to some of your eaders at that time. But you must put a check upon your passions Remember what your nursery-book teaches-that, although it is certain that "goodies" will be

fairly distributed among all the " pretty children," vet it is as analterably fixed, as the law: of the Medes and Persians, that

"There's nothing for the little boy

ABBEVILLE.

We learn from various sources that our gallan friend Noble, of Abbeville District, is battling powerfully against the accumulated forces whiel have been brought to bear upon him of late. CAL-HOUN, CUNNINGHAM and Jones, have kindly come to the rescue upon one or two occasions, and have beloed him to ward off the thick and fastcoming blows of one United States Senator, and two members of Congress, besides his immediate opponent. Fair play, gentlemen, is a jewel! One at a time upon our spirited and talented young standard-bearer, and he will yet wave the Palmetto in triumph over his adversaries! "Magna est veritus et prevalebit."

THE PALMETTO FLAG.

THAT we have not before noticed the appear ance of this new sheet is no indication of any disrust of the ability with which it would be cor ducted. We wished to see a few numbers that we might speak for it knowingly. These have peen received and carefully read; and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage f all who desire to read fair, spirited and sensible political articles. Those of our readers who desire a pleasant variety of good secession reading, would do well to try it. Subscriptions will be received at this office, and the Flag shall be romptly forth-coming.

Terms of subscription, (in advance)-A single opy, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Eight copies, \$10. The Palmetto Flag is published twelve or lifteen times a month. It is edical, as we understand by several talented Charlestopping.

JOHNSON'S TRADITIONS OF THE REVOLU

WE are requested to state that the subscribers of this work (of this District Will find their copies. at the store of Mr. W. P. Burner, of this place.
An additional supply has been sent on, incesserily
should desire to purchase the price is Three
Dollars. It is quite a large to purch, accurately and beautifully printed, and nearly bound-from the establishment of Messrs. Walker & James, either through accident or artifice, by less than a

We have no room for criticising the merits of his volume. It is conough, to make it saleable here, to say clime: contains many interesting inci-dente controller with the revolutionary history of the ap-country of South Carolina -a considerable number of which were enacted in Edgefield Dis-

GEORGIA FEELING, OF THE OLD CAST.

Tur Augusta Constitutionalist and Republic has 33," which it would gratify us to publish entire. had we the space. It appears unquestionable, from this article, that the State Rights party of Georgia held, eighteen years ago, the same principles in reference to the "right of secession" and its peaceable nature, which are now advocated by them in common with us. At the close of a trong and elequent appeal to the patriotism and prints of Georgians, our esteemed cotemporary writes as follows:
"Day dawns upon the South and the Southern
Rights party will triumple at the polls, and old Re
publican Georgia will be the south ones more."
God grant that the sanguine and pleasing expec

tation may come to full fruition within a month! We feel deeply for the gallant party which is strugging as manfully near as. Although the force of the manfully as prevented them from soccupying as matter than alongside of us in the advances well then success will be, none the less, ed by Carolina with acclamations of delight. We shall then have neighbors in power, who are submission in any shape or form he does not pre-friends if not Co-operators; and warshall hear tend to disguise: If I be a fault, he can well state the contract of the contr heir suggestions with the control of for a moment to the suggestions of a Conn or a STEVENS? Could Carolina then commune with Georgia? Not unless she would be willing to tread the pathway of submission and reach the goal of degradation. For what would Georgia then be ! e extract from the article above alluded to, the language of one of her own true sons and give it as the answer to our question. Let every sincere Co-operationist mark it and think of it:

"If the sun shall set, the 5th of October pert on the defeat of the principles of the Southern Rights party of Georgia, our noble State will become the seorn of tyrants and, we fear, ours will be the fate of slaves."

POLITICAL HYDROPATHY. Most persons will admit that, in one respect, the

political advice of the Co-operationists is remarkably different from any we have ever before heard in South Carolina. We allude to its manifest tendency to chill the ardor and dampen the enthusiasm which have bitherto marked the character of design any thing of the sort. Their intention may be to kindle a kind of Vestal flame in some inner temple, which, although occasionally flickering. shall be kept just sufficiently alive by its watchful guardians to be worthy of the name of fire-or it unassiming position, he-was called, a year or two ago, to assist in representing this Congressional awhile, that in some coming day they may burst upon the world with volcanic power. A hydropathic course of treatment is said to be frequently efficacious in giving renewed vigor to the physical advisable, by some; for the political man. Ice is beginning to be generally administered in cases of a febrile nature. We suppose our Co-operation friends think that the State is now in the most alarming crisis of a political fever, requiring some similar application. We suspect that the developments of the future will convict these political doctors of something like mal-practise, and that they will themselves rejoice that the good people

dies.
Our objections to their treatment may be briefly scheme is on foot to defeat our long-standing and given. Perhaps they may serve to convince som one of these practitioners of his error.

of South Carolina rejected their cold water reme-

Imprimis, we think they diagnose the State's an highly inflamatory one-the patient is supposed to be flushed with a general suffusion of caloric and raving wildly in delirium-and they forthwith cramn down his throat their icy preparations, and

Other physicians view the case in a very differ ent and, to our view, a much more rational light. They maintain that the patient was, until recent ly, as hearty, sound and strong as there was any eed for-but they are apprehensive that, from useless tampering, he is now threatened with an attack which, if not warded off, may prove a serious one. The evidence of this, they find in the chilliness of his extremities (to-wit, Greenville, Horry and the city of Charleston). They believe that the judicious use of certain infallible tonics will set him right again, and enable him to go on his journey with all his wonted alacrity and ener gy. Those tonics are variously labelled "Resistance to tyranny," "The memory of the past," &c., all having very much the same effect. We rejoice to know that they are being freely adminstered at this time and, in the main, with the best possible effect. A few strong pepper and mustard cataplasms (such as "disunion," "anti-submission," &c.,) applied to the aforesaid extremities. will completely stay the disease. This done, and we have no doubt of soon having the pleasure to announce that the patient is not only out of danger, but ready and prepared to prove his sound, condition, let whoever will, come to test it,

It may be said that this is the age of improvement and advancement, and that these secession tonics are now little better than exploded nostrums. We have only to say in reply that they proved themselves in '76 and again in '32, and we are not disposed to give up good and well-tried old house hold medicines for new fangled panaceas which may kill instead of cure. Adopt the shower-bath system, and you run the risk of a collapse. Remember Virginia, and beware.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE ADVE To the Citizension Edgefield.

I propose to submit some remarks, through you to the two parties that are now organized in the State, which, if they would not entirely the concile differences, might, at least, tend greatly to allay excitement, by removing one of the most

canvissed than be dustions at issue, and canvissed than be dust, with the sole purpose of arriving as the true; and I am deeply impressed with the bell. I shat we are to find the true policy between the extremes.

I earnestly submit then, both to the Secession-ists and the Co-Operationists, that the destinies of the State have not yet been taken from the hands of the people and not be so taken.— My object is not to consure the Legislature for its alledged premature action in calling the Convention, and in-hastening the election of Delegates to that body; nor is it to attempt a justification of the indiscretion of some, who may have been precipitated into intemperate remarks and rashfiess by too much daring, and by a too sensi-

But the Convention is called—the Delegates are elected, and according to the views of the majority, to decide upon the fate of S. Carolina. Now, what is to begained by bewaiting an op-

ortunity of doing good, which we have suffered pass unimproved, or by deploring a necessity which cannot be aroided. The people all should have voted in the February elections, and it is their fault, if a monority, by the exercise of greater zeal, has secured to itself predominant power.
The Convenion rous elected, through their peknowleged remissness, has the constitutional n a late number, an article upon State Rights in right of binding them by its acts. Let us seek to repair our error by preventing its recurrence

The Secessioniste again, that they do not wish the State to second before the very last day of the legal existence of the Convention. The Delegates will probably be called to meet in next April or May, and then it will be twelve months, before they must, of necessity, pass their final act of secession or submission. There is not a District or Parish in the State, but will have within that period, the amplest means of accertaining public sentiment. The two parties cannot fail to know which has the majority; and when that is fairly determined, no man can doubt about the path of his duty.

If the Secession party have the ascendency, after that thorough test of one year, the Co-Operation party must yield to the exigency, and acquiesce in the necessity that will force upon feels inadequate to the task. them the separate sepession of South Carolina Matre known, as we contend it is a prulli, the Co-Operationists, as well as others, must reno fears, that they will not accomplish their vows. for many of them are animated with the highest sense of their duty, with the purest patriotism the loftiest courage, and the most spotless virtue.

Furthermore, this party has uniformly contended, that all they seek or desire is, that they shall have a true expression of public feeling, and that then, they are ready to abide the extremest action of the State. The most of them have solemnly plighted their honor to stand or fall with South Carolina, in any contingency. If they know the opinions of the majority, it is unques tionably their duty to sustain those opinions, and if the majority unequivocally express its wish through the Convention, then they are bound by our people. We do not say that our opponents their allegiance, to carry out that wish, in its plainest intent. If they decline to do it, under such circumstances, connected with others that may well be imagined, they will deserve the death and the ever-odious memory of the accursed parricide. A man who will not risk his all in obedience to the call of his State, is dead to every generous impulse, and is an enemy to all her

The Secession Delegates themselves, do not desire to misrepresent the public sentiment of their Districts, but when the opinions of a District are discovered, without doubt, its members to the Convention will feel fully instructed, and will be bound, imperatively, to represent the majority of their constituents in Columbia.

Now the obligation of a Delegate to express the wishes of his constitutents, at the time he casts his vote, can be defended on the soundest principles of reason and policy.

A Convention is supposed to be the people themselves assembled on momentous occasions. to consult for the welware of the State, and to extricate it from imminent peril. If the Delecase very incorrectly. It is regarded by them as gate, knowing the instructions of the people, refuses to obey them in such emergencies, he is no representative at all-the Convention is imperfeet, and the beautiful idea in which it originated

is not bourn out in its deliberations. Again, when the salvation of the State is hanging upon the decision of the hour, and when the dangers of the crisis are so alarming as to call the people to exercise their first great right of sovereignty, if their will is not fully represented, they are not under such heavy obligations to obey, and the act done purtakes of the character of rashness, if not of wickedness. One of the real objects of calling a Convention is, that in moments of extreme danger and apprehension, when no one is willing to take the awful separate responsibility of guidingathe vessel through the storm, the passengers themselves, whose lives and fortunes are embarked, may dietate the measures of bringing her safe into port, and may each share an accountability, which is too oppressive for one to bear alone. In this last great emergency, the passengers are only accountable to themselves and to their God. A Convention is designed to make the whole people responsible for their own acts, and to make them princi pals in a transaction too grave and important for the unskillful hands of mere Agenta and Attornics. Hence, the entire necessity and duty, of Courier, 33d inst,

a Delegate's looking solely to the wishes of thos

In effecting a change in our relations to Gov ernment, when the powers adverse to us are so mighty and overwhelming, it would be worse than weakness, it would be, in truth, suicidal, for the Convention to attempt to secede without the concurrence and the sympathy of a majority

My Co-Operation friends may be assured, that the Secession party of South Carolina will never be guilty of the arrant stupidity of severing our connection with the other States, when they are not sure of a majority of this State. And if they should retain such a majority beyond question, no power beneath the sun can bind them to this rotten Confederacy. Then, it will be the duty of every man, who has a heart in his breast, to merup to the battle array, and hearken to the war-cry of his gallant old State, that has fostered him by her generous bounty, and made him

proud of his nativity in every quarter of the globe.

For Heaven's sake then, let us hear no more For Heaven's sake then, terreserved no more of Secession against the will of the majority. No followers," who such a thing is contemplated. I am myself a Sementer than the second secon such folly. But when the majority does counsel a separation, as I trust it certainly will, I am prepared to embrace death, and see all that I ove on earth destroyed by the blighting curse o civil war, rather than wear the infamous badge of inferiority, and, in meak submission, bow down under any inflictions my hateful tyrants may see

fit to impose.

But fellow-citizens, in order to ascertain the wishes of our people, we must pursue our inquiries in a spirit of great frankness and candor I have read, with astonishment, a letter purportng to have emanated from a distinguished Jurist of this State, Judge WITHERS, in which the 11th article of our Constitution of 1790 is referred to as indicating the mode by which we should proceed to the eall of a State Convention. This ntimation adroitly, but injudiciously thrown out, has been seized upon, by the admirers of that gentleman every where, and I have recently heard in our own district, something called an Exposition, which, while abounding in various ornate and graceful expressions of discontent reommends to the co-operation party, that after the observance of a certain plan of conduct, they sustain the action of the State, in case that ac-

tion is taken by two-thirds of the citizens thereof Now the very beginning of this 11th article adverted to by the learned Judge, prescribes the manner of calling a Convention of the people, in these words-"No Convention of the people shall be called, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the whole representation." That manner was strictly observed by the Legislature in calling your Convention elect, and no conscientious man can deny the fact.

You will see that the same formula is not re quired for the call of a Convention, which is requisite to amend the Constitution, for the very obvious reason, that the action in relation to the latter is final and conclusive, while in relation to the former, it is only initiatory. When we ask the people to assemble together, we are only paying the highest deference to their judgment. possible, and convoking them to the rescue of the State, when the wisdom of the Legislature

A simple majority of the Convention is com the Convention is the people find than the whole theory of our government, which is based upon deem their oft-repeated pledges, to rally to the the supposition that the majority shall rule. The standard of the State, to fight under it, and, if only purpose of written Constitutions is to cornecessary, to perish in bearing it aloft. I have reet the extravagance of majorities, by imposing

In the whole framework of our government we have adherred so closely to the principle, that the majority shall rule, that it is possible for the majority to do anything, which in consonance with our polity, it is competent for the whole people to do. A simple steady majority in only about two-thirds of the Districts, can clearly amend the Constitution. For when a question is made a majority from each District, can elect the whole of the delegates from such a District. and it might thus, by a bare majority in each of the Districts constituting the two-thirds, elect to the Legislature, the two-thirds necessary to amend the Constitution, or to perfect any measure of which a deliberative body can take cog-

I can easily conceive how a single man of in elligence, in the wild vagaries of a diseased fancy, may assume the ground, that the net of secession must be performed by two-thirds of the whole people of the State, but it is incomprehensible to me, how a respectable portion of the co-operation party could so easily be deluded into such a belief. But such and worse is, nevertheless the ease. I have lately listened, with amazement, to an open vindication of the Compromise, and to an earnest exhortation to acquiesence in past aggressions. It will not be long before some of the same party will shout hosannas to the "glorious Union."

It must be our care to provide, that such mis guided, or such spiritless sons shall find no sympathy in the bosom of their kind mother, whom they would thus shamelessly degrade, and whose rights and interests they would aid to trample in COMMON REASON. the dust.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. MR. EDITOR :- Permit me to ask for the pubication in your paper of the subjoined merited and just compliment from the Carolinian & Telegraph : A SUBSCRIBER.

"THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER .- Among the many well-conducted journals of the State, the one mentioned above stands in the front rank. Conducted with a marked ability, it has, during the controversy now going on, manifested to wards its opponents a genuine and noble courtesy; battling manfully for the cause in which we are all engaged, but never voluntarily uttering any offensive language. Under the conduct of Col. Simkins it has been a model journal, and we are gratified to notice a simple incident, at the recent large meeting in Edgefield district, which bears testimony to the estimation in which his services are held by those who know him well. It was an offering from the ladies of the district, presented through Miss Holstein, who said truly that to the Advertiser is Edgefield distriet much indebted for the lofty position she

THE BARNWELL MURDER .-- We perceive from the Savannah Morning News of yesterday, that William G. Tobin, accused with others, of the murder of John McDaniel in Barnwell District, was arrested on Sunday afternoon in that city. A reward of two numbered and fifty dottars has been offered by the Governor of this State for his delivery to the jailor of Harnwell District,-Charleston

Mion Meeting-Ridge Co-op

Mr. Engres :- In fulfillment of the annou ment made in the public Journals, this Grand Panorama blazed awhile on Wednesday the 3rd instant, and had its day. To the uninitiated, it was, no doubt, a "picturesque" and gorgeous scene. From a comfortable place in the centre. Thad the happiness to review every object that adorned the picture, or lived on the canvass. The principal speakers were Hon. A. Burt,

H. R. SPANN, Esq., and Capt. P. S. BROOKS. The first Orator, Mr. Bunt, occupied the stage, and graced the occasion, for about two hours. To use the language of his transported admirer. he poured forth, in silver tones of eloquence' entiments frozen with submission, and made perhans for its artistic skill, the most respectable

peech that was delivered. When our graceful and accomplished fellow citizen was announced from the stand and rose, he was greeted by a dozen or two of "Alls own

And thus he took the vantage of those few. Thanks, gentle citizens, and friends, quoth he; This general applause, and cheerful shout. Argues your wisdom and your love to, Richard."

The Honorable Speaker then proceeded to acknowledge, that his heart was never so touched as by that spontaneous out-pouring of the feelings and gratulations of his loving constituents-to declare his devotion to South Carolina, and particlarly to his native District Edgefield-to reply some exceptions made to his political course, by various anonymous writers, and to frankly express his views in relation to the momentous erisis now at hand.

I will do him the justice to grant, that he did not avoid the questions, but selected his points boldly, and moved directly up to them; and when shall have sufficiently exposed those points, it my countrymen do not agree with me, that every one of them was taken straight on the road to submission, then I will admit, that I either lack the astuteness to see clearly the bearing of an argument, or, that my mental vision has been totally obscured by the fogs and mists of prejudiec or party.

The first position Mr. Bunt assumed was, tha the people of the State had no premonition of the esistance movements set on foot by the present Legislature, and that, therefore, the call of State Convention, and the departure from the in structions of Mr. Cueves and the Nashville Convention were unauthorized, and were acts of as sumption by the madeaps, who now constitute the chief body of Legislators in South Carolina From that, we are to judge, that it is unwis and reprehensible, in terrible extremities, for the people themselves to be called together to take counsel for their own safety!

Some allusion also, if I mistake not, was madto the opinions of our Members to Congress, and, of other distinguished Southern gentlemen. Intimations had been thrown out before of an arrangement between our Representatives in Congress, how Carolina should be bridled, curbed and controlled by those, whom, we, poor souls had vainly imagined to be our deputies and servants. I had received slight hints previously and had easually heard expressions of chagrin. that some of the more mercurial and impulsive ness, on their return from the pure region of Washington, to the infectious atmosphere of the noisy little Palmetto State, to violate their solenn

According to my humble understanding of the relations subsisting between a number of dele gates and their constituents, particularly in this Republic of ours, it is the latter, that are designed to rule, and not the former. We, the simpleminded people, in view of our sovereign rights. had always foolishly supposed, that it was our province to direct our ministers, and we were disposed to be incredulous, when we were informed, that it was theirs to direct us. From late developments though, it seems, that we have been wofully mistaken, and that our destiny has all along been decided upon, in form, by some eight or ten men, we affect to call our Representatives and Senators, who, assembled in some dark Committee room at Washington, consider and determine upon the manner of ruling us, as a matter of right, without deigning to allow us even a word in our own behalf.

The vexation of our rulers then, can easily be accounted for, when, we, the people, in the majesty of justice, have resolved to resist all misrule, and all assumption of power, whether it proceed from a number of men we have chosen as delegates, or from distinguished Southern genglemen, or from the heartless and selfish fanatics of the North. The most beautiful, the most striking, and the sublimest feature in the present resistance of South Carolina, is the spectacle of a noble people, "with the intelligence to compre hend their rights, and spirit to maintain them,' marching steadily to the redress of grievances contrary to the advice and dictation of all their temporising leaders, however able and gifted they may be. Such a movement will force the respect and admiration of mankind. It is the sublime essence of patriotism, courage and virtue.

The next ground occupied by our immediate Representative was, that, at this time, the hope of obtaining the co-operation of the other Southern States, without some fresh act of aggression,

The cloquent speaker began with the most Northern of the slaveholding States, and separately weighed the chances of each one's entering into the proposed Confederacy, for the redress of their wrongs, proving to my entire satisfaction, that, in that aspect of the case, our "final tope was flat despair," and that our brave sisters had all, either partially or fully acquiesced in the Compromise. He presented, with great force, this strongest argument in favor of separate secession, but unhappily, brought it to the lamest and most impotent conclusion. Instead of exhorting his fellow-citizens, to rouse themselves up, and strike for their redemption from slavery, he exclaimed, like another great Prince on an august

A should be much for open war, O Peers!
As not behind in late, if what was urged
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast Ominous conjecture on the whole success

He then distinctly and unequivocally ranged himself on the Georgia plat-form. In other words, he avowed, that there would be no confederated resistance to past aggressions-that it was the extreme of folly and madness for South Carolina

States, whose interests are identical, but would rather excite their jealousy and indignation, on the ground of our officious dictation; and that the Southern States would only be induced to resist conjointly, on the perpetration of some other foul wrong, which, he supposed, would surely be inflicted. For all these reasons, he dv ised us to pause, and profit by the progress of events.

"Besides what hope the never-ending flight Of future days may bring, what chance, what change
Worth waiting, since our present lot appears
For happy though but ill, for ill not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

This, therefore, I am sure, clearly makes out he Georgia plat-form,-or to call it by its true. but more reproachful name, the plat-form of submission to past wrongs, and, for aught I know steeternal and infamous submission to every deeradation and insult that can be heaped upon us. It chills the blood in my veins to utter the term submission, and my heart sickens at the necessity of applying it to any respectable portion of our gallant population; but it is due to their own ionor, that their situation should be fairly disclosed to them, to cause them to fly from a Flag, which has impeded the progress of freedom for

the last hundred years. I appeal to any man of common honesty, who heard the speech I am reviewing; and if he assents to the views it asserted, I know not the system of logic, by which he can defend himself from the charge of submission.

This is a plain statement of the positions taken. Our grievances were acknowledged, to their fullest extent, it was warmly urged that the State should not secede alone, and it was maintained that the Southern States would never act, in con-

that the Southern States would never act, in coneert, against past aggressions. Does the conclusion then, not inevitably follow, that we must
submit to the wrongs already inflicted?

The only possible chance of escape from a
most awkward dilemma, was presented in the
declaration, that some other wanton outrage
would speedily force upon the South, the absolute necessity of a union for self-defence, and that a united resistance would then certainly take place. The same argument has been used by the South for the last quarter of a century. No people under the heavens have threatened as nch resistance and performed as little as we At every act of tyranny, we have cried out like children, "do that again, if you dare." The act has been repeated, from time to time, and we have reiterated the same banter without a blow. All the Southern States have pursued the same weak policy, and they have received stripe after stripe, and blow after blow, until their many sensibilities are utterly blunted and destroyed They have belied their promises to resist, until it is miserable fatnity to believe or regard them. They remind me. (to use an illustration which I They remind me. (to use an illustration which I believe is not new) of an urchin at school who defices his antagonist with a chip on his head, which when knocked off, he replaces only to repeat the same defiance; or of that boy who valiantly makes a mark, and dares his opponent to approach it, from which, when approached, he only retreats to act over the same contemptible

The time has now come for us to advance to the mark, and our approach should be made good, if need be, by the dire issues of battle. Our condition can be made no werse than it is, and there is no reason to fear the event, unless indeed "there be in hell fear to be worse destroved "

But our faithful Representative, as if to manifor our intend representative, as it to main-fest his sovereign contempt for the feelings of his constituents, and his entire digregard of their sentiments of pride, pushed his argument to the extent, that the only question involved in the extent, that the only question involved in the present controversy was a question of property; and that the gist of the dispute, which now agitates the land, change its complexion as we might, was merely to prevent the depreciation of our stayes. Our noner was controlly overlooked, our shame, the great principle for which our fathers poured out their blood like water, State sovereignty, which has been flatly denied by a tyrunnical government, every thing that makes liberty dear to reasonable beings, was abandonminor issue in regard to the value of slave property. A gentleman of tone, and of chivalrous sentiments, resorts to such an expedient to depress the proud spirit of the people he represents! We dare not secode alone and vindicate our tonor, because our slaves will become less valuable, and it will cost us a little money! If our once high-minded and gallant people have sunk so low as to brook such unworthy appeals to their sordid passions, they are already so degraded, that no earthly power can redeem them from slavery, and they ought to wear their accursed chains until their very limbs are festered and

Mr. Bunt concluded, in the real mock-heroic. with a flourish about striking down, the first man, who would raise a British flag in South Corolina, unid the plaudits of his Co-operating brethren.

Not one of the very fluent and finished speakers who have been named in this communication,

rith all their readiness at disputation, could venture. I believe, to inform us when we should secodo alone, or at what degree of infamy, we should cease, in their own rhetorical language, to enjole," for Co-operation.
The gentlemen associated with Mr. Bunt, will

ardon me for devoting my attention exclusively to him. He occupies some considerable space in the eyes of the country, and his speech, from ts systematic arrangement, and the clearness of its positions, deserved my notice. It could not be expected, that I should lighten my quiver at other game, when the mighty lion of the forest roaming abroad. A reply, moreover, to his arguments and rea-

sons is not only more becoming one's labors, but obviates the necessity of noticing, in extenso, the views of others of the same party.

I owe an apology to your readers, Mr. Editor,

for trespassing, at such length, upon your col-umns, and for exhibiting so much warmth in my remarks. I have no revengeful feelings to gratify towards the gentleman, upon whose speech, I have so candidly commented. I would be the last man willfully to assail either the motives, the private character, or even the mental acquirements of another; but in this great controversy, I feel that I am pleading the cause of my injured ountry, and gentlemen, who differ with me, can claim no immunity either for their political speeches, their political meetings, or their politi-When I discover an effort to be cal principles. When I discover an effort to be on foot, which to my view, is calculated to break lown the noble spirit of our State, it is natural, that I should manifest the solicitude I feel in the

"Tis something, in the dearth of fame,
"Though link'd among a fetter'd race,
To feel, at least, a patriot's shame,
Even as I speak, suffuse my face."
PINCKNEY.

Ridge, Sept 15, 1851.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. The Superintendant's Monthly

Report, for August, OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH TRINITY (PROT. EPIS.) CHURCH, IN THIS VIL-

REV. AND DEAR SIR :- Being brought by the good providence of God to the close of another mouth, I desire to lay before you the present state of our Schools. We are not cheered this afternoon, as we were

a month ago, by the presence of that venerable Christian lady, (Mrs. Mary Carroll) who delighted every good work in our Parish. She is not here because God hath taken her. Insmed of worshipping as we do, in an earthly sanctuary, at a distance, she is now close to the throne of God and the Lamb, and serving Him in the to secode alone that her separate secession | God and the Lamb, and serving rum in the would fail to rouse the sympathics of the other tude, whose voices are like the sound of many