EDGEFIELD, S. C., JUNE 12, 1851.

VOL. XVI .-- NO.21

THE PRESS.

SUNG AT THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL, BOSTON. Let monarchs revel while they may, And drain their goblets bright; No heart so free, or gay as we, On this our festal night. We need no regal pageant here, No banners wreathed with fame, For brighter far our triumphs are, Of history and name.

Each printer lives himself a king, A monarch in his might, And throne and crown must topple down When he is in the right; And o'er the world his banner waves

Where freedom's sung or told, The PRINTED PAGE—the truths of age, And glorious songs of old.

High honor to the noble art-By far the brightest gem That ever threw its lustrous hue From freedom's diadem. E'en now its gleams the guiding star, The watch-word of the brave, Where millions fight to gain the right Of freedom or a grave.

Then, brothers, let our daily toil Be sung in festal strains, While bards shall sing or weapons ring On earth's wide battle plains. For while one tyrant's throne is left For truth to trample down, Our mystic art will bear its part Of glory and renown.

The power of truth is irresistible.

successful against it. No one by resistance ever made the truth, false. It is possible to resist the truth, or rather turn aside from its influence, but it ever remains the truth still. Like God, the truth is eternal and unchangeable. When truth is permitted to exert its hallowed power upon us, it is sure to benefit us, but when we strive to push it from us, we loose by the effort. Light is light; a man may close his eyes, or shut himself up in darkness, but all around him and in his hiding place, the light is still shining. Those who desire not to "walk in the light," are workers of evil; while those who wish to be governed by the truth seek it, earnestly and continually, that they may be thus governed. It is a bad sign to see men striving to get away "honesty is the best policy;" and we love to have all come to the light that, "their deeds may be made manifest whether they are good or evil." Men who know they are doing wrong think other subterfuges of hypocricy; but if they would let the truth have its way, they would soon be ashamed of themselves, and be led to abandon their evil way. The world is blessed with the word of truth, as with the light of the sun; but how are they wedded to error, and will cling to their idols! They seem to think the truth will sufler by their delinquency. Not so. It must increase, but they will be sure to decrease. However they may think on the subject, the friends, advocates, and lovers of truth will come off "more than conquerors" in the end. Truth must prevail."-Col. Fountain.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT THE FU-TURE.-Who can fathom the depth of meaning these words convey? Through the varied and intricate walks of life, surrounded by temptations, rich in splendor and beatiful in form, yielding to the siren voice, allurement, we heed not the admonitions of the past, or apply the lesson they have taught to the dangers of the present. The past we look at only to remember what has been, contemplating pleasure enjoyed or sorrows endured, as something once ours, now iost to possession, gone forever, half

forgotten, concealed by "oblivion's veil." The present-headed not, 'mid the hopes, the imaginings, the anticipations of the future, its value is not estimated. its worth remains unknown.

But the future may never come, it is a blank upon its page, the purity attached to the truth must stamp its seal, ere we can sully its verginity, or call it ours.

Oh wherefore do we wish to live? What charm hath earth away to give, Probation's days are few in years Mid suffering, trouble, pain and tears. The past has gone—the present come, Our course through lite is quickly run, Then freed from earth, in Heaven we find, Worthless was all we left behind.

REVENCE.—The noblest revenge we can take upon our enemies is to do them a kindness, for return malice for malice and injury for injury, would afford but a temporary gratification to our evil passions, and enemies would only be rendered the more bitter against us. But take the first opportunity of showing them how superior we are to them, by doing them a kindness, or by rendering them a service, the sting of reproach will enter deeply into their souls; and, while unto us it would be a noble retaliation, our triumph will not unfrequently be rendered complete, not only by blotting out the

From the Hamburg Republican. PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of over four hundred citizens of Edgeneld District for a public meeting, to take into consideration the alarming position which South Carolina is made to occupy by the recent Convention which assembled in Charleston, and to adopt such measures as, in our opinion, will relieve the State from the evils of separate sccession. A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Edgefield district was held in the town of Hamburg on Saturday the 31st of

The meeting was organized by calling Capt. Andrew J. Hammond to the Chair, and requesting C. W. Styles, Esq. to act as Se-

The Chair having in an impressive and appropriate manner stated the object of the meeting on motion, a Committee of thirty was appointed by the chair, consisting of the following gentlemen, to report business for the consideration of the meeting: Willis G. Harris, Levi Hill, D. J. Walker, W. Rountree,

Samuel Clark, Samuel Glover, M. O'Keeffe. G. C. Cunningham, C. P. Cassin. W. P. Delph, Joseph Heightower, M. W. Coleman, W. C. Bowley, H. A. Kenrick, E. J. Buckmaster,

H. L. Jeffers, James Purvis, J. R. Cook, W. J. Wightman, J. W. Stokes, Charles Hammond Dr. A. J. Creighton, Wm. Lanham. Joseph Morris, M. Radie, Robert Anderson. The committee having retired, the Hon.

W. A. Owens of Barnwell was invited to address the meeting, on the prominent question of the day, which he did for upwards of an hour in a strain of patriotic eloquence, and may run from it, but we cannot fight irresistable arguments in opposition to the policy of Separate secession on the part of South Carolina, and the action of the Southern rights convention held in Charleston in April last. The remarks of Colonel Owens were responded to in such a manner as to indicate very clearly that the people are not disposed to risk the dangerous consequences of separate State secession, under existing circumstances. We deem it unnecessary to comment further on this masterly effort of Col. Owens as we expect a copy for publication, suffice it to say, that in all respects he echoed the sentiments of the people. At the conclusion of Col. O's remarks, the committee of thirty returned, and through Mr. C. P. Cassin, submitted the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of

the meetings Preamble and Resolutions.

A crisis has arrived in our affairs in which

it behooves every citizen of the State without concealment to discover his political sen timents. The action of the last Legislature convoking a Constitutional Convention of the people, the election of Delegates to that body, whose province it will be to decide finally on the action, which the State must take in removing, paliating or redressing the grievto hide by feigning ignorance, of making ances imposed on the South by the Legisla-apologies, or excusing themselves, or by ed compromise measures and the contemplated assembling of that body early in the next year, presents issues of the gravest import for the contemplation of every citizen. We had hoped that no proceedings would be taken in our State to forestall or control the final determination of the Constitutional Convention and that the delegates elect would be left entirely free and untrammeled to act in accordance with the prospects and circumstances surrounding them when assembled. But the late convention of the Southern rights associations in Charleston, as also the tone of the public press seems to indicate extraordinary and unexampled unanimity, throughout the State in favor of the Separate and early secession of South Carolina, either with or without co-operation, and as we are well satisfied that there is a serious division among the people upon this subject, we conceive it to be a sacred duty we owe to ourselves, our country and our posterity, to place our opin-ions upon record and if by our counsels or example we can aid in saving the State from entering upon the dangerous hazards of sepaate action, without any prospect of co-operation or sympathy from our Southern sisters, we shall feel that we have discharged a solemn duty and done the State some service. And we are the more solicitous that moderate and prudent councils should prevail, because it is inevitable that the Southern States are destined at an early period to become one grand confederacy of independant States, without the necessity of foreing an issue upon them which they regard as premature and unwise at this particular juncture and calculated to defeat the great measure we seek to carry out.

We are not the supporters or opologists of the compromises, we think that the South has been deeply wronged by the adoption of these odious measures, we are not for acquiescing in them, nor do we oppose separate secession for any such end, we are for resisting them by any and every practical mode which has been or may be devised, but we believe that no efficient redress can be obtained without the co-operation of other slave States, whose interests are now and whose destiny in every respect must ultimately be the same as ours. We expect most confidently to obtain co-oporation, not only in conscquence of the aggressions of the past, but from the emboldened spirit of fanaticism all over the North in the daily perpetration of new outrages. We have confidence in the patriotism of our brethren of the other Southern States, as they are a high minded spirited people, no reasonable fear need be entertained that they will sink down in tame and willing acquiescence in the wrongs of the past or idle and indefferent spectators of the outrages of the present, and prospects of shame and humiliation in the future. We merely state our opinions without entering into a discussion fully of the reasons which bring us to the conclusion, that under existing cir-cumstances South Carolina cannot with wisdom or prudence secede from the Federal Union. But when the prospects for co-operation brightens. When other Southern

join in a hearty amen to the joyful tidings.

as the compromise measure, in the most efficient form, we are opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina as being inefficient and utterly inadequate, as a remedy for past wrongs or a security against more threatening dangers in the future.

2. Resolved, That the co-operation of other States in the South, having with us a com-mon origin, institutions and destiny is indispensable to the perpetuation of African slave-ry, and that all hohorable means should be used by South Carolina to produce unity, concert and harmony, with other Southern States in any organizeed plan of resistance to the encroachments of the Federal Govern-

3. Resolved, That the final determination of this question by the State Convention after its adjournment should be submitted to the people of this State for approval or dis-

approval at the ballot box. 4. Resolved, Tthat the destiny of South Carolina is our destiny, and that we will use all the means placed in our power to avert the evil of separate secession at this time, and a reckless disolution of the ties that unite us with our brethren of the South. Whose origin. interests and destiny are inseparably linked with ours.

The preamble and resolutions having been moved for adoption. W. W. Boyce Esq. of Fairfield district was called for, who arose, and at some length entertained the meeting with stiring eloquence, and sound argument in support of the resolutions. Mr. B. pointed out, in a vivid manner the evils consequent upon separate State action, and showing the mpossibility of forcing the other States of the South into measures contrary to their judgment, by the mere act of our seceding alone, demonstrated the folly of such a move, as being no remedy for the wrongs we seek to redress, but frought with mischief too painful to contemplate, he argued the impossibility of South Carolina maintaining her existence as an independent sovereignty among the nations of the earth, and adverted briefly to the vain hope of obtaining co-operation, after the act of secession.

M. B. gave ample evidence of his sincerity in the cause in which he is engaged, and of his determination to exert all the means in his power to shield the State from the dangers which threaten her. We forbear further comment upon so able an effort, as we expect a copy of it also for publication, and it must be read to be appreciated. Mr. B. having concluded his remarks, the following letter was received from his Honor, A. P. Butler responding to an invitation to attend and address the meeting on this occasion.

A Letter from Senator Butler. Stonelands, near Edgefield Court House,

May, 28th 1851. To C. W. STYLES, LEVI HILL and A.

WRAY, Esqs. Hamburg, S. C.
GENTLEMEN:—You did me the honor yesterday, to call on me in conformity with the following resolution, adopted by numerous subscribers for the call of a public meeting in Hamburg, on the 31st inst. to wit: "That, C. W. Styles, Levi Hill and A Wray, Esqs. be appointed a committe to wait on Judge Butler, and deliver the public invitation to him to attend and address the people on the day named,"-the object of the meeting being to consider the question of separate secession of South Carolina from all the other States in the present Confederacy.

Allow me, gentlemen, to thank you person ally, for the acceptable and polite manner in which you acquitted yourselves of the duty imposed upon you,-and to return my cordial acknowledements to my fellow-citizens for the flattering compliment implied in their call on me to address them on the occasion indi-

From intimations which I have received, it is probable, I may be called on to address other meetings of a similar character, from the best view which I can take of my duty, having a regard for my official relations to all the people of South Carolina. I have come to the conclusions that it would be better that I should not mingle in such public meetings just at this time.

The subject of your meeting is one of great magnitude; and one which will be discussed by the people. I sincerely hope that it may be so discussed and considered, as to lead to no intestine or party contentions in the State itself.

The crisis is one which gives to your meeting great dignity and solemnity. I have every reason to conclude that the result of your proceedings will justify a high opinion of our intelligence and patriotism.

I cannot conclude this communication without making a remark or two, on the great subject, which has occasioned your meeting. No one who looks at the certainties of the past, and the tendencies of the future, but must regard the crisis in which we are involved with anxious concern and solicitude. A large proportion of Southern represen-

tatives-and several State Legislatures, by elemn Resolutions, have declared that Southern Institutions are not safe in the hands of the present Federal Government. They have received too many stabs under the deceptive masks of Compromises and party organiza-tions, to look for future security. Another question has presented itself for consideration,-would the non-slaveholding States, by an adequate amendment of the constitution, give additional, or any guarantees, for the protection of Southern rights, and sectional equality!-The manner in which Mr. Calhonn's intimations to prepare an amendment of the Constitution, was received in Congress, is a pregnant commentary on this new sub-

Mr. Calhoun commenced his last speech

with the following passage: "I have, senators, believed from the first that the agitation of the subject of slavery, would if not prevented by some timely and effective measure, end in disunion. Entertaining this opinion, I have on all proper oc-

1. Be it therefore Resolved, That whilst was are in favor of resistance to the late unjust and odious legislation of Congress, known danger. You have thus had forced upon you no State into our difficulties. It is preposterthe greatest and greest that can ever come ous to think of it. Would it be manly to do

charge the duties of a political sovereignty, and preserve the common rights of all the among the nations of the Earth;—Boundless Southern States. in resources, compercial, agricultural, and in I believe I have the means of knowing the manufactories with a numerous and intellipublic opinion of the slave holding States, gent population, with Statesman of wisdom and experience, and with a model of the best Constitution that ever was devised.—

The Secretary for the slave notating States, and I declare, with sincere sorrow, that not one of them, nor any considerable minority in any one of them, is prepared to advise or The Southern States have all the elements justify the secession of South Carolina. As of a great Political Commonwealth,—some to public sentiment in the other States, I take think that South Carolina, by separate scposes of national existance, there are com-paritively very few who would act on such an opinion. It would be to sever the State not alone, from the Northern States, but from Southern allies and associates, and in its operation, would certainly require great and destructive sacrifics. To speak of no other it would require the sacrifice of the only great Sea Port Gly of the State, what Statesman could give such advice under such a juncture of affairs as exists at the present time.

Those who are far South Carolina moving, alone, have, I suppose, objects beyond her separate existence! How and when she is to move requires the profoundest judgment that ever has been exerted on her destinies.

As a distinguished Georgian has remarked their true condition. Issues have been made, and are now pending in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, that were never distinctly presented before, and, as certainly as I am presented before, and, as certainly as I am so irreparable.

The intrue condition issues have been made, and are now pending in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, that were never distinctly men—all patriotic men—should strive, without ceasing, to avert a disaster so utter, and so irreparable. writing, these issues will come to judgment, they will be forced to judgment. The next Presidential contest will leave many of the great political aspirants of the South stranded. At the next adsolve of Congress Southern Representatives who have been so hopeful, will have as the final tas their stomachs can bear.

What was the state of public feeling among the people three years ago? what With great respect, I have the honor to be M. O'Keeffe, will it be three years hence under the certain your obedient servant. tendency of events? under the divine right of usurpation and sanctions of a blind majority, the conviction will be forced on the people of the South that they must take common councils to avert common dangers. The attempt to force other Southern States to follow our lead would be a dangerous experiment, and in my opinion would result in failure and in disaster. One move by South Carolina, is to bring about hopeless Isolation or civil war. I hope it will not be regarded as egotism in me, when I say that I have more firmness in a crisis, than boldness to make one. When South Carolina does move she must be prepared for its consequences; I shall help her!

I believe that the great State Rights cause and principles are stronger in the Southern States than they have ever been. There is less jealousy between neighboring States that formerly, when Federal preferments gave character to party. God hath joined South Carolina and Georgia together, and let no man or men put them asunder! Those who sow the seed of discord between them, have much to answer for before the tribunal of their common history. Georgia has had the destinies of the South in her hands—she will have Statesmen who will see her interests and will pursue them. There is a spirit in that State that would animate any Commonwealth on Earth. The River of which you diliberate, is a nominal boundary, but a real bond of Union between the

States. Gentlemen, in your Resolutions be calm

Yours, with true Resect,

Letter from the Hon. A. Burt. ORANGE HILL, May 29 1851.

A. P. BUTLER.

GENTLEMEN :- I greatly regret that I shall be unable to attend the meeting in your Town on the 31st of this month, to which vou did me honor to invite me. My regret however, is diminished by the feet, that I have recently remonstrated, in the most reso- D M McCall, lute and emphatic manner, against the suicidal measure, to which the most reckless and desperate efforts are making, to drive the people of this State. I heartily concur with H Gullidge, you, that the people who are to bear the John V Pelt, burthens and fight the battles that must result from such madness, should rebuke the Albert L Holley, headlong indiscretion of those who would

precipitate such evils upon them. Incontestable as I hold the right of secession to be, those who urge the State to resort to it, at the present juncture, do not pretend to deny that its exercise would, probably, involve the State in a hostile collission with the federal government. This concession, is abundantly made, in the address of the mect- J F Polatty, ing, which was lately held in Charleston. I have never doubted that such a conflict would B T Reardon, take place if but one State seceded, and the assertion that I have modified, my opinion is wholly destitute of foundation. I do not perceive how any rational man can doubt it. Those who urge us to secession, regardless of the other States, with but few exceptions, admit, that without the aid of some of those States, defeat would be the probable result of such an unequal struggle I presume no sane man, of respectable intelligence, could come to any other conclusion. Indeed, it is so obvious, that unsparing efforts are made to assure us, that the other slaveholding casions, endeavored to call the attention of States named, necessarily be involved with malice that otherwise stood against us, but by bringing repentant hearts to offer themselves at the shrine of friendship.

Onion. But when the prospects for co-operation bother Southern both of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto dissolve their union with the Northern to dissolve their union with the Northern to call the attention of both of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto dissolve their union with the Northern to call the attention of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto dissolve their union with the Northern to call the attention of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto dissolve their union with the Northern to dissolve their union with the Northern to dissolve their union with the Northern to call the attention of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto dissolve their union with the Northern to call the attention of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto dissolve their union with the Northern to call the attention of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto a dissolve their union with the Northern to country to adopt some measures to preto a dissolve their union with the Northern to call the attention of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto a dissolve their union with the Northern to call the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto a dissolve their union with the Northern to call the attention of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto a dissolve their union with the Northern to call the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto a dissolve their union with the Northern to call the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measures to preto a dissolve the country

States, our hearts will leap and our voices | The agitation has been permitted to proceed | it is one mission to save the South from the join in a hearty amen to the joyful tidings. | with almost no an empt to resist it, until it | doom that impends, and that our first gun | John Busby, under your consideration.—How can the Union be preserved?"

The mode of securing the Union as inditelements of the County of the Union as inditelements of the Union as indicated as the Union as inditelements of the Union as indicated as the Union as cated by that experienced Statesman met courage to defend them. Yes, we must take with nothing but the denunciations of an for granted that they also have some self-re- R W Gable, spect, and that they are not cowards and erawhat alternative then is left to the Southern States—Nothing but the province of taking care of themselves,—how is that to be other people have these qualities, also. And done? I answer by the formation of an adit is, in my judgment, bad policy, as it is bad equate Government, such a Government as taste, to assume that South Carolina, alone, could invest itself with the powers, and dis- has the spirit and the intelligence to defend

I believe I have the means of knowing the issue, and demand the proof. I know, percession, could exclusively assume the posi- sonally and well, the gallant and distinguished tion of an ample government for all the pur- and true men, that represent some of them in Congress, but I know no man amongst them that would not stay us from the madness of secession. Let those who affirm the contrary, name the man.

No, gentlemen, we have no hope, that we can coax or coerce any other State into se-

cession, at the present moment. I think we should deceive ourselves if we suppose we should excite the gratitude of the Southern States, or even their admiration, by secession. They will let us understand, it is not their battles that we shall fight, or their cause that we shall uphold. They will not hail us as the champion of the South. But if the secession of this State-its political separation from the other slave-holding states, could be affected as peaceably and quietly as some have tried to make us believe-if it South Carolina bas taken a proud position; | could be done without the use of a musket but she should not so occupy it, as to ex- or a dollar, my conviction is, that it would be a dreadful calamity to ourselves. We should clude others from eccupying it with her."—

The Southern people are beginning to see their true condition. Issues have been made, lusion that ever ruined a country, or a peo-

I should have been most happy, if I could have concurred in what seems the unalterable determination of the States. I know the consequences of daring to dissent from those who have lead us to the brink of the precipice, and I am prepared to meet them all.— Let them strike, I crave not their forbearance or their forgiveness.

ARMSTEAD BURT.

The vote was then taken on the preamble and resolutions, which resulted in their adoption without a dissenting voice. Mr. C. P. Cassin offered the following reso-

ution, which was unanimously adopted. Resolved, That this meeting requests the people of South Carolina, who entertain simlar opinions, to assemble, in all parts of the State, and respond to our resolutions.

On motion, Messrs. Boyce and Owens, the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, were equested to furnish the Secretary of this meeting with copies of their remarks for pub-Mr. Wm. Gregg, Esq. offered the following

esolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hamburg Republican, the Charleston daily papers, the Columbia daily papers and the Edgefield Ad-

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Messrs. Boyce and Owens for their kindness and patriotism in attending and addressing the meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that the names of the subscribers to the call for this meeting be published with the proceedings. On motion the meeting adjourned.

ANDREW HAMMOND, Pres. C. W. STYLES, Secretary.

The following is a list of a portion of the names of the persons who subscribed to the

call for the meeting of which the above are the proceedings:

James Purvis,

S Scinvarts.

G F Toole.

Thos McMillan.

James McLaren,

George Henderson,

Michael A Brien.

Incob Wise

John Cook.

John Adams,

Cyrus Vaughn

John R Wells.

Wm Luncaster

John Coursey,

W. W. Guyton, W H Weathersbee, J. R. Cook, J. W. Legare, D. Toole, H. D Bryant. Henry Ford, Benjamin Barton, Andrew Barton. Daniel Turner. Charles W. Hunter, T. H. Marshall, F. W. Clark. Joseph A. Thompson James Walker, Daniel Walker W. H. Good. H. Jordan. Michel Dunkle, W. Monday, James Coten, Samuel Cook, Kindred Founting, George W. Morris Smith Radford. W. D. Green, W. F. Lupo, John Jennings John B. Carter, Amassee May, Richard North John M. W. Wall, T. W. Johnson. Luella Stevens, Samuel Cook, William Sang, Benjamin Burton Dos. Jordan, Hardy Fortner, Samuel B. Coom, S. Langley, Samuel A. Russ, J. J. Gentell, Westley Merchant. Ansil Devore,

John D. West, Wm Dicken Noah Platt, Valentine Welcker. W R Gunter, William D. Netts, John Pond, E. C. Plumer. Shanby Oak. Richard Burny, William Walls, Bennet Day, Thomas Price, Simion Radford W J Price, J Wise, M. M. DeMedicis. Wm Gregg John Wise, A M Benson. John Usher, Jr A C DeCotte, H A Kenrick, John A Campbell John Shinall, G. Damn, William Lanham William B. Newell, James Reynolds, A J Hammond. Joseph Morris, John M Oliver, Edw'd DeCites, Willis G Harris, W. T. Traynham, Geo S Lamar, W. W. Wolling,

J M Hill, C. Williams, Thomas H Smith. Abraham Levy E M Fitts. Stephen Faughnan. John Usher, Sr. A Faughnan, James Kimbrell, M Salat, . Lucius L Hall, T. J. Benson. Daniel Prescott, A. Furguson. T. Burkhalter. K Weidner, Patrick Smith, S. W. Gardner A. E'Elmury, Wm. Elkins, R. W. Owings, R Brighton, J W Stokes, C. B. Lamar, C P Cassin, Thomas Kernaghan C W Styles, Charles Hammond R Campbell, B Mims, George B. Mills. Thomas S Roach, John Sturzenegger, W S Smith, John Bull, J J Howard, Thos. M. Foster, W. F. Parker, W P Delph, J Rosemon. T M Brindly, David Z. Clarke. William Foster, James Matheny, W Miller, L. J. Morton, T D Cobb. J H Richardson A Wray, J A Gurley, J M Robinson, Rob't, Anderson, G. C. Cunningham, S. E. Bowers, P H Castleberry, J G Steedman, Rob't, McDonna Z Turnon, Wm. Hill, Henry Smith, L Quin, W Turner, Edw'd. Gallaher, Wiley Pardue Tames W. Gurley, Jesse Bartee, L. Suber, W. C. Bewley, G Robinson, Wm Gregg, J G O Wilkinson, J D Plunkett,

M. L. Genrty, Thomas Kelly, Josiah Titus, Hugh Mattnews Charles Carter, M. D. William Atkinson, Thos. White, B. G. Carter, H. Myers, Jos. J. Kennedy. James Lundy. J. C. Garrett. W. H. Crawford. S. E. Babersham

C H Plunkett.

Henry Day, Allen Franklin,

Martin Walker,

Joshua Seigler,

W John Turner,

James H Marritt

Philip Brogden,

D L Adams.

E Adams.

H L Jeffers,

A Burnside,

The Effect of the Late Convention.

to a necessary pause; and the action of the

late Convention speaks truly and fearlessly the course of at least one Southern State.

It has now become a fixed fact that South

Carolina will secede, with or without the

co-operation of other States. No other re-

sult need be expected. Georgia and Missis-

sippi may follow; but we cannot count upon

them as certain. No State labors under the

burdens that this State does, and has for

many years. Nor is there any probability

that she will be relieved of them otherwise

The meeting of the people has done much good in laying the whole matter before the

country. As an orphan State, South Caro-

lina only asks to be allowed the privileges

and immunities guarantied her by the Con-stitution. This being refused her, to what

source can she go; her only remedy is seces-

sion-and our prayer to heaven is that it

may be accomplished without delay .- Marion

METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH .- From the

statistics, recently published, we learn that

in the twenty annual conferences composing

the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, there is a membership of 514,601; of which

375,520 are whites, 135,594 colored and 3,487

Indians. In the ministry there are 1,582

travelling preachers. During the past year,

there has been an increase of 10,071, in the

membership, 44 in the travelling connection,

14 on the superannuated list and 57 local

than by secession.

D Sigler,

From the Charleston Mercury. Are the Southern States prepared to Abolish Slavery in the South One of the most distinguished opponents of secession very truly says

"This instution of slavery within the South ern States, constitutes not only an interest, the magnitude of which cannot be easily over-estimated, being the very basis of all their industrial pursuits, but it lies at the very foundation of their civilization, and is the law of the social relations of two deeply marked divisions of the human race, permanently conjoined in local position. I do not hesitate to assert that it binds together the peo-ple of the slave-holding States, by ties which are deeper and more to be regarded than the artificial ligaments of civil polity,

Well, if all this is true, as we believe it tobe, what right have we to suppose that, when South Carolina secedes from a Union which threatens the overthrow of this institution, and secest at she may maintain it, the other Southern States will perhaps regard the "artificial ties of civil polity" more than the deeper ties of slavery, and will aid in its utter destruction? It is very useless to attempt to disguise to ourselves the natural result of things. If the Southern States stand by and allow South Carolina to be warred against and crushed by the Free States, in the great controversy in which she is engaged for the maintenance of the institution of slavery, they abolish slavery in the South. They will not only weaken themselves, by breaking down the spirit and energy of one of the very strongest States engaged in its defence, but the moral effect will be irresistible. It will be a declaration to the whole world, that the institution of slavery is at an end. If in Europe the opinion appears to be universal, that the submission of the Southern States to their exclusion, with the institution of slavery, from the Territories owned by them in common with the other States, is a conclusive indication of the weakness of the institution, and of its speedy overthrow, what will be thought of its doom when the Southern States shall tamely stand by, and see South Carolina, struggling to maintain this institution, put down by the Federal Government? If the Southern States can act such a part, they are prepared to see slavery abolished by the General Government. They are prepared to abolish it themselves. That certainly will be the inevitable result. A State whipped into submission by the General Government, when resisting its aggressions on the institution of slavery, will be a proclamation to the whole world that Abolition is triumphant on this continent. Can this be the covardly and self-destroying policy of "a race trained to self-reliance, and a somewhat haughty repulsion to any exterior influences—intelligent. skilful and courageous—constituting a nation fit to contend with and subdue the wild storm of fanaticism, rave it ever so fiercely a tribe of Hottentots or Seminole Indian would know better how to protect then selves and their property. A more stupic dastardly and self-destroying race than the Southern people, should they act such a part, never disgraced the form and dignity of man. We dont believe in Southern passiveness should the General Government attempt to coerce South Carolina, for the simple reason that we do not believe that the Southern people are prepared to abolish slavery in the South. They may be far beneath the high stadard of moral and intellectual elevation which our friends, who insist that they will be neutral or hostile, have attributed to them; but they are men-men surrounded- with families; possessed of property, homes and country; and they will not surrender them all by suffering their friends to be destroyed by their foes, in order that they also may be the more easily destroyed hereafter. There can be no supineness, there be no neutrality, in the issue which South Carolina must make by secession. That issue is, Shall Slavery in these Southern States be maintained or That the action of our late Convention has bolished? Every Abolitionist in the North had a powerful effect upon the minds of the know that this is the issue. Hence he urges consolidation party is evident by the fact of force on the part of the General Governthe sudden cackling among them. It cannot be concealed that the Northern people are ment to put down South Carolina in her sccession, and with her the institution of slavenow beginning to open their eyes to see that ry. Every Abolitionist, also, in the South, the South no longer fearing the loss of such niding his wishes beneath the mantle of articles of manufacture as she has been pur-Unionism, bounds on the General Governchasing north of Baltimore, is now determinment, by apoligising for its oppressions and ed to RESIST at all hazards and to the very championing its authority to coerce us. .The last extremity.
In all this disastrous controversy the South South will not be slow to understand what the whole world fully comprehends. We has ever acted upon the defensive; the bullhave not a fear of the General Government; dogs of the north, set on by the hyenas over we have not a fear of the South. The forthe "big pond" have heretofore waged a cowmer will be false if it dares; the latter dares ardly warfare upon us, resorting to every not be false. We will have peaceable secesspecies of rascality which the most reckless and abandoned minds could invent. Counsion: or, if coercion is attempted, a Southern Confederacy. The South is not prepared for the Abolition of slavery. tenanced too by persons high in authority they have been working the wires of destruc-tion until the patience of the South is brought

THE SALT LAKE .- Lieut. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers, who has been employed for a long time past in the survey of the Great Basin in which the Salt Lake is situated, speaks of the lake as an object of the greatest curiosity. The water is about onethird salt, yielding that amount in boiling. Its density is considerably greater than that of the Dead Sea. One can hardly get his whole body below the surface. In a sitting position the head and shoulders will remain above water, such is the strength of the brine, and on coming to the shore the body is covered over with an incrustation of salt, in fine crystals. The most surprising thing about it is the fact that during the summer season the lake throws up salt, while in the winter season it throws up glauber salt in large quantities. The reason of this is left to the scientific to judge, and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers-Jordon, Bear, and Weber-as there is no visible outlet.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser

OPINIONS VS. FACTS .- In a trial at Plymouth, Mass. a day or two ago, in the Supreme Judicial Court, the testimony of three experts. Judicial Court, the testimony of three experts, who pronounced a signature to a note a forgery, was taken by the jury against the positive swearing of three other men, that they personally witnessed the signing of the name to the note by the person whose name it bore. The jury must have thought that opinions were more forcible than facts, or olse had no confidence in the three witnesses,