

THE DARLINGTON FLAG,

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
AT DARLINGTON, C. H., & 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 37 1/2 cts. for each subsequent insertion.
BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding ten lines, inserted at \$5, a year.

[From the Southern Press] THE RESULT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have looked with some attention, at the speculation in Northern papers on the recent election in South Carolina. We find that they generally regard it as the end of Southern resistance to the Compromise, and in fact, as a final overthrow of the right of secession, and of all practical resistance to Federal usurpation. All this is a mistake.

We never supposed that the separate secession of South Carolina was a very probable event—nor were we ever satisfied that it was a wise policy. Indeed, we have at no time expected a dissolution of the Union to result from the Compromise, although we think that measure would have justified it. We supposed that if two or more Southern States had declared their determination to secede unless the Compromise was abandoned, and the territorial rights of the South respected, that the Federal Government would have receded. And we think the South has committed an irretrievable blunder in not making that issue. As for South Carolina, her position remains widely different from that of the other Southern States. She still pledges to secession whilst the Compromise endures, but reserves to herself the determination of the time and mode in future, but is ready to act whenever the co-operation of another State is obtained.

Thus, one State of the Union has been thoroughly alienated, and very powerful minorities in several others. And many of the Southern States profess to be ready for a disruption on the occurrence of further aggressions, which probably will occur. It is needless to repeat what we have often said, (particularly now, after what has transpired,) that we have very little confidence in these disruptive pledges, certainly, if the compromise can be not only endured, but accepted "graciously," honorably, cheerfully, loyally, there is little reason to expect resistance in half a dozen supposable cases of far inferior enormity.

But the most important result of the late discussion is, the development of a large and powerful body of men who have the sagacity and independence to calculate the value of the Union, not only financially, but politically, socially, and morally; and who are ready to act according to their convictions. This party is not predominant in any State but South Carolina. But it is much more powerful than any of the parties was originally that asserted what are now the settled doctrines of the country on its most important interests. The present systems of currency and taxation were at the beginning (and that only about eighteen or twenty years ago,) much less supported by numbers or talent. And it is remarkable that they originated in the very region, and among the very sort of men who now assert the rights of the South. And it is equally remarkable that they were then denounced by the very same men that are now foremost in denouncing the present assertion of Southern rights, and denounced in almost the same words.

Why, when the removal of the deposits was made from the United States Bank, and also when the Government was finally divorced from all banks, there were denunciations and predictions of ruin and desolation quite equal to what we are now told would be sure to happen if the Union were dissolved. Nay, those measures were distinctly pronounced to be revolutionary. Mr. Clay said we were in the midst of a revolution—bloodless as yet. So that it is no new thing for Mr. Clay to use violent language, and to indulge in extravagant predictions of the consequences of disregarding his plans; but it would be rather new for his prophecies to be fulfilled. Mr. Webster told us also that on occasion, as an excuse for making a speech in Baltimore on Sunday, that there were no Sabaths in revolutionary times. And he evidently thinks that there would be no Sabaths if the Union were dissolved. If, therefore, we judge the future from the past, and consider the many analogies that present themselves, we have no room for discouragement. The sentiment of the State Rights party is neither transient nor trivial. On the contrary, recent and coming events will develop its necessity.

After the perpetration of such a deed as the compromise, the standard of public morality must fall so low as to invite other attempts of a similar character. To acquiesce in the compromise, is to acquiesce in a principle and precedent pregnant with every enormity, and threatening every interest. It will whet the appetite for spoils to such a voracity, that the robbers themselves will fall out and turn upon one another. Already this tendency distinctly visible. We observe that the late Democratic meeting at Tammany Hall pronounced for a distribution of the public lands to actual settlers; and this policy has been sanctioned by Mr. Webster. This will destroy the value of the public domain; and although its worst effects will be visited on the South, it is also an act of spoliation on the sea-board States of the North; But whatever may come—whether the decline and fall of the Union can be averted, or whether it proceed with a slow or rapid progress—it is the duty and interest of all who have principle and property, to resist and retard its abuses. The pursuit of an honest policy, and its vindication by such abilities as the southern party possesses, will always exert a powerful effect on public affairs. The change of a few thousand voters in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, will bring them all to the side of South Carolina, together with Florida,

Texas and Arkansas. And when these States make an honest demand of the Federal Government, that demand will be respected. As for the labor and time which the struggle will require, they are the price which must always be paid for the attainment or preservation of rights; and are not too high a price. Some men may faint by the way-side, or sink down in sudden despair, or go over to the enemy. But we have an inexhaustible supply of recruits in the young men of the South, who are generally taking the right side. There is a very wide spread conviction at the south of the necessity of doing something to preserve and restore her fortunes. Some are for commercial and manufacturing movements—others for territorial acquisition—for Cuba and for the Sierra Madre. We shall have occasion, from time to time, to examine these plans. Perhaps it is not unfavorable that a variety is proposed. They enlist a greater number of minds in a common object, and prepare them to adopt finally that which argument and events shall demonstrate to be the most effectual.

Darlington Flag.



DARLINGTON, S. C.
J. H. NORWOOD, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1851.

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

Our friend, A. E. McIver has left at our office a Potatoe, which measures 15 inches in circumference and about the same number in length.

We have been pained to learn that a serious accident happened to Maj. S. F. Gibson, of Marion Village, some time during the past week. He with one or two more persons, we understand, was riding in a canoe, having along with them a gun heavily charged. The gun was accidentally discharged and several shot entered the thigh of Major Gibson. We are glad to hear that his wound is not considered mortal.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN B. MILLER.

This worthy citizen of Sumter District, who for forty years past held the office of Commissioner in Equity for that District, died on the morning of the 21st ult. As an evidence of the high regard entertained for him by his professional brethren, we subjoin the following resolution which among others was passed at a recent meeting of the Sumter Bar:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to raise a fund by subscription from members of the Bar, for the purpose of obtaining a portrait of the late Col. John B. Miller, to be executed by Mr. Scarborough, and to be placed in the office of the Commissioner in Equity.

"THE RESULT IN SOUTH CAROLINA."

We copy an article under the above caption from the Southern Press and commend it to our readers, on account of its calm temperate and philosophic tone. Although differing with our able contemporary as to the expediency of separate state secession, we can but admire the stern unbending spirit of resistance which that paper still entertains towards the late compromise. Our first impulse after our recent defeat was to give up all as lost, but upon maturer reflection we are disposed still to rally under the banner of resistance lattered and torn though it be. Deep as is our regret, that a people possessing the resources, and the acknowledged spirit and intelligence of the Southern States, should have permitted themselves to be robbed of an empire which was baptised in their own blood, we are yet consoled by the reflection that in many portions of the South there is a gallant minority who have sworn
"Never—while breath of life shall live,
Within them—never to forgive
The accursed race, whose ruthless chains,
Hath left on Iran's neck a stain."
Young men and old men, maidens and matrons there are who have calculated the value of the Union, and are prepared to give it up in preference to the time-honored institutions of their native land. There is a time not distant in the future which will require the united efforts of every Southern Patriot. Let us then fellow citizens struggle the demon of civil discord at home—let us forget the strife of the few past months—let us regard it as an unfortunate family quarrel and vie with each other in healing the breaches which are only temporary. A higher and a nobler destiny beckons you on from a mere petty scramble for petty offices.

The following gentlemen have been installed as officers of Darlington Division, No. 24 Sons of Temperance, for the present Quarter:
D. A. McEACHERN, W. P.
ROBT. DEKISSON, W. A.
P. F. WAELEY, R. S.
THOS. J. WILSON, A. R. S.
J. J. GREEN, F. S.
T. J. FLINN, T.
WM. SHY, C.
HENRY JEFFORDS, A. C.
CHAS. HUMPHRIES, I. S.
W. R. HUNTER, O. S.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Democrats, in Virginia, have succeeded in electing thirteen out of fifteen members to Congress. In the Richmond District, Caskie, has beaten Botts by a majority of 400 votes.

The question of dividing California is becoming a serious one. If it is done, we will doubtless have another free-soil State added to the already colossal power of the North.

The President has issued a proclamation against the invaders of Mexico.

Moses Summers, part proprietor of the Onondaga Standard, is one of the prisoners arrested at Syracuse.

It is rumored that the Georgia Legislature will elect Mr. Toombs to the U. S. Senate in place of John McPherson Berrien, whose term of office expires on the 3rd of March, 1853.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., tender the hospitalities of the city to Louis Kossuth and his companions in exile, and have appointed a committee to make arrangements.

The evidence against the rescuers at Syracuse, was closed on Saturday last. They made no defence. The Judges were to have given their decision on Monday. No doubt was entertained of their being held to bail for trial.

Greenough, the Sculptor, has arrived at Boston, after an absence of nine years in Europe. Mr. G. has been employed, during his absence in Italy, on the marble group for the Capitol at Washington, which only awaits the means of transportation to the U. S.

The Charleston Cotton Factory was sold on the 23d inst. at auction, for \$65,000, to a company of gentlemen belonging to that city, possessing ample capital for the successful prosecution of its operations.

Sudge Scarbury, (of Va.) has been elected to fill the Chair of Law Professor in the College of William and Mary, made vacant by the death of Judge B. Tucker.

The Rev. Robt. McNab of Carthage, Moore county, N. C., was recently murdered by two of his own negroes. He was a highly respectable minister of the Baptist Church.

On the 10th inst. Gen. W. B. Campbell was installed into office, as Governor of Tennessee, at the city of Nashville.

Mr. Clay has written a letter in which he gives an opinion that no State has a right to secede from the Union, or nullify a law of Congress, and that the States, under the Constitution, have no remedy for any grievance, except through a legal amendment of the Constitution.

THE CO-OPERATIONISTS.

The Co-operation wing of the great resistance party having carried six out of the seven Congressional Districts, now claim a majority of the State. That a majority are in favor of co-operation in resistance no one doubts—all desire it but that a majority are in favor of submission in preference to State action in the last resort we cannot believe.—they are unwilling at present to adopt our method of resistance we shall look to them to propose a measure of resistance which will save the honor of the State. Their success in the late election is looked upon throughout the Union as a Union triumph and a triumph of submission over resistance. Centumtious allusions to the "chivalry" of South Carolina, her "bragadoocio," and insignificance are teeming in the Northern abolition and Southern submission papers.

Will our co-operation friends who have talked so much about resistance to past aggressions consent to be hailed as brothers by the Unionist thro' out the country and do nothing towards redressing our grievances—grievances which the honor of the State is pledged to resist. Will they sink into acquiescence, as Georgia has done?—We trust not. Let them prove themselves resistance men as they have declared they are. Let them propose a competent mode of resistance and we will heartily co-operate with them in carrying it out. We may however again as we have often done express the belief that the "good men and true" amongst them will soon despair of Co-operation in resistance and join with us in advocating secession as the last and only remedy.

It has been intimated that Co-operationists have a platform, let them present it and if broad enough for us to get a foothold upon we will endeavor to stand thereon. A distinguished leader of the party and one just elected to the Southern Congress, remarked to us last winter in Columbia that he was willing

to wait five years before seceding. If he with their other leaders still entertain such a policy let them present to us something tangible we will then consider whether we can co-operate with them.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

SOUTH CAROLINA SUBMITTED.

It will be seen from our telegraphic despatch that South Carolina too has struck the colors of resistance—has in effect declared for submission to the Compromise. When the principal editor of this paper predicted two months ago in a letter written from that State, that South Carolina would not secede, what a hubbub it created! Few Southern men hereabouts, and fewer secessionists still in South Carolina would hear to it. But now alas! it is a sad reality. At one time we were strongly in favor of that State seceding alone but latterly since Mississippi Alabama and Georgia have declared so decidedly for submission we have more than doubted the sound policy of South Carolina going out of the Union alone. We much fear that there would have been sympathy enough in the surrounding States to have enabled her to have contended successfully with Federal Government; which would in all probability have resorted to coercion. As it is she has done no more than what Virginia Georgia Alabama and Mississippi have set her the example in. They passed as strong and as high sounding resolutions, and even more so than she did. The only difference is that she considered that she had more character to lose than any of the others and on this account it will cause more poignancy and mortification to those gallant spirits who have just been beaten down in that State. They may however console themselves in the fact that it will only have a tendency and every strong one too, of hastening those events which all men at the South begin to apprehend. The submission of South Carolina will do more to hasten abolition aggression than any or all things put together which have taken place since the late compromise. What shadow of evidence will the North now have left that the South could be brought to the point of resistance for any species of aggression however enormous! The last hope—the forlorn hope of resistance have grounded their arms; abolition aggression has now no opposition from any quarter in the South. Whether they proceed or stand still time will very soon develop.

The position that South Carolina will now assume is a matter of great interest to the slavery question. We feel satisfied that she will retire entirely from the field of strife and opposition to Northern aggression and we should not be surprised if hereafter she should be the last to rally to the standard of resistance i. e. if ever such a thing as a standard of resistance is raised in the South again, which we think very doubtful. Such a course on her part will be demanded by what dignity she has left and we trust she will pursue it. Let the entire South remain quietly in the hands of those who have declared for acquiescing in the late compromise; possibly they can make better terms with the North than those who have contended for resistance.

The result in South Carolina will have one decided effect and that is to kill off the Union lusting bubble that has been blowing up so long by the federal whig party in this State Georgia and Mississippi. No honest man in the South now believes that the Union is in any early danger on account of anything that has been done by Congress, and all efforts in future to form a "Union party," par excellence, will be looked upon as ridiculous in the extreme. A "Union party," for what? Is not every Southern State lying crouched at the feet of the North? What man is stupid enough now to talk of danger to the Union in the South? No—from what has been done by Congress, the Union is not in the slightest jeopardy.—Would we be running any risk as a false prophet to predict that it (the Union) is stronger to-day than the institution of slavery itself.—*Mont. Advertiser.*

Extracts from a letter of a gentleman in the West to a friend in South Carolina, dated 2d October:
"What say the co-operation men now that Mississippi won't co-operate? They cannot get co-operation till a new issue is presented—secession on the part of a State, and coercion on the part of the government. Then you will have co-operation and a Southern confederacy. But Mr. Burt says in his letter that there is no higher obligation on South Carolina to resist than any other State. I say 'tis not so. Her situation is entirely different. Has any other State appropriated money for building war steamers, or established a manufacture for small arms, or organized a board of ordinance, or been drilling their militia, or thrown defiance in the face of the government? Has any other State been designated by name and been threatened by the President and his Secretary of State, or in the Senate by Mr. Clay? Have the harbors of any other State been crowded with troops for the purpose of overawing her people? Is there any other State in which the people and politicians are both unanimous in denouncing the Union as a curse, and

their own condition as one of degradation? No. The situation of South Carolina is very different from that of any of her sisters. In all the other States the people have been gulled into the belief that the compromise after all is not intolerable. There are divisions amongst them—they do not feel degraded, and if they do not resist, it is because they see no necessity for it. Far different with South Carolina. If she stays in the Union, it will be under the guns of Castle Pinckney. She will be influenced by fear, and despised for it."

DIRECT TRADE.

Speaking of movements now on foot in the South, the New York Times says:

The regulation of prices is a chimerical course; but the project of a direct intercourse between the South and Europe which is a principal object of the Macon gathering is not at all chimerical. The trade of the Southern States is large and susceptible of any amount of extension. The progress of manufactures in their midst naturally suggests a corresponding development of commerce. The commodities are ample the shipping procurable, and the economy of saving the cost of coast wise transportation to a Northern port obvious. The only wonder is the movement was not made long ago.

COL. FREMONT.

The St. Louis Union of the 17th says Col. Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa tract of gold in California. The sale was made to a company in London for one million of dollars; one hundred thousand of which (that being the first instalment) is to be paid to Col. Fremont in the city of New York, on or about the 15th of this month. Col. Fremont may now be considered among the wealthiest millionaires of the United States.—He has, besides the Mariposa tract just sold, a vast amount of property in San Francisco.

Well, if the right to secede is the right to alter, amend, or abolish an existing government, and if, as you have often said, the right to secede is a right to secede peaceably and without molestation, why has not Charleston a perfect right to secede from South Carolina without hindrance whenever she pleases.—*Louisville Journal.*

If a man has a right to secede or emigrate from the Union, why has not his leg or his head a right to secede from him? A State is a distinct, organized, political being—with all the organs and functions of political life that a man has for human life. But a city has no such organization; and has not generally power enough either to preserve her political or physical existence—not ground enough to produce her bread.—*Southern Press.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

"Dropt from her nerveless grasp the shattered spear,
Closed her bright eye, and curbed her high career."

The election in this State, for delegates to the Southern Congress, has resulted in the complete success of the co-operation ticket in every district but one.

A simple announcement of this intelligence is sufficient. The banner State of the South—that State which has for 20 years, resisted Northern encroachment, with more success than all her sisters, has fallen from her high and commanding position, and the last hope of the South is destroyed. Deserted by her sisters—yea, menaced by some—he was forced to sink to their level.—*Dallas (Ada) Gazette.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On last evening the 5th inst., by the Rev. Robert Napier of Marion, MOSES R. SANDERS, Esq., to Miss MARTHA JANE, daughter of George C. James, Esq., all of Darlington District.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Bateman, Mr. J. G. McMILLAN of Chesterfield, to Miss HANNAH JANE, second daughter of Saml. D. Dewett, Esq., of Darlington District.

On the 30th ult by the Rev. Richard Baker, Gen. S. R. CHANDLER, of South Carolina, and Miss MARY J. BURCH, of Macon Georgia.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GLOVERS & DAVIS,
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South-Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Aug. 28 26

Wm. M. LAWTON & Co.,
FACTORS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 13 SOUTHERN WHARF,
Charleston, S. C.
Wm. M. LAWTON, | Wm. M. TAYLOR,
R. W. BACOT, | JOSEPH T. DILL,
Aug 21 25

PLATNERSHIP

IN LAW AND EQUITY.
The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership for the practice of Law and Equity in Darlington District. Their Office is on Pearl street, one door above R. & M. ROLLIS'S Store.
W. W. HARTLEE,
J. H. NORWOOD,
March 5

WM. K. RYAN,
FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Will make liberal advances on Cotton, and other Produce, and will give strict attention to the selection of all articles ordered through him.
July 16 20

THOMAS BONNELL,
Factor and Commission Merchant,
No. 13 EXCHANGE STREET
(BACK OF THE POST OFFICE.)
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Will also attend to Receiving and Forwarding Goods, and Executing all orders for Planters.
March 1

MANSION HOUSE,
Camden, South Carolina.
E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.
THE best accommodations and attention to Travellers.
Stables Large and Roomy.
June 11

Sons of Temperance.
DARLINGTON DIVISION No. 24.
THE regular WEEKLY MEETING of this Division will be held at their Hall this evening at 7 o'clock.
F. F. WARLEY, R. S.

STANLY'S HOTEL,
(Sign of the Palmetto.)
DARLINGTON, C. H., S. C.
M. B. STANLY, Proprietor,
Is grateful for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance.
March 19

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
CORNER OF BROAD AND DE KALB STS.,
CAMDEN, S. C.,
J. B. F. BOONE, Proprietor.
May 21 12

PEE DEE LODGE, No. 12,
I. O. O. F.
THE regular weekly meeting of this Lodge, will be held at Odd Fellow's Hall, on Monday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
By order
WM. R. HUNTER, Sec'y.

W. J. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DARLINGTON, S. C.
Will Practice in the Courts of Darlington, Marion, Horry and Malborough.
March 12 2

T. B. & L. L. FRASER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will Practice in the Courts of Sumter, Darlington, Kershaw and Richland.
OFFICE AT SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

LOGAN & GLEN,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 261 King street one door North of W. R. Bancroft's Book Store, Charleston, S. C.
Has constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Mens', Boys' and Children's CLOTHING, made in the most Fashionable style, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of the public.
Charleston, Sept. 25th, 1851. 30.6m

Charleston and Georgetown Steam Packets.
Steamer "Nina," Arthur Magee master, Steamer "Charleston," Chas. Relyea Master.

THE above Steamers will commence their regular trips on Monday the 3d November, and continue to run regularly throughout the season. One Boat will leave Charleston on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings at half past 7 o'clock, and one will also leave Georgetown on the same days at 7 o'clock, A. M.
ROBERTSON & BLACKLOCK,
Agents at Charleston,
HENNING & SHACKLEFORD,
Agents at Georgetown,
Nov. 6 35

Valuable Land for Sale.
Will be sold by the subscriber at Darlington Court House, on the first Monday in December next, the valuable plantation and tract of land, on which Wiley Chapman resided at the time of his decease—containing one hundred and seventy-two acres. The purchaser will receive good titles, and be allowed a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, a bond and approved personal security and a mortgage of the premises, will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.
JAMES P. WILSON,
Extr. of W. Chapman.
Nov 6 35

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold before the Court House door, of Darlington District, on the first Monday in December next, and the Tuesday following at the usual time, the following property viz:
The defendants tract of land on which he resides, at the suit of John D. Murray vs. Hymbrick Barnes, the defendants tract of land on which he resides, at the suit of Jane Campbell vs. Lewis McLendon one hundred acres of land, bounded west by Timothy Lee, north by Jesse Keith and south by George Carter's land, at the suit of John DuBose ad. Daniel K. Doyal, the tract of land on which the defendant resides, at the suit of the executor of Burrell Segars vs. David Johnson.
J. H. HUGGINS, S. D. D.
Nov 9 1851.