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To The number of inest one to be marked on all Advertiseme or they will be nublished until order to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

It One Bollar ner square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single neertion, and semi-monthly the same as a single neertion, and semi-monthly the

ame as new ones.
All Obituary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communications recommending Candidates for public offices or trust—or puffing Exhibitions, will be charged as

dvertisements.
DRCAREEDERICK RUSH, is a travelling Accent for this paper, and is authorized to

Response of Maj. Haynsworth.

Prom the Black River Watchman.

OCTOBER 2. 1851. In the Banner of the 23rd ult., I find President of the Southern Rights Association for Claremont, which I think it proper for me to respond to. The writer, whose plece, not purporting to be a communica-tion, and appearing under the editorial head, I presume to be the editor, expresses for myself sentiments of respect and eseem, for which I make to him my acknowledgments, and assure him that to me one of the most painful incidents of an excited political contest, is its tendency to alienate facilings of good will and friendship, and to distrust and suspicion as to the honesty and purity of purpose of the opposing par-ties. I assure my friend of the Banner, that I am quite ready to assemble the second ties, I assure my friend of the that I am quite ready to account to the that I am quite ready to account to the public for my conduct as President of the Southern Rights Association, and to answer all proper questions relating thereto, simply and honestly, and that a series of cross questions such as are resorted to, to extort the truth from a reluctant or suspecting witness, was not necessary to draw at from me, and certainly shall not betray me to say anything which my own sense of propriety may not approve. Before I do so, however, will he permit me to say a do so, however, will he permit me to say a few words on the character of the inquisition which I am called upon to undergo, and the extraordinary conditions as they appear to me, on which alone, it is annouced the co-operationists will agree to meet their opponents in free discussion. For inyself, I have believed, and yet verily be lieve, that the good of the people of this and the other slaveholding states, and the post measure to secure that good, are the object and wish of the true hearted of both object and wish of the true hearted of both parties. Unfortunately, we differ as to the expediency of a cartain important measure expediency of a cartain important measure expediency of a cartain important measure expediency of a cartain in the salvation of the true to would result in the salvation of the contrary would not only result in the m of the State. It is a question in nch the people are vitally intested. The Hof our condition cannot be avoided by shutting our eyes upon them, or by doing as the estrich is said to do when pursued,

it to Lear the ills we have. It is a queson for the people to decide, and which it of incaiculable importance that they decide aright. Now simply, and according to the maxims of overy day common sense, it may be assumed I think that they will be more component to make a right decision afahey have a full understanding by having the arguments on both sides submitted for their judgment. The maxim of Mr. Jef-terson in substance (I am not sure that I use his words) was that error may be safely tolerated, if truth be left free to combat it. But it is insignated that the party tendering free discussion have put themselves out of the pale of civility and fellow-citizenship by their conduct as a party; in

ie sand, while his body remains

posed. We must do something or sub-

that, "while in a (supposed) majority, they did every thing they could to discourage and prayent free discussion." "That willing and desiring that it should be taken for granted they were in the majority, they were airald of free discussion." "That circulars, documents, and letters, marked private and confidential, coming from persons styling themselves as the Central Committee, &c., have been addressed to, and received by, persons in this District, the object and design of which was to stitle the voice of the people and prevent free discussion. These I think are the obstance of the charges made by insinuof insincerity. And we are told when the questions put "shall have been answered ty and without crasion-when all the letters, circulars and other documents shall have been made public, and the

opduct of the separate secessionists ex-latined, &c., then, but not till then," wil torder of free discussion be accepted. Of course some of these are impossible anditions, and must put the extinguisher upon the proposition of such discussion. I violation of confidence which it domands in relation to what may be called public documents, that is to ray, circulars, and other communications relating to party matters interchanged between officials ap-

maiters intorchanged between officials appointed for that purpose, (which I suppose are common to all parties, and which when intended to be private and confidential, I have care rictore had it suggested to me, it would be otherwise but dishenorable to give other publicity to, that that intended or sauctioned by the author) the requirement goes further and demands that all extent riters, by which I understand all private correspondence about public matters, of do not suppose that the private officer of the suppose that the private officer of the individuals could have been nicable to be brought in -should also be published. That is of course out of the question, and could not have been expected. At least as trappears to me, and I desire it to be understood that I speak for myself, and not by authority of any one of size.

I have reserved to the unfortunate tendess, of excited political contests to generate distributes and suspicion as takes.

do, for the purpose of exercising these spectres, yet that I shall be able before I close, to shed so much light on the subject, that they will lof themselves fade away; and that you Mr. Editor will regret the general tone and spirit of the article I am responding to and especially the charge of instrucerity and fraudulent disguise, which you make, I hope intensiderately, but certainly very intrepidly.

In relation to this charge, and as proof of its justice, you ask, "why is it that diesars. Cheves, Harnwell and Withers are the only persons named as invited and expected to address the meeting. Was it not well known that these gentlemen would not attend, and were not their names inserted as a nere blind?" I have not the card announcing the meeting before me, and from

as a nere blind?" I have not the card announcing the meeting before me, and from my own memory would not undertake to say whether be are the only gentlemen named. I the it for granted it is as you say; but it not named, there were others, as clearly designated as if named, to wit. out Senators and Representatives in Congress, (a majority of whom are known to be co-operation men.) all the gen-

didates for the Southern Congress (both sides.) the gentlemen named, and sides,) the gentlemen named, and in all forty distinguished men from different parts of the State—equal numbers from bo h parties—all of whom were invited, and I they had attended, it was impossible that they had attended, it was impossible that the co-operation party could have been more strongly represented. That all who were invited would attend, certainly, was expected; but as certainly, it was not expected that not one of that party from abroad would come. Why, it was so, we cannot account. Those who have acknowledged that invitations and invited was a common to the country of the country nowledged their invitations, do justice to the courtesy, etc., extended to them. But where do you find that the gentlemen named by you were the only ones of your party expected to address the meeting! Certainly not in the published card. It is

unfortunate that you had not more carefully ascertained the facts, before you made them the ground of so serious a charge. I will now endeavor to give an account of my stewardship as President of the Southern Rights Association for Claremont. The first question put to me is, why the Association has not been called together since May last! I will endeavor to answer this question as fully as is necessary, "and without evasion.", The Southern Rights Association is an organization intended for the defence of Southern Rights, framed on general principles in which the State rights men of both our present parties profess to, and I believe do concur, and of which almost every man in the country is a member. It is therefore a bond of union which, although not strong enough to prevent its members from breaking into parties, may hereafter help to bring them together again. It is impossible to foresee with certainty what is in the future, and upon what ground we may not be driven by events which are pressing upon us, in defence of our rights. I therefore hink that though at this time, powerless of good, because if it were to attempt to act, t would immediately be taken possession of by the strongest party as a party engine, and all the dissentients would immediately withdraw from it, yet it is worth preserving as a ground on which the true hearted of both parties may hereafter be glad to rally. Those members who attended the last meeting will remember the deep excitement, and almost hostile collision which strong up in the discussion of the

principal matter then under debate. It was manifest that the two present parties wore then forming and that on the next occasion on which matter involving the grounds of difference between them should e brought into discussion, there would be rupture; the stronger, whichever it might be, taking the name, and the others withdrawing. This, so far as it depends on me, for the reasons already given, I would (hoping thereby to escape,) covering his avoid; and it is the reason and not any supposed orders from the Central Committee, why I have not called the Association together. If there is any end to be attained by calling the Association together under present circumstances, it may be done with or wishout my concurrence-I hope however, it may be permitted to stand. It may some day do anod service.

> In relation to the other questions put to me, so far as they are not answered above, I further answer--

> That in fact, I have received no circular that I have any recollection of, from the Central Committee. It is true that I saw a circular, dated May 26th, which was shown to me by a gentleman now acting with the co-operation party-and which since your call, has been put into my hands by another gentleman with authority to use it-As that circular contains all that I have seen from the Central Committee, or any organ of the secession party, which could possibly give colour, to the charge against them, that they desired to stiffe discussion, I have transcribe all that it contains on that subject, and ask you as an act of justice

> to publish it.
> "In the meeting lately held in Charles ton, while entire unanimity prevailed as to the great object of vindicating our rights by adopting the most effectual measures of re-sistance, there was some diversity of opin ion as to the question, what mode of resistance will be most effectual.

'The vast majority of the delegates who composed the meeting concurred in the propriety and necessity of those resolutions with regard to the policy of the State which were adopted.

A minority, highly respectable for intel-ligence and devotion to the common cause, regarded the action of the meeting as imprudent and impolitic. But happily this difference of opinion was not permitted to lead to estrangement of feeling; and there is now every reason to hope, that the sons of South Carolina will move forward in defence of their rights with an unbroken front and unexampled unanimity.

To effect this great object the utmost respect should be shown, and 'the most con-ciliatory conduct adopted on the part of the majority towards the minority of the great resistance party of the State. If such conresistance party of the State. If such conduct should be observed, it has been underout though to observed a nas been understood since the adjournment of the meeting in Charleston, that the minority will exhibit the same spirit, and that in all probability, there will be not gausted opposition to the proceedings of that meeting, but that when the Leg stature and the Convention of the people have acted, that action how-ever decided its character will be cordially and firmly sustained even by those who may deem it premature or hazardous.

"The Central Committee, therefore beg

leave, respectfully to suggest to you the propriety and policy of an entire abstinence on the part of those who approve of the proon the part of those who approve of the proceedings of the late meeting from any act which by the most leadous construction by of motive of the opposing towards for it, and in this it is a contest on the subject. And with this view unless opposition meetings should first be called in any Districts, the Central Annual, Jos. Scarlet, and Jos. Jackson, white men, and twenty-seven negroes, for treason in participating in the Divistiana outrage. The bill against George Wise, all that I am required to

oclations for the purpose of expressing ir approval of the late proceedings in

Charleston.

"Great as the majority in favor of those proceedings would beyond doubt in that maturer be ascortained really to be hroughout the State, it is of still higher importance to avoid if possible, every cause of dissention among friends."

I have thus in answer to your call, made an investible attemptor to the leave it to be a still be a stil

n unvarnished statement, and I leave it to the people to judge between us. Were it not that what I have already written will perhaps occupy as much of your paper as you may be willing to spare, I would say something now, in defining my own posi-tion; but I would not trespass, and there-fore rafer those who may feel interested on the subject, to the piece which I published in the Banner and Watchman in February hat. That piece was drawn up with con-sideration, no language used which was not intended to be significant, and no opinion expressed which I do not now adhere to circumstances have somewhat altered since then, should they greatly alter, my opinion as to the question of policy will of course be accordingly modified.

WM. HAYNSWORTH.

From the Southern Standard.

A Card.
The undersigned are happy to inform their Secession friends, and the Public generally, that they have at length bee able to carry out the suggestion made be a distinguished Co-operationist, in a spect to the citizens of the Upper Wards, and that they have entered into an engagement with Mr. Brown, the celebrated Pyrote christ, for a constant supply of IMPROVI

SKY-ROCKETS.

Any Secessionists who are auxious (a some have recently expressed the desire "to perish in a blaze of glory," can upor application to the undereigned, be sent up (free of charge) in a Sky-Rocket, thus making their exit with brilliant colat, and accomplishing in their death, what they have failed to effect in their lives, the

illumination of their benighted countrymer GUY FAWKES & CO. N. B.—GUY FAWKES & CO.

N. B.—GUY FAWKES & Co., have also on band a full supply of material for the construction of the squibs, torches, fire-brands, &c., required by the "MUSCOVITE FILIBUSTERS," in their promised scene of CHARLESTON A MOSCOW."

Wednesday evening tox' (weather permitting) is suggested as an appropriate time for the exhibition.

Gen. Scott.

The New York Expres says-Gen Scott, being written to some months since by a gentleman of Pronsylvania, at the request of eight members of the State Senate, addressing him as the undoubted Whig candidate for the Presidency, and requesting his opinions on the various litical questions which have agitated the country, wrote the following characteristic letter in reply:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1851. Sir: I have received your letter, (marked "confidential,") in which, after committing the error of supposing me to be "fully before the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency." you proceed to interrogate me on many points of grave public interest.

Permit me to say, that, considering we shall propably only have a Whig candidate for the Pre-dency through a Nationa Convention, withat I cannot be its nomi nee except to the unsolleited of my country-

Considering, also, that if the principles be not already known, now be idle to attempt to supply the dencient information by mere paper professions of wisdom and virtue, made for the occa-

And considering that, if I answer your already before me, as well as the long series that would inevitably follow to the disgust of the publicI will beg permission to close this ac

knowledgement of your lotter by subscribing myself, With great respect, your obedient ser

WINFIELD SCOTT. P. S. I must add that I write and say

nothing, on public subjects, which I am un willing to see published. LETTER FROM LORD BYRON TO D'ORSAY

-A letter from Paris says:
"By the liberality of Count D'Orsay, the national liberary has just come into the possession, for the first time, of an autograph of Lord Byron. The Director of the library often re_retted this want. The document in question is a letter (never pub-lished) from Byron to Count D'Orsay ad-dressed to the latter at Genoa. As the library is shut for the autum vacation, I cannot see the original. I, therefore, translate

back again from the French version, the concluding portion of the epistle:
"I am sorry for this for your sake, for if you are so well init ated into life at your age, what will become of you, when the illusion shall be still more dissippated? But no matter; Enrant! Live as long as you can, and that you may enjoy the nu-merous advantages of youth, talent, and face that you possess, is the hope of-an Englishman, I suppose; but there is no treachery here, as my mother was Scotchwoman, and my name and family are Norman. As for me, I am of no country, and as to my 'works,' which you are pleas to mention, let them go to the devil, from whom, in the opinion of a great many people, they come.

I have the honor of being your most obliged and devoted servant.

NOEL BYRON." TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.—R. S. Wade, Esq. has just returned from Europe to Boston. In December last he left, Boston for California, thence proceeded to China in the barque George E. Webster and thence to England, via the overland route from India, thus having taken a turn around the globe in less than nine months stopping two months of the time in Sar Francisco, a month in China, and at least a fortnight in England.

A Matrimonial Agency has just gone into operation in a certain street in the vicinity of St. John's Park, N. Y. The fellow advertises in the public prints, that no is in possessing of a secret he will sell for one dollar, that will enable ladies or gentlemen to win the object of his or her heart, without tail. The 'no cur', no pay' principle is adopted. This Cupid's quack should not be telerated.

THE SUNTER BANNER Sumterville, So. Ca. JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1851. Messrs. A. White & Co., ar Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

Our Principles.

"There is one point an which there can be no irecreity of opinion in the South among those ha are true to her, or who have made up their sinds not to be staves; that is if we should be orced to choose between revisionee and submission we should take resistance at all hazards."—"ALMOUN.

we should take resistance at all hazurds."— CALHOUN.

"To du that, concert of action must be necessary, not to save the Union, for it would then be too late, but to save ourselves. Thus in my view concert is the one thing needful."—CALHOUN.

"What is the remedy? I answer secession united secession of the slaveholding States, or large number of them. Nothing clse will be wesenothing else will be practicable."—CHEVES.

Statement of the Election for Delegates t the Southern Congress, so far as heard from.

CANDIDATES	CHESNOT	Ривитом	BARNES	OWEXS
Sumterville, Swimming Pens, Bishopville, Carters' Crossing, Spring Bill, Smitesburg, Providence, Manchester, Privateer English & Roads,	181 16 88 95 89 20 61 23 44 65	180 16 88 25 89 19 61 23 44 65	135 49 35 16 91 43 19 17 36 56	12: 49: 30: 21: 49: 17: 30: 50:
Mechanicsville, Lowrys, Bradlams, McFadens, Sliorterss,	18 28	18 82	117	\$ 1. \$ 2. \$ 1. \$ 1.
Fulton, Packs, Mark's Store, Witherspoon's, Motts, Calhoun,				

over the signature of "A citizen of the District," but have not been able to give it a place in our columns.

Dedication of the Temperance Hall. On Friday evening last, the 10th inst. the interesting and Impressive ceremony of dedicating the Hall of the "Sons Temperance" took place.

The members of the "Sumter Division No. 12" met in pursuance of previous ar rangements at the Town Hall, the accustemed place of meeting at 7 1-2 P. M., and being formed into line by the Marshal, Lt. WILLIAM S. Hudson, marched in procession to the New Hall, being the old Presbyterian Church, entirely and tastefully re modelled by the intrepid Father of Tem perance here, Judge WILLIAM LEWIS. A crowded audience of beauty and intelligence were in waiting to witness the cere-The W. P. having taken the Chair and

called the "Division" to order, indicated to the D. G. W. P. that the Division, with their friends, were ready for the dedicars.
The officers of the occasion, consisting D. G. W. P. MONTGOMERY MOSES, P. W. P. V. A. 11. J. HAYNESWOREN, C. Q. P. Mc-Roy, A. C. R. M. Dysox then proceeded t the dedicating services. After the novel and highly interesting ceremony was over, the Division was favored with an appre ate and beautiful address, upon very short notice, from John S. Richardson, Jr. Esq. From this period we believe, and fervently hope that the Temperance cause in our District will date a new and growing impetus, un il the stronghold of the enemy shall have been completely demolished, and its influence shall have been extended

and felt far and near. The thanks of the Division is due and hereby tendered to the "Sumter Band," for the interest added to the occasion by their music. The success of the cause will be the best return that could be made to them and we doubt not, the only one desired by them.

Major Wm. Haynsworth's Rosponse. In our last number, we gave our reasons for not re-publishing the response of Major HAYNSWORTH to questions put to him, as the President of the Southern Rights Asse. in the hotels and at the street corners for ciation. It should properly have appeared passing the ord lance. The change which in our columns, before being published in has come "over the spirit of their dreams " any other paper; I m as it was handed in too late for insertion in the issue for which it was designed-and as Major Hayas- that time as was supposed when we were WORTH was anxious "that it should be told that "Soccession was the last arrow numbers and intelligence greater than the laid before the public previously to the In our quiver," and that it must be shot off large meetings" held on the 6th inst, it was withdrawn and published in the columns of the Watchman. That purpose being fully answered, we stated as an additional reason, for not re-publishing in our last, that we were very much crowded,-Without doubt this response should, under other circumstances, have preceded any comments upon it. But it should be remembered, that the response had already reached the public eye, although through a different medium from the one first intended, and this imposed upon us the necessity, in a case where either the rewere not unapprised at the time that we fortunate for the best interests of the State took this course that we were subjecting that they rejected our own projection & ourselves to the charge of "doing our. conciliation, and imposed the unpleasa selves greater injustice than we were doing task on resistance men, who had no con Major HAVNSWORTH;" but when it had al- dence in the nostrum of Secession withe

last issue where they will find our come to save the State from ments, with our reasons at large for the tion which rash co we have done, has been in good faith. We made Co-or gration is have nothing more to say.

Letters Addressed to the Committee of Invitation.

ANDERSON, 29th Sept. 1:51. Gentlemen: A prior engagement will, tregret to say, deny me the pleasure of participating with you in your Co-operation demonstration on the first Monday in Octo- of the South, the danger to the in-

I should have been much gratified ningle my counsels, humble though know them to be, with the noble spirits who will meet you on that occasion, as also to have made the personal acquaintance of my fellow citizens of the wealthy and McDonald, McWillie and others, into populous District of Sumter.

I concur fully in the objects and purp ses of your meeting and hope it will achot in South Carolina. The painful solicitude which I have felt for the position of our common mother has been greatly mitigated by the accumulating evidence that the people have taken at last the question of Separate State Action into consideration and I verily believe they will prevail in spite of the efforts of a partisan press and save the State from the miscarriages meident to a separate nationality. The extraordinary action of the Charleston Convention in May last precipitated a division in South Carolina which perchance might have been avoided. The Co-operationists were not allowed to stand upon the plat principles the strongest dictates of daty and justified.

Anxious

Anxious r were to preserve harmony his required such for that great end.—

Ve : Secessionists upon that the which every resistthis required ance man in the State could occupy without involving my sacrifice of principle, and were willing to trust the whole matter to the judgment, wisdom and discretion of the State Convention elect when it assembled, if no efforts should be made there or elsewhere to influence its decision unduly,-The Secessionists judging from their actions thought it to be indispensable that the State should be irrevocably pledged to seperate action as far as they could, and thereby manufacture a fictitious public opinion in the State in favor of their policy, which so far from having been decided upon by the people in the election of the Delegates, was never discussed before them. They were unwilling to trust the great issue in the hands of the Convention without putting the fetters and trammels of a supposed popular opinion in favor of isolated nationality on every member of that body. The State must be committed then and there-Such a bold movement, in their speculations, might ha e the effect of driving into the ranks the feeble minurity that opposed their upon that occasion. It failed however and subsequent events have clearly demonstrated that they misjudged the senti- The next session of Congress will disclose ments of the people and now no doubt ma- the feelings and purposes of the abolitionists, in that body that a little more moderation did not mark their deliberations. Most of their now claim to be Co-operationists and say that they will wait a preasonable apparent at every attempt, and the time " for it, but that reasonable time which of the Compromise itself, all can only be regulated by events, yet to laid before the people happen, must end with the brief year that | effect that resolution the present Convention is to live, and that which must take Concention within that year must pass the should be said the wait the culture of Charleston meeting I think such a moderate opinion as that, would have put the auther under suspicion; for the longest "waster" of that party whom I had there the

South " would face the music " in defence of their own rights. The Charleston meeting pledged the State as far as it could to Secession after

before our thickskined brothren of the

pleasure to meet, thought that dishonor

would sully the fair escutcheon of South

Carolina if she remained in a Union.

where Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi

was, longer than the first of next May. The

22d February was the favorite day fixed

rejecting our platform, and no alternative the Bill abolishing the slave trade in the was left the Co-operationists but to return District of Columbia, only 50 voted against home and concentrate public sentiment to it, and on the Texas Spointton Bill and the they ! counteract that pledge. If the Secession press was correct in claiming that a majority of the delegates against it. elect to the Convention, were pledged to Separate State Action, and that majority were gravely determined to carry out these | the Southern 2 sponse or the "commentary" had to be committals when the body should be as- constituen excluded, of excluding the response. We sembled by the Legislature, it was perhaps | ren ready been made known to the public Co-operation of exposing its mis-shapen through the response, that a very estimable proportions to the public gaze. The attencitizen had been charged through the Ban. I tion of the people has been attracted to the ner with practising dishonesty and fraud spiece, which is in my opinion tautame, a thirds of upon that public, we felt constrained to to a rejection of the whole scheme. Such sustaining the Compromise, and but one take the earliest opportunity of disabusing "feelie culta" as Choces, Baccool, But. third opposing it. The two-thirds had the lister public mind, as well as that of Major lier, Haramond, the venerable Gov. John. ear and confidence of their constituents us. Hayrawon're of any such indreasion, and ston. Hugor, Memoringer, Burt, Wood. as much as the constituents, and is it surprised the to assure noth that nothing of the kind was ward, Chesont and Preston. Chancellers ing that they have successful in getting less intended. To those who have read both Johnston. Dankin and Wardlaw, and their constituents to enderso figure porarily the respense and our comments, we need Indges O'Ninth Prost, Warding, Witness, only as I believe this school measure ?-say nothing more. To those who may Evans and Whitner, your own shie and Would it not have been a secretaristically of have read neither, after they shall have read gifted Senators from Claremont and Clare pesult if the conclinit had exceed a major

bring down is 75 eyes of the Separate Action in May last, and now they iobs tooblain it but they t late Mississippi election have last plank upon which to form that all is lost if South Carol isolate herself from her allies a and take the ranso of the South, of the South, the honor of the Sor the courage of the South, into her keeping and protection, and this too done solitary and alone. Wonderful en ty in South Carolina! amazing disinte ty in South Carolina! amazing mainters educes in whipping the recreants Date path of duty! Now I have not the remotest. idea that a majority of the people of the complish much good in illustrating the true sition—the people have courage surpassed character of the contest now waxing so by none, but they still have a storm and State desire or intend to take any such poprudence which would forbid to sir assumng any such high prerogative. And when the elections in Alabama and Mississippi are scrittinged, it will be found that they do not banish the prospects of Co-operation, and furnish but little ground for the despondency which seems to have soized our Secession friends. I regret that the Southern R glus party in Mississippi were defeated, but it is an unanewerable fact establishing he wisdom of the Co-operationists in requiring some other State to lead or to give some authoritative assurance that they would follow our lead, before profit ourselves into a predicament trathere can be no retreat, except in c It is now manifest that the maje Mesiss ppi are not only opposed to d ving off, but believe that no serious! has been done by the Compromise vain delusion that our moving would her to act has been dispelled. It may he said if Mississippi has decided in far the Compromise, we never can expect operation. Not so. We will get it, a the only means that can be devised for taining it is to revolutionize public opinio there. Our friends have been defeated, no vanquished, they will never endorse the Compromise-the gallant Quitman has retired from the contest, but his place has been taken by the valiant and indomitable Davis. Who doubts his making a gallant fight-he has never yet been whipped-he saw one-half his brave soldiers melt away on the bloody field of Buena Visia, and still victory perched upon his banner. Our friends will go into the battle with renewed vigor and energy and success will eventually crown their offorts. The recent outrage in Pennsylvania where Southern men were cruelly butchered in reclaiming their properly will be a weapon with which the Union Compromise will be hewn down by thousand The Union leavers can find no excuses or palliation for this outrage, and that evenuatione will make for the Bouth,

men. Other such scettes will occur and quicken the blood of the most slothful man turn other of our sons to the true faith. The failure of the North to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law, which will become me

wait the cotton mark, and a concerted movement by will restore us our lost rights, and give us guarantees for future security in the Union, or if it should be considered preferable (and I believe it would) we can retire from the Union without molestation or restriction establish a Southern Confederacy, which will command the respect of the nations of the earth and give us the ability to defend ourselves against the strongest assailant, It is said that the Southern Rights party are growing weaker. I do not believe it .--By taking a brief glance at the history of proves one thing at least, that Co-operation the Compromise we may find something was not such an ununtigated humbing at worthy of our observation, and we may be led to the conclusion that that party is for

> Who passed the Compromise measures? On the passage of the California Bill, one-third of the Southern Members voted for it, but 57 of 91 voting against it. On Bill to establish a territorial Government in New Mexico, but 30 of the 21 ve

most sanguine anticipation could have jus-

As to all the territory been included in Cal

the response, we would refer them to our endon, and a hast of others, may get be able by of the Slouth in apposition to the o

one of great bem a fair a never been e ide on such a I am sura th

zens of Ed same day the ing, so that

rule laid dawn for early in this conti the meeting.

My opinions I to I regard Sec. perfectly aniettal, Co have devised anything structive to us, and our without of least, an slaveholding States, our separate people will either or as det endent upanGrest can most the expectation

South Carolina. The course of the Co worthy of commends of our politician a with a pre