

THE COURIER.

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

VOL. 2.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850.

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TERMS.

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**Southern-right's Association
PICKENS DISTRICT.**

OFFICERS.

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J. W. NORRIS, Jr., Recording Sec-
W. H. TRIMMER, retaries.
W. K. EASLEY, Cor. Secretaries.
J. A. DOYLE,

Association of Pickens District." Its object shall be to organize and prepare the people of Pickens District the better to defend themselves from the dangers which threaten—to promote the interest and to secure the harmonious and united action of the whole South in the glorious cause of constitutional Freedom, and more especially shall its objects be to pledge its members to support South Carolina in any course which she may be driven to pursue in defence of her rights as a free and sovereign State.

ART.—2. The officers of this association shall be a President, sixteen Vice Presidents, (one for each beat company) two recording Secretaries, two corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer and a committee of Safety, to consist of three members from each military beat company in the District and subordinate to this and subject to its direction and control, the members of the general committee for each beat company with the Vice President of such company shall form sub-committees all of which officers shall be chosen annually at the anniversary of the Association.

ART. 3. In addition to the ordinary duty of presiding over its deliberations, the President shall be empowered to convoke meetings of this, and to appoint Delegates to attend meetings or conventions of other affiliated associations, and in any emergency of the State, (to repel invasion or to suppress negro insurrection) he is empowered and required to call out the "Minute Men" of the Association, to be marshalled under the Governor of the State or constituted authorities.

ART. 4. The Vice Presidents when they shall think fit, or when directed by the President, shall hold meetings of such members as shall reside in their respective Beats, and report the proceedings of the same at the next general meeting of the Association. It shall further be a part of their duty, to extend to their respective Beats such information as the President may from time to time desire to communicate to the members of this Association.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of corresponding Secretaries to correspond with affiliated associations upon matters touching their general interests and objects.

ART. 6. The duties of the Recording Secretaries shall be to keep a roll of the members and of the "Minute Men," and to record the proceedings of the Association in a book to be kept for that purpose.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the general and sub-committees of safety to detect, report, and prosecute all attempts to corrupt our slaves and to disseminate abolition—to procure in subordination, or otherwise impair the feasible and tranquil enjoyment of our domestic institution.

ART. 8. The President shall from the roll of the Secretaries organize all the members of this Association under the age of thirty, into a military corps, to be called the "Minute Men," and who, with their officers, arms and equipments, shall be ready to march to the point of danger at a minute's warning.

ART. 9. The "Minute Men" shall elect their commanding and subordinate officers.

ART. 10. The President shall be required to call the association together upon any five of the Vice Presidents uniting in a call for the same.

ART. 11. This association shall continue in existence and persevere in its efforts so long as the rights of the South are threatened with danger.

ART. 12. Any person may become a member of this association by subscribing his name to the above rules.

F N Garvin Alex Bryce
John Maxwell E H Griffin
Jas Cannon W M C Lee
Henry Prichard P Alexander
Sam'l Lovinggood Jno Crawford
E Martin Sam'l Reid
J W Norris, jr J A Doyle
Wm Todd J M McElroy
Carter Clayton W W Stribling
Z Gibson Jno Dunn
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Jas George O H P Fant
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Thos Dodd E G Gaines
W L Keith J T Ferguson
Silas Kirksey Elihu Griffin
Wm Davis Alex Ramsay
W K Easley J A Easley
J A Easley, jr Sam'l Easley
R W Easley W I Gantt
Jno Arial A B Grant
Jno Hammett E Cannon

F Alexander
S R McFall
Robt O Lewis
Chas Thompson
Jos Burnett
J Reed Ramsay
L C Craig
Jas Neal
J M Pundt
Joab Banks
Jos M Deveneau
Wm Hunt
Wm Boggs
Thos Dillard
J R McKinney
G A Taylor
E Herndon
W N Craig
H R Hughes
Alex Harris
Wm R Moody
W F Pearce
J N Lawrence
W D Steele
E E Alexander
W B White
T W Alexander
Ransom Banks
Jno Shockey
Eli Doyle
B Hagood
Baylis J Maxwell
W B Dickson
Robt Hollingsworth
Dudley Wigginton
Wm Hunt
Moses Hendricks
Benj Satterfield
Jas Pinson
Wm Jamison
Joshua Jamison
Griffin Hamilton
H G Stone
Rich'd Forrester
B P Turner
Jno Latham
T W Latham
Benj Barratt
Sam'l Nichols
Milton Hamilton
Jas M Burton
C C C'Brient
Jephth Norton

POLITICAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

—SECOND DAY.

Nashville, Nov. 14.

The Convention assembled here this morning at 10 a.m. and after being called to order, the President asked the secretary to read the letter received from the absent member of the Tennessee delegation, Mr. Bowles, with which the Secretary complied.

Mr. Bowles, of Tennessee, stated he did not consider the question which called together the first Convention settled; it was only postponed. He had no confidence in the integrity of men who had violated every compromise they have hitherto made with the South.

The States being called, Jones and Hunter, of Georgia; Davenport, of Mississippi; Pillow and Donelson, of Tennessee; and Cheves, of South Carolina made their appearance.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, offered a resolution calling for equality of rights as secured by the constitution, and declares that these rights were violated by erecting California into a State, and Utah and New Mexico into Territorial Governments, and dismembering Texas, and that non-intercourse was called for.

Mr. Hunter, of Ga. offered a resolution declaring the Government in the hands of the North, and the South in utter dependence on abolition majorities in Congress. The property of the South depends upon slavery. We should repel every assault upon that institution, at all hazards. He alluded to the California bill, &c. as robberies of Southern rights, and declared them unconstitutional. The Fugitive Slave law is no concession. He recommended constitutional resistance to the acts of Congress; when that failed, each State shall decide for herself the mode of redress.

Mr. Davenport, of Miss. declared their right to secede—reviewed the wrongs alleged to be perpetrated by the North, and called upon the South for concentrated action to save the Union through this convention. He recommended non-intercourse, and that the South go into National convention for President without the North.

Gen. Pillow, of Tenn. recommended, that although the bills of Congress fell short of justice to the South, that the convention declare its willingness to abide by the laws of the land, thereby giving proof of their attachment to the Union—that the South demand that agitation of slavery at the North cease, and declare that the repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill would render all further associations impossible. He recommended non-intercourse if the North did not faithfully perform her part, according

to the action of Congress; that if further interference with slavery be persisted in that the Legislatures of the several States elect delegates to a General Convention.

Mr. Donelson, of Tenn. recommended acquiescence in the laws by the South; that the convention would not anticipate the course of action on the part of members to the Federal Compact, nor would justify extreme measures; that they adhere to the motto of the Southern States, "Perpetuity to the Union and the constitution," and that this convention shall accept open resistance as a revolutionary remedy, only when such an interpretation of the Federal constitution is enforced as will make the Federal Government an instrument of intolerable tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Cheves submitted the following resolution:
Resolved, That a secession, by the joint action of the slaveholding States is the only efficient remedy for the aggravated wrongs which they now endure, and the enormous evils which threaten them in the future, from the usurped and now unrestricted power of the Federal Government.

Mr. Cheves then read a long speech occupying three hours, recommending secession as the only alternative. He said the rubicon was passed; the Union was already dissolved. What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity; it had become one of hostility. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the face of every Southern man suffused with a blush of shame? He said that we could hope for nothing from any change the North could give. It would only bring on an increase of their power, and our danger, disgrace and shame.

We should drop party and unitedly contend for the interests of our bleeding country. If Virginia would lead, no blood would be spilled, and he had no doubt that in a little time every Southern State would follow, except, perhaps Delaware, whose interests would deter her.

In the possibility of an invasion from the North to coerce us, where were their army and money? All their militia would find it difficult to take Charleston or Savannah, and if they did, what would they do with it? Perhaps they calculated upon the assistance of our slaves, but they would be disappointed; we want but union, and the enemy are ours.

The Union dissolved, undoubtedly the South would suffer the usual casualties of war, but there were dangers which a free people who were not disposed to wear the yoke would meet manfully.

The right of secession was unequivocal; he appealed to Virginia to take the lead in a united secession and would warn the people of the South to beware of alien counsellors, who were not our friends; they did not sympathize with us.

In conclusion he would pray to God to inspire Southern men with the spirit of freedom—then they would act as men who know their rights and dare maintain them. We can scatter our enemies like autumn leaves. California will become a slave State, and the South will form the most splendid empire on which the sun ever shone.

At the conclusion of the speech the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, TENN. Nov. 14th.

"Yesterday was the first commencement of business by the convention, by calling on the state delegations, in alphabetical order for resolutions; which are presented without argument, and referred to the select committee on resolutions. There were preambles and resolutions, from the following states: Gov. Clay, Alabama; Gov. Duval, Florida; Judge Thompson, Mississippi; Col. Hunt and Judge Jones, Georgia; Gen. Pillow, Tenn; Judge Cheeves, South Carolina; with counter resolutions by Gen. Donelson, of Tennessee, on the submission side, and Gen. Claiborn on the southern rights side.

"The resolutions are the same in sentiment, varying merely in phraseology, from Florida, Mississippi and Alabama—maintaining the right of secession, and the pledge of all the south to aid a seceding state, should coercion be resorted to; and recommending a southern congress to assemble next spring or summer—Georgia more mild; and in Tennessee the majority for submitting to the past, but resist the future. Gen. Donelson's, for submission to the last.

Gen. Claiborn dissented from both verbally, and maintain high resistance ground. The resolutions of Carolina merely asserted the right of secession, and were supported by Judge Cheeves in a written speech of 2 1/2 hours—this will be printed, and I will forward you a copy as soon as I can. It was a speech of great ability in reason and argument.

"The committee cannot report on the matter already referred before Saturday or Monday next, and hence I suppose the convention will set for several days yet."

From the Anderson Gazette.

THOUGHTS FOR THOSE WHO OWN NO SLAVES.—The time has come when every man in the South must take a position upon the great question which has produced such a profound commotion from one end of the land to the other; and to every individual assuming a position it is of vital importance, that he duly consider the matter in hand, lest by too precipitate action he mistake his interests and take a stand in direct opposition to them. Men are always more or less the creatures of interest, and it is to this feeling that their prosperity, as well as that of nations, is to be attributed. Hence their opinions are apt to be formed with a view to profit or loss. Regarding the great question of the day in this light, I propose to discuss two distinct propositions.

1. That the end and aim of the Abolition movement is the total extinction of the institution slavery, and that it will accomplish that end unless speedily checked.

2. That the accomplishment of such a result will prove as ruinous to the interest of those who own no slaves as to the interest of the slave holders, or in other words, that the interest and destiny of every class of society is wrapped up in this momentous question.

We may premise that we are indebted to yankee adventure, for the existence of the institution among us. Slavery is not a question of conscience, but of profit, and the proof is, that the people, who are now seeking to wipe it as a stain from the face of the Earth, are the very people who brought it here, and who carried on what they now term an "unholy traffic in the sinews of men," until the importation of Negroes was made Piracy by an act of Congress in 1808. Slave labor not being profitable for the purposes of agriculture in the Northern States, and the people of the North being cut off from the profits of the traffic, by stealing and selling them to the South, they suddenly pretended to entertain conscientious scruples on the subject, tho' the truth was they began to feel a jealousy of the growing wealth and prosperity of the South. They thought, as can be abundantly shown from the papers, memorials, &c., of that period, that the interests of a commercial people, as they regarded themselves, and of an agricultural people as they regarded the South, were opposed to each other. Laboring under this impression, it was natural they should endeavor to break us down, and in doing so, they raised the hue and cry against slavery, justly considering that the most vulnerable point of attack, in as much as the wealth of the agricultural States was produced by slave labor. They had other reasons for attacking slavery. Being deprived of the benefits of the trade, a feeling of revenge prompted them to endeavor to deprive the South of the profits arising from the labor of those they had already brought into the country. They could also enlist in the warfare against slavery the hellhounds of a blind fanaticism, which, when once let loose, seem determined never to give up the chase until they have hunted down and lapped their rabid tongues in the life-blood of their offending brethren of the South.—This agitation then is the result of a settled enmity on the part of the North against the South—an enmity which has been manifested in the whole history of Federal legislation—an enmity, which at one time sought through the means of an odious Tariff of Protection, to garner up for themselves the wealth produced by that very labor they were daily abusing us for employing—an enmity which would long since have impoverished the South and reduced her to a colonial dependence had not South Carolina, by nullifying the Tariff Laws and the infamous Force Bill, put a stop to usurpation so bold and daring. Rufus King long since declared that the object of the North was Political Power, and to acquire that power it is necessary to knock down the main pillar upon which all

the greatness and prosperity of the South rest. So much for the causes which have led to this agitation.

To show that the present efforts of the Abolitionists look farther than the exclusion of slavery from the territories, we have only to glance for a moment at the acts and declarations of the party. In these we may clearly see the gathering elements of the storm, which is one day to burst upon us with a powerful crash, quiet and secure as we now deem ourselves. The Boston Journal, published in the very cradle of abolition, contains this declaration: "We can look with pleasure to the admission of California as a free State and to the abolition of the odious slave trade in the District of Columbia, as two important strides towards UNIVERSAL FREEDOM." The Cleveland (Ohio) Democratic says, "The North HAS THE POWER, as we have shown, to limit slavery and begin the work of emancipation." The Valparaiso, Ind., Observer, speaking of the Compromise Bills, says, "a good beginning is made towards RIDING THE GOVERNMENT OF THAT INSTITUTION."—David Wilmot, the author of the Proviso, and who of course understands the designs of his party, declares in a letter to the people of his Congressional District, that "THE CONTEST WILL NOT BE ENDED UNTIL ONE OR THE OTHER OF THE GREAT OPPOSING PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM OR SLAVERY SHALL BE OVERBORNE." Seward, a Senator from New York, and one of the heads of the party, speaking upon the subject of slavery, declared in the American Senate, that "there is a law above the Constitution."—He also expressed himself pleased with the anti-slavery bills "as far as they went," and "deemed them THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MEASURES IN WHICH HE HAD HIS HEART SET." The Vermont Resolutions declared that "Slavery is a crime against humanity," and yet, Mr. Phelps, a Senator from Vermont, who defended these Resolutions in a speech of two hours length, when attacked by Messrs. Clemens and Butler, was beaten not two months ago in the Vermont Legislature, by Mr. S. Foot, because, he, the said Phelps, was not strong enough an Abolitionist. The Gott Resolution, which passed the House by the entire vote of the North, declares that "slavery is infamous." Do such declarations as these need any comment? With all this proof staring us in the face, (and much more could be added) can we doubt that the design of the abolition party is to destroy, totally destroy an institution, which they profess to regard as "a crime against humanity," and "infamous!" Nay more, that they are so bent upon the accomplishment of this purpose that they will obey the dictates of a "higher Law" and trample underfoot that Constitution which they have sworn to "preserve, protect and defend," but as still farther evidence of this settled enmity of the North against the South, and of a design to ruin her by assaults upon her property, hear what a merchant of high standing in Cincinnati, says: "Can it be possible that the people of the South really believe that with this view of the nature of our Government, uppermost in the minds of the masses of the North, that they are to rest in the quiet possession of their property—that they are to remain in the Union as equals? How lamentably will they be mistaken." "A Northern man and a friend of the Union" in a letter to the Southern Press, says, "the South has nothing to expect from North, East or West." When Troutman of Kentucky followed his slaves to Marshall in Michigan, he was surrounded by a mob, led by influential citizens, who declared that, "though the law was in his favor, public sentiment must and should supersede it." The lamented Kennedy of Hagerst was murdered by a mob in the act of bringing away his slave peacefully, with his own consent, and that mob was incited by the Professor of a college. And yet the Constitution provides that, persons to service or labor in one bound State, escaping into another, shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due." Now can any sane man expect that the anti slavery party, with the power in their hands, (and I shall show that it is so) will falter for a moment in the hellish work of abolition, when the bid defiance to law, justice and the Constitution, and are so lost to every feeling of humanity, that they do not hesitate to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow citizen? Look too at the mighty voice which has burst forth from the North in denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Law, passed in accordance with a

ART. 1. The name of this Association shall be "The Southern Rights