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THE COMING EMIGRATION IN 1852.
—The emigration to this city alone, from Europe, during the year 1851, has amounted to close upon 300,000 persons. To the entire of the United States it cannot be less than double that number. The probability is, that in the present year a million of human beings will land upon our shores from the Old World, to swell our population, and infuse new elements into it for good or evil.

This increase in the number of emigrants will result from the dark despotism that broods all over the continent of Europe, and from the increasing poverty and distress that ever flow from the oppression of the people.

Ardent republicans, and all men who cannot endure the galling yoke of the tyrant, will desert their native land, like the Pilgrim Fathers of old, and seek an asylum and a home on this virgin soil, whose teeming fertility and boundless resources and free institutions invite the hand of labor, and industry, and enterprise, from all the down-trodden nations of the earth. In addition to this class, we may expect a large number of political refugees, who will probably be expelled from England under the potential operation of the diplomatic influence of the despotic powers of the continent. These will all come here.

And, lastly, a vast portion of the industrious classes—quiet men, who love law and order, no matter of what kind, and do not possess any of the revolutionary spirit—men who wish to earn a decent livelihood, and live in peace, or whose passion it is to speculate and accumulate wealth: all these, either fearing the outbreak of revolution at home, or feeling that their industry and energies are wasted in the vain effort to secure an independence for themselves and their offspring in the land of their ancestors, will be wafted across the Atlantic to our seaports—some of them to remain in the large cities, and others to proceed into the agricultural districts of the country; but all producing a favorable influence upon the development of our wealth and prosperity.

But all these classes, whether revolutionary or not in their own countries, will be sure to contribute to the political excitement of this; for no sooner do Europeans arrive upon our shores, than they are seized by the party politicians, and turned to account. Thus, the very source of the augmentation of our national wealth will also add incentive to party spirit, political intrigue, public corruption, and the increasing demoralization of the people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TO OLD MAIDS AND BACHELERS.
—“Men should not marry,” it is commonly said, “unless they can not only maintain for themselves the social position to which they have been accustomed, but extend the benefits of that position to their wives and children. A woman who marries is entitled to be kept in the same rank and comfort in which she was reared.” We entirely disavow these doctrines. It should be the aim of every married couple to make their own fortune. No son and daughter, who become man and wife, are entitled to rely on their patrimony, but should willingly commence life at a lower step in the social ladder than that occupied by their parents, so that they may have the merit and happiness of rising, if possible, to the top. Imagine the ease of an aged couple, who, by great perseverance have acquired possession of immense wealth, and are living in a style of ease and splendor which is no more than the reward of their long life and industry. Will any body say that the children of such folks should live in the same grandeur as their parents? The idea is preposterous.

They have no right to such luxury—they have done nothing to deserve it—and if their parents are honest in dividing their property among them, they can have no means of supporting it. Yet, marriages are contracted on the principle that the married couple shall be able to keep up the rank to which they have been accustomed under the parental roof. It is such notions as this—engendered by Malthusian philosophers, and fostered by lazy pride—that are filling our country with poor old maids, with coquetting young ladies, with nice, cigar-smoking, good-for-nothing young men.—*North British Mail.*

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The Richmond Enquirer is informed that a proposition will be introduced into the next Legislature of California to change the constitution, so as to admit slavery into the State. The writer to the Enquirer is a native of Virginia, and is now a member of the Legisla-

ture of California. He thinks that the people of that State are in favor of the introduction of slaves, and that the measure will prevail. This movement is caused by the belief that the gold mines can be worked more profitably by slaves than in any other way.

Darlington Flag.

DARLINGTON, S. C.

J. H. NORWOOD, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

“THE DANGERS WHICH THREATEN OUR COUNTRY CALL UPON US TO BURY THE PARTY FEELINGS WHICH HAVE SO UNFORTUNATELY DIVIDED AND DISTRACTED US, AND TO UNITE ALL OUR ENERGIES AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY OF OUR INSTITUTIONS.”
—John H. Means.

AGENTS FOR THE DARLINGTON FLAG.

DR. F. L. ZEMP, - Camden, S. C.
CHARLES DELORME, Sumterville, S. C.
MAJ. C. H. NETTLES, - Mt. Elon.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

COTTON.—There was a fair demand yesterday, but only 1,000 bales sold—buyers apparently having expected to operate at a decline, which holders would not admit. Prices ranged from 5¼ to 8¼c.—no change since Saturday.—*Standard,* 24th.

CAMDEN MARKET.

The Cotton Market has been somewhat inactive since our last, and prices somewhat lower. The sales up to this morning were at from 5¼ to 7¼. The effect of the Cambria's news on our market had not transpired at the hour of our going to press.—*Journal,* 24th.

COBBLE MARKET.

COTTON.—Sales this week 675 bales, at from 5 to 7¼ cents, principal sales at from 7¼ to 7½ cents.

BACON.—Supply moderate, sales from wagons at from 10 to 12 cents.

LARD.—Scarce, sales from wagons at 12½ cents.—*Gazette,* 24th.

By reference to the advertisements it will be seen that a General Review for the 29th Regiment S. C. M., will be had on the 27th proximo.

PHILIP S. WHITE.

A writer in the Edgefield Advertiser, states that he sometime since travelled in the West with a man by the name of PHILIP P. WHITE, a Temperance Lecturer, who was an abolitionist. PHILIP P. and PHILIP S. are different names, but as the communication is calculated to create distrust of the PHILIP S. WHITE now lecturing in our State, it behooves him to speak out and remove any doubts on the subject, if he be not the man referred to.

THE 23D OF FEBRUARY.

This anniversary of the birth of him who was “first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,” has been observed throughout the country. The only notice taken of it here was a torch light procession on the 23d by the Sons of Temperance of the Darlington Division, No. 24, whose anniversary it also was, and an address by Dr. J. P. ZIMMERMAN on the subject of Temperance. The orator referred in appropriate terms to the occasion, and to the character of WASHINGTON. We believe that the character of WASHINGTON should be held up to the youth of our land, as worthy of imitation in every respect. As a patriot and citizen, his character is without spot or blemish. When his country's interest required it he did not hesitate to unsheath his sword in Freedom's cause, though the ties of blood and the sacred name of Union were invoked to prevent it. So may it ever be with the gallant youth of the land.

INDIAN RELICS.

We have on our table two beautiful and curious specimens of Indian art and civilization, which have been placed in our possession by our young friend WILLIAM E. McCALL. We learn from him that they were plowed up on the plantation of his father, near the spot where the curiosities we noticed last spring were found. They consist of two siliceous rocks, from 15 to 18 inches in circumference, with concave sides, curiously and exquisitely wrought. They are highly polished, and are of a beautiful yellow color. The purpose for which they must have been made is to us a profound mystery, but they bear the evidence of great pains and labor.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We were present a short time at the meeting of this Association on Tuesday, the 24th inst. The meeting was small, and the interest which has heretofore been taken in this all-important branch of human employment is, we fear from the appearance of things, rapidly declining. We did not arrive in time to hear the reports of Committees. We understood that only two reports were read. One by Mr. WILLIAM E. JAMES, the zealous President of the Society, will appear in our columns at an early period. We heard the names of

numerous Committees on different subjects called out; but no response was made. We presume, too, that some of the committees on the dinner failed to report; for in the meat line we discovered but one lone ham, which was soon demolished. It was very fine, we judged from its appearance, though we did not taste it, (having dined before we left home) and the only objection was that it did not last long enough. The staff of life, however, was very abundant. We hope we shall never have to chronicle another meeting of this society in which so little interest is manifested. Mr. C. B. DIBBLE, formerly of Wilmington, N. C., but now of Charleston, was present at the meeting, and was elected an honorary member of the Society. Mr. D. made a few general remarks on the subject of agriculture; said that his business was such now as to prevent his engaging in it, but that he had been raised in that employment, and looked forward with hope to some future day when he would be able to return to it, for he regarded it as one of the noblest occupations of man. He is the owner of a steamboat, the Wm. B. Meares, which he proposes to run from Charleston to Cashway Ferry, and all the intermediate landings on the Pee Dee, and to furnish the planters of this region with lime, guano, gypsum or plaster at 20 per cent. less than the present rates of freight on that river. We would respectfully call the attention of planters to this proposition, as affording them facilities for improving their lands.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The March number of this periodical has been received and perused by us with more than ordinary interest. The engravings are fine, and the literary contents highly interesting.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

Godey for March is also on our table. The cottager's Sunday morning is admirably conceived. We are charmed with the appearance of that beautiful young mother. The Soldier's Dream is extremely touching. “Moving in the Country” is an interesting sketch.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury, on the subject of the above road, says:

But while we may, by the Northeastern Road, recover what may pass from us, we deny that in so doing we will injure the Manchester and Wilmington. That road had its origin as a road for travel—and the great through travel they may yet retain. That portion of this travel which may be diverted by the Northeastern, will still have passed one hundred and twenty miles over the Manchester. They may lose fifty miles, therefore, of this portion of their through travel, for which they will be amply indemnified in the Charleston, Savannah, and Florida travel, which will be thrown on the Road by the Savannah steamers, and which will take some other direction if the Northeastern is not built. There is a large local travel, likewise, which may be in addition secured to the Manchester Road, if the Northeastern connects with it. In this respect, including freights, the Northeastern must act as a feeder, a profitable one, returning more than it takes, or, more correctly, reciprocating in business and travel for mutual benefit. All roads on divergent lines act as feeders to each other, and we would as soon admit the argument that the tributaries to a river were robbing it of its transportation, as that branches of a railroad were inflicting the same injury.

DEATH.

We have just perused with infinite pleasure an article on the above solemn theme, from the pen of Dr. SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, of Charleston, which has been copied in Graham's Magazine for March. It may appear paradoxical that pleasure should be derived from the contemplation of a theme from which most men recoil with dread. But no one who is acquainted with the chaste, poetic and ornate style of Dr. Dickson will be surprised that he clothes with attractions a subject as sombre even as Death. The following are his closing remarks on the different phases under which death manifests itself under different circumstances: The delirium of the moribund exhibits itself in diversified and often contrasted manifestations. Symonds looks upon it as closely analogous to the condition of the mind in dreaming. A popular and ancient error deserves mention, only to be corrected; that the mind, at the near approach of dissolution, becomes unusually clear, vigorous, and active.

“The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lies in new light through chinks which
Time has made.”

Excitement of the uncontrolled imagination, as in dreams, and other modes of delirium, is frequently mistaken for general mental energy; some suggested association arouses trains of thought that have made deep traces in the memory; scenes familiar in early childhood are vividly described, and incidents long passed recalled with striking minuteness. All physicians know the difference familiarly presented in diseases, some of which specifically occasion despondency and dejection of spirits, while others render different or even give rise to exhilaration. The former constitute a class unhappily numerous. Cholera, which at a distance excites terrors almost insane, is usually attended with a careless stolidity, when it has laid its icy hand upon its victim. The cheerful hopefulness of the consumptive patient is proverbial; and in many in-

stances of yellow fever, we find the moribund patient confident of recovery.—These are the exceptions, however; and we cannot too often repeat that the religious prejudice which argues unfavorably of the previous conduct and present character from the closing scene of an agitating and painful illness, or from the last words, uttered amidst bodily anguish and intellectual confusion, is cruel and unreasonable, and ought to be loudly denounced. We can well enough understand why an English Elizabeth, Virgin Queen, as history labels her, could not lie still, agitated as she must have been by a storm of remorseful recollections, nor restrain her shrieks of horror long enough to listen to a prayer. But how often does it happen that “the wicked has no bands in his death,” and the awful example of deep despair in the Stainless One, who cried out in his agony that he was forsaken of God, should serve to deter us from the daily repeated and shocking rashness of the decisions against which I am now appealing.

Some minds have seemed firm enough, it is true, to maintain triumphantly this last terrible struggle, and resist in a measure, at least the depressing influence of disease. Such instances cannot, however, be numerous; and we should be prepared rather to sympathize with and make all due allowance for human weakness. I have seen such moments of yielding as it was deeply painful to witness, at the bedside of many of the best of men, whose whole lives had been a course of consistent goodness and piety, when warned of impending death, and called on to make those preparations which custom has unfortunately led us to look upon as gloomy landmarks at the entrance of the dark valley.

One of these, from youth to age a most esteemed and valued member of one of the most fervent religious bodies, with sobs and tears, and loud wailing, threw the pen and paper from him, exclaiming, over and over again, “I will not—I cannot—I must not die.” Like the eccentric Salvini, of whom Spence tells that he died, crying out in a great passion, “Je ne veux pas mourir, absolument,” and Lannes, the bravest of Bonaparte's marshals, when mortally wounded, struggled angrily and fearfully, shouting with his last breath, “Save me, Napoleon!”

But I recoil from farther discussion of a topic so full of awe and solemn interest, and conclude this prosaic “Thanopsis” with the Miltonian strain of Bryant, who terminates his noble poem, thus styled, in language worthy of the best age and brightest laurel of our language:—

“So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each
shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained
and soothed
By an unfailing trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his
couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant
dreams.”

THE STEAMER MARLBOROUGH.—The steamer Marlborough, Captain Smallwood, whose launch, from the shipyard of Mr. Byrd, we noticed some time since, made a trial trip yesterday, for the purpose of testing her machinery. In her excursion around the harbor, her engines, which are of ninety horse power, worked very smoothly and steadily, giving the most perfect satisfaction to her officers and the gentlemen on board, and reflecting high credit upon Messrs. Cameron, Mustard & Co., their builders. In addition to great capacity for the stowage of cotton, the Marlborough has handsome state room accommodations for sixteen or twenty passengers. She is out and out the work of Charleston mechanics, and is as good and as cheap a boat of her class as can be built in any port of the United States. The Marlborough is destined for the trade of the Pee Dee, and under the control of her efficient and gentlemanly Captain, cannot fail to make a popular boat.—*Chas. Mercury.*

THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT BOY.—At Hibernian Hall, was welcomed yesterday, by several hundreds of our citizens and strangers; all are sufficiently satisfied that he is a giant that “is a giant,” and no mistake. Among his many distinguished visitors, was the Governor of South Carolina, who is well known to be amongst the best proportioned and tallest of men generally speaking, and he stood with perfect ease under his arm. This youth is only growing out of his teens, and by the time he is done he will outdo any who went before him of the giants “which were in those days.”—*Chas. Mercury.*

The *Buffalo Republic* says that two years since a man died in Cayuga of consumption. Other members of the family are affected in the same way, and one of the brothers is not expected to live. On Sunday last, the brothers and neighbors disinterred the body of the deceased, cut out the heart and lungs, which were brought home and burnt in the presence of the family, inhaled the fumes and afterwards ate the ashes. It is doubtful whether the old Cayugas ever exhibited the barbarism of their successors.

STUMPING TOO FAR.—One of the best jokes of the season is the statement that one of the candidates for Governor in the State of New Hampshire, who is “stumping the State,” got some thirty miles into Canada, making speeches to the k'nucks, before he knew he was out of his own “bailwick.”

THE FORGERY.—We noticed on Saturday, says the Mercury of yesterday, the arrest of an individual on the evening previous, who was supposed to have perpetrated the recent forgery on the Charleston Bank, and various other swindles of less importance on grocers, shop-keepers, &c. The individual in question, Charles J. Granger, was brought up for examination on Saturday, and sufficient evidence was arrayed against him on some of the charges to induce the Magistrates to commit him for trial. Granger, it will be recollected, was arrested some three years since for forging a check on the Union Bank, in the name of his employer, Mr. James Marsh, sen. He was convicted of felony in the matter, and pardoned by the Governor.

Edward Noble, Esq., publishes a communication in the abbeville Banner of the 20th inst., in which he states that he has been requested by the Hon. A. Burt, who yet lies sick at his residence on Savannah river, to make public the announcement of his determination not to be again a candidate for re-election to Congress. Mr. Burt's continued and serious indisposition since his return home last Christmas from Washington, has, says Mr. Noble, detained him from his seat in Congress, and will, no doubt, make it hazardous for him to resume it for some time to come.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., by cousin Gabriel M. Mattison, Esq., cousin George F., youngest son of uncle Benj. Mattison, of Benton county, Ala., to cousin Milly, youngest daughter of aunt Eliza Mattison of this district.—*Abbeville (S. C.) Banner.*

Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania, has sent in a message vetoing the bill (which he pocketed at the last session,) repealing the law denying the use of the jails of that State for the confinement of fugitive slaves.

The Legislature of Vermont has refused to repeal the law of that State nullifying the fugitive law.

CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD.—Books of subscription to the capital stock of this Road were opened in this place and elsewhere, on the 16th instant. The Cheraw Gazette, noticing this fact, takes occasion to remark that no other project of such vital importance to the prosperity of that town and surrounding country has ever been presented to the consideration of its citizens. We hope that sufficient stock may soon be subscribed, and the construction of the Road made sure; for it is certainly the very improvement that will benefit this part of the country.
N. C. Argus.

SALE OF NEGROES.—There were four lots of negroes sold at public sale in this place on Monday the 2d instant. One lot of over fifty averaged a fraction over \$541; another lot of about the same number \$566; a third lot averaged \$520; and the fourth, with a large proportion of superannuated negroes averaged about \$500. They were bought almost exclusively by Planters of the vicinity.—*Camden Journal.*

MORE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS.—The St. Louis Republican has received information that a war party of the Upper Sioux attacked a party of the Chippewas, on Rum river, recently, and killed several of them. One account says five Chippewas were killed; another, which we think the most reliable, sets the number at fifteen. There is no doubt, at all events, that the old feud has been renewed, and we may expect to hear of further bloodshed. The scene of the late conflict is some hundred miles distant from the white settlement.

The New York Pleasure is a funny paper. Prof. Hannibal's lectures are always to the point. In his last one he describes “Gograpy” thus:—
“Gograpy, my frens, means de longertude, lassetude, an' sitewashun ob de earth, or the globe. Dat am, it tells you zackly war you am, wedder in de temperance zone, or de intemperance zone, or wedder you am nigh de equin oxtail line, or in de hemesear. Darefore you kin see wid your eyes shut de great tilidity of being posted in de science.”

The professor thinks it a national disgrace that America was discovered by a “furriner.”

PHENIAS H. JOHNSON, convicted of the murder of Mary Ann Hyatt, underwent the extreme penalty of the law on the 13th inst., at Union C. H., in this State. He had, prior to the day of execution, confessed his crime, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

A Californian writes that they have fire-flies so large in that interesting State that they use them to cook by. They hang their kettles on their binder legs, which are bent for the purpose like pot hooks. Great country that.

SLAVES FOR NEW MEXICO.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs that Judge Parker, of New Mexico, is in that city for the purpose of purchasing slaves to work the mines of New Mexico.

A GALLANT HUSBAND.—Mr Graham, the aeronaut, states, in reference to the late balloon accident, that owing to the extreme gustiness of the weather he refused to allow any stranger to encounter the risk of the ascent. The party who accompanied him was only his wife.

STRANGE CAUSE OF DEATH.—Simon Stevens, esq., a respectable citizen of Newberry, N. H. came to his death lately by the instrumentality of borrowed newspapers which he was carrying home, when the wind took it away.—He chased it through the drifted snow, and died of fatigue soon after recovering it.

The trial of Mr. N. P. Willis' suit against Forrest, the actor, is to be commenced in New York next week.

It is stated Mrs. Forrest's share of the receipts at Brougham's for the last fortnight amounted to four thousand dollars.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—Arrangements for expediting the Great Southern Mail closed at the General Post Office Department, on Saturday, and will go into operation on the first of March.

The family of J. Fennimore Cooper, it is said, are opposed to any subscription fund being raised for them, as has been proposed in New York.

Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, reached Richmond on Wednesday, to spend a few days with Judge Mason, one of his colleagues in President Polk's Cabinet.

INDIANS IN TEXAS.—We perceive by our Texas exchanges that the Indians are recommencing their depredations on the Western frontier of Texas.—They have recently carried off a large number of horses from the vicinity of Goliad and Cibola settlements.

[FOR THE FLAG.]

MR. EDITOR: Permit me through the columns of your paper, to pay a merited tribute to the character of the Darlington Hotel and to the energy and industry of its obliging proprietor, JOHN DOTEK. Having had occasion to sojourn for some time with him, I take pleasure in saying that I have not seen a better furnished table out of the cities, both as regards the abundance and variety of his fare. This is no empty compliment, coming as it does from one fond of good eating, who has led rather a roving life, and seen a good many establishments in his travels.
Yours
J.

Darlington, Feb. 14th, 1852.

OBITUARY.

DIED—in this District, on the 18th of February, WILLIAM KEELS NEWBERRY, youngest son of the Rev. James Newberry.

29th Regiment, S. C. M.

HARTSVILLE, Feb. 10, 1852.
ORDERS.
The 29th Regiment of S. C. M. is hereby ordered to assemble at Darlington C. H. for Drill and Review, on Saturday the 27th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers will attend the day previous, at the same place and hour, for drill and instruction. The Regimental Staff are required to attend. Lt. Col. Kirren and Maj. Wilds will extend this order to the officers commanding companies in their respective Battalions.
By order of Col. LAW.
J. H. NORWOOD, Adj't.
Feb 26 51

MR. EDITOR: Please announce JAMES W. OWENS as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Darlington District, and oblige
MANY VOTERS.

Garden Seed.
A lot fresh and good, just received, by
ROLLINS & WINGATE.
Feb 19- 51

Mules! Mules!
The subscriber has twenty-seven very fine MULES, measuring from 14 to 16 hands in height.
Apply at the Watering House.
H. HOLLEYMAN.
Camden, Feb. 10, 1852. 51-3t

Negroes for Sale.
I will sell at Darlington Court House, at public outcry, on the 16th of March, being Tuesday of Court week, three valuable negroes, viz: John, aged about thirty-five years; Mira, aged about forty-five years; and Dolly, aged about fifteen years—to foreclose a mortgage from William W. Campbell to me. Terms made known on the day of sale.
SAML W. EVANS.
Feb 17th, 1852. 51

Blanks.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale at his office, at Darlington C. H., all kinds of law blanks, titles to real estate, bonds and mortgages.
S. WILDS DUBOSE.
Feb 14 40

For Sale.
The subscriber offers his land for sale. His residence may be found 9 miles from Darlington C. H. on the stage road to Camden.
L. A. FONVILLE.
Feb 12 50