

**THE DARLINGTON FLAG,**  
IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,  
AT DARLINGTON, C. H., S. C., BY  
**NORWOOD & DE LORME.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
In advance, (per annum) - - - \$2 00  
At the expiration of six months - - 2 50  
At the end of the year - - - 3 00

ADVERTISING:  
ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at 75 cents a square (fourteen lines or less,) for the first, and 57½ cts. for each subsequent insertion.  
BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding ten lines, inserted at \$5, a year.

From the N. Y. Tribune—Free Soil.  
**THE BIGBEAR SECESSION.**

South Carolina, it seems morally certain has put an extinguisher on the bubble—disunion. The signal triumph of "co-operation"—that is, of the party which opposes immediate secession from the Union, and insists that South Carolina shall consult and co-operate with her sister States of the South with respect to their mutual grievances and the best means of redressing them—is a substantial counterpart of the "Union" victories in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. There may be some secession triumphs in the plantation parishes; but we know that the mountain districts are almost unanimous against secession and their strength added to that of Charleston is decisive. South Carolina will not secede, nor even make a feint of so doing. Her slaveholders, notwithstanding all the clamor of restless intriguers for office, are quite aware that their slaveholding interests are decidedly safer in the Union than they could be out of it, and they will not be driven into secession. Her merchants and capitalists realize that their business is far better and their property worth more in the Union than they would be out of it. And her larger class of poor white men, deprived of an equal voice in the government by her aristocratic constitution, which allows a small minority of her freemen, residing in the great slaveholding parishes, to overbear the great majority in her legislature, by which her governor, presidential electors, &c., are regularly chosen—though these poor whites are of little account and have but a feeble voice in the usual direction of her public affairs—will make themselves potentially heard whenever she shall undertake to secede from the Union. Nullification had scarcely a foothold in the mountain districts twenty years ago; secession is weaker in those districts now. Could the question be submitted directly to the white freemen of South Carolina—"Shall this State secede from the Union—Yea or Nay?"—we have no doubt that two-thirds would thunder out an indignant and determined No; The disaffection is mainly confined to the great planting districts; its fomenters are nearly all lawyers and office-seekers, who deemed this the royal road to popularity and power. But they have been grievously mistaken.

The people even of South Carolina, though they may grumble at this or that act of Congress, or exhibition of Northern sentiment, are at heart attached to the Union, and do not mean to leave it. The cannon which "the chivalry" have been ordering cast at a liberal cost, will be laid by to rust in the arsenals. The Commanders and Quaintlebens who seek glory in the tented field, must turn their arms against Cuba, Northern Mexico, or some other foreign territory which lies temptingly convenient to slaverydom. The last hope of secession has vanished, and the business of saving the Union is virtually extinct. The fate of Gorsuch, and the rescue of Jerry has been dinned into the drowsy ears of the South to no purpose. Gov. Johnston's defeat ought, for the credit of cotton patriotism, to have occurred some weeks sooner. As it is, it cannot well be made the cause of events which took place previously or simultaneously with itself. The Union will endure for some years yet, because no influential party concerned in it has so much to gain as to lose by its disruption. Castle Garden may continue to resound with the notes of Marezek, rather than the honeyed tones of persuasion which fell from the lips of "Little Bitters" and kindred spokesmen of "the Union and Safety Committee," for the peril of disunion is no more. "Othello's occupation's gone!"

An now a word on secession in the abstract, which has held a prominent place in the discussions of the late summer at the South, and has endured largely to the advantage of the Secessionists, who, by holding up their adversaries as denying the right of secession under any circumstances, have been able to represent them as cutting off the South from all chance of redress in case of the infliction of unbearable wrongs upon her by an omnipotent Northern majority.

Whether a State has a constitutional right to secede from our Union, upon the occurrence of circumstances which in her own judgment render such a step necessary, is a question which we will not now discuss. That she has no right, and can have none, to nullify a law of the land, yet insist on remaining in the Union, was abundantly established by Mr. Webster in his great debate with Col. Hayne. But if we regard the several States sovereignties,

and the Union as a Confederacy, the right to secede from the Union in case of the perversion of its powers to the vital injury of one or more of the high contracting powers, would seem a legitimate inference from the premises.

But our view of the practical question strips the abstraction of much of its shadowy magnitude and importance. Suppose a State to be earnestly convinced that the Union has become a curse to her, and thereupon to have resolved to secede from it, what shall be the Federal Government? Shall we call out the militia, re-enforce our regular army, cast cannon, and pour down upon the seceding State an avalanche of bloodshed, devastation and death? Shall we retain a sister State in the Union by fire and sword, and compel her to send members of Congress, and seem to be our associate and equal when she is in fact a vassal? We think not. If a State, by a decided unquestionable majority of her people, should resolve to quit the Union, we should prefer to let her go rather than retain her by military force. This Union is not a slavepen, though it unhappily contains slavepens. It would be perfectly fair to insist that a seceding State should not permit her territory to be abused to defraud the revenue laws of the Union by smuggling, or in any way to injure her neighbors; but do not have her retained as a captive and a subject if she is unwilling to remain as a partner.

We do not believe, if the door of the Union were held wide open, a State could be induced to walk out in the next half century. If any did, she would be glad to walk in again before she had been out two years. Our Union is maintained by a force stronger than fortress walls and more impregnable than serried ranks—that of enlightened self-interest and general security. A dozen Rhett's and Jeff Davis's could go but a short way towards its dissolution.

**RESPONSES TO THE ELECTION.**

We invite attention to the subjoined extracts from some of the New York and New Orleans papers. They prove conclusively in what light co-operation is regarded abroad:

The New York Star says: "That portion of the voters of South Carolina opposed to immediate, unconditional secession, is, in reality, opposed to disunion altogether. They know full well that the entire South, or even a majority of the Southern States, cannot be rallied under the standard of secession, and they therefore use this condition as a scape-goat, to save them at once from the responsibilities of rebellion, and the suspicion of disloyalty to Southern interests."

The result of the late delegate election in South Carolina is therefore a significant declaration by the people of that State that they are not prepared to cut loose from the Union unless other States, which have already defined their position, will secede with them; and the slave States may now be considered opposed to disunion. South Carolina's verdict has settled the question. When she declines to lead, what Southern State will venture to take the initiative in rebellion?"

The New York Tribune, too, enjoys the anti-secession demonstration with a very keen zest. Horace is satisfied that the Union is perfectly safe, and that no State could be kicked out of it.—The Tribune says;

"The people, even of South Carolina, though they may grumble at this or that act of Congress, or exhibition of Northern sentiment, are at heart attached to the Union, and do not mean to leave it. The cannon, which 'the chivalry' have been ordering cast at a liberal cost, will be laid by to rust in the arsenals. The last hope of secession has vanished, and the business of saving the Union is virtually extinct. The fate of Gorsuch and the rescue of Jerry have been dinned into the drowsy ears of the South to no purpose. Gov. Johnston's defeat ought, for the credit of cotton patriotism, to have occurred some weeks sooner. As it is, it cannot well be made the cause of events which took place previously or simultaneously with itself. The Union will endure for some time yet, because no influential party concerned in it has so much to gain as to lose by its disruption. Castle Garden may continue to resound with the notes of Marezek rather than the honeyed tones of persuasion, which fell from the lips of 'Little Bitters' and kindred spokesmen of 'the Union and Safety Committee,' for the peril of disunion is no more. 'Othello's occupation's gone!'"

"We do not believe, if the door of the Union were held wide open, a State could be induced to walk out in the course of the next half century."

The Crescent gives vent to its Union patriotism and gas: "We publish glorious news from South Carolina this morning. The co-operationists or anti-immediate secession men have swept the State by an immense majority. Disunion has lost its last foothold. THE UNION HAS WON ITS NOBLEST TRIUMPH. The excited and excited people of a State, honorable in our history, have felt themselves quickened by the old spirit of national patriotism, and, however reluctantly, have gathered at last, with their brethren of the Union to support our unity as a nation."

"We have said some strong things of South Carolina ratings, and her leading statesmen, Cheves, Orr, Chesnut, and others, have virtually enforced all we said. We said her ultras were dictatorial and illiberal, and so they said, and so says her people now."

"So much we of the South have done, and triumphed. We have fought our fight. Its triumph lights us Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and blazes over all the broad Union it has redeemed from dissolution. South Carolina is not with us altogether, but disunion will not so glibly syllabled, and national feeling will be stronger in her limits."

"The last stone has been rolled up against the sepulchre of disunion. It will know no resurrection. Sleepless patriots will guard all that it threatened—protect all that is denounced.—There is no foothold for secession.—There is no echo for treason. There is no shelter for sectional demagogues."

The True Delta, another print of the same ilk, has the following paragraph: "Secession is of South Carolina birth. Mississippi and Georgia knocked the life out of it, and it is now unceremoniously buried in the land of its origin. The Union cause is triumphant throughout the length and breadth of the republic. Thus may it ever be."

The following extract is from the "Courier des Etas Unis," a French paper published in the city of New York, date the 16th of October, 1851:

"But one of the most conspicuous symptoms is that which has just been developed in South Carolina—the Secessionists have been beaten in the election for delegates to a Southern Congress. Their adversaries, who are designated by the very outlandish name of co-operationists, have obtained a decided advantage. This is the death blow of the disunionists."

**Darlington Flag.**



DARLINGTON, S. C.

**J. H. NORWOOD, Editor.**

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE DARLINGTON FLAG.  
S. D. HALLFORD, - Camden, S. C.  
CHARLES DE LORME, Sunterville, S. C.

"We have been visited by several frosts during the past week. Ice was to be seen on Monday morning."

The Fall term of our Court closed its session on Friday morning last, the business being insufficient to occupy the entire week. His Honor Judge WITHERS presided, and by his courteous and gentle bearing won the admiration of the Bar, the jurymen and the audience. The greater part of the time was occupied with the sessions Docket, which we are ashamed to say seems to increase instead of diminish, with the advancing civilization and intelligence of our District. We hope and believe however this is owing rather to the active vigilance of our police officers than any multiplication of crime.

**ADELPHIAN SOCIETY.**

We are requested to invite gentlemen who may be desirous of re-organising the above society, to assemble in the Court House on Friday evening next, at half past seven o'clock.

**DEATH IN PRISON.**

JACOB GRIFFITHS the unfortunate old man who a few months since, was confined in jail on the charge of murdering his brother, did on the 24th inst., under circumstances the most forlorn and wretched. For many years he had been afflicted with diseased feet and legs and during his confinement it is supposed, other diseases were produced from this and other causes. He was so weak and his condition so loathsome, that it was impossible for him to be tried at the recent term of our Court. An order for bail was granted him some weeks since by Judge EVANS, and several of our citizens volunteered to stand his security, but no one could be found who was willing to take him in his helpless and offensive state. It so happened however that a kind Providence terminated his sufferings on the last day of the very term at which he expected to have his trial. He breathed his last in his gloomy cell with no friendly hand except that of our humane jailer to smooth his dying pillow or give him a word of comfort in his passage through the dark valley of the shadow of death.

**A CASE OF DROWNING.**

We understand that the second mate of the Steamer Marion, which is now lying a few miles below Mars Bluff in the Pee Dee river, was drowned on Sunday last in attempting to cross Jeffries Creek near its mouth, on a small log. A jury of inquest has returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

**MUSINGS ON THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.**

Well the agony is over and it has been exultingly proclaimed from one end of the Union to the other, that South Carolina too has submitted to the late compromise. The last hope of resistance on the part of the South, to any thing that is past is now gone and it will be seen from extracts in another place, that consolidationists and submissionists everywhere are rejoicing over the fact. How could it be otherwise? Is not their darling project accomplished? Is not the glorious Union safe? Has not the right of secession which they deny been virtually abandoned? Yes one by one the Southern States have struck their colors and abandoned the standard of resistance which they so gallantly raised. After declaring that the passage of the Wilnot Proviso, or any kindred measure would be an assumption of power on the part of General Government which Virginia would resist "at all hazards and to the last extremity," (our readers must excuse us for using this sickening phrase) and after pledging South Carolina and Georgia to a similar course, she ingloriously retreated, and begged South Carolina to follow her example. The Legislature of Georgia passed a bill authorising the Governor to call a convention of the people, in case that California was admitted with an anti-slavery Constitution; California was admitted—the Governor called the convention and it agreed to submit. Mississippi and South Carolina have each called conventions, but it is certain that they will also, acquiesce in the compromise. We say certain because a majority of the delegates in Mississippi, are Union men and from the response which has recently proceeded in trumpet tones from that oracle the ballot box—we have no doubt that South Carolina will fail to do anything. We are pained at the result, but come what may in future we feel conscious of having discharged our duty, and bow in submission to what we conceive to be the expressed will of the people. One consolation in reference to the action of our State is that she was the last to yield, and that the gilded pill of submission has been forced down the throats of the people under the plausible but false name of co-operation. We yet hope that in the chapter of accidents something may occur to show our people their danger and unite them on a common platform of resistance and self preservation. We have asserted that the right of secession has been virtually abandoned. In proof of this, it is but necessary to refer to the fact that it has been claimed by South Carolina, and denied by the General Government. South Carolina has declared that the time for argument had passed and the time for action arrived. She has accordingly taken steps through her legislature to prepare for action, and no sooner than the first note of preparation was sounded, did the Government commence concentrating an unusual number of soldiers and munitions of war upon our coast. For what purpose it was done, no sane man can doubt, and the verdict will go forth to the world and we fear with too much truth that South Carolina quailed before Federal bayonets and Federal cannon.

Hereafter we proclaim ourselves submissionists *ex necessitate*—we have fought against it as long as there was a ray of hope—we have been overpowered and compelled to submit, it is not of our own choosing. Like Proteus MEMMINGER, we have preferred and still prefer, "if we are to wear chains that they should be put on us by force. We at least will have part in forging them."

We hold ourselves in readiness however to co-operate with our friends who have so strenuously advocated co-operation in any sensible measures which they may propose for the protection of ourselves and our property. We confess though that we have no confidence in any thing short of disunion—the deceitful calm which is fast stealing upon us will be we fear the calm of despotism—clouds, shadows, and darkness rest upon the future, but we will yet hope that the power which rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm will appoint all things for the best.

**THE COTTON CROP.**—The Demopolis Argus of the 14th instant remarks that the majority of planters expect to be done picking cotton within eight or ten days. When even and ordinary crop picking could not be finished before the 1st December.

The Greensboro' Beacon of the 18th inst. presumes that cotton picking on the sandy lands is pretty well finished.—But on the black lands there is work for several weeks. The crop in the section of Greensboro' will it is believed, slightly exceed that of last year.

From the Eufaula Ala. Spirit of the South.  
**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Incomparably the severest blow which the cause of the South has received, is the result of the late election for deputies to the Southern Congress in South Carolina. Neither the total rout in Georgia, nor the disastrous defeat in Mississippi, can at all compare with it. So far as the Southern Congress is concerned, the election was of no moment for it is well known that no other State having chosen delegates that body will never convene. But as a trial of strength between the friends of separate State secession and the co-operationists—between the true resistance men and those who whatever they may say to the contrary are practical submissionists, the election assumes the most overwhelming importance—and the event has made it almost certain that South Carolina will follow the bad example of her sister Southern States and virtually acquiesce in the aggressive and degrading legislation of the last Congress. This last reverse completes the darkness of the gloom that surrounds us. Had South Carolina stood firm and possessed the nerve to make the issue all might yet have been well but when she falters, all hope of successful resistance to past wrongs seems extinguished forever.

In spite of the triumph boasts of the submissionists, we have all along fondly clung to the hope that true to her ancient fame, she would yet rise in her might and roll back the tide which now sweeps on with resistless force to our destruction. Nothing but the painful dreary truth itself could have shaken our faith in her. Submission under the specious guise of co-operation has ed her captive in its train. The spirit of liberty—that spirit which counts nothing so intolerable as voluntary servitude. The unfounded dread of prospective pecuniary losses has proved stronger than indignation at the actual loss of cherished rights. Example has been more potent than principle, and South Carolina succumbing to influences which she might have successfully resisted, has destroyed the only chance of Southern co-operation.

To those true men who in spite of the most adverse influence at home and abroad nobly upheld the cause of resistance we owe a debt of gratitude which can never be forgotten. Unawed by the insolent threats of a tyrannical government and unshaken by the denunciations of a misguided majority they stood, the last best hope of a Southern Confederacy and posterity will not fail to do them justice. As to their triumphant and deluded opponents in whom the mercenary spirit has extinguished for a time, the impulses of a nobler feeling we deplore their infatuation and envy neither their victory nor their responsibilities.

"O, what a fall was there my countrymen; Then I And you and all of us fell down Whilst Abolition flourished over us!"

**THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.**

The telegraph brings us the news that Judge Sharkey of Mississippi has received the place of Consul at Havana vice Owens of Georgia removed for impertinently presuming that the President meant what he said when he denounced the Cuban adventurers for stupidity supposing that the President would bear the responsibility of what was discovered to be an unpopular act when he had the choice of fastening it upon a subordinate. We have no sympathy for Mr. Owens. He was to all appearance the medium by which Georgia was paid for deserting the South. He is now paid in his own coin,—betrayal and desertion.

But we admire the fortune of Judge Sharkey! What a dear delightful politician he is! The President of that hot-headed convention in Mississippi, which blew the first trumpet note of organized resistance to the North, and called into being the Nashville Convention the writer of private letters to Foote, approving of the Compromise, about which on further consideration he was so much concerned, he swore he would cut his (Foote's) throat if he dared to publish them, and which were nevertheless published without anybody's throat being cut; the President of the first Nashville Convention and refusing to attend the second, which met in accordance with resolutions he had signed and approved; the writer of caustic retorts on the National Intelligencer, vindicting Southern resistance; and finally the active agitator for Southern Submission—ever new, fresh, versatile Judge Sharkey! does he not deserve to be rewarded for the necromantic activity of his tergiversations!—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 17th inst. learns that the corn crop on the Guadalupe has been so abundant that that there will be several hundred thousand bushels for sale in the counties on the river. Some planters have actually raised more corn than they could harvest and allowed their neighbors to gather it free of charge. The San Antonio Ledger says that Capt. Thomas W. Grayson, of the Salado, has gathered this season from seventy-one acres 4,500 bushels of corn which is a fraction short of sixty four bushels per acre.

**COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT MACON.**

At about every seventh year we have in the South the scheme of a convention for the promotion of commerce or agriculture. Another is to be inaugurated at Macon on the 25th of this month. This is primarily to be a Cotton Planter's Convention but there is to be combined with it an auxiliary project for the promotion of direct trade to Europe. We have generally very little reliance on the efficacy of conventions for the furtherance of commercial undertakings. But there are some features in this Macon scheme and meeting that except it from the general description of assemblages of this character. It appears that Mr. Bayler, our consul at Amsterdam who has lately returned to Washington on leave of absence, and who will attend the convention at Macon, is on a kind of commercial mission from the merchants of Amsterdam, who are said by to be anxious to form a commercial connexion with the cotton-growing States. He pledged himself and his friends in Holland, to furnish the planters any amount of capital they may need to carry out such a scheme.

This certainly would be a good beginning. It is the deficiency of capital with that absence or want of combined interest on both sides of the Atlantic, that obstruct all enterprise to extend direct trade between Europe and certain portions of the United States.—Commercial men possessed of large moneyed resources and extended trading connexion would present the most promising initiative to a direct intercourse between the Southern States and the European continent. The mode of giving effective organization to the means provided would remove the greatest impediment. We have little faith in the agencies of companies except as to supplying the capital. The working of the machinery of associations for the promotion of mercantile ends has always ended in disappointment. Nor can we conceive in what manner cotton planters can enter into combination with merchants for beneficial promotion of common ends. The want of unity, we are fearful would destroy their plans. The interest of cotton planters would in nine cases out of ten be considered antagonistic to that of the merchants which they might happen to be associated. We have little hope therefore in that form of association which is proposed for deliberation and acceptance at Macon although it is to be desired that the offer of these Amsterdam merchants could be secured for the promotion of Southern interests.—*Eve News.*

**RAIN LIGHTNING AND FIRE.**

The Greenville Patriot of October 16, says:

"On Saturday night we had a thunder shower sufficient to lay the dust and cool the atmosphere and quite acceptable after two months of dry weather. During the rain, the stable of Mr. SMITH BRADLEY on the Anderson road in this District was struck with lightning, a fine mare killed and the stable set on fire by the flash and entirely consumed together with some 10,000 bundles of fodder, and a small quantity of corn. Mr. BRADLEY'S loss is near \$500. The fire burned so fiercely that it lit up our town though five miles distance and caused the alarm of fire to be given and the fire bell to be rung."

We learn that the dwelling house of Mr. ASHMORE, nine miles below this on the Reedy Fork road was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last.—We have not understood the amount of loss, nor how the fire originated.

**MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.**—We are pained to learn that on Friday last William Fleming an interesting youth about eighteen years of age son of Mr. James Fleming of Columbia county was shot through the heart and killed instantly by the accidental discharge of his gun. We have heard no particulars of this most melancholy event except that young Fleming was out hunting and slipped up. In the act of falling his gun went off the whole load entering his side.

On the same day this event occurred in Columbia county our paper contained an account of a similar catastrophe in Liberty county resulting in the death of Mr. Le Conte.

Thus, by these mysterious dispensations two among the most estimable families in the State have been suddenly plunged into the deepest sorrow.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

**LATE FROM THE RIO GRANDE.**

The steamship Fanny Capt Auld arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago which place she left on the 17th inst.

The report from Brownsville up to Thursday the 16th at 2 o'clock p. m. was that Col Carabaja was at the head of 1100 men within ten miles of Matamoras, intending to attack the city that night or next morning.

Amongst the troops attached to Col. Carabaja's command are four hundred Texans. Capt. Ford with a Company of Rangers which had been discharged from the United States service also joined the Patriots. Capt. Ford received a Lieutenant Colonel's command.

A few of the U. S. troops deserted from Fort Ring gold and joined the