From the Charleston Southern Standard. Letter of the Hon. J. A. Woodward.

Winnsboro', July 26, 1851. Gentlemen: Yours of the 19th instant came to hand three days since. You invite me in a very flattering manner, to be present at a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, to be lidd on Tuesday, the 29th instant, for the purpose of defining their position in reference to the present political position of the State as favorable to co-operation for the purpose of resistance and opposed to separate State action under existing circumstances.

I regret that your letter found me under engagements which put it out of my pow-er to comply with your kind request. But if your object be simply to define your po-sition, and my advice is desired to aid you in determining what that position should be, consistently with the principles you profess, I presume that a letter of mine, which appeared in the Daily Register, published in Winnsboro', will enable you fully

to comprehend my views. You appear to be opposed to isolated secession, and the assumption of separate nationality by South Carolina, until there shall cease to be any reasonable hope of any other Sta'e or States acting in concert with her. Such is my view of the policy proper for the State, and so far as I know the opinions of the people, nineteen in twenty, if not ninety-nine in a hundred, entertain the same view. The Legislature, in calling a convention, acted upon this policy-the delegates to the convention were elected upon this policy, and the convention will meet under the most solemn obligations to shape its course accordingly.

I know there are individuals who seeing the sentiment of the people universally in favor of action of some sort, at some time or another, and knowing that there is no danger, but advantage in manifesting even intemperate zeal towards a thing approved by everybody, have thrown themselves forward determined to let it be seen that they occupy "higher ground" than common people, and in their rivalries with one another, have, perhaps, gotten a little higher up than any particular one would prefer to be; but speaking of the great community, I suppose I may say, that all desire and expect that the policy of co-operation or concert, is, as a matter of course, to have a full and fair test, before it shall be abandoned. Can any dispute this proposition ! No one can. What then is the difficulty between those who, at the beginning, entertained the same views? What is now dividing them? It appears to me to be this: One portion contend that the measures of the Legislature when carried out will be, within the period of the existence of the Convention, a fair and satisfactory trial to the scheme of co-operation; and leave no excuse for postponing separate secestend that no fair trial bas been given to cooperation, but that every thing which pos-sibly could be done, has been done to put it to disadvantage, and make it next to an impossibility that it should take place within the period of the existence of the Convention. And in this respect they contend that the people have been misled; and that the Legislature, actuated by the best intentions, did, in attempting, by a compromise of measures, to present an undivided front to the world, whally defeat its own end and

Now, the question is, Which portion of the secession party are in the right relative to this matter? I maintain that the latter portion are in the right. I am one of that portion. Without questioning, in the least, the fair intention of the Legislature, and without intending to disparage its wisdom, considering the brief period of its session, the vast field, not only to be explored, but to be made familiar, and the natural difficulty of reconciling conflicting measures, I repeat what I have said elsewhere, that the position of the State is directly opposed to the policy of co-operation. And, had I space in this letter, and were it not unseemly to make an open discussion, in face of the world, of all matters involved in this inquiry, I present a case that would silence every dcubter. But I am little inclined to argue a point that is already plain to so many minds, and which is to be made evident to all by events that are close at hand.

Another cause of difference lies here: Some of us contend that the whole policy of the State, comprehending co-operation and separate secession, has been committed to the Convention-co-operation being first in the choice of the people, and from the nature of things, first in the order of time: that the Convention must be left to judge for itself, and will alone be connetent to judge whether there has ceased to be such ground of reasonable hope of co-operation as would justify an abandonment of the first and preferred branch of the policy of the State; that others are not to pre-judge this matter for the Convention; that the Convention is, not to inquire what the hopes of any set of individuals may be, but is to look into its own mind and understanding, and act upon the conviction it finds there. Otherwise, it will grossly misrepresent the wishes and expectations of a large majority of the people, and be gui ty of a purely arbitrary abandonment of the first and preferred branch of the policy of the State.

But, there are those amongst us who, in effect, deny all this. They regard the Convention as having been called for the prime object of isolated secession, subject to the contingencies of co-operation for a limited period of time. They insist that the period of reasonable hope has been, or is to be fixed by the Legislature or by the party, and is to expire some time in May nextthe precise day to be settled in due time. After that day it will make no difference that the most flattering prospect may exist in some other State or States, and the strongest assurances comes from friends there-the Convention is not to be permitted to consult its own hopes. Indeed, i is not to presume to think or reason in re- they retrained from any audiale express gard to the matter. Thus, not only is the action of the Convention predetermined for it, but the operations of its mind are to It would not have been prodest in us . be constrained. It is to be subject to have challe geo, in words, and savery dea despotism that no human authority could rightfulty exert over a brute creature.

Others there are who, not satisfied with this sort of reasoning, aim to mitigate the matter by postponing the day of imal action to the termination of the legal existence ofthe Convention. Others, again, still luss at ease and more averse to laying violent hands on truth and reason, hope to escape from the dilemma by claiming for the Convention the capacity to elongate its existence beyond that prescribed by the Legislature -some adopting a shorter, some a longer period of time, accordingly I presume as they differ individually in their sensibility to truth and reason. Why do they not holdly meet fallacy, and error, instead of flying before them? Why not units with us, and claim for the Convention, and demand of the Convention, that it shall be a free, responsible moral agent, and a reasoning creature? That it shall not arbitritily abandon one branch of the well as Place this Virginia slave by the side of the certained public policy, but that it shall

faithfully preserve the whole, acting upon Not a word of reply or remonstrance from its own rational convictions of what the

future may promise us?
Now, as to the cause of party differences last described, it has not been my purpose to draw a sharp line between any two parties in the state, but to point out various groups of prominent persons reflecting shades of sentiment and policy, nor have I assigned any individual to this or that particular group, but left every man to fix his own position.

As to the position it is proper for us to occupy, I have never felt the least difficulty in making up my mind; though I have experienced a degree of embarrassment in determining how to maintain that position consistently with justice to the state, and without doing unreasonable injustice to ourselves. Implicit obedience to the will of the state is the true position. When the state has acted we must claim to be set down as of the majority. Not of the majority in those hopes of popular favor which are the fortune of those who appear to have been foremost in a great public enterprise, but of the majority in deeds of service. And before the state has acted, we should now claim that her great organ, the convention, is our convention; for it holds in its hands our fortunes and destiny: It we expect, what we have a right to demand at its hands, a wise and patriotic course of action, regardless of individual or party interests, we should so deport ourselves as to remind it that it is a convention of the

people of South Carolina.

1 am afraid there is a feeling gaining ground in the community, that it is the Convention and organ of a party; and as such should be true to its party, and to the political favorites of that party; that they being its friends, it will be under all the opigations of taith and honor to be their friend. I fear that this sentiment may have already entered the bosom of some who are to take seats as members of that Lody. It you would promote this feeling and produce a full development of the calamities it is capable of, organize a party throughout the state opposed to those who have elected the majority of the Desegates to the Convention; let appropriate tests and platforms be provided for future elections, and erimination and recrammation be commenced. When the two parties have become thoroughly embittered by the strile you will find the Convention resolved into two bodies; one representing one party, the other the other. Nor will eather represent any thing in its party but its love and hatred of its enemies; for these are the paramount principles of all parties; preservation -A Convention thus condit.oned could not tail to do something to the disgrace of enlightened humanity.

But, gentiemen, I have been going on as though you stood in need of my counsel. In conclusion let me assure you of the great respect and esteem with which I subscribe myseif.

Your obt. humble servt. JOSEPH A. WOODWARD.
To Messrs A. G. Magrath, N. Matcheil P. D. Torre, A. H. Dunkin, G. N. Reynolds, Jr. Chas. McBeth, G. A. Folan, W. C. Gatewood and W. A. Pringle.

~~~~ William Farmer, an Englishman, has furnished the Boston L. berator with an account of a visit to the Great Exhibition. made by William and Ellen Crafts, and William Brown, fugitive slaves from the United States. We extract a portion of the letter. Mr. Farmer says: "A small party of anti-slavery friends

was formed to accompany the fugiaves through the Exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. Estim, of Bristol, and a lady trieng, Mr. and and daughter, Mr. McDonnell, (a most induentan member of the executive committee of the national reform association,) together with myself, met at Mr. Thompson's son, Miss Thompson, and Miss Ameria
Thompson, the Crafts and Brown proceeded thence to the Exhibition. Saturday was selected as a day upon which the and the company was, on this occasion, the most distinguished that had been gathered within as walls since its opening day. Some 15,000 mostly of the upper classes, were there congregated, meaning the Queen, Prince Albert and the royal chisdren, the anti-slavery Duchess of Sutherland, (by whom the fugitives were evidentand St. Asaph, a large number of peers, peeresses, members of Parhament, mer chants and bankers, and distinguished menfrom almost all parts of the world, surpassing, in variety of tengue, character and costume, the description of the population

of Jerusalem on the day of Lemecost. In addition to the American exhauters, it so happened that the American visuors were particularly numerous; among them the experienced eyes of Brown and the Crafts enabled them to detect slavenolders

by the dozens.
Mr. McDonnell escorted Mrs. Craft and Mrs. Thompson; M.ss Thompson, at her own request, took the arm of W.a. Webs Brown, whose companion she selected to be for the day. Wm. Craft waiked wan Mes Amena Thompson and mysen. This arrangement was purposely made, in order that there might be no appearance of patronizing the ruginies, but that it might be shown that we regarded them as our equals [ and honored them for their heroic escape from Blavery.

Quite contrary to the feeling of ordinary virt.ors, the American department was the chief attraction. Upon arriving at Powers Greek slave, our giorious limistavery friend Punch's ' Virginia save' was plus duced. The comparison of the two soon drew a small crowd, meaning several Americans, around and near us. Ash ugh ion of leering, the object of the comparison was evidently understood and heer year cussion in the World's Convention; but everything that we could with propriety oo was done to mance them to break shence upon the suspect. We had no intention triumphant in Montgomery District. verbally of taking the initiative in such a discussion; we confined ourselves to speaking at them, in order that they might be led to speak to us; but our efforts were

of no avail. The gauntlet which was unmistakeably throwndown by our party, the Americans were too wary to take up. We spoke among each other of the wrongs of the slave; it was in vain. We discoursed freely upon the iniquity of a professodiy Christian Republic holding three mittions of its population in cruel and degracing bondage; you might as well have preached to the winds William Wells Brown took Punch's . Vicgima slave,' and deposited it within the inclosure by the 'Greek stave' saying audibly, 'As an American fuguive slave, I Greek slave, as its most fitting companion.'

Yankee or Southerner. We had not, howover proceeded many steps from the place before the Virginia slave was removed. We returned to the statue, an I stood near the American by whom it had been taken up, to give him an opportunity of making any remarks he chose upon the matter. What-ever were his feelings; his policy was to keep his lips closed. We promenaded the Exhibition between six and seven hours, and visited nearly every portion of the vast ed fice. Among the thousands whom we met in our peran.bulations, who dreamed of any impropriety in a gentleman of character and standing like Mr. McDonnell. walking arm-m-arm with a colored woman; or an elegant and accomplished young lady like Mes Thompson, becoming the prome nading companion of a colored man! Did the English peers and peeresses? Not the most aristocratic among them. Did the representatives of any other country have their notions of propriety shocked by the matter ? None but Americans. To see the arm of a beautiful English young lady passed through that of "a nigger," taking ices and other refreshments with him, upon terms of the most perfect equality, certainly was enough to 'rile,' and evidently did rile; the slaveholders who beheld it; but there was no help for it.

## THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851. 14f" Messrs. A. White & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

The Market

The Cotton Market in Charleston still continues duil. The transactions on Saturday last, were limited to 250 bales, ranging from 5 to 8 1-4c.

A writer in the State Rights Republican nominates the Rev. Prof. SAMUEL FURMAN for the Professorship in the South Carolina College left vacant by the resignation of Dr. THORNWELL. Interested as we always feel in the affairs of our Alma Mater, the election of this gentleman would greatly enhance that interest, while his talents and learning would, we are confident, conplatforms being employed solely for seil tribute no little to the prosperity of our much prized College.

Revolting Occurrence.

We learn from the Dartington Flag, that on the 29th ultimo, KINDRED GRIFFITHS, a citizen of that District, was shot by his brother JACOB GRIFFITHS-no other person being present. The whole load penetrated the upper portion of the left breast, causing almost instant death. The perpetra-.o., who has just completed his seventieth year, made no effort to escape and is now

Murderons Viliamy.

We learn from a friend, who came up from Charleston on Sunday last, that at 5 o'clock that morning, an empty freight train, on its way down from Columbia, ran off the track at a point some two miles below Fort Motte, the Locomotive being broken to pieces in the fail and severe injuries Mrs. Richard Wenn, or Dunin, and a son inflicted upon several persons. The Conductor was very much bruised about the head, the Engineer had one of his legs crushed along almost its entire length, and house, and, in company with Mrs. Phomp- one foot of the Fireman was cut off. Seri-

gest On examining the road to ase number of the aristocracy and weathner had thrown off the engine, it was found classes would be at the Crysta. Palace; that a bar of the iron had been abstracted, for the purpose, no doubt, of causing the destruction of the mail and passenger train. It is revolting to be forced to behere that there can be, in this age and country, wickedness so diabolical as to endanger the lives of hundreds in order that ly most favorably regarded,) the Dake of a malicious hatred of perhaps a single Wellington, the Bishops of Winchester individual might be gratified; but it is difficult to construe the facts in any other way. We hope that no exertions will be spared to detect the perpetrator, for unless such villainy shall meet with spee'v and signal punishment we may e pec .epetitions of such acts, as long as malice shall prompt men to cruel deeds, and cowarding shall seak for secret and safe modes of accomplishing the fell design.

Cheraw Plank Road.

We learn from the Cheraw Gazette of of a Comprov, to build a Plank Road from that place to the North Carolina line, has been taken by the citizens. A meeting of the 20th to organize the Company.

We hope that the advantages thus secured to Cheraw will soon be extended to the W. & M. Rad Road, by the constructi a of a Read connecting it with Cheraw. Such an enterprise has been in contemplation; what progress has has been made in it we have not heard.

Alabama

et, and that the majority for Brage in the com and salependence.

Military Election.

On Wednesday last Capt Hugh K-AIKEN of Winnstoro was decored to have been elected to the command of the Brigade formerly commanded by Gov. Means. The election had been contested and a decision made by a board of officers presided over by Gen. Chandler; but the return made gator having thus far proved entirely unof their proceedings was deficient in some successful the British Government have important particular which rendered their determined to prosecute it no farther. All re-assemblage proper. The mistake, on but the nost sanguine must ere this have their meeting on Wednesday, was discoy. ceased tocherish any confidence in his becred, and, their former acts having been in ling yet acre; if he were adive it might reconformity with the law, their decision was quire years to find him, and the lives of of course confirmed and the Board a hourn. - many would there be perilled in what would

The Churubusco Celebration.

We learn that the Directory of the South Carolina Rail Road have tendered a free passage; to and from Co'umbia, to the galant remnant of the Palmetto Regiment, upon the occasion of their meeting on the 20th inst. At a meeting of the Town Council of Columbia on the 7th; a committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Regiment, and a resolution was adopted, offering the Town Hall for its use in the transiction of business.

We wish them a happy re-union and rope that their efforts then to be comnenced may speedily result in the crection of a monument worthy to commemorate the deeds of their lamented Chiertain. Mr. Woodward's Letter.

We are at last enabled to form some idea of the position of our Representative upon the question of resistance. It is evident, rom his letter to the Co-operation meeting which we give at length, that, though he thinks we lave all been blun ering, he does not aspire to lead public sentiment at this crisis. He has contented himself with marking out the various courses of action with their results, and, his own preference only slightly indicated, leaving it to the people to determine for themselves.

We notice in his letter one position antagonistic to that of the Co-operation organs. They maintain that the State has committed itself only to Co-operation and that every resolution and every act of the Legislature has had that for its end and object, that the attitude in which South Carolina has been really placed is that of a readiness to co-operate. Mr Woodward says that the position of the State is directly opposed to the policy of co-operation .-Co-operationists to adjust among them-

Mr. Woodward's mind seems strongly impressed with the evils which would result from a division into parties. We admire his views, coming as they do from one of Co-operation sentiment. We think the Secessionists are ready to respond. Let accusations and recriminations and taunts and harsh expressions cease, and, after as much light has been concentrated on the great question as we can obtain, let the State act, and let us all be of the majority in deeds of service.

The Right to Secede. Mr. Weester's opinion on this subject

Mr. WEBSTER replies in the most cauous manuer possible as to the statement of his premises, her draws from them the conclusion that a State has not that right. But lest the reasoning should not convince he attempts at once to prejudice the mind of his correspondent against further investigation of the subject, by thus goodkeing the results of such an act; "Depend upon it, my dear sir, that the secession of any one State would be but the first step in a process which must inevitably break up the entire Union into more or tewer parts." It this is a Glorious Union, as the Union party teil us, we cannot imagine how the folly of one State, displayed by its secession, could affect those left behind, otherwise than by drawing them more closely together.

the 590,000 slaves o Cuba and turning members of the Regiment.

the possession of no right, lettered even in | forthwiththe expression of their thoughts. They the Stockholders was to have been held on thy is restrained by its treaty of amity with even a cheering word. Perhaps its sympathe tyrant; but does that treaty require the American Government to engage in the cause of tyrning and intercept and to those who are nerving their last energies for the with a view to arrest any party from this country who, on their own responsibility Despatches from Mobile state that Mo, and retally unconnected with their Govern be County has given 453 majority to ment, as men, as friends of liberty, may de, Julipe Bitage, the Southern Rights Candi. sire to range themselves by the side of the date for Congress, over Langbox, Union- Cubans and strike with them for their free-

whote District is about 1800. The Sub- | Our latters in 76 were rebels; we call missionists on the other hand are, we learn, them patrots now. The Cabans are rebels and our Government would ensure to them on in their seasont land and leaving them to the tender mercies of Spanish bayonets and the fire and knife of their own inturiated slaves.

Sir John Franklin.

The search after this unfortunate navimost probably be a fruitless search.

Life Insurance in England.

Almost every thing can be insured in England, from life down to character, which, if the Companies drive a large business, would be descending often very low indeed. But we notice a decided improvement, as regards life assurance, in one respect. For a trifle, which one would scarcely know he had parted with, his transit on the Rail Road is rendered perfectly safe. For about six cents a passenger on the Grand Junction Rail-way from Liverpool to London may have his life insured to the amount of one thousand pounds.

Murder by a Slave.

We learn from the Chester Palmetto Standard the following account of the daring murder of Mr. Christopher S. Thompson, or that District, on the 2nd inst., by a negro named RANDALL, belonging to a MISS STEEDMAN .

A party, among whom was Mr. Thompson, had met at the Bridge on Fishing Creek, near Eaves' Mill, with a view to watch for a runaway slave who had been seen for some days lurking about in the neighborhood. While they were on the watch, the boy Randall was observed about the mills, and being supposed to be the runaway they were in search of, attempts were made to apprehend him. He endes vored to escape, but being pursued, was soon brought to bay. Mr. Thompson, who was armed with a gun, and one or two others, advanced towards the negro. when some one, probably observing that the negro was also armed, warned them and directed them to shoot him. Mr. T. raised his gun as though to shoot, and the negro mmediately fired. The charge, a very heavy one, took effect and he survived but some 40 or 50 minutes.

The negro immediately fled. In the pursuit next day, several negroes were taken up with a view to elicit information as to who was the perpetrator of the deed: These differences however we leave the and among them the boy Randall. He a once comessed his guilt. How he came to be armed, or for what purpose is not known. He is now in jail, awaiting his trial.

Mr. Thompson leaves a wife and children, who were dependent on the labor of his hands for their support. He was at the time in the employ of Maj. Eaves as his miller. The circumstance occurred at about Il o'clock at night. ------

For the Sumter Banner.

Mr. Editor: At the request of Colonel Gladden, Company A has been called upon by its Captain to meet the other Companies of the Palmetto Regiment in Columbia, on the 20th inst. The call has been made not only to revive the reminiscences of the cast, and thus keep alive the brotherly was sought a short time since by a citizen feelings which bound us together on that day, but also to adopt a plan for the erecion of a Monument to the memory of our late Colonel P. M. Batler; that it may be generally understood how it is proposed to carry out that plan, I take the liberty of publishing an extract from a letter of Colonel A. H. Gladden.

Let me add for the information of those who have not seen the late Columbia papers, that free seats to and from Columbia will be tendered to the members attending the meeting-that the citizens of that place will do the Regiment the honor of giving it a public reception, and that Company II will feast us while with them. Very truly yours,

J D. BLANDING.

"The remains of our lamented Colonel Pierce M. Butler were placed at the disposal of the State of South Carolina with the The New York York Triburg, while it belief that a Monument would be creeted cens the prospects of the Cubin revolu- by the Legislature in memory of his galtomary increment very encouraging, refers lant services. The Legislature has met to a terroil's weapon, which, it says, the and adjourned three times and his grave Government of that Island has in reserve still lies bare and neglected. We have and would not he state to use. This is the obtained the consent of the family that a publication of a decree setting at liberty Monument may be erected by the surviving

their ferocity against their masters. The "There will be a meeting of the Palmagnation shulders at the conception of metto Regiment at Columbia on the 20th the scenes that would follow such an act, of August to celebrate the anniversary of The oppressions of the Catains have been the Battle of Churubusco and I propose great that to throw them off they have that the Captain of each Company bring braved every danger, even this the most with him to that meeting all the money terrible of all. Within sight almost of the he can ruse in his District, so that a Comand of Liberty they have been trodden un- mittee may be appointed to commence the ter the feet of foreign masters; secure in foundation of a monument to his memory,

"I hope that each Captain will call a have risin up bravely against their tyrants; meeting of his Company and urge upon with scarce any other weapons that Nature | them not only the necessity of raising as has given them they have fought and bee. Targe a subscription among their friends as victorious. Who that loves accedom but possible, but also that every member whose wishes them success ! And yet from our c reumstances will permit should attend Government goes forth to those no aid, not the celebration on the 20th of August, next. "Respectfully and truly yours.

A. H. GLADDEN." ....

ACCIDENT ON THE GREENVILLE RAIL ROAD -We learn (says the Columbia Carollinan & Telegraph of the 8th instant,) giorous fight! Intengence has reached us of United States vessels being despatched to various commanding points, evidently by which a number of passengers were seriously injured. We are glad to learn that no intal results have followed. A cow jumping on the track out of an excavated road crossing immediately before the engine, was caught before the train could be stopped, and catching in the break, caused the passenger train to be thrown from the track, as it was a descending grade upon a curve, it was immediately capsized and dragged along the bank until it was detached. The centre pm of the rear truck giving way caused the car to thump most violently after the wheels were detached, the down of rebels too, by shutting them and to this may be attributed the serious injuries which occurred.

Mrs. Moorer, of Orange, had her aim Moorer, a severe dislocation of the wrist; Mr. Moorer, an injury in the back; Dr. Sill jured; Mr. Clough Farrar, of Charleston, contusions; Mr. P. T. Villepigue, of Charleston, contusions, and but few out of forty persons escaped without injuries .-No blame can be attached to the engineer, who could not possibly have stopped the train by any means in his power. Mr. lbert, the conductor, Col. A. G. Sum-We are informed that the juside of the car is a perfect ruin, and that the scene judgment of orthodox critics.

was most distressing when these gentleion broke in the doors, in order to relieve them. We are happy in being able to state that all the sufferers were doing well at the last accounts.

From the Darlington Flag. Public Meeting at Huggins' School House, Darlington District. On Wednesday, the 30th July, the peo-

ple of this neighborhood met at the school house near Keith's store for the purpose of hearing a political discussion on our exciwas raised, with the motto, "Co-operat on." The Rev. Gregory Rollins was requested to act as l'resident of the day. He made some very appropriate remarks, and opened the meeting with a very suitable prayer. The President then called upon Evans, Esqr., who spoke in favor of separate secession, &c. He was followed by the reading of W. A. Owens' letter, by A. Spencer, Esq. Dr. John P. Zummerman hen addressed the meeting at length against separate State action, and urged the necessity of co-operation. On the close of the Doctor's speech, great applause. W. H. Wingate, Esq., read Mr. Butler's letter, and was followed by Chancellor G. W. Dargan, who in his usual able style spoke at considerable length, and said he was for secession-separate secession-but not at this time; he would propose to wait for two years, &c. The Chancellor was replied to by Col. John D. Ashmore, of Sumter District. Col. Ashmore was bold and fearless in what he said, and said he opposed separate State action because he believed it to be suicidal. He believed it worse than no remedy at all. It being near night, Dr. J. E. Byrd thanked the speakers in the name of the people of the neighborhood, for the very able manner in which they had all acquitted themselves, and said there were other gentlemen who we would be equally as glad to hear, but time would not permit, &c. J. A. Dargan, Esq., arose and agreed with Dr. Byrd that it was late, but he would briefly give his views in favor of separate secess on on the part of South Carolina. After Mr. Dargan concluded, Col. E. W. Charles expressed a desire to address his constituents. He said he would be brief; he opposed secession by South Carolina alone, and said he would vote against it in the Convention unless the people instructed him otherwise. The people during the meeting gave the great-est attention, and we all broke up without a hard feeting, and broke up as we met—as triends—as brothers in one common cause.

G. Rollins, Pres't of the Day.

Public Meeting. Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusi. astic meeting of the citizens of the Upper Wards, favorable to the organization of Ward Committees, to promote the objects of the Auxiliary . outhern Rights Association, was convened at Oppenheim's Hall, on the evening of the 7th inst.

On motion of John Hanckel, Esq., the Hon. John N. Nowell was called to the Chair, and Messrs. E. B. Lining and T. P. Lockwood. Jr. requested to act as Secretaries. On further motion, Gen. Weaver, Col. Rumph, and Major A. Q. Donnovant were invited to occupy the seats on the right of the chair.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate and

soul stirring remarks, explained the objects of the meeting; after which H. E. Dotterer, Esq., introduced to the meeting L. M. Keitt, Esq., of Orangeburg. This gentlman, whose appearance was loudly greeted, then delivered an impressive speech, enthusiastically cheered throughout by the audience. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. F. J. Shaffer, Dr. H. V. Toomer, R. B. Boylston, Esq., and Gen. Weaver, in effective and impressive remarks.

On motion of Mr. Hanckel, the Constitution of the Association was then read, and a large number of signatures was obtained. On motion, the meeting then adjorned, unanimity which characterised the proceedings of the first rally in the Upper Wards.
JOHN. N. NOWELL, Chairman.

EDWARD B. LINING, Secretaries.

33" The Mobile Tribune of Sunday, says: "There is a rumor in town that the difficulty between Foote and Quitman, of which we gave some account a few days ago, led to a duel, in which Foote was killed."

Palmetto Regiment.-We are requested o inform those members of the Palmetto Regiment who propose meeting at Columbia on the anniversary of the battle of Churubusco, that the Town Council have made arrangements for their entertainment at any of the Hotels they may select for themselves; and that on the 19th and 20th committees will be at the depots of the different Railroads to receive them as they arrive. The committee request these arriving previously to leave their names with Col. Maybin, at the Congarce House.

Honesdale, Pa., July 26. Tremendous Storm and Whirlwind at Honesdale .- Last evening, our village was visited by a very violent storm, accompanied by a terrific whirlwind, which swept across the upper part of the place, taking it its course the large dwelling house of

Mr. West, a portion of which was deposited on the opposite side of the river. Another portion was seen by several of our citizens high up in the air, sailing be-fore the wind over Irving Cliff which is more than 300 feet high, and nearly two miles distant from the locality of the house. A large quantity of the bricks were scattered over the fields along the track of the

whirlwind.
Mrs. West, child and servant, was in the nouse at the time the wind struck it and fortunately escaped unhurt. A large quantity of glass was broken by the hail, and the crops in all directions are levelled to the ground. The thunder and lightning were very severe.

Mr. West's damage is estimated at 2, 000.

A SINGULAR AWARD .- The offer of a small premium was lately made, through broken at the wrist; her daughter, Miss the Boston Congregationalist, for the best essay in answer to sundry questions in relation to practical religion, and especially severe contusions; Mrs. Sill, seriously in- pointing out the relation of the soul's salvation to a knowledge of the person of Christ -- a point, we would think involving the most peculiar features of the orthodox views. The committee in the case awarded the prize, without knowing the authors space between this point and its old mouth of any of the proposed essays, to Rev. Mr. Briggs, a Unitarian clergyman of Plymouth, Mass. It is certainly a suggestive circummer, and W. H Giles, of Union, rendered stance, in many ways-and perhaps we prompt and efficient service in extricating may say hopeful-that the best exposition thereatouts-dry land, the sufferers from their perilous situation, of such a point of theory should have

Great Meeting in Mariboro. Early in the month of July, the following notice was put up in every part of the Dis-

A PUBLIC MEETING Of the citizens of Marlhoro' is respectfully called for on the first Monday in August next, at Bennettsville, in order to make known their sentiments as to the expediency of withdrawing South Carolina alone

rom the Union. C. W. DUDLEY, FOR SELF AND OTHERS.

July 5th, 1851. Pursuant to the above call, yesterday paramage (August 4th, 1851) every road leading to the village was througed from an early hour until 11 o'clock a.m. The people came pouring in from every direction, in dense masses, and long before the hour arrived for organizing the meeting, the public square presented a spectacle rarely

witnessed in Bennettsville.

At half-past cieven o'clock, T. C. Weatherly, Esq., ascended the Court-House steps, and invited all persons present, who felt any interest in the meeting, to draw nigh and participate in the proceed-

Capt. M. Townsend proposed that E. W. Goodwin, Esq. be called to the Chair, which was unanimously agreed to; and on motion, B. D. Townsend was requested to act as Secretary.
The Chair briefly explained the objects

of the meeting, as dictated above, invited discussion from both sides of the question, and expressed an earnest hope that perfect order and decorum should prevail throughout the proceedings.
Capt. A. J. Stanton moved that, inas-

much as from the extraordinary crowd present, it was necessary to hold the meeting in front of the Court-House—the peo-ple standing—that the discussion should be confined to two speakers on a side, and that each speaker should be limited to a half

This proposition was unanimously agree

Col. C. W. Dubler then I the following resolution : Resolved, That in the meeting, the secession of without the co-operation of ot States, is unwise and inexpedi

C. A. Thornwell, Esq., seconde solution, and ably discussed and support it, in a speech which was foully cheered The Chairman, when Mr. Thornwell had

resumed his seat, invited a reply from the other side; but the separate secessionists, although present in full torce—looking on -tacitly declined to accept the challenge. Col. Dudley next addressed the meeting half an hour, in a very effective speech which was frequently interrupted with ap-

plause.
The Chair then aunounced that the quest on would be decided, by dividing and counting, and requested all in favor of the resolution, to march out and form ranks, five deep.

At first, the whole crowd seemed to be

moving off caimly, deliberately, and in the most perfect order—forming in five long phalanxes, which extended almost across the entire line of the public square. The candid admission, must, however, be made, that a s.nail group, composed of

strangers, neutrals, and separate secessionists, still remained on the ground; but there could scarcely have been one hundred persons left in all.

The Chair appointed Messrs. T. C. Weatherly, C. A. Thornwell, A. G. Johnson, and William L. Legget, Tellers, to count the ranks, who soon reported the number in tayor of the resolution to be-SIX HENDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN.

The other side was then invited to make a showing—but declined to march out.

After the result was announced, A. G.

Johnson, Esq., submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, do communicate the foregoing resolution, to the Delegates who will represent Mariboro' District, in the State Convention, and request them, respectfully, to vote in conformity thereto: at event of their failing to signify to him their intention to do so, then, that the Chairman do cause a full account of the proceedings of this day, as expressive of the public sentiment of Marlboro' District, to be laid before said Convention,

whenever assembled. Resolved. That we feel highly indignant. at the course of Federal Legislation, and are ready, now, and shall keep ourselzes in readiness to unite with our sister States in the formation of a Southern confederacy whenever, and as soon as they will consent thereto; believing as we do, that nothing less than such confederacy is at present, under all the circumstances, available to us as a remedy for the grievances of which we complain.

The meeting, altogether, was one of the

largest, and most respectable ever assembled in the District-there was no intemperate excitement—the greatest order prevailed throughout the day; indeed it must have been apparent to one present that the sovereign people, rank and file. had come up to express their sentiments emphatically on the great question of the day, nor will it be questioned that they have done so in terms hardly to be misunderstood. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Southern Standard,

Charleston Ecening, News, and that all the papers in the State be requested to copy. The meeting then adjourned. E. W. GOODWIN Ch'mn.

B. D. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

\*The whole number of veters in the District is about 850

THE GREAT FLOOD AT ST. LOUIS .-The St. Louis Republican of the 24th ult. gives the following particulars respecting the damage by the recent flood at Illinois. town, opposite that city:
The inhabitants of the place began to re-

turn home from this city and elsewhere, only some four or five days since, and are now actively engaged in recuperating, as best they can, from the heavy losses experienced in the late general calamity. As yet not many more than half the stores and dwellings are occupied, the remainder of the population, it would appear, not designing to return until a still further subsidence of the river.

Owing to the encroachments of the water on the main shore, the ferry boat now is compelled to effect its landing near the " Telegraph Mill," about on a line with the dike, the eastern terminus of which improvement is from seventy-five to a hundred yards from the shore. Caliokia creek, which previous to the flood emptied into. the river at some distance below the town, now emplies itself immediately at the The intermediate " Telegraph mill." has been nearly filled with deposits of sand, and a fall in the river of three or four more leet will leave that fortion of the bed of the creek-for the distance of a nale on

In Illimoistown, as well as on the shore fig.