

(From the Pendleton Messenger.)
CELEBRATION OF THE 4th.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the citizens of this place in a manner creditable to them, as descendants of the patriots of the Revolution. No slavish devotion to power or fear of consequences, marked the proceedings on that day; but on the contrary anxious looking forward to the day of deliverance from tyranny, worse than that thrown off by our fathers was manifested by all present.

Almost without notice, the gentlemen of the neighborhood assembled at HOLCOMBE'S Hotel, where a superb Dinner was prepared for the occasion at which the Hon. R. F. SIMPSON presided, assisted by Maj. Geo. SEABORN, as Vice President. After the cloth was removed, the following Regular and Volunteer Toasts were given. The day passed off without the occurrence of any thing to mar the union of sentiment exhibited by the toasts.

In the evening a large company of gentlemen and ladies finished the festivities of the day, with a dance. Although our young people are in favor of social union among themselves, they are politically opposed to all connection with the Yankees.

REGULAR TOASTS.

The 4th of July '76—Our fathers did not stop to calculate in dollars and cents, the cost of resistance to an unjust government.

2. Washington's Farewell Address.—Whilst it tells us to "discontinue irregular opposition to the acknowledged authority of government," it urges us to "resist, with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles."

3. The memory of John C. Calhoun.—[Drank standing and in silence.]

4. The reserved right of the States.—The only solid foundation of American liberty.

5. The three penny tax on Tea.—Let it never be forgotten that from so small an oppression, proceeded that great contest which severed the States of North America from the mother country.

6. The protection of the minority against the will of the majority to oppress them.—The main purpose of a written constitution. If that fails who shall say that the minority must not dare endeavor to protect themselves?

7. The exclusion of Southern men with their property from the new Territory.—Every act whose operation is grossly unequal or oppressive, is incompatible with the principles of a free government.

8. The memory of Jefferson and Madison.—The fathers of the State Rights Republican party. Their services in the Revolution were equalled, if not excelled, by their exposition of the Constitution in the resolutions of 98 and 99.

9. The Compromise measures of the last Session.—Their projector boldly and truly defined them when he declared that by their passage, the South gained exactly what the North lost—nothing.

10. The Union.—We have prized it next to Liberty and the Constitution. Before these we can never place it and remain free.

11. The Fugitive Slave Law.—That inestimable boon to the South by which one slave, out of many thousands, has been recovered, at an expense to the owner of not less than three times his value.

12. The Southern Right party in contra-distinction to those who throw up their hats and hurra for the glorious Union.—Though we may differ at present as to the mode of redress, we trust we are actuated by one principle.—Let there be no strife between us.

13. The proposed Southern Congress.—We wish those who earnestly desire the co-operation of other States in resistance, and who hope there to obtain it to represent us in that body. We would exclude none but such as go for the Union at all hazards.

14. Our Revolutionary struggle caused many to leave their country and take refuge abroad. Among them was Benedict Arnold. No doubt they regarded themselves as "best citizens."

15. The Slaves of the South.—The best fed, best clothed, best treated and happiest operatives in the world.—When our Northern neighbors treat theirs as well, then let them meddle with our affairs.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Hon. R. F. Simpson, President of the day. The Battle of Fort Mifflin—Before the next anniversary of this glorious achievement of Carolina arrives, may its present occupants be driven out and the Palmetto flag wave from its walls.

By Maj. Geo. Seaborn. The Day May the South celebrate it in the spirit of '76.—Resistance to oppression.

By F. Burt. Secession with co-operation, if it can be obtained; but secession before submission, if we have to face the world in arms.

By Col. B. E. Bee. The Southern Congress of 1851.—South Carolina rejoices in the probable assembling of this body but should it fail she demands of her Cheeks, Butler, and her Barnwell that they should rally under the Palmetto Union at home in victory!

By John T. Sloan. The Fugitive

Slave Law—"Insult added to injury.—Disunion the rightful remedy—by a confederation of States if prudent, patience on the part of South Carolina, will effect it, if not by State action at every hazard.

By Dr. F. W. Symmes. Honour to all who are honestly and earnestly in favour in any way whatever, of resistance to unjust legislation of an unscrupulous sectional majority. Shame to those who advocate submission, either through fear or the hope of reward.

By A. F. Lewis. The State Convention—We have confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the members composing it and look to it as the proper body to decide in the matter of difficulty between the State and General Government.

By Dr. H. C. Miller. The 4th of July 1852—May we then meet as citizens of a Southern Confederacy, if not at least as citizens of the Republic of South Carolina.

By Dr. Wm. Robinson. The Union men of the South—If they are satisfied with Clay's Compromise, what can Congress do to displease them?

By J. W. Cramford. Secession—Conjunctly if we can, separately if we must.

By J. B. E. Sloan. B. F. Perry—A political curse to the State and his country.

By Maj. J. C. Miller. Honour to all who resist oppression.

By Col. J. A. Easley jr. South Carolina—May she stand firm in her present position though the world should oppose her.

By M. S. McCay. Judge Tucker of Virginia—A man of the right stamp—a great pity that the Old Dominion has not a thousand such sons where she has one.

By E. Sharpe, jr. Separate State secession as a remedy for Southern co-operation.

By Jos. B. Sloan. Scriven County Ga.—Their offer of such services and the expression of such sentiments, in regard to Carolina, entitles them to our esteem, and demands our gratitude.

By Capt. John Maxwell. When I hear a Southern man cry out the glorious Union methinks I sniff treason in the tainted gale.

Which was responded to by Maj. Geo. Seaborn—

"When I hear a Northern man say the "glorious Union," methinks I hear the bugle blast of the robber band."

By J. B. E. Sloan. The Pendleton Messenger—Well does it merit the approbation of all true Southerners.

By a Citizen; Will you strike your Mother?—The U. S. Government is surely the first mother that ever existed who is the offspring of her children.—If she can be personified she ought as a natural curiosity to accompany the boy proposed by the Abbeville Banner to be sent to Barnum.

By C. W. Sleafell Separate State Action.—The true test of patriotism.

By G. V. White: If South Carolina submits to the wrongs inflicted upon her by the General Government—the Southern character is debased.

By S. Maxwell. Secession—United if possible if not secession at all hazards.

By John C. Cherry. The memory of George Washington.

By a Citizen. The meeting at Enon Alabama—Composed of a noble band of brothers. Let them come, we shall have a tent for them.

By Dr. W. B. Cherry. No dangers or sacrifices are too great for a people to make in defence of their rights.

By J. B. Torney. Secession—right or wrong.

By J. C. Thompson. The Right of Secession—Georgia acknowledges the Corn but hesitates about the Cobb.

By a citizen. The Southern Press—A sentinel on the out-posts of the enemies camp. The South will sustain it.

By Jos. B. Sloan. The memory of the departed Dead—George McDuffie The fire and energy of whose character still exists in his speeches.

WRIGHT IS WRONG.

DARLINGTON, July 1851.

Mr. Editor.—The Mercury contains a reply to my communication in the News by Mr. J. Wright. I admit with Mr. Wright that we both are of Darlington District but cannot admit Mr. W.'s acquaintance with every portion of the District,—at least with the political sentiments of the people. Mr. Kerven who lives near the neighborhood of Mr. Wright informed me the other day that at least three-fourths of the people of that section were opposed to separate State action.

Mr. Wright is a quiet farmer residing in the upper part of our district, and I believe seldom visits any portion of the district except where he lives, and the Courthouse occasionally. I claim to know something of the people's sentiments on Separate State action and as I live near the centre of the district and in one of the most populous parts and my profession requiring me constantly to mingle with the people and as I am also at our Court-house on every public occasion and have put myself to some trouble to ascertain the views of the people I have no hesitation in saying that a majority and I believe a very large majority, are opposed to separate State action, in this district.

I do not wish to understood to say

a majority of the Southern Rights Association are opposed to separate State action but that a majority of the people at large—the farmers in general are opposed to it and on this class we depend—they are the bone and sinew in time of peace and they are the men who do the fighting in time of war.

Now, so far as to my saying I was in the minority, it was only said and intended for the Southern Rights Association, of which I am a member, and was addressing at the time and Mr. Wright must have heard me say in the same speech, that I believed a large majority of the people of Darlington were opposed to separate State action. As to the voice from one of the audience that interrupted me I would ask Mr. Wright where that voice is now.

If I am correctly informed the gentleman is now in Georgia looking at the lands, and in all probability will move to that State as his brother is now living there.

Mr. Wright was correct in representing that I was a citizen of South Carolina and within her limits expected to live and die and after all I could say or do against separate State action if South Carolina did secede I would fight for my country, my home, right or wrong.

I believe South Carolina will suffer much this winter, by emigration to the South and West, occasioned by high taxes and derangement of our money matters, as well as our credit system. Our mercantile, and I might say every other interest in the State, is, and will be affected in case of secession on the part of South Carolina.—Out of 12 or 1400 votes, generally polled in this district, there were only about 300 votes taken for the delegates to the State Convention. This will show how the majority are, and all I would ask is, that the Legislature would order a direct vote on the matter, and the people will speak for themselves, and that in a voice of thunder against separate State action.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. E. BYRD.

Darlington Flag.



DARLINGTON, S. C.

J. H. NORWOOD, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE DARLINGTON FLAG.

S. D. HALLFORD, - Camden, S. C.

CHARLES DELOME, Sumterville, S. C.

THE EXTRA COURT.

After eight days of laborious employment, during a period when the weather was as warm as it usually gets in these parts, finally adjourned on the 10th inst., having disposed of the unfinished business on the sessions docket, and all the cases on the issue docket (about 40 in number) with the exception of two or three. The Judge has scarcely left seat for another court.

We would respectfully invite the attention of the travelling public to the notice in our advertising columns, of the great mail route from Charleston to New York. It is well known to travellers as the most expeditious and pleasant route to the North, and those who are travelling in that direction this summer would do well to avail themselves of its advantages.

To the exclusion of our usual variety this week, we present our readers with the letter of Gen. D. R. WILLIAMS, of Society Hill, on the subject of cotton culture. Although written twenty-six years ago, it will be found to contain much useful information for the cotton planter.

OUR DAILY MAIL.

Since the first of July we have been in receipt of a daily mail from the North and West. This will be a great convenience to this community, not only in getting the news daily, but in affording facilities of travel by the stage. We have, however, heard complaints against the contractor on the ground of high charges. We learn that the charge from here to Camden is \$4 50, while from Society Hill to the same place it is only \$3, and from Cheraw, \$6. This is certainly a great disproportion in charges; we have no doubt that if the rates from here to Camden was reduced to \$3 50, there would be much more travelling. Rail road and stage agents, as well as merchants, generally find it better to go on the principle of quick sales and small profits.

WEATHER, CROPS, SEASONS.

Almost every day for some time past, we have had a shower. In some places our planters complain that their crops have been injured by the wet, but as a general we think the prospect at least for a corn thing crop has seldom been better. We never ride into the country but our eye is delighted with the numerous fields of green, waving corn by which we pass. The weather continues warm, and the cotton crop promises to do well unless injured by too much rain.

SOUTHWARD THE STAR OF FASHION TAKES ITS WAY.

The first Bloomer, otherwise called Turkish costume, made its appearance in our quiet little village on last Sabbath, and excited no small degree of attention and small talk. The wearer was a beautiful little girl about six years of age, and as she made her way to the Methodist church, in company with her uncle and aunt, who for the present sustain the relation of father and mother, we thought our eyes never beheld a more lovely sight. The trowsers were white, very full, and drawn at the ankles, from which frills of white lace fell on blue gaiters. The tunic was of blue silk, and reached to the knees. Around the hem of the skirt was a quilling of blue ribbon. On her head was a beautiful turban of blue silk and white lace, from which a white plume nodded gracefully. Who next?

THE SECESSION PLATFORM.

Is it not surprising that after the question of secession has been so thoroughly discussed in the Charleston Convention, and in the press of the State at large, there should be found those who are continually raising the mad dog cry of immediate secession. Can it be that those who are thus employed desire to fan the flames of party spirit? Do they wish to present to the world the spectacle of a people divided among themselves on a question on which for the last fifteen or twenty years they have presented an undivided front? Are they desirous of seeing father arrayed against son, and brother against brother in bitter party strife? Do they wish to tear open the old wounds afresh which were made in another memorable struggle for State Rights and State Sovereignty, and which have long since been healed? If this be their purpose, they are perhaps pursuing the proper course, but we would earnestly call upon them to stop before they further go and reflect what incalculable injury they may inflict on a cause which we all profess to hold dear, viz: the redemption of the South from the insult, contumely and injustice to which she is continually subjected while in the Union, and the establishment of a separate, independent and happy government, where we may sit down under our own vine and fig tree, and laugh to scorn the impotent assaults of the contemptible abolitionist. We have been pained to hear certain ad captandum arguments advanced, which are so flimsy and superficial, as to be refuted, require only to be mentioned to intelligent men. For instance, it is sometimes said that the rich men are advocating secession—immediate secession if not sooner—that they wish to involve the poor men in a revolution, and get them to fight their battles while they remain at home in luxurious ease. Again the scene shifts; the same actors appear on the stage, but how different their language. Now it is not the rich men—not the large slaveholders who advocate secession, but in the language of the Southern Patriot it is some little fellow who has not a slave in the world, who is kicking up and making a fuss because he cannot carry his niggers to California. O consistency, verily thou art a jewel. This two edged sword is a dangerous thing to tamper with, and those who are wielding it remind us of the sportsman

"Whose gun, when fired at duck or plover, Flew back and knocked the owner over."

The demagogue who in the present crisis can resort to such subterfuges to divide and distract the people is the worst enemy of his State, and deserves to find a political grave so low that the hand of resurrection can never reach him.

But enough on this point. Our object is to show that the secession party is not in favor of immediate secession, and that they are the true co-operationists. For proof of the first position, we need only refer to the convention bill, which provides that the Legislature at its next session shall designate the time for the meeting of the Convention. The Legislature may postpone the meeting of the Convention at least one year, and the Convention again may postpone its final action for another year from the time of its meeting. So the charge of precipitation and rashness falls to the ground; we cannot conceive how it could have been possible to have framed a bill less obnoxious to the charge. Among the Resolutions of the Southern Rights Convention was the following:

Resolved, That concert of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed

Southern Congress or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices, but not the sacrifice involved in submission."

Does this look like rejecting the co-operation of our sister States? Does it not rather look like seeking it? And what are the facts? Since that meeting our friends in other States have been encouraged, and they are now moving heaven and earth to place their States alongside of South Carolina. But our co-operation friends say wait; wait; move not hand or foot, neither stir nor breathe, lest you excite the jealousy of other States. We think the proper way to get co-operation is to commence operating our selves; God helps those who help themselves, and so do men. If we wait for some miraculous interposition of Providence, for some Moses or Joshua to rise up and deliver us out of the land of bondage, the probability is we may wait forever. Let us do something.

(FOR THE DARLINGTON FLAG.)

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of the Eastern Circuit, who were present at our extra court, on Thursday the 10th inst., was held during the recess of court for the purpose of expressing their feelings in reference to the rumored intention of his Honor, Judge EVANS, to retire from the Bench.

On motion of Hon. F. J. MOSES, E. A. LAW, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. H. NORWOOD appointed Secretary.

Col. MOSES then submitted to the meeting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the members composing the Bar of the Eastern Circuit, have heard with a regret common to the whole country, of the proposed retirement of his Honor, Judge EVANS, from the Bench, and the members of the bar now here assembled, deeply impressed with the great loss which the State would experience from his resignation of the seat which he fills with so much honor to himself and benefit to the community, regard it a like duty to themselves, the profession and the country, to express their views and wishes in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting, the resignation of his Honor, Judge EVANS, from the Bench, would be a result deeply to be regretted, from the eminent services which he is still capable of rendering in the judicial department of the State.

Resolved, That the bar here assembled, by a committee of two, to be appointed by the Chair, take occasion to express to his Honor the high appreciation in which they regard him as a Judge and a citizen.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with high satisfaction the learning, ability, promptness and courtesy of the Judge during the present arduous and laborious term, and are awakened anew to the loss the State would experience, by his withdrawal from the Bench, while in possession of vigorous health and unimpaired intellect.

Resolved, That the bar here assembled, take this occasion to express to his Honor their ardent hope and wish that he will abandon, if any he has, the intention of retiring at the present time.

The chair then appointed Messrs. F. J. MOSES and J. A. DARGAN a committee, under the second resolution.

On the reassembling of the court, Col. MOSES arose, and in a few brief but eloquent and feeling remarks, discharged the duty which had been assigned the committee of two.

The Judge remarked that he had had no intimation of any such proceedings on the part of the bar, and was unprepared to respond to them as he desired. He remarked that in the discharge of his duties as a Judge, he had always endeavored to do his duty, and that this evidence of his having succeeded to some extent, was gratifying; that he had long entertained a desire to visit foreign countries, and had thought that in doing so he would resign his seat at the end of the present year; but in the present unsettled state of the country, it was not certain that he would do so at that time; that he had always thought after the age of 65, which he was approaching, that it was better to relinquish to the hands of younger men, the arduous duties of a Judge.

On motion of Col. MOSES, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Darlington Flag, and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy.

E. A. LAW, Ch'n.

J. H. NORWOOD, Sec'y.

A STARTLING TRAGEDY.

On Monday night last, a difficulty occurred in this place between Philip Goode and William Cloud, which resulted in the death of the latter. Cloud received two balls—one in the breast, the other in the back. He died within two hours from the infliction of the wounds. Melancholy to tell, he has left a family of seven children, the youngest only being a boy. We understand Goode left during the night of the occurrence.

We are gratified to state that this unfortunate affair had no connexion with the political discussion of the day.

(Edgefield Advertiser.)

DEFINITIONS.

Bank—a curious problem in arithmetic; one of the rules of which is that if a quantity be multiplied by nothing, nothing is produced—but with banks, O X the brains of the President—a large quantity of circulating medium.

Pistol—a small but ingenious mechanical contrivance, to render gentlemen polite to each other.

Law—a system of rules for the exaltation of loafers, and the depression of gentlemen.

Wine—a beverage which, according to the Bible, "gladdeneth the heart of man," but in modern days, it merely "sickeneth the stomach of man."

Brandy—a slow poison, rather pleasant in its effects; taken in small doses.

Whiskey—supposed to be what the Devil pours down refractory sinners' throats.

Cider—an acetic beverage, which some men use in large quantities for the purpose of impairing their digestion.

Drunkard—a man who is endeavoring to commit suicide, not only on his body but upon his character too.

Politician—a man who is always in an intense state of alarm, lest the country should be ruined. N. B.—he very rarely has any thing to lose, himself.

Physician—a man whose business it is to prevent people from living and dying as God intended they should.

Broker—a man whom you employ to tell lies about any thing you have for sale, which you do not wish to tell yourself.

Engineer—a man who persuades the public that nobody can make rail roads, canals, &c., but himself.

Scientific Engineer—one who uses long and unintelligible strings of letters and figures to prove what every body knows.

Theatre—a place where you pay a dollar to see people with painted faces and uncouth garments, play what they call Tragedy and Comedy. Comedy is where they repeat old jokes, and expect you to laugh; Tragedy is where they kill each other with tin swords, and expect you to cry.

Danseuse—a woman who exposes her person in all sorts of attitudes, greatly to the delight of very young men, and elderly unmarried gentlemen.

Opera—a theatre, where the people with painted faces and uncouth garments scream by the hour for the amusement of the public; sometimes they scream singly, and sometimes altogether.

Orchestra—a little pen in the opera, full of people with big brass horns and other inexpressible instruments, with which they make a horrid uproar in the intervals of the screaming.

Dentist—a man who for small sums of money scratches your teeth with pretty little ivory handled hooks and scrapers; the sensation must be pleasant, for those who have had it done once, must have the operation repeated once a year at least.

WHO OPPOSE THE ACTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA?

We ask this question now with reference to our outside advisers, and outside opponents. By the first we mean our Southern brethren—by the last, our Northern enemies. The first may be divided into two parties, the Southern Rights and the Union parties. The last may be placed in several classifications, the two most prominent of which are the Abolition and the Administration parties.—Here, then, are four grand divisions, two South and two North. Among these four, which do we find earnestly opposing Carolina secession? The answer is: the Union party at the South, and both parties at the North. And why is it so?—We will give what we conceive to be the true answer, very briefly.

The Abolitionists oppose it, because they perceive that this act will place Carolina and her institutions beyond the reach of their controlling power. The administration wing condemns it and is using various exertions to prevent it, because it is highly probable that our action will result in a Southern Confederacy and a consequent prostration of the political and commercial power of the Northern States. The Union division of Southerners are, as a mass, deluded and bewildered by the fact of cunning and talented men. Of the causes, then, which operate upon the body of this party in opposing the action of Carolina, we delay our opinion. Of the causes which influence the leaders and wire-workers of that division, we are ready to speak now. They oppose Carolina's course, because they know the direct tendency of it will be to blight their cherished visions of Federal honors and Federal emoluments.

If examined, it will be found true, as a general rule, that those without the State who condemn most bitterly the course of resistance, are inimical to us—have no feeling of sympathy with us—and have ever, in the history of our government, opposed whatever might give us equal advantages with the North—whatever might clash with the interests of that section. We have then every reason to infer that their opposition to Carolina's course arises, (not from any drawings of brotherly love, nor from any apprehensions of our well-being) but from a secret fear that our action will prove eminently successful. The bare fact then of their opposition, coupled with a perfect knowledge of their enmity, is one argument for our unflinching perseverance. For if they saw, as the result of their action, Carolina's destruction instead of peril to themselves, they would exult at the prospect of our secession.

But there is a fourth division not yet spoken of—the Southern Rights division. This is the great and rising party of the Slave States. What is their position towards us? With few exceptions, they most cordially approve the Carolina movement. The more cautious among them give us 'aid and comfort' by denouncing the prospective interference of Federal power. The more intrepid openly declare that the cause of the South is in our hands—that by advancing we secure it, by faltering we sink it. None condemn us—all, to a greater or less degree, encourage us. Here, then, is the conclusion. The only party in the Union, which feels with us, thinks with us, or can ever be expected to act with us, ap