I cannot but think, therefore, that if South Carolina declines to secede for a reason like this, she will give a death-blow to the great cause of State Rights, for which she has hitherto perilled so much, and with which her name is so proudly associated.

Let us glance, however, at some of the difficulties which it is urged lie in our way as a free, sovereign and independent State. It is said we will have to resort to smuggling for a livelihood. That our negro population will become redundant, and that if they escape we cannot reclaim them. The objection in regard to smuggling is sufficiently answered by showing that if goods are carried from our territory into the other States, it must be done by the citizens of those States themselves. and they must settle the matter with their own government. As to a redundant population, I have no fears whatever on the subject. If we ever have more slaves than we can profitably employ, we will be able to sell them at a reduced price, and I have no doubt that the surrounding slaveholding States will soon be able to obtain the sanction of their government for their purchase. It will be a very different thing from the African slave trade, and as our slaveholding neighbors are to be the pets of their government for fear of the contagion of secession, I have no doubt they will be able to make satisfactory arrangements on this subject. even if it should involve an amendment of the constitution. Long before the day could come, when we would voluntarily give up our territoary to our slaves, and run away from them, or they could conquer it from tion? We do not hesitate to advise us, our neighbors would find means to relieve us as well as themselves from such dire calamities, by giving them much better employment in their rice and cotton fields. South Carolina will not be permitted to become a St. Domingo in the bosom of the South. History presents no instance of a nation perishing from a redundant population-a peaceful exodus has always been found.

As to the difficulty in relation to the recapture of our fugitive slaves, it is obvious that as the slaveholding States would be exposed to the same evil by their slaves escaping into our territory, a remedy would soon be found by our mutual necessities .-Interest will regulate these subjects as it has always done. Should our surrender! Ye are men, answer for slaves escape into the free States, we will have to do just what we are doing now-submit to their loss.

Mr. President, I admit that it is very easy to say many hard things against secession, so I apprehend it is just as easy to say many hard the counsels of this assembly, or the things against disunion. Our friends popular mind, by appeals to pride, to must allow me to say to them: Push | passion, or to prejudice. | 1 trust | fee not your arguments against secession too deeply the heavy responsibility too far, or you may find your batteries which rests upon me, to address myself turned against your own favorite scheme-disunion by co-operation. Do you know that you can accomplish disunion and the establishment of a Southern confederacy without many of those very sacrifices you door to reason, and opens the windows urge against secession? If your con- to passion. I deprecate from the botfederacy consists of the cotton States, tom of my heart any thing like angry do you know whether you will be dissensions within the State. Our enpermitted to secede without coercion? May you not encounter blockades and a war of custom houses? Will not give them no such triumph. Let us slavery become hemmed in and localized within the borders of your con- For one I do not regret the introducfederacy? Will your power of tion of this discussion. It has been recapture be perfect and complete? said that your Convention was elected May not the commerce of Charleston, before the question of secession was and your other ports, be harassed discussed. If this be so, then let the and driven away? Who shall have argument be heard before the judgment the mouth of the Mississippi? I have heard many brave words uttered by western men on this subject on the floor of Congress, and high claims to the people of South Carolina, there put in to this right.

Speak kindly, therefore, I pray you, of secession, for it is the first all her sons. Let us then reason toborn, the lawful offspring of disunion gether with fraternal confidence and doctrines. Such, be assured, will be respect, remembering that whilst we the judgment of a candid world, the differ as to the means, we all seek a record of impartial history.

I admit, however, that our friends have one advantage over us. Their scheme lies in the future; ours is at hand. They have the chapter of accidents on their side; we have only the chapter of history.

I admit, however, that our friends have one advantage over us. Their scheme lies in the future; ours is at hand. They have the chapter of

accidents on their side; we have only the head of the hen had dropped there, and the chapter of history.

I am aware it may be said that, if according to my argument, there is no danger of any overt acts of aggression against the South on the part of the Government in our day, then there is no danger to us if we remain in the Union; that in this respect my argument is contradictory. But the reply is obvious. The argument on the other side is that our destruction is inevitable if we remain in the Union; that it is the Government of our enemies who will annihilate us, but that further aggressions will soon be committed which will unite the South in conjoint secession. The first branch of the proposition I admit, but the latter I deny. How then, you ask, will our destruction

certain advance of abolition; by the process of sapping and mining; by im-migration; by the spread of antislavery opinions; by degrading State rights and exalting federalism; by combining measures of wronga fugitive slave bill with an anti-slave trade bill; by dividing the South; by party contests; by denouncing slavery as an evil, and hoping for a remedy through the dispensation of Divine Providence; by going on step by step in this way, until consolidation and abolition become so strong that (if I may be pardoned the quotation) the "one shall hold whilst the other skins." This is the way your destruction will come, and there is no contradiction whatever in the argument. It will stand the test of any scrutiny. Hear what the leading journal of Europe savs on this subject.

The London Times thus describes what is to be the result of the Union to the South if it goes on as it has been

"Slavery is but a question of time. It is scarcely possible to conceive that a hundred years hence there will be one slave in the United States, not to say in the whole continent of America. The slave owners see the ramparts rising, the trenches opened, the communications established, and the blockade closing around them, that is one day to reduce them to unconditional surrender. We doubt not for an instant that our children's children will see the chains drop in one hour from the limbs of three million slaves. The Fugitive Slave bill is only a last legislative effort against that which is more powerful than legislaturesthe progress of human affairs. Every acre added to the territory of the Union. every freeborn child added its population, and every immigrant that ands on its shores, is another weight to the scale of abolition. Then why. except because they are demented and doomed, do the slave owners take no steps whatever to prepare for the great day of reckoning? Why do they assume the perpetual stability of an institution at variance with the whole tenor and course of modern civilizathem to set their house in order. If it is harder to do so now than it was sayenty years back, instead of being easier, as the great statesman of that day hoped and expected, if time has hitherto aggravated rather than removed the enormous difficulties, what will be the case thirty years hence, when perhaps there must and will be abolition without either the slave or his master being prepared for the change? The choice lies between gradual and sudden abolition, and it is for the slave States themselves to choose which of those two they will have-for one they must!

Behold this picture, and say if it is

true! If it is, then let me ask you, will delay toar down these rampurts, close these trenches, taise this blockade, and save you from unconditional yourselves. I have thus, Mr. President, endeavored to give my views on the present deeply interesting condition of our public affairs. I am sensible that I have performed this duty very imperfectly. I have purposely abstained from any attempt to stimulate to any other tribugal than the calm judgment of an intelligent people. I have endeavored, too carefully to avoid the use of any thing like the language of crimination or censure. I know too well that such language only closes the emies are watching our councils, and will rejoice at our divisions. Let us tell them, once and forever, that, is pronounced. Free discussion never hindered any cause. On so grave an issue as that which is now presented cannot be too great deliberation, as there should be great unanimity. In the hour of her trial the State will need

common end-"A government established on the base Of justice, liberty and equal right."

~~~~ DISPLAY OF INSTINCT -- A few days since, a hen having a brood of chickens about six weeks old, by some means lost her life, and her head was amoutated and thrown away. Towards evening the chickens were missing from the barn. After much search they were found in a box in the yard where they had never been seen before. On examination, it was found that the chickens were all huddled together by the side of it .-- Portsmouth Journal.

ILLINOIS.—The anti-slavery men of Southern Illinois met in Eden, Randolph county, June 4. The fugitive Slave Law was severely denounced, and a resolution adopted advising the organization of a Na tional Anti-Slavery party, and pledging the Illinoians, "in the event of such an organization, faithfully to support such candidates only as shall have given full proof of thorough attachment to the principles of equal liberty."

THE HOD-CARRIERS -- We understand the strike of the hold-carriers of this city has been successful, and that they have resumed their work at \$1.25 per day which was the rate of wages demanded by them. Cin. Non.

## THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1851. Messrs. A. White & Co., are

Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

To Our Subscribers In consequence of the alteration in our country mails we are induced to change our day of issue, as under the present arrangements, our papers for several offices lie some days in the Post Office in this place before they are sent off.

The Banner will hereafter be published on Tuesday and we thus hope to carry the news to our country readers before it stales.

The Market.

The Cotton market was quiet in Charleston, on Saturday last, the transactions having been limited to about 258 bales at extremes ranging from 5 to 8 3-8c. The market was depressed, and prices nominal.

Unfortunate Occurrence. We regret to state that about 10 o'clock, on yesterday morning, the 22nd inst., the residence of JAMES H. BRITTON, Esqr., situated in the suburbs of our town, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered in one of the chambers, the bed and some hangings being in flames; some matches were seen scattered over the floor, and there being at the time no one in the house but a small negro boy, it is supposed that, in igniting matches for sport, he carelessly communicated the flame to the bed. Very little of value was saved of the furni-

Timely Preparation.

We have been struck with the forecast and astute providence apparent in a communication in the Patriot of the 18th possession. It seems that two Majors are because the least able to defend his line as well as traitors and disorganizers.

They are men for whom it is not enough candidates for the Colonelcy of the upper erry." regiment of Greenville. One was known to short time since, to announce that he was MOUSTAIN, (for so the writer of the commu- Brownson comments as follows: nication we have referred to subscribes himself, as indicative, we suppose, of his love of simple truth) objects to that exression as being evasive, and asks why he did not go a little further and deny disunion in any shape; for many disunionists are opposed to secession by a single State, GLASupper regiment that "the Colonel of the nle in these times, when disunion stalks ceived," he begs them, "but look well to sentatives in both houses of Congress. I rules or misrules the great State your own interest; a heavy responsibility rests upon you. It is much easier to avoid an error than to correct one."

The lofty peak first sees the coming morn, and glistens with the effulgence of the day, while yet the shadows of the night

linger drowsily on the plain. ment and remonstrance, and the extreme ment and remonstrance, and the extreme Senate, was not a wind sounder than Mr. penalty which they declared against seces-Summer, his successful Free-soil competsion was that it should be treated with con. iter, and would have made a far more dantempt and as a nullity, unless sanctioned by gerous Senator. The party has absorbed a popular vote. But they are on the plain, having that upper regiment well officered.

land," and may at length become so rampant a monster as to require the best efforts of that upper regiment, in its most all the Free States, and consequently in the Calvin Haynes, do - 3a92 efficient possible state of organization, to Union reelf. To what then are we annihilate it, or even to check its ravages. coming! How unfortunate it would be, if, when that upper regiment marches down to arrest the State of S. Carolina, it should find that, by mistake, it had put itself under the command of a disunionist, and thus had rendered itself entirely inefficient for its patriotic

ESCAPE OF AN IRISH EXILE. - McMANUS. one of the Irish patriots, has escaped from South Wales to San Francisco, where he was received with much enthusiasm. Smith O'Brien and other Irish Exiles had hoped would also the extinguish the pure by depriving it of the same time.

in California and Illinois well contrast the considerable party in the country that has different appreciation in these. States of had any telerable appreciation of the Freemoral obligations:

CALIFORNIA FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW .-- We learn from our correspondent that a fugitive have not overstited the slanger. We say slave law has passed the house, with a fine prospect of going through the senate which provides that any person who may bring slaves into the state in good faith may be permitted to send them back n specified time, and it makes it the duty of sheriffs and other officers to aid in the slaves into the state previous to its admission into the union .- Memphis Appeal

~~~~~~ THE COMPROMISE .- The New York Mirror of Fashion for July says: Although it is "none of our business," we will risk the consequence of stating that-while the ladies of our city have set their faces against the adoption of the "new costume" as not to trail on the side walks.

The employers at the Washington The employers at the Washington people are as virtuous and as patratic as we, and their contestion are as enlightened of seven or eight hundred, have struck and sagreous as ours. They see what, in consequence of the Company re-fusing to comply with the provisions of permit ourselves to see, that the Free has left two children to mourn his untimely the ten hour law passed by the Legis. States are fast losing all their respect for lature of this State last Winter, which law, and becoming unaithful to their sollature of this State last Winter, which was to go into operation on the 4th.

A procession was formed by the strikers, who are principally females. and a meeting held in the woods below. American society uself. They see the or three times a year, is a sufficient pre-Gloucester.

Extracts from anarticle, in Brownson's | we are taking no efficient means to repress | Quarterly Review, on the Fugitive Slave Law.

"Nothing in theworld is easier than to get off stale common places against slavery and in favor of liberty; but the man who deals largely in these common places is always a tyrant in his heart, and one whom it will never do totrust with power. The ssence of all slavery is in the predominance of passion over mason, and passion predominates in the community over reason in the exact rates in which law is weak or wanting; for law is the reason of the community. Asthe individual can be free himself only by the predominance of reason in his interior life, so can a community be free in its members only by the supremacy of law in its boson. The maddest madness conceivable in that which proposes to abolish slavery and secure freedom by abolishing law-or government, without which the supremacy of law cannot be maintained. It is this madness that has seized the Free-Soilers or Abolitimists. Their principles strike at the longation of all government and therefore are repugnant to the indispensable conditions of Freedom. Without government, strong and efficient government, it is impossible to maintain the supremacy of law, and without the maintenance of that supremacy, there is no guaranty of freedom eather for black man or white man. The supremacy of law is as necessary to secure the freedom of the slave when emancipated, as to preserve the freedom of the master now. Without it there is only anarchy, in which might usurps the place of right, and the weak are the prey of the strong. You do not advance freedom when you emancipate the slave from his master by overthrowing government; you and introduce the most detestable species of tyrasny concesy ble, of which your eminst., which came accidentally into our ancipated slave will be the first victim-

be a Union partisar, the other thought fit, a Sermon of the Rev. Theodore Parker, not enough to see the good, approve it, and not in favor of secession. Mr. GLASSY restoration of Saus to his owner, Mr.

"Mr. Parker plainly counsels resistance war, -- only not just yet. The hour is not yet come, and armed resistance might be premature, because just now it might be unsuecc. sful! The imitorous intention, the traferous resultition, is mamilest, is avowed, is even gloried in, and nothing is wanting to the overt attempt to carry sy Mountain then submits to the voters of into execution but a fair prespect of success. And what is of more regiment is an important officer to the peo-ple in these times, when disunion stalks the plant that the party of which this fierce declarater is an accredited organ is now in power in this State, and has the abroad throughout the land. Be not de- Governor and the majoraty of the Reprevania, almost the majority in N. York, tri umphant in Vermont, and, we can but just not say, also in New Hompshie. Its principles are entermined by men who do not profess allegance to the party. Nearly everyamember of Congress from this State, with the exception of Mr. Appleton, of this The anti-secession assembly on the 4th only contemplated opposition by arguand light dwells with Mr. G. Mountain. bave watched its growth from 1831, are Upon his prescient ken has already risen well aware that it has been steadily advantaged. G. J. W. McCall, Darlington, S. C. 13a100 the day when will be felt the advantage of cing, that it has never lost an inch of ground once gamed, and that it has never aving that upper regiment well officered.
"Disunion stalks abroad throughout the secretaria as any thing human can be,
It is as certain as any thing human can be,
James Mauestsly, Whitesville, N. C. 10a95

"I ms statement will, no doubt, gratify and encourage the party; but the party has already become too strong to be pushed aside as contemptible, and we must not deceive ourselves as to the magnitude of the danger that threatens us. Hoth parties, Whigs and Democrats,—Whigs more especially till lately, have crampally tampered with it, and aided it to acquire its which, perhaps, is no longer controllable. The measures honerto taken against it have thus for only exasperated and strengthened it. The "Compromise Measures" of the late Congress, which it was he same time.

Law and Lawlessness.

The following summaries of proceedings

The following summaries of proceedings

East a content of the first of the social states of the soci soil movement. They were correct in their predictions that the Compromise measures would be preffectual, and they not danger to a clief atom of slavery, to the question of slavery loses itse in a timen lagner question, even higher and more important than the sample maintenance of the Union,—in the question of the maintenance of society itself. The Free-societs are to American society what European society, and their triumph of anarchy and despotesm.
"Good, quiet, casy men, looking over

their ledgers, or suppog their wine, may twenty minutes. Dr. Hunt escaped flatter themselves that there is no serious undurt. danger, and tell us that we are unnecessardy alarme; but in all human probability, if the fugitive slave Sims, had not been given up on the claim of his owner. adies of our city have set their faces the American Union had now already they have had their dresses so shortened ceased to exist. It is all very well to task or "Somhern Union had now already ceased to exist. It is all very well to task or "Somhern Union had now already ceased to exist. of the South, but there is something more than busier just now. The Southern disorganizers steadily advancing, and that, servative against moths

them, and they very naturally consult se-cession from the Union as the only means of self-preservation that remain to them They may be wrong, but we of the North we are forcing them to do, if they wish to retain any semblance of freedom. "Let no man deceive himself with the

vain hope that this radicalism now represented by the Free-Soil party would stop with the mere abolition of negro slavery It is the persuasion of so many of our citizens that it would, which renders it so dangerous. The abolition of slavery by violence, against the will of the masters, and without compensating them for the property we compel them to surrender, would be a great evil, but it is one of the lightest evils to be expected from the progress of Free Soil fanaticism. We assure the public, and it is the point we wish particularly to impress upon our readers, that the abolition of negro slavery is only an incident in Free-Soilism. Neither the Free-Soilers nor we can foresee where they would stop. Combining as they do in one all the several classes of fanatics in the country, and being the party opposed to law, to constitutions and governments. certain it is they would not stop so long as vidual freedom, or a single institution ca-pable of imposing the least restraint upon awless and despotic will. No doubt there are honest but deceived, individuals in the party, who will not go all lengths with it; but they will be impotent to restrain it, and the party itself, augmenting its forces as it marches, will on whithersoever its licentious and despotic principles lead, unless speedily and effectually resisted by the sounder part of the community, or by the merciful interposition of Divine Providence. "The essential principle of the Freesoil party, that which gives it so terrible a vitality, is not, we repeat, exclusively or mainly, opposition to slavery. Half un-known to itself, it is a party organized Il the moral, religious, social, and po-

against law in all its forms, against all the principles and maxims of the past, and litical institutions of the present. It is a party formed against the common reason. common sense, and common interests of mant ind. With the cant of religion and morality on their lips, its leaders are, almost to a man, infidels and blasphemers, to sin from appetite or passion, but who dehvered in Boston in on the occasion of the vet pursue the wrong, but who must pervert conscience itself, erect evil into good, and make sin pass for virtue. They aim at reversing all the judgments of manto the rank and dignity of Christian virtues Whatever has bitherto been counted sacred they pronounce profane, and whatever has been hitherto counted profane, they command us to respect as sacred. They

say with Milton's Satan-"All good to me is lost; Evil, be thou my good."

Sale of the W. & M. R. R. Bonds. We take from the New York Erening Express, of the 11th inst., the following particular report, showing the successful bids, the number of bids, the number of bonds bid for, and the number of dollars on the hundred that were offered. The bonds it will be remembered were for a thousand dollars each. We have summed up the sales and find that, for the bonds for \$300,-000, there were realized \$279,046.50.

The bids for the Wilmington and Manchester Bonds (\$300,000) were opened yestesday afternoon, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., at 9 o'clock. The number of bonds bid for, was \$521,000. The following were the successful bidders: E. W. Charles, Darlington, S. C. - 5a100 H. Nutt, Wilmington, N. C. - 5a100 N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C. - 5a100 Alford Smith, Whitesville, N. C. - 10a100 James S. Gibson, do · · R. Rogers, Black Creek, S. C. · Calvin Haynes, do - 3a92 De Rosset; & Brown, Willington, N. C. 5a92

| Edmund Cla | irk, Cleveland, C | Dhio 10a91 | 1 |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|---|
| Curcoran & | Riggs, Washing | on - 25a90 | 1 |
| do | | 25a90 | |
| do | do | 25a90 | |
| do | do | - · 20a90 | |
| Chubb, Sche | nck & Co., do | 10a90 | |
| d. | o do | 10490 | |
| D. S. Whele | n, & Co., Phila, | 5a90 | 9 |
| Thomas Mel | Senzie, New York | k 2n20 | |
| G. I. W. Met | Call, Darlington. | S. C 12a90 | h |
| A. T. Clark, | Tarboro, N. C. | la90 | |
| | rlan, Cheraw, S. | | |
| M. J. McMa | II, Darlington, S. | C 2a90 | |
| John F. Erv | in, da | 5a90 | |
| Wm. Evans, | , Marion Ct. Hon | se, S. C. 5a90 | |
| J. A. Maltby | . Whitesville, N. | C 5a90 | |
| John Dawso | n. Wilmington, ? | V. C 5a90 | |
| R. Wooten, | Wilmington, N. C | · 2a90 | |
| | | | |

In all 300
In addition to the above, there were 221 bonds bid for, 271 at from 80 to 90, mostly at near latter price, and 10 at under 80."

A FATAL DUEL .- We are grieved to notice the lamentable issue of a meeting that took place yesterday, in the vicinity of the Barracks, between Dr. Hunt and Mr. Frost, editor of the Crescent. It has been anticipated for some time past that a rencoatre would take place; for to such an extent had personal animosity been aggravated, that a hostile meeting seemed inevitable, but no one was prepared for the deplorable issue. The parties, accompanied by their respective friends, met in the rear of the U. S. Barracks yesterday noon; the weapons used were shot guns, loaded with balls, the distance forty yards. Two shots execution of the law. The provisions of Red Republicans and Socialists are to meffectual, neither party being touched; at the second fire, Mr. Frost was shot through the breast, the ball passing near the region of the heart; he lived about

Both of the gentlemen implicated in this calamitous affair were among our prominent and most respected citizens, and the issue was watched with painful solicitude. Our acquaintance with the deceased was very limited; for a young man, during his short residence in this city, he had acquired considerable reputation, particularly as a forcible, animated speaker, and a zealous party man. His intimate friends and associates speak in high terms of his companionable qualities and his generous impulses. Mr. Frost was a widower, and death .- N. O. Commercial Bulletin, 11th

A small piece of paper or linen just moistened with turpentine and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two

Fourth July Celebration at St. Pauls. Clarendon.

The seventy fifth Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at St. Pauls, with much spirit and enthusiasm by a portion of the citizens of Clarendon. At 12 o'clock M. a procession was formed in front of the Academy under the direction of Capt J. M. Owens, Marshal of the day, and marched to the Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read in a clear and impressive manner by Dr. Charles Henry, and an eloquent and spirited oration delivered by P. G. Benbow, Esq. After the delivery of the oration the company partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion. J. Harvey Dingle, Jun., Esq., presided, assisted by Capt. T. H. Connors, Dr. T. W. Briggs, Capt. J. H. McKnight and Maj. W. F. Butler, as Vice Presidents. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were announced, and responded to by the company with under

cribable enthusiasm: REGULAR TOASTS. 1st. The day we celebrate.-Sacred in the annals of the past; may we never forget the divine principles it inculcates. 2nd. South Carolina.-The leader of forlorn hope; she casts herself into the breach that her country may be saved from destruction.

3rd. His Excellency the Governor .-Prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties, when the men are ready, the Means

will never be found wanting.

4th. The memory of Calhoun, Elmore and Mc Duffie.

"Honor comes a pilgrim grey
To bless the turf that wraps their clay
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping Hermit there."
5th. The Constitution.—Erected as the
bulwark of our safety, it has become a tool in the hands of ambitious politicians. 6th. The Union .- A confederation of sovereign States having equal rights and equal privileges. These once destroyed it is no longer a Confederacy, but an oppres-

sion of the strong over the weak.
7th. Secession.—The reserved right of a sovereign State for the protection of her citizens.

8.h. Our Institutions .- But rights inherited from our fore-fathers; we will main-tain them at every cost and every hazard. 9th. The so-called Compromise .- Like Milton's bridge it would lead us "Smooth

easy, inoffensive down to Hell"

10th. The citizen soldiery of South Carolina -The achievements of the Palmetto Regiment furnish the highest evidence of

kind, and brand the Christian virtues as their efficiency.

11th. The Hon. Jos. A. Woodward.—S. Carolina will sustain him in his maintenance of Carolina principles.

12th. The South .- She has acceded to one Compromise, she has proven her fidelity to the Union beyond cavil. She will still show her faithfulness to Liberty and cock. In him we recognize an able and elthe Constitution by leaving the Union if necessary to preserve the one and maintain the principles of the other.

13th. Woman.—With her we enjoy all

that we can of the primitive Eden. Without her Earth would revert again to its original chaos.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS. ByJ. Harvey Dingle, Jun., President of the day.—The orator of the day. By his successful efforts before us this morning, By a Lady.—We lavis he has given promise of future usefulness to his country. P. G. Benbow, Esq., the orator responded

in happy and appropriate terms and concluded by offering the following sentiment: The Hon. R. B. Rhett .- The Champion of the South. His fearless vindication of the rights of the South entitles him to the

The President read a letter from Col-

Manning stating that a pre-engagement prevented his attendance, and offered the An Independent Confederacy of the Slave

and Southern civilization preserved. Let not South Carolina by hasty separate action endanger the accomplishment for us of this noble destiny.

By Dr. T. W. Briggs, 2nd Vice President. - Capt. M. M. Benbow. His vote at

ed by his constituents.

the present question, concluded with the following sentiment: A Confederacy of the Slave-holding

States .- The best, and most effectual, but not the only mode by which the rights of South Carolina can be secured. By Capt. J. H. McKnight, 3rd Vice Pres-

ident .- The reader of the Declaration, Dr. Charles Henry. His modest and unassuming deportment have endeared him to all. By Dr. Charles Henry .- Separa'e State Action. The only effectual means of redressing past wrongs and obtaining security for luture rights. By Maj. W. F. Butler, 4th Vice Presi-

dent .- South Carolina. May she live in Independence or die in its defence. By Capt. J. M. Owens .- South Carolina. May she be isolated rather than submit to Northern aggression.

By W. M. James.—The Hon. George

McDuffle. May his national career ever of every American.
By P. R. Riley.—The Genius of Liberty. She has fled to South Carolina for sanctuary. Let us defend her with our lives, our

fortunes, and our sacred honors. By J. H. Gayle.—The Hon. R. B. Rhett and D. Wallace. The pride of Carolina. Secessionists in principle, secessionists in practice, secessionists at all hazards and to every extremity.
By A. Rantin.—The Constitutional rights

of Carolina. Her sons are ever ready to sustain her in defending them. By R. Rutledge Dingle.—Secession. S. Carolina will lead off that others may follow. If the Government attempts to coerce her, the first drop of blood spilt will shatter the Union as the red lightning of Heaven

shatters the decayed oak. hatters the decayed oak.

By Edwin J. Belser.—South Carolina. In every emergency true to her motto "Amnais Opbus que Semper Parati."
By Thomas H. Waties.—Whether in

peace or peril the heart's truest sympathy is to be found in constant, confiding, faithful woman. Oit among the rudest shocks of life's wide sea she shares man's lot and more than half the burden bears."

salvation.

By W. M. Belser .- Toomsb, Stephens,

Foole, cyc.

"Even they forsooth (Oh mockey accurat)
Dared to assume the patriot's name at first,
Thus Clay began and thus begin his apes
Thus Devila when first raised take pleasing
shapes."

By H. J. Benbow—Secession. The

only remaining hope by which our rights, our liberties, and our institutions may be perpetuated.

By H. Shorter.—John C. Calhoun,

Though dead his memory will ever live in the hearts of a grateful nation.

By J. A. Mims.—The Hon. J. P. Richardson, one of State Deputies to the Soundardson, one of State Deputies are seen as a second of the soundardson. ern Congress. In him we recognize an able and eloquent defender of the rights of the whole South and of South Carolina in particular. In all his efforts in that behalf we tender him our warmest sympathy and

sup port. By J. M. Felder.—Calhonn and his sentiments.

By D. L. Ragin.—The Secessionists of South Carolina. Like the patriots of 76 we seek no' a remedy for the past for that is hopeless, but security for the future. By M. J. White .- The President of the day. One of Clarendon's lavorne sons. His fellow citizens appreciate and love him. One of Clarendon's favorite sons.

By D. Steadham .- South Carolina, Let her initiating steps in interposing her sovereignty be marked by no retrograde movement. Her sons are ready to maintain their equality in the Union or achieve their

independence out of it.

By a Guest.—The Ladies. Too generally the advocates of Union to favor a sep-

By C. King .- The Southern States. If

true to themselves a most glorious destiny awaits them. Should they falter degradation and ruin is their fate. By R. R. Thames. Shall the Palmetto State

Thus sit in debute
Whether to die or be slaves?
No, take up your shield,
March forth to the field,

And seek ye out honorable graves.

By a Guest.—J. B. Richardson, Jun., A oble scion of a noble stock. Clarendon has marked him as her own. By J. B. Richardson, Jun .. The memory of the late distinguished statesmen John Calhoun. If there ever was a time

when the services of a great man were. needed, the present is that momentous cri-By W. C. Nelson .- The President of the

day. The ability with which he discharged his duty entitles him to our confidence and admiration.
By J. Harvey Dingle, Jun - Separate State action. The only practical mode of

securing the prompt co-operation of the Southern States in resisting the aggressions of an oppressive Government.

By E. J. Belser—Dr. T W Briggs.

May he never die until he is killed by the

Yankee Militia. By Dr. T. W. Briggs-Secession. South Carolina's watchword. Let her do her ducock. In him we recognize an able and el-

oquent defender of the rights and institu-By Joel Rhodus.—Co-operation of the Southern States. Worthy of many sacri-

fices, but not the sacrifice involved in sub-By T. Bouchett .- South Carolina vigilant of her rights, zealous in the maintenance of all her duties, and ever ready to defend

By a Lady .-- We lavish our charms on no man who counsels submission.

After the reading of the Toasts, Maj. W. F. Butler, with his usual hospitality threw open his house for the conve of those who wished to "trip the light fan tastic toe." Here the young ladies and gentlemen adjourned and very shortly bright forms might be seen gleaming withhightest honor that South Carolina can award him. in the brilliant halls to the enchanting By Capt. T. H. Connors, 1st Vice Presi-ticleer reminded those who wished to see dent.—The Hon. John L. Manning. A the sun rise at home that they must hasten to do so. They adjourned, and most pleasantly ended the celebration at St. Pauls. Watchman please copy.

TURKEY-LITERARY DISCOVERY .-following sentiment as embracing his opin- of the 15th ult., in the Risorigimeto, of We learn from a Constantinople letter Turin, that public attention has been greatly excited there by the discovery holding States.—The only mode by which the rights of the South can be maintained uscripts, of the highest antiquity, uscripts, of the highest antiquity, found by a learned Greek of the name of Simonides, in a cave situated at the foot of Mount Athes. According to this account the importance of this discovery is incalculable, since it brings to light the last session of the Legislature for the call of a State Convention is highly approvquoted by various ancient writers and hitherto deemed entirely lost. They Capt. Benbow briefly giving his views on furnish, as may be imagined, an extensive list of proper names, calculated to throw great light upon many obscure periods of history. Among these precious volumes, which are composed of very thin membranes (the nature of which is not stated,) filled with microscopie characters, some are calculated to give a complete interpretation of hieroghyphic writings, the fortunate discoverer having already successfully applied to the interpretation of the inscriptions engraved on the obelisk of the hipprodrone of Constantinople.

A PERSIAN FABLE .- A merchant had a pet parrot, and previous to going India he asked poll what present he should bring her. 'No present,' said! the parrot, only when you see my: brothers dancing on the greensward, tell them how I pine in a little prison. be warmly felt and breathed in the hearts | The merchant journeyed and delivered the message, and a parrot immediately fell dead from a tree. The merchant returned and told his parrot, who fell dead from his perch on hearing the news. The merchant with tears picked up the body and east it out, when to his surprise the parrot revived and flow to. a tree, singing-"The Indian parrot taught me to die to be free, one day. O master thou shalt so gain thy freedom!

ESCAPED JAIL .- Samuel J. Love. convicted at the last term of our Court, of the murder of Robert J. Lester, and a man named Williamson, committed on a Peace Warrant, effected their escape from our jail (says the Camden Journal of the 8th inst.,) on yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock. When the Jailor left for his dinner, by duplicate keys, with which they were provided by some unknown means, they unlocked the door, leading into the passage at the foot of the stairway, and thus effected their escape. Efforts By W. W. Benbow.—Secession our only | baye been made by the Shoriff for their recapture but without success, the to