

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

FOR SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

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

This communication of "TRUTH," in reply to certain strictures of the Hamburg Republic, was received only a few hours before going to press and cannot, therefore, appear until next week.

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.

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

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 argue 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 MATHES & BREWLEY, of Hamburg, another from SNOWDEN & SHEAR, of Augusta, and a third from J. M. NEWBY & Co., of the same place.

FURTHER WITHDRAWALS.

We are requested by W. TOSEY 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 not 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-operators, although some of them take a higher figure.

Since writing the above, we have received the report of the meeting and various documents connected with it. We will publish as much of them as we can next week.

EXCHANGES.

The October number of "Godey's Lady Book" has reached us and, as usual, is full of interest to all lovers of refined literature.

We perceive by a glance at "Arthur's Home" of the 20th inst., that this celebrated weekly still retains its high position, with an increase of circulation.

That very valuable publication, "The Scientist" has reached us.

Does Edgfield replicate her ancient lessons? The halloo 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 we know him to be one of the truest disciples of 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 insupportable measures of Northern majorities as being nearly akin to abject submission, is equally certain. And 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 generally unknown to many of our Edgfield voters, we respectfully offer them the following brief statements, which may be relied on. He is a planter, now somewhat advanced in years—but one who has never been a seeker after the honors of public life. Of the highest estimation in which he is held by the people of his immediate district, as a Christian and a patriot, there cannot probably be found a dissenting voice. From his unassuming position, he was called, a year or two ago, to assist in representing this Congressional District at the Nashville Convention. Regarding the high call of duty, he obeyed; and, as of his colleagues, so of him may it be truly said, that the man from South Carolina more fully commanded the esteem and confidence of our brethren from other States, than he.

This much we have felt 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 we understand that a concerted scheme is on foot to defeat our long-standing and very acceptable nomination, we respectfully ask our 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 SECESSION CANDIDATES. We have no fears for the result.

In conclusion we would say, "FREEMEN OF EDGEFIELD! TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS! AND INDICATE YOUR WILL, WHATEVER THAT MAY BE!"

POOR FELLOW!
The child of the Standard goes so far as to envy us a nice cake recently prepared to us by a lady, upon which he makes certain very brilliant comments, concluding with an extract from "Mother Goose's Melodies." Who would have supposed that our "dear buddy" would have been so excessively put out by this affair! In the language of his favorite author, we say no more—

"Hush, little baby, don't you cry,
Your little slice may come by and by."

Pity our dear old friend the Ridge Co-operation dinner. You might have picked up a few of the crumbs that fell from the "cakes with handsome leaders," which were presented to some of your readers 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," yet it is as unalterably fixed, as the law of the Medes and Persians, that

"Who's nothing for the little boy
Who cries in the lane."

TO THE VOTERS OF EDGEFIELD.

We place to-day at the head of our columns, the names of two gentlemen, who are now the generally recognized 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 Edgfield, the reasons for having done so. We know that every one of them approves a straightforward, 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 have 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 unfeignedly 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 them 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 months ago, by one of our most aged, intelligent and patriotic fellow-citizens—a gentleman who has not, up to this moment, mingled in the party strife which has arisen in South Carolina. It was withdrawn, at his suggestion, for a few weeks in the summer, because he regarded it *faisical* 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 some 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 issue between the Action party, nothing of the kind would have been done. Be it remembered that, in Edgfield, at least, the Action party is not the cause of the re-formation 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 Edgfield, (whom he has served in Congress and elsewhere for the space of fifteen years,) that we might well refrain from saying anything of him in this connection. We feel assured that the generous people of Edgfield will adhere to one whose chief merit it has ever been to represent them faithfully—whose consistency stands unimpaired.

Of the other candidate, we say nothing now before the State, but we feel that he is as ardently a supporter of Southern co-operation as any man within our borders—and he would do anything consistent with his views for the honor of his State. He has been a co-worker in the Nashville Convention will cheerfully testify. That he will continue to do so, while it can be done on reasonable grounds, is his own plain public declaration abundantly shows. His utter abhorrence of the alternative of submission in any shape or form, he has never pretended to disguise. It is a man, we can venture to say, who has learned his ancient lessons!

Does Edgfield replicate her ancient lessons? The halloo in October will tell.

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ABBEVILLE.

We learn from various sources that our gallant friend NANCE, of Abbeville District, is battling powerfully against the accumulated forces which have been brought to bear upon him of late. CALHOON, CUNNINGHAM and JONES, have kindly come to the rescue upon one or two occasions, and have helped him to ward off the thick and fast-coming 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! "Magnus est veritas et precebit."

THE PALMETTO FLAG.

That we have not before noticed the appearance of this new sheet is no indication of any distrust of the ability with which it would be conducted. We wished to see a few numbers that we might speak for it knowingly. These have been received and carefully read; and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of 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 promptly forthcoming.

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

JOHNSON'S TRANSACTIONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

We are requested to state, that the subscribers to this work of this District will find their copies at the store of Mr. W. P. BURT, at this place. An additional supply has been ordered, and we should desire to purchase the price is Three Dollars. It is quite a large volume, accurately and beautifully printed, and neatly bound—from the establishment of Messrs. WALKER & JAMES, of Charleston.

We have no room for criticizing the merits of this volume. It is so good, so readable, so interesting, that we can only say that it is a most valuable addition to the history of the revolutionary period of the South Carolina—a considerable number of which were enacted in Edgfield District.

GEORGIA FEELING OF THE OLD CAST.

The Augusta Constitutionalist and Republic has, in its late number, an article upon State Rights in '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 strong and eloquent appeal to the patriotic and true Georgians, our esteemed contemporary writes as follows:

"Day dawn upon the South, and the Southern Rights party will rejoice in the old Republican Georgia will be our motto."

God grant that the sanguine and sanguinary expectation may come to fulfillment within a month! We feel deeply for the gallant party, which is struggling so manfully for its rights. Although the progress of the struggle has prevented them from occupying a position alongside of us in the advanced cause, their success will be, none the less, glorified by Carolina with acclamations of delight.

We shall then have neighbors in power, who are true to the principles of Southern Rights, and will be able to permit ourselves to hearken for a moment to the suggestions of a Co-operation? Could Carolina then commune with Stevens? Not unless she would be willing to tear the pathway of submission and reach the goal of degradation. For what would Georgia then be? We 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 next, on the defeat of the principles of the Southern Rights party of Georgia, our noble State will become the scorn of tyrants and we, we, we, will be the fate of slaves."

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY.

Most persons will admit that, in no respect, the political advice of the Co-operationists is remarkably different from what we have ever before heard in South Carolina. We allude to its manifest tendency to chill the ardor and dampen the enthusiasm which have hitherto marked the character of our people. We do not say that our opponents 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 may be designed to smother all ardent feelings for awhile, that in some coming day they may burst upon the world with volcanic power. A hydrophobic course of treatment is said to be frequently efficacious in giving renewed vigor to the physical frame. Analogous prescriptions seem to be thought advisable, by some; for the political man. Ice is beginning to be generally administered in case 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-practice, and that they will themselves rejoice that the good people of South Carolina rejected their cold water remedies.

Our objections to their treatment may be briefly given. Perhaps they may serve to convince some of these practitioners of their error.

Imprimis, we think they diagnose the State's ailment very incorrectly. It is regarded by them as an highly inflammatory one—the patient is supposed to be flushed with a general suffusion of caloric and raving wildly in delirium—and they forthwith clamp down his throat their icy preparations, and envelop him in wet blankets.

Other physicians view the case in a very different light, and to our view, a much more rational light. They maintain that the patient was, until recently, very hearty, sound and strong as there was any need for—but they are apprehensive that, from useless tampering, he is now threatened with an attack which, if not ward off, may prove a serious one. The evidence of this, they find in the chilliness of his extremities (to-wit, Greenville, Holly 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 energy. 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 administered 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; but woever will, come to test it.

TO THE CITIZENS OF 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 reconcile differences, might, at least, tend greatly to allay excitement, by removing one of the most prominent causes of contention.

I have no questions at issue, and cannot cavil at the opinions, with the sole purpose of arriving at a result; and I am deeply impressed with the belief that we are to find the true policy between the extremes.

I earnestly entreat then, both the Secessionists and the Co-Operationists, that the destinies of the State have not yet been taken from the hands of the people, and that we should not be so taken—My object is not to secure the Legislature for its alleged 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 rashness by too much daring, and by a too sensitive honor.

But the Convention is called—the Delegates are elected, and according to the views of the Co-Operation party, men have been chosen, either through accident or artifice, by less than a majority, to decide upon the fate of S. Carolina.

Now, what is to be gained by bewailing an opportunity of doing good, which we have suffered to pass unimproved, or by deploring a necessity which cannot be avoided. The people all should have voted in the February elections, and it is their fault, if a majority, by the exercise of greater zeal, had secured to itself predominant power. The Convention is elected, through their acknowledged remissness, has the constitutional right of binding them by its acts. Let us seek to repair our error by preventing its recurrence in future.

The Secessionists admit, that they do not wish the State to secede 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 they will be twelve months before they must, necessarily, 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 accelerating 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 ascendancy, 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 them the separate secession of South Carolina.

Make known, as we contend it is, in truth, the Co-Operationists, as well as others, must redeem their oft-repeated pledges, to rally to the standard of the State, to fight under it, and, if necessary, to perish in bearing it aloft. I have no 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 pledged their honor to stand or fall with South Carolina, in any contingency. If they know the opinions of the majority, it is unquestionably their duty to sustain those opinions, and if the majority unequivocally express its wish through the Convention, then they are bound by 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 ever-dominant memory of the accused paricide. 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 citizens.

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 constituents, 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 welfare of the State, and to extricate it from imminent peril. If the Delegate, knowing the instructions of the people, refuses to obey them in such emergencies, he is no representative at all—the Convention is imperfect, and the beautiful idea in which it originated is not borne 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 does not partake 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 guiding the vessel through the storm, the passengers themselves, whose lives and fortunes are embarked, may dictate 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 principals in a transaction too grave and important for the unskillful hands of mere Agents and Attorneys. Hence, the entire necessity and duty of

COMMUNICATIONS.

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RIDGE CO-OPERATION MEETING.

Mr. BURTON.—In fulfillment of the announcement made in the public Journals, this Grand Panorama blazed awhile on Wednesday the 3rd inst., and had its day. To the uninitiated, it was, no doubt, a "picturesque" and gorgeous scene. From a comfortable place in the centre, I find the happiness to review every object that adorned the picture, or lived on the canvass.

The principal speakers were Hon. A. BURT, II. R. SPAN, Esq., and Capt. P. S. BARRON.

The first Orator, Mr. BURT, 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," sentiments frozen with submission, and made, perhaps, for its artistic skill, the most respectable speech 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 "his own followers," who

And some ten voices cried, God save King Richard!

And thus he took the vantage of those few—
"Thanks, gentle citizens, and friends; goth 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 particularly to his native District Edgfield—to reply to some exceptions made to his political course, by various anonymous writers, and to frankly express his views in relation to the momentous crisis 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 I shall have sufficiently exposed those points, if 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 prejudice or party.

The first position Mr. BURT assumed was, that the people of the State had no prerogative of resistance movements set on foot by the present Legislature, and that, therefore, the call of a State Convention, and the departure from the instructions of Mr. CALHOON and the Nashville Convention were unauthorized, and were acts of assumption by the madcap, who now constitute the chief body of Legislators in South Carolina.

From that, we are to judge, that it is unwise 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 made to 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 casually heard expressions of chagrin, that some of the more mercenary and impulsive members of the Convention had had the weakness, on their return from the pure region of Washington, to the infectious atmosphere of the noisy little Palmetto State, to violate their solemn covenant.

According to my humble understanding of the relations subsisting between a number of delegates and their constituents, particularly in this Republic of ours, it is the latter, that are designed to rule, and not the former. We, the simple-minded 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 woefully 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 maleficent, and all assumption of power, whether it proceed from a number of men we have chosen as delegates, or from distinguished Southern gentlemen, 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 comprehend 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, was utterly futile.

The eloquent 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 hope was flat despair," and that our brave sisters had all, either partially or fully acquiesced in the compromise.

He presented, with great force, his 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 occasion:—

"I should be much for open war, O Pees!
I see behind in late, if what we urge!
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not disunite me most, and seem to cast
Omnious conjecture on the whole success."

He then distinctly and unequivocally ranged himself on the Georgia platform. 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 to secede alone;—that her separate secession would fall to rouse the sympathies of the other

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

RIDGE CO-OPERATION MEETING.

Mr. BURTON.—In fulfillment of the announcement made in the public Journals, this Grand Panorama blazed awhile on Wednesday the 3rd inst., and had its day. To the uninitiated, it was, no doubt, a "picturesque" and gorgeous scene. From a comfortable place in the centre, I find the happiness to review every object that adorned the picture, or lived on the canvass.

The principal speakers were Hon. A. BURT, II. R. SPAN, Esq., and Capt. P. S. BARRON.

The first Orator, Mr. BURT, 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," sentiments frozen with submission, and made, perhaps, for its artistic skill, the most respectable speech 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 "his own followers," who

And some ten voices cried, God save King Richard!

And thus he took the vantage of those few—
"Thanks, gentle citizens, and friends; goth 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 particularly to his native District Edgfield—to reply to some exceptions made to his political course, by various anonymous writers, and to frankly express his views in relation to the momentous crisis 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 I shall have sufficiently exposed those points, if 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 prejudice or party.

The first position Mr. BURT assumed was, that the people of the State had no prerogative of resistance movements set on foot by the present Legislature, and that, therefore, the call of a State Convention, and the departure from the instructions of Mr. CALHOON and the Nashville Convention were unauthorized, and were acts of assumption by the madcap, who now constitute the chief body of Legislators in South Carolina.

From that, we are to judge, that it is unwise 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 made to 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.