THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

The Last Ovinion of Calhoun.

People of Carolina, hear the last declaration of your great Calhoun, and let it sink deep into

" IF CALIFORNIA IS ADMITTED, AND NO OTHER STATE WILL ACT, SOUTH CAROLINA MUST ACT ALONE."

FOR SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

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

The Court of Common Pleas commenced its session at this place on Monday last, his Honor, Judge WARDLAW, presiding.

OUR TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. WE call general attention to the new Advertis ments of HILL and of BRYAN. It will be seen by any who choose to call upon them, that their stocks are beautiful and complete.

All our stores are now being filled up with all manner of elegancies and comforts. We expect to present the full string of new Advertisements at

#### NEWS FROM COLUMBIA.

A highly interesting meeting of the Secession party came off in our capital on Thursday evening last, Ex-Governor RIGHARDSON, Gen OWENS and Mr. CHALMERS, addressed the meeting with great effect. The meeting resolved upon sending a formal and official challenge to their opponents to meet them in discussion. We suppose it will be accepted.

#### "OLD PEDEE."

THE mass of recent intelligence from this sec tion of the State goes to prove, that the tide which had, at one time, the appearance of running into submissionism, has turned it's course-and is now become a resistance torrent, carrying every thing before it. Co-operationits have discovered their danger and taken the alarm, and are now looking

to action as the true Carolina policy. SONS OF TEMPERANCE. THE following persons were elected as officers of

ance, for the ensuing quarter: EDMEND PENN, W. P. JAMES SULLIVAN, W. A. R. T. Mims, R. S. ANDREW RAMSEY, A. R. S. JOHN C. MAYSON, F. S. R. DURISOE, T. B. C. BRYAN, C. S. COVAR. A. C. ALBERT PAUL, I. S. C. L. REFO. O. S.

### THE ELECTION.

Deputies to a Southern Congress are to chosen next week. As it is desired to make it : test of the relative strength of the two parties, we hope there will be a general turn-out at the polls. We know that many of the Secession party are indifferent about this election, and do not care to have anything to do with a transaction which looks so much like a ridiculous provision for an occasion that will never occur. But as the Cooperationists will show their full strength at the polls, so let the Actionists also; and let the voice of old Edgefied go forth distinctly, whether it b for doing something or doing nothing.

## A CONTRAST-'32 AND '51.

It is said, by those who advocate a delay of State action, that "there's a good time a coming" when all will be right-when State Co-operation will be ready on all sides. We trust it may be so. But, looking to the history of late years and to the facts of the present, we find cause to doubt the

In 1832 and 33, only 18 years ago, there was an immense majority of the Southern people who advocated the perfect right of Secession, and maintained that it was a right to be peaceably exercised. And at that time, the opposite ereed had but few and comparatively insignificant exponents, among the Presses of the South.

In 1851, the right of secession is becoming no only a disputed question, but a number of organs for the propagation and advocacy of consolidation doctrines, are widely circulated and liberally supported. Does this look like "a good time a com-

## JUSTICE TO ALL.

To correct any misapprehension which may have grown out of certain remarks, made in one of our late numbers, on "Co-operation tactics, we here state that we had no idea of conveying the impression that any formal challenge to dis cussion had been given to the Co-operationists as a party, in this district. We know they would be far from declining any such propositition.

As to any allusion made to the last Co-operation meeting at Capt. Donn's, (in reference to a refusal to comply with a request &c...) we distinct-Iy say that it was based upon what we (among others) had heard from an individual closely con nected with the party. He has said that we misunderstood his meaning, and we cheerfully withdraw the remark predicated upon our own understanding of what was said. We are glad at all times, to give an honorable man's remembrance of his casual observations, a precedence over any conclusion we may have drawn therefrom.

As a matter of course, any comments of ours suggested by this misunderstanding, are irrelevant, inasmuch as the reason for them does not

We hope our Co-operation friends will accept this as a full amende. It is is intended as such. Though there be divisions, let there not be discord among us.

# LAST MONDAY'S MEETING.

An unusually large number of the citizens of Edgefield were assembled at this place on Monday last. The entire mass seemed to be moved upon strongly by the most marked solicitude as to the different policies now urged upon the State.

According to previous appointment, Judge But-LER ascended a rostrum (prepared in the Piazza of the Planters Hotel) about 11 o'clock, and proceeded to address the multitude. He made a long and a strong speech, taking ground throughout with the Co-operationists. We have never heard the Judge debate a question as skilfully as upon this occasion. Although the bulk of his andience (in our judgement) differed with him in principle, yet all heard him with the most profound respect. All sympathized with him in his defence against certain personal allusions which have recently appeared in print.

We will not pretend to comment upon his arguto show and to elucidate the dangers and disadably advocated. At the conclusion of the Judge's speech, the meeting adjourned.

tion before us, and Dr. JOHN LAKE acted as Chairman. The ablest debate we have heard in a long time then took place between the Hon. N. L. audience were deeply attentive and thoroughly grew very warm, yet we are glad to announce that, after a long and exciting debate, the meeting adjourned, as far as we could perceive, in perfect good humor. We think the result of the day's proceedings was, that both parties were confirmed in their faith.

#### OUR OUT-SIDE

Again contains several Co-operation documen n the shape of letters. Mr. PERRIN's is a long letter, and well written. In one place he says: "They (the immediate Seressionists) propose to secede "solitary and alone"

and what then ? Clouds and darkness rest upon

We beg leave to reply in a paraphrase upon his own language. They (Mr. PERRIN and others) propose to acquiesce indefinitely-and what then? Clouds and darkness hang upon their future also If as Mr. PERRIN seems to admit, there be a balace of probabilities behind the curtain of that future, it cannot be doubted that the Right, clear and indisputable, will be with the State IN ACTION. and this surely ought to make the anti-action end

of the scales kick the beam in a twinkling. In reference to Mr. PERRIN'S stress upon " change of government," we would respectfully put to him the following question: "Is the simple withdrawal of an independent State, from a

league, a change of that State's government ! Upon the point of State pledges we recommen all. Chancellor WARRLAW's high-toned view-With or without pledges," says the Chancellor,

'I cannot telerate the idea of submission." The letter of Mr. PRESTON, which follows, i brief. He does not pretend to enter into anything like an argument.

But Mr. Owens does. It is our opinion, how ver, that a considerable portion of this centleman's argument goes directly to prove that the Southern States must eventually come to Caroli na's side, and form, with her, a slavery confederaey. If, as he maintains, the extinction of our great domestic institution will be the inevitable result of our separate existence, can be or any other rational man imagine that the States, which live by the identical institution, will remain un concerned witnesses of its overthrow! If Sout! Carolina becomes, by the act of secession, "the peculiar exponent" of this institution, to destroy WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 7, Sons of Temperwhose existence the "English Lion" will "spring from his lair," would she be left to bear that shoel alone? Would the South permit the immolation Let wisdom decide. According to Mr. O's views, our secession will, at the worst, but hasten the great struggle with Abolition which some think inevitable. Even upon this ground is it not better to do anything that will bring that struggle about before the chances of maintaining ourselves with success are irreparably lost? Let the far-seeing statesman reply. Reply! did we say. One. who had not his equal in modern times, has answered the question in advance. That very Palingrus, to whom allusion is made, spoke to this effect in one of his latest efforts: "If this opportunity is suffered by the South to pass unimproved, all is lost,' And we have it upon the most sacred and unim peachable authority (the testimony of an intelligent, honorable and devoted son, who watched his death-bed) that one of his latest political expressions was: "If the California Bill passes

> ACT ALONE." Mr. Owens remarks in another place, when speaking of certain advantages that might accrue very recent dicovery, that the Tariff of 46 is on pressive to slavery." This looks something like coming to that platform which says-we are doing well enough now, why change? But did it never occur to Mr. Owens that a considerable reduction of the Tariff of '46 even, might advance the interests of the Southern farmers beyond their present condition?

and no other State will act, South Carolina MUST

Mr. Owens concludes his letter with some allusion to the taunt of treason which he seems to think was hurled against the Hamburg meeting, which our readers may remember, occurred some time ago. We have forgotten the use of any sucl taunt in application to that assemblage. We remember seeing it stated that Mr. Owns had entirely changed his opinions since last winter's session: that, however, is far from being the definition of treason. It is a right of conscience. which every one is bound in duty to exercise upon conviction of error. But we dismiss Mr. Owens letter with the remark, that it is written very well and evinces an ingenuity worthy of a stronger

the short note of Chancellor WARDLAW) and is perhaps the most epigrammatic in appearance of all. Were every "if" a demonstration, his views would be irresistible, on the point of separate nationality at least. But such is not the case, and our old friend's letter must therefore be taken in its true light-as a succession of speculative suggestions. They may have force, but it remains to more capable of doing this, if it can be done, than the talented and esteemed companion of our more vouthful days. We are constrained to think that even he would fall short of accomplishing the task. We regret to perceive that his aversion to risking separate action is so great that he prefers rather to the chances of the South becoming united by furthus briefly reviewed.

## AGITATION-WHAT WILL IT AVAIL?

THE mode of action proposed by the opponent fearly Secession is to arouse the public mind of the South. Carolina is to become the great agitator. We do not know precisely whether it is intended that we she shall, in this character, waste money or wind. We suppose the latter, principally. Perhaps a little steam, to move a power-press or two, may also be called into requisition. These wind and steam operations will not surely be confined to the limits of our own State. This would be the old thing over again. The object must be to enlighten other States as to their rights, and to draw them by moral or intellectual suasion, up to our mark. To effect this, the several expedients of printing and speaking will be resorted to. In other words, our sister States are to be kept continually inundated with Carolina tracts--political colporteurs are to be sent this way and that, with bags of Secession matter, to innoculate as they go-and lastly, some of the High Priests are to go forth and rouse up a rushing crusade in the great | completely effected-when we shall discover more Southern breast.

lina-very jealous. Admitting this to be so, how the State may gather around their gallant leaders question, and the Componises in reference to ments until his address is published, which we will they look upon South Carolina, when she and say to them: "We remember that you told the excitement of the public mind, whereby we understand is to be done. We will then endeavor volunteers as School-master and Rousicator Gen-us, in days past, that you would lead us to inde-have lost California, New Mexico, Utah, and a eral, to teach and stir up their people? It may be pendence if we tarried until now. We demand of large portion of Texas. vantages of adopting the course which he has so answered, "Oh, we don't intend to present such you to redeem the pledge." And, doubtless, they an appearance of systematical effort as will be odious!" No "appearance of systematic effort!"

What then! Ah! we see now—a sort of clandes—of a repining people would reply—"We once of a replace of systematical effort to do so. But to primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has by junction of other States, either by the ascendancy of present minorities, or further Federal and the proceedings of Congress, are for deary, to instruction, hoping for the case of the primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has by junction of other States, either by the ascendancy of present minorities, or further Federal and final action, hoping for the case of the primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has by junction of other States, either by the ascendancy of present minorities, or further Federal and final action, hoping for the case of the primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has by junction of other States, either by the ascendancy of present minorities, or further Federal and final action, hoping for the case of the primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has by junction of other States, either by the ascendance of the primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has by junction of other States, either by the ascendance of the primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has by junction of other States, either by the ascendance of the primary assemblies, and b her Legislature, has been assembled as a primary assemble and the primary assembles are primary assembles, and b her Legislature, has been assembled as a primary assemble and the primary assembles are primary assembles, and b her Legislature, has been assembled as a primary assem

together for a further discussion of the great ques- tine, Jesuitical plan will be adopted, which will deemed we had the power to act for ourselvesconvert whole States before they know it. Well. that would all be very fine, if it could so happen. But does any one suppose that our keen-scented GRIFFIN and Col. BAUSKET, on one side, Senator and hawk-eyed opponents in those States would BUTLER and Judge WARDLAW, on the other. The fail to perceive the effort, however guardedly made? And can any one doubt that they would interested. Although the discussion, at times, hold it up, in all the colors with which sarcasm could invest it, as the advances of a screent tampering with that which belonged exclusively to themselves? Better go boldly to work, like Peter the Hermit. Either course would render us ob noxious to the charge of meddling-either course would defeat its own purpose.

Let South Carolina act independently, and she will command the respect of her Southern allies -she will give cause of offence to none-she will not have assumed, in any respect, superiority of spirit or intelligence-she will only have claimed her undeniable prerogative of deciding her course to absolute and abject submission for all time to for herself. If her action should preach Disunion with trumpet-tongued power, it will be the legitimate effect of the exercise of a right which must and will be sustained by the true Patriots of the

She has essayed agitation by addresses, resolu utions, arguments and appeals, until she has beome proverbial for "bullying" and "bravado." It is only by the agitation of action that she can now expect to command the attention and respect

### THE RESISTANCE FEATURE OF CO-OPERA-

We have no objection to admit that very man of our friends of the Co-operation party, design ltimate resistance. And yet, it appears to us to be a point easy of demonstration, that practical submission will be the result of their advice-and we cannot avoid the further conclusion, that ultigate acquiescence will be the the "last expression" of the problem they propose to work out. This is the chief objection with us, to the policy they advocate. Of course we have now in view THE WRONGS OF THE PAST, and we address ourselves to those good brothers among the co-operationists, who declare that they will never submit

Upon each of these points, we will give our iews in the briefest possible manner.

And first, as to practical submission. rationism is founded upon the belief that South Carolina cannot act alone with any prospect of of the idea. The duty of that Convention, by success. The simultaneous movement of one or more of our sister States of the South, is regarded an indispensible condition to action. This has been inculeated as one article of the co-operation ereed. A few individuals who belong to that party, have very wisely disapproved of this being' made a "sine qua non" to resistance; but judging from the general tone and character of the arguments now used throughout the State, we think we are warranted in saying that the party has laid, as one of its corner-stones, the impotency of mass of corruption and dishonesty, the event could South Carolina, and the consequent absurdity of never happen. her seceding alone. The other premise we lay down is equally clear, and it is this: No Southern State will co-operate with us in resistance on the score of past grievances-for they have all so declared, in the most direct, unequivocal and authoritative manner. If, then, South Carolina must delay action on past issues until some one of hose States shall agree to join her, is it not perfeetly clear that she will delay until doomsday, if no other issues arise. Even though she retained the "animus resistendi" (if we may use that expression,) yet, in deed and in fact she would be remaining inactive under the perpetration of wrongs which she had distinctly said were insufferable-and what would this be but practical

Now we are aware, as intimated above, that there are some Co-operationists who would abbreviate the period of delay, and who are willing to the sort were done, it would be provisional and ix a year at the coming of which they will agree subject afterwards to the regular process. In perithat South Carolina shall act on past issues, even though no other State go with her. This indication, we are ready to allow, goes to prove that, though a limited vista of practical submission, a day of wise suffer, at times, serious detriment. The determined and hazardous resistance is steadily great probability in our case, however, is that contemplated by a portion of the co-operation party. Such men we will never term submissionists. We accord to them cheerfully the true spirit of freemen in its fullest signification. But we would most respectfully urge it upon them to reflect whether they are not venturing the suppression of that spirit too far, on a dim and uncertain hope. We seriously fear that there will be but one step from the practical submission of South Carolina (even for five years) to her ultimate and final acquiescence in the late odious compromise. If we could think otherwise, the chief obstacle to a

modification of our views would be removed. Suppose it to be determined on that South Car olina is to wait five years, with the clear understanding that she will, at the end of that time, act "at all bazards." The question arises, " is there any probability that she will then act ?" We honestly believe that she will not, and we submit a few considerations below, upon which we found

First .- Our Northern enemies, who have always played the game of encroachment with consummate skill, will perceive at once that their true policy is to stay the hand of aggression, for at least the period covered by Carolina's threat. In be proved. No man in the Co-operation ranks is the mean time, their efforts will be exerted to appease and quiet the uprising of Southern resentment by some sham showing of conciliation and benefit. Their aim will be to fix and confirm those Southern States, which have acquiesced in the Compromise, in their determination to accept and abide by its provisions. No one will pretend to acquiesce in the wrongs of the past, and trust to say that there will be any difficulty in this, when it is remembered that dominant majorities in all ther aggressions. Such indeed seems to be the fairly those States have already rendered in their uninferable position of all the letter-writers we have qualified approbation. Thus at the expiration of the five years, even those who now commend and pray for the action of South Carolina, may be induced to condemn it as ill-timed and out of date.

Secondly.-The people of South Carolina will have borne an "intolerable wrong" for the space of five long years. Time, which wears away the addressed the people in a plain and foreible manbitterest griefs and the sternest resentments, will have done its work towards effacing, partially, the plaint, and setting forth, in an unequivocal and memory of the injustice which has been done us. eloquent manner, the necessity imposed upon us The "deferred hope" of independence will have sickened the hearts of many-the blandishments of federal patronage will tend to convert resistance to tyranny into devotion to the Union-with the into the Federal Treasury, the lofty patriotism of He maintained, that South Carolina had comvery money paid by the people of South Carolina the State may be tainted. Thus, at the expiration mitted herself to separate resistance, in the eyes of these five years, there may be much less of the of the other Southert States, by her past career, feeling of self-sacrificing determination to vindicate the honor of our parent State, than at present by her resistance to a Protective Tariff, which exists in both parties.

and we shall find the work of Carolina isolation (which is said to be the steady aim of the North) formidable enemies to have sprung up in our own Now it has been insisted upon of late, that our household-when the days of '52 may have become sister Southern States are very jealous of their the theme of common jest with friends as well as claim to equal spirit and intelligence with Caro- foes-what then? The still-indignant spirits of their late proceedings it relation to the slavery

but we have been shown our error-it has been urged before us that atter ruin will devastate our possessions, if we move alone to avenge our injuries or secure our future peace-and now that we are indeed alone, with no powerful appeals to present to our sister States of the South, with little sympathy and no prospect of success, you call upon us to risk this once-derided enterprise of single-handed secession! It is in vain. Are we not fated to be slaves!" Such might-such probably will be the language of that day. Thus again, when these five years shall have passed, lives. Carolinians, good and true, may have given up in

Upon considerations like these, we base opinion that to wait five years before acting on past issues is identical with submission to the Compromise measures-and we much fear, it will lead

# CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONVENTION

It is beginning to be said that the call of the Convention was certainly very irregular, and it is hinted that it borders very nearly upon an unconstitutional proceedure. This is a grave suggestion, if there be any force in it. We think there one however, and are not therefore, much starlind at its appouncement.

The present is a Convention which the repre sentatives of the people deemed necessary to meet an emergency, and according to the general character of the precedents which have been set in just such cases, that call was strictly regular. It had not in view any alteration or modification o the State Constitution; had such been the case. there were certainly old and experienced legislators enough to have saved the General Assembly of South Carolina from an oversight so entirely inexcusable. We know some heads which are grown gray in service within our Legislative Halls at Columbia-gentlemen who have been thoroughly conversant with our State Constitution and organization for the last thirty years-and the bare fact of their having permitted the action to pass through as it did, is to our mind conclusive evidence that by no construction, could it be supposed that any constitutional amendment was thought of, as con nected with the call of the Convention. But the face of the Bill itself affords abundant refutation express limitation, is confined to the care of the commonwealth with respect to the encroachments of the Federal Government. It may be argued that the Legislature has no power to impose such restrictions. Be this as it may, we regard it as next to a moral impossibility that the existant Convention will deviate from the precise objects known to be held in view by the Legislature calling it Unless a grave and high-toned assemblage of our brother Carolinians, can in one year become

But it is set forth in plain terms that if the Le gislature, at the time of making the call, had in view the separate secession of South Carolina, "it was an abuse of delegated authority"-" an invasion of the most vital principle of our State Convention." This sweeping assertion seems to be founded by its authors upon the single assumption that "any ordinance of secession would be an amendment of the Constitution of the State. A far-fetched idea truly? Why, it is perfectly conceivable that South Carolina could exist alone with her present Constitution unaltered in any manner whatever. And it is rationally maintained that with but few and inexpensive additions to our civil polity, we would have the best Conditions would not necessarily come within the scope of the Convention elect. Or if anything of lous periods, every government has found it neces sary to depart thus far from prescribed regulations. The safety and welfare of nations might other there will be no pressing occasion for any provisional action affecting the State Constitution. That can be regulated and controlled by the popular will ofter secession is necomplished and the Convention, which effected it, is dissolved. How then can it be said that a Convention which passes a simple ordinance of secession will be "inva-

ding the vital principle of our State Constitution ?\* The idea may be that any action which would create the necessity of future amendment by a future Convention would come under the same condemnation. This would be going down the "chain of consequences" one link too far, to touch the present case. Would not the same argument militate against the authority of any Convention, however appointed! Any such body might ordain a policy which would give rise eventually to amendments of the Constitution, not originally contemplated, but still inevitable. Would such action therefore be an "invasion of the vital principle of our State Constitution?" Admit this notion, and Conventions, so far from having any sovereignty about them, are the merest puppet

## COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

## Barbecue at Mountain Creek.

On the 5th instant, the Action party had large and respectable meeting at Mountain Creek Church, in this District, for the purpose of discussing the grave and momentous questions now presented to the people of South Carolina .-There were no co-operation speakers present, although free discussion was fairly tendered .-The assembly of people was variously estimated at from six hundred to a thousand voters.

At the regular hour for the commencement the business of the cay, W. C. Moragne, Esq. ner, very clearly presenting our causes of comof prompt and decisive action.

Joseph Anney, Est., next spoke for an hour urging with earnestness, that the State was bound in honor to assert herfreedom and independence. by her course from \$20, to the present timethrough a trencherou Compromise, is still in Thirdly.-When this period shall have arrived, force among us, and by all her resolutions and Ordinances in that regard, during the most illustrious period of her hisory; and that if resolutions and promises camind a people to a certain course of action, the people of this State are now specially and morally sledged to Secession by

He contended, that Suth Carolina, in her

impression, that she would proceed alone to re- aggressions consolidating all parties; -and those dress her grievances, if no other State would consent to act in concert with her; and that, therefore, her escutcheon would be tarnished, if the people that in the present emergency, seeession, separate and alone, was the only adequate remedy, and called upon them, by their sense of pride and all their glorious recollections, to enforce and vindicate it, with their property and

Colonel BAUSKETT, in a speech of great clearness and ability, advocated the separate secession of South Carolina, as a mode of resistance, not only Constitutional, but entirely practical and

He dwelt on the argument for near two hours, to an audience as attentive as ever listened to a public speaker. Nothing seemed to escape the grasp of his comprehension, and it would have been difficult indeed for any addition to have been made to his admirable speech. The question was viewed in every possible aspect; and it was apparently demonstrated, with mathematieal precision, that the cause of South Carolina would necessarily become the cause of the South . for if the Government should attempt to coerce us, the Southern people would rally to our standard, and if it determined to leave us alone, our heroic example would soon draw others into the same track of success and glory. At the conclusion of the remarks of Col. Baus-KETT, dinner was announced, which being freely partaken of, the people again repaired to the stand and were addressed by the Hon. N. L. GRIFFIN, their able and accomplished State Sen-

Mr. Griffin presented the questions at issue, with great fairness and eloquence, and argued them with skill, and with that characteristic carestness and zeal, which so peculiarly distinguish him. He insisted that the purpose of the Legislature, at its last session, was not to supprise the people into the adoption of measures of unwonted stringency. The people demanded that something should be done. Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi had acted, and it would have been recreant in South Carolina, to have retired from the field, and let down the banner of the South. What then, could have been a better node of action than to submit the whole question to the people in Convention, who would be responsible for all the losses and dangers that night result from such action as the nature of the ease, and the rights, interest and reputation of South Carolina demanded?

It was not the object of the Action party to commit the State prematurely to any mode of action. The State was already committed to kidnapping. Much excitement prevails. action, and the bill of the Senate, with whose details he was familiar, appointed the election of delegates to the Convention to take place in this very month, and when it failed to obtain the proper majority in the House of Representatives, compromise was offered by the Co-operation gentlemen themselves, in which the time for the election of delegates was changed to February, and the Action party felt obliged to take the bill, or to do absolutely nothing towards putting the State in position to co-operate with her sisters of the South, and to vindicale her honor

Mr. GRIFFIN submitted that secession was the ightful, and perlmps, the only remedy, and naintained his position by argument and illustration. He exhorted the people by the spirit that minated their own Butler, their heroes in the so gloriously the prowess of the State in Mexico, to rouse themselves to the support of their rights, and to meet any extremity on earth rather than brook submission.

#### Letters to the Sccession Meeting at Mountain Creek.

OUR COTTAGE, Oct. 1, 1851. Gentlemen-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to a "Secession Barbeeue," to be given at Mountain Creek Church, on the 4th instant, and regret my inability, from unavoidable engagements at home, to be present. It would be highly gratifying to witss a mass meeting of citizens of Edgefield—to mingle with personal and political friends, and to ascertain the controlling sentiment in public af-

There appears to be at present, an ardent conflict of opinion in South Carolina, which, to my judgment, is equally unnecessary in origin, and

The people, who seemed oppression at a disance, and with united voice determined to resist its approach, are distracted and divided in coun eil, on its actual imposition. At the very period when every heart should respond to the ery resistance to tyranny, is obedience to God"nd every arm should be moved to vindicate our heritage of equality, sovereignty and freedom;there are hesitation, doubts, timid calculation of onsequences in all their ramifications, which our forefathers for a much less stake seorned to consider—and ultimately, disruption of that unity of confidence and courage, which alone is competent to insure success and triumph. Faction has reared its Hydra-head in a community, where or fifteen years there has been concord and cace,-where one sentiment prevailed almost miversally, and where one set of fundamental political principles, governed all classes. Have our high-toned population recently changed their character? Since the loss of the great Genius, who won their affections, and shaped their ac-tions for twenty years, are they without pilot or compass? without any landmarks of the past, to serve as guides in the future? Does each man nagine, as in New York and Georgia, that he is equal in sagacious intelligence and requisite attainment, to every other, -is as capable of threading the intricacies of politics, as of guiding the plow, and therefore, that his scheme of action, owever erude, must be correct, and must be If such be the case, our proud career adopted? When the Prophets are stoned, the ocople are lost.

Being familiar with them, it is useless to remind you, in detail, of the efforts of your distinguished men,-of Calhoun, Cheves, Butler, Barnwell, Hammond-urging you in burning language, to assume the attitude you present,all tending uniformly, to rouse you to the exact erisis, which now exists. Delivered with earnest good faith, their preaching and their prophecies convinced the understanding, while they enlisted permanently, the feelings. They could not undo (none of them), what they have so well done! Maturer years, or timid thoughts, in view of high responsibility, or both may have modified their iews. But they know and we know, that it is too late for recantations. They must unite with you in reaping, what they so plentifully sowed. They must prove by their deeds, that they have

And I am very sure that they will do so. The two parties, arrayed in opposition, on the test (?) vote, for delegates to the Southern Congress, conwho prefer decided action in 1852; and those, who are willing to effect it at a later period, within reasonable limits. The co-operation, is equally divided into those who, not acquieseing in the late proceedings of Congress, are for delay, to in-

who are for unqualified submission. The latter, it is to be hoped, are few and far between. These four, are now blended into two. And with this organization, the battle at present must be waged she failed to make good these appearances to the at the ballot-box. Every man should regard it world. He appealed to the common reason of a sacred duty, to deposite his vote. But whatever the result-and I am quite sanguine-the cause cannot be overthrown. It must survive, while there remains a throb of patriotism-until oblivion enshrouds all the past, and degenerates to serfs, that brave stock, which never quailed to power, and never failed in the end, to maintain its ust privileges and equal rights. The resistancenen of the opposite party, cannot in honesty, and through disgrace and shame, merge their principles with the slavish faction, which would kiss the rod that smites! In any event, Butler and Hammond, and all their adherents, will be with you in the struggle. They may temporize-they may urge the Convention to long deliberationrecommend a prolongation of its session, by legislative enactment-advise the gradual severing of the Federal links that bind us .- and finally, to strike conclusively, when the auspices are favo-

rable." But they can never consent to absolute submission. Thus the controversy really hinges on the mestion of TIME. And while I am an advocate of disunion abstractly, for other grievances than the robbery of Mexican territory, for the tariff, for the social discrepancies between the sections for our manifold advantages under a separate government, I know that revolutions, even when eaceable are not consumnated by a single blow. that governments are not reconstructed in a day that adequate preparations for all contingencies are requiste; and to see South Carolina present the grand spectacle of a united front, without the murmur of a hostile faction, I would consent to the delay in her action, of one, two or three years. It would not be unreasonable to any. while it might be just to the old war horses, who, no longer able to leap the ditch, must be permited time, to skirt its flank!

In conclusion, gentlemen, I offer as a senti-The Union of the People of South Carolina, the

harbinger of triumphant success, which can only be effected by a spirit of conciliation. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't

M. C. M. HAMMOND.

To Messrs, R. C. Griffin, R. G. M. Dunovant, G. J. Sheppard, Z. W. Carwile, E. Andrews,

[Col. CUNNINGHAM's letter eannot appear this week from absolute want of room. It shall appear next week.]-Eo.

FUGITIVE SLAVES .- We find the follow-

ing despatches in the Baltimore papers: SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1 .- Henry, a fugi ive slave, was arrested here to-day. Whilst undergoing an examination he escaped, and was subsequently arrested. Intense excitement prevailed, and the military were ordered out. The fugitive has been rescued, and the excitement is increasing. The military are still on duty.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 2 .- J. P. Lear, agent of the claimant of Henry, who escaped last night, has been held to bail on the charge of The fugitive is out of the reach of the au-

A SAD OCCURRENCE .- On Wednesday night the 24th ult., Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr Wm. Morgan, jr., of Penfield, Ga., Ben. H. Binion, a young man about 15 years old, and his sister, were engaged in filling a lamp with "Burning Fluid." The contents of the jug and lamp took fire, and were spilled upon their clothes and the floor of the room. By a prompt effort, the flame was extinonished. but young Binion was so severely burnt that he did not survive forty hours. His death seems to have been occasioned by his innaling the flame. His sister and Mrs. Morgon has recovered the wounds which they received at the time.

District: one at Sutton's, Samuel F. Guild, postmaster, and one at Lownds' Ferry, Samuel H. Lofton, postmaster.

THE PAMPERO.-This vessel has been libelled by the U. S. Marshal in Florida, for a violation of the revenue laws, and for participating the recent invasion of Cuba.

# COMMERCIAL.

Correspondence of the Advertiser. HAMBURG, Oct. 8, 1851.

Since our last we notice a decline in our Cotton Market. We quote at this time for strictly fair. 9c: Fair, 83; Middling, 8 to 84; Ordinary, 7. Market still drooping.

BACON-The stock is light with good demand -Sides, 124; Shoulders, 10; Hams, 124, 13 to

Conn-85 to 871. FIDALGO.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED on the 21st of Sept., by Rev. John Trapp, Mr. G. W. Durst to Miss AMANDA

daughter of A. R. Falkner, all of this District. MARRIED on the 2d inst., by the Rev. John Trapp, Mr. C. M. May to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Benjamin Stevens, Esq., dec'd., all of this District.

MARRIED, in Abbeville District, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Jas. Moore, Mr. REUBEN L. GoL-DING to Miss C. F. HILL.

MARRIED, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. S. P. Getzen, Mr. ROBERT ATKINS, of Abbeville, to Miss ELIZABETH HENDERSON, of Edgefield Dis-

## Hoofland's German Bitters.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. In cases of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, their power is not excelled, if equalled, by any other known preparation, as the cures ittest, in many eases, after the most celebrated physicians had failed. We can conscienciously recommend this medicine, as being what it is re commended, and urge our readers who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and they will be convinced of the truth we assert.

## Religious Notice.

I will, by divine permission, preach at the folowing places: October 15th, at Graniteville, at night; Mt. Pleasant the 16th; at Mt. Ebal 17th; at Bethel 18th; at Dry Creek the 19th; at Philipi 20th; at Rocky Creek 21st; at Mt. Tabor 22d; at Stephen's Creek 23d; at Good Hope 24th; at Red Bank 25th; Salem at eleven o'clock in the morning, and Sardis at 3 o'clock the same day, 26th; on Monday at Cloud's Creek, 27th; Samaria 28th; Boiling Springs 29th : New Hope 30th : Sandy Run 31st : Sa sist really of four. The secession, includes those dis, in the Edisto Association, on the 1st of November; Bull Swamp 2d; Edisto 3d; Buck-head 4th; Carmel 5th; Orange 6th; the 7th Sth, 9th, 10th and 11th, in Charleston; at Eb- to vest the title of the State of South Carolina, in nezer 13th; at Willow Swamp 14th; Dean the Estates of John B Logan and Charles Logan, Swamp 15th; Rocky Grove 16th; Tabernacle H. T. WILLIAMS.

#### OBITUARY.

We find it our painful duty to record the death of an esteemed friend, Miss Badrids Dorring Wall, who departed this life at the residence of her Father's, in this District, on the 4th day of Sept. in the 25th year of her age. She attached herself to the Grove Church when quite young, and was an orderly member up to the time of her decease. When on her death bed she conversed freely on the subject of religion and expressed a perfect wil-lingness to die as she felt the Lord precious to her soul. Her disease was one of Typhoid Fever, and of short duration, she being confined to her bed only seven days.

"Thus in the midst of life we are in death." Reader, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the son of man cometh."

DIED, at this place on the 3d inst., Miss Lu-CINDA COSNAHAN, daughter of Mr. Joseph Cosahan, of this District,-aged eighteen years. Death, under any circumstances, brings to the bereaved emotions of melancholy sorrow and grief. But when its shafts are aimed at one just as the bud is expanding to the full bloom of womanhood its blasting stroke is most keenly felt. So it is with the subject of this notice.

Though her youth and beauty, together with all the amiable qualities of heart that could cheer the fond parent, or entwine around the family circle, have been nipped in the bloom on earth, we have hope of their full fruition of happiness in a world to come.

And whilst we bow in sorrowing submission to the will of an allwise Providence it is not without the hope that our loss is her eternal gain.

Dien, at Madison Springs, Ga., on the 2nd September, Mrs. Frances E. Perrin, relict of late J. P. Perrin, in the 30th year of her age. At an early period she became united to the Baptist Church at Gilgal, and continued a member till her death. Her last illness was severe and protracted. This she bore with much patience and gave many indications of the Christian character, which lead her friends to sorrow not as those without hope. Especially towards the last, death seemed to have been stripped of its terrors. It had, she said, been long no stranger to her thoughts, and she felt no fears at its approach. "Let me die the death of the righte ous," and let my last end be as her's.

DIED, at Kemper Springs, Miss., on the 26th of August 1851, Dr. Robert W. Washington,

in the 56th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, and grew up and received his education in the same county, having read medicine with Dr. Miller. After attending Medical Lectures, in the University of Pennsylvania City, of Philadelphia, he located in Edgefield District, South Carolina, where he practiced his profession fifteen years, with success and reputation. In December 1825, he was married to Hannah P., daughter of Shepherd Spencer, Sen., of the same district, who with six children still sur-

During the summer of 1830, Dr. W., made a public profession of Christ, receiving baptism at the hands of that truly apostolic man, the sainted Nicholas Hodges. In 1832, he emigrated with a number of relatives and acquaintances, to Sumter County, Alabama, where he resided 'till a few weeks before his death, he was re-

moved to Kemper Springs, as a last resort. In 1833, our deceased brother and his wife, formed a part of the Constitution of Providence Church, in whose bosom he spent the remainder of his days, liberally contributing for its support, and to the various benevolent objects it fostered The illness of the deceased was long and wearisome-at first borne with some degree of impatience, which gradually gave way to submission and cheerfullness. During the last few days he survived, he expressed his gratitude for the gradual departure allowed him, saying it was necessary to prepare him for a change of worlds, and doubtless designed in mercy. Our brother's views of the clan of Salvation were clear and correct. He frequently said to the writer, he was a poor unworthy sinner and that all his hope was in Jesus Christ. The community mourn NEW Post Offices .- Two new post him as a liberal and generous neighbor, a high souled, warm-hearted His indignant contempt for anything base, son times amounted to an infirmity, and savored of

Let his children, whom he loved to a fault, remember how heavily their temporal and spiritual welfare lay upon a dear father's heart in his last hours. E. B. TEAGUE. Pastor of Providence Church.

## For the Southern Congress.

Mr. Epiron : I offer for the consideration of the voters of this Congressional District, Col. F. W. PICKENS and DRAYTON NANCE, Esq., as eandidates to repressent it in the Southern Congress. They are gentlemen of ripe experience, of tried patriotism, and united to the State by the highest and holiest ties. These gentlemen would possess some advantages from their atendance upon the Nashville Convention above many others, no less worthy and qualified in

#### other respects. To our Friends!

EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C., )

October 4, 1851. UPON a conference between some of the friends of Co-operation in Abbeville and Edgefield Districts, occasioned by the unexpected withdrawal of the name of Captain PRESTON S. Brooks, as a Candidate for the Southern Congress, it has been determined that the name of HENRY SUMMER, Esq., of Newberry, should be presented to our friends in the Congressional Distriet, in place of the nominee withdrawn. It is considered very important that, as far as is now practicable under such untavorable eireumstaues, the full strength of our friends should be exhibited in this election. Let us give a strong vote to Dr. J. J. WARDLAW, of Abbeville, and HENRY SUMMER, Esq., of Newberry, for the

Southern Congress. Let our Co-operation friends H. R. SPANN. DANIEL HOLLAND, John H. Hughes, A. Bland,

Butler Lodge, No. 17 I. O O. F. A Regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Monday evening nex R. T. MIMS, See'y.

Notice.

be united.

October 6, 1851.

LL Persons indebted to the estate of Oliver-Towles, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same will render them in properly attested. R. M. SCURRY, Administrator. Oct. 9

# Notice.

THE subscriber having shaken hands with all his old friends so often, that his hands became blistered, and he was necessarily compelled to withdraw from the canvass for Tax Collector, for three weeks. His hands are now well, and he is again in the field and ready to shake hands once more with his numerous friends. WELCOME MARTIN.

Oct. 6, 1851.

## Notice.

PPLICATION will be made to the Legisla-1 ture of South Carolina at its next Session, deceased, in M. W. Liles and his wife Rebecca, Ambrose Nicks and Eliza his wife, and Edwin P. Holloway and Amanda his wife,