

The Edgefield Advertiser

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY W. F. DURISO, Proprietor, ARTHUR SIMKINS, Editor.

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Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1851.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The citizens of the District are invited to attend a PUBLIC MEETING at the Court House, on the first Monday in July, for the purpose of interchanging opinions upon the political questions which now so deeply agitate the State.

Several speeches may be expected from prominent and experienced gentlemen.

We have received the communication of "Many Citizens," in reference to the letters of the Hon. A. BURT. It should have appeared this week, had it been possible to get it in. We are sorry to be compelled to postpone it until our next.

TO "ONE OF THE COMMITTEE."

We do not recognize your right to question us as to our means of information. "Items of news" can be gathered from more sources than one. Your manner of addressing us would fully warrant us in withholding any reply to you. But we prefer being frank; and therefore state, once for all, that in our allusion to "Northern men" &c., we had not your committee, in view, as authority for what we said.

ADDRESS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF ERSKINE COLLEGE, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. We have received a neat pamphlet edition of this address. It breathes a pure and patriotic spirit, and we trust will produce its proper effect upon the youths of the country.

The Association has adopted the resolutions of the Young Men's Association of the Virginia University, one of which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That compromises and remonstrances having failed to check the onward march of fanaticism, our only safety now seems to be in 'State action,' in support of which we pledge 'our lives, our fortune and our sacred honors.'"

PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS MARVELS.

Professor JONES, has been entertaining our villagers for the last week or two with a series of lectures and experiments in this new science. (Art.) It is not too much to say that he has given general satisfaction to all who have attended his lectures. The sides of the laughter-loving portion of our community, and has even moved upon the risibles of our most stubborn disbelievers. At first he drew very small numbers. There was a general disposition to hoot at his pretensions. This disposition gradually yielded—his hearers increased until almost the whole community was drawn in, and now the question is, whether we are not all psychologized!

A strange thing, at any rate—a very strange thing is this singular spell, by which one man can completely control the actions of several others at one and the same time. We do not pretend, as yet, to understand the rationale of this operation; but we unhesitatingly admit the reality of it's effects. We were, at first led to suppose that the old saying of Solomon was now at length upset—that here was "something new under the sun." But, upon second thought, it occurred to us that the same agent here applied, might very possibly have had much to do with the witchcraft and demology of the olden time.

Whatever it be, whether new or old, we say to all the people who Mr. Jones may visit, attend his experiments and prepare to be thoroughly amused.

Mr. JONES will give a lecture and a course of experiments, for the advantage of persons who live at too great a distance to be present at night, at half past 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday next.

OUR COUNTRY CHURCHES.

It is with real satisfaction that we notice a great improvement, of late, in our houses of worship throughout the country.

A new and very excellent building has just taken the place of the old, rickety affair that once went by the name of meeting-house at Rocky Creek. This is the work of Mr. CALER WATKINS, a young architect who deserves encouragement and patronage. The committee of the Rocky Creek Church request us to say, that they fully appreciate the merits of Mr. WATKINS, entirely approve the job he has so faithfully executed for them and unhesitatingly recommend him to public favor.

Another such building is in progress of erection for the Church at Stephens Creek. This will be one of the very largest in the State.

The work is under the superintendance of Mr. RAMEY, so long and so favorably known in our community.

At Antioch, Fellowship, Dry Creek, and other places, there are also newly built houses, of excellent workmanship, very large and comfortable, and every way creditable to those congregations of the Baptist denomination.

Our friends of the Methodist and Lutheran orders are also alive to the duty of honoring God with appropriate tabernacles for the observance of His religion, as their improving Chapels throughout the district testify.

But rather the nearest, most comely and most properly finished house of worship we have yet seen in the country, is the one at Mount Tabor, about six miles east of our village. It is of medium size, well constructed—neatly arranged and painted a pure and beautiful white, without and within. It's very appearance is emblematic of what the church ought to be. We venture to recommend this plan of a complete finish to the consideration of other congregations. Sagacious and skillful builders say that a thorough pointing of any building of value is true economy. But, even regarding it as an extra expense without any actual necessity for it, it should be remembered that it is money laid out for a most laudable purpose. True, the Almighty will hear a prayer, reached miles in 1000 consecutive hours, at the rate of one mile and a quarter an hour.

thelers, be well pleased with that pious solicitude of his people, which seeks to advance the external of his religion to greater respectability, that good may come of it. While men of the world are contributing their thousands to increase the splendor of their Museums and Theatres, should not Christians do something to add attractiveness, in the eyes of non-professors, to the temples where they exhibit their truths of revelation and the wonders of the Trinity?—But we are unwittingly rambling into a lecture. We conclude by saying, that we hope to see the day, when men shall think that to do no, at least, interfere with unfiled religion, to increase the beauty of our sanctuaries, within the bounds of propriety and simplicity.

ALABAMA ADVANCING.

We call the attention of all our readers to the subjoined patriotic and high-toned letter of our Alabama correspondent. When such noble sympathies are so rapidly increasing, how can bear the thought of checking them by a "backward step?"

MONTGOMERY, JUNE 13, 1851.

Dear Sir—The Convention of Southern Rights Associations of this State, met in this City, on the 10th inst. It was well attended and contained many of our most distinguished men. The principal, and indeed the only subject of very great interest before the Convention, was, what course should our State pursue, in the event your State should secede, and the Government should attempt to prevent it. The Convention, as you will perceive, from the Resolutions unanimously adopted, spoke decidedly upon this subject, and uttered, what I am satisfied, is the sentiment of the People of Alabama. In such a contingency, your fate will be our fate. We all see and feel this. And therefore, in a contest between your State and the Government, the interest of your State will rally to your side, every man in the South, who has a Southern heart in his bosom. Every day's observation affords me, additional evidence of the truth of this opinion. In this State, men who a short time since, denied the right of secession, and consequently, denied the right of the Government to prevent it, now abandon that ground, and refuse to go before the people upon that issue. While it is certain, that the people of our State are not ready for secession, it is still more certain, that they are not prepared to deny the right and to permit the Government to attempt to prevent it.

I am free to confess, that my interest in the position and course of your State, increases daily. I am more and more confirmed in the belief, that the separate action of some State is absolutely necessary, in order to unite the South, and that this union never can take place, without the consent of the vast majority of some State. As in the days of '76, some State must begin. Some one State must "throw the tea overboard." The Colonies at that period, never could have united, if the affairs at Lexington, Boston Harbor, &c., had not previously occurred. What State shall now begin? What Southern State is best prepared, not only in the tone of her patriotic sentiments, but in the matter of the means of defence? What State is there, whose public opinion is less controlled by the desire of Federal office? What State in the South first of all declared herself sovereign and independent? The answers to these questions point to your State, as the proper one, to take the first step in this great measure of "deliverance and liberty."

Will she do it? Shall her friends and her sons, every where, whose hopes and expectations in this crisis, depend upon her, and who are ready to make common cause with her—shall they be disappointed? Will the "Old Guard" recoil? Will fear, mean abject fear, creep into your counsels?

If you fail to act, all is lost. Our people, were more ready for resistance at the period of the passage of the measures we complain of, than they are now. Thirty years ago the South would have resisted measures to which they now submit. Every sentiment which was then so common, (though it may be imperceptible) our self respect, and the indignation which we then felt, would have been marred and defaced. The illustration will be readily applied. South Carolina has heretofore been a unit. Her strength has been attributable, in a great degree, to this fact. It is the Union of her people, upon principle, that has won for her the love and admiration of so many gallant spirits throughout the South.

To destroy the moral effect of this unanimity is, now, the sacrilegious object of this "hostile crowd" of Abolitionists, Fossilizers and consolidationists. The sappers and miners of the enemy are at work for this infamous purpose. The engines of Executive power are being brought to bear to produce the same result. The hopes of Federal rewards and the fears of Federal displeasure are being instilled into the ears of our citizens by the agents of a wicked Administration. They exult already that the current of Southern feeling is partially checked. We will not say that there is a party among us, which secures these efforts to ruin forever the influence of their native State. No—with a few exceptions, our people are still united in their hatred of Northern aggression, and would seem to be associated with any Northern combination, whose object was to weaken the Southern cause. But we must be permitted to suggest with kind solicitude, whether those who are now crying aloud to the people, to "beware of the precipice," are not doing precisely what our common enemy would have them do, had he the control of their actions—whether those who struggle to prove the pitiable weakness of South Carolina, are not catering delicious morsels for those who would glory in our destruction—whether those who hold up separate State action to ridicule as "delirium," and "insanity," are not striking a dangerous blow at the Right of Secession, by leading directly to the belief that it is a nugatory and useless right. All this, we know, is not intended; but we fear it is the effect really produced nevertheless. In consideration then of the perilous admissions and the indirect encouragement of our common foes, which the arguments of the opposition convey, we entreat our friend, and all others who think as he does, to abstain from the use of ultra-appellations and ultra expressions, calculated to excite such prejudices and passions as may lead to a serious and ruinous distraction of the old Palmetto State. Remember that until a course of action was adopted, there was no division in the State. Remember that there was little or no murmuring, until the first step in this course was taken—we mean the election of the Convention. You intimate yourself that the opposition is but just now begun. You say that the people are just awaking—that they are all "pale" and breathless, "gazing" and "wondering" at the frontier to which they have been brought in their sleep. Be it understood that we think more highly of the watchfulness and intelligence of our people, than to suppose them capable of being carried, in a stupified condition, to the edge of destruction, unless perhaps they were under some grand mesmeric influence. But, supposing this to be our friend's view, it is not another reason against suddenly arousing them with startling pictures of horror and desolation? If men, widely awake, are influenced by them to an undue degree, how much more will it be the case with those, who are just now waking off the confusion and bewilderment of the Rip-Van Winkle nap! There is danger, in such cases, of superinducing a waking night-mare, which may carry off their poor Pan O'Shanter. Prudence admonishes us to soothe such patients with gentle anodynes, until they become fully sensible of the breathing, thinking world around them. When reason has re-ascended her throne, let them hear the facts of the crisis—let them be told that South Carolina, has declared for action against

REPLY TO CAPT. P. S. BROOKS.

We are sorry to have misinterpreted your position in reference to the Hamburg meeting. But we still hope that even according to your explanation, we were very nearly right in our announcement of your course and the motive to it. This announcement we made from a feeling of pride and satisfaction. Such had been our relations of personal kindness, that we eagerly caught up a view so honorable to yourself and so gratifying to us. Other highly respectable papers in the State were similarly affected by our statement. It is a matter of regret that both we and they should be led by yourself to change an opinion, which we had so gladly embraced.

But we have said that "even according to your own explanation we were very nearly right!" in what we wrote. Do not understand us now as attempting to convict you of inconsistency. This is far from our thoughts. Our purpose is only to show you that you are making a distinction without a difference—that your own "declaration" and our remark are really synonymous, or, at least, that they do not clash. You say that you object to "an acknowledgment of dissensions at home." We only said that you were opposed to "any thing such as one-sided public meetings" that might lead to division at home." You say you would keep others from witnessing our dissensions. We remarked, in substance, that you disapproved any thing that might give rise to a palpable division." Our world is the stronger of the two. If dissensions are to be deprecated, how much more so is actual division! If you would avoid "an acknowledgment of dissensions" on account of its "effect abroad," would you not, with at least equal anxiety, avoid an acknowledgment of a division of our people? Now, how are we to avoid this? We have not and cannot have a "double Chinese wall," around us, to intercept the vision of our Southern brethren. A clear knowledge, on your part, of the exact condition of things in South Carolina, cannot be prevented by any obstruction, moral or mechanical, that we are aware of. They are watching us in the distance with eagle eyes—they are deeply concerned in our cause and eagerly alive to the importance of the issue we are approaching—and it is useless to speak of blinding them to the truth as really is. They must know it and they will know it. If any one believe that the "effect abroad," of dissensions or division at home, will be disastrous—that it is a result to be avoided above all things—let him discontinue those dissensions and rebuke every tendency to division. "Let the axe be laid to the root of the tree"—let the evil thing be extinguished—let all of us unite as brothers for this holy purpose. Otherwise dissensions cannot be quelled—division cannot be prevented—and the "effect abroad" cannot fail to be injurious, if not fatal, to the Southern cause. Our non-acknowledgment will be a thing of what, if circumstances demonstrate that we are divided.

The course of our State, until very recently, has been one of perfect unanimity. It may be compared to the uninterrupted flow of a noble river moving calmly but steadily on in its proper channel. The looker-on saw not an eddy or a single counter-current upon its surface. But all said, "it is a majestic stream." The scene is now being changed. The work of obstructing its course has been commenced. A blended feeling of envy and hatred has inspired a hostile crowd in another section with the determination to trouble its waters and to destroy its beauty. Some good friends at home have been deluded into the belief that it is expedient to do the same. Dams are in progress of erection, whirlpools are already to be seen, and those who once gazed with wonder and delight upon the calm flow of its powerful current, are touched with sympathetic sorrow upon recognizing being marred and defaced. The illustration will be readily applied. South Carolina has heretofore been a unit. Her strength has been attributable, in a great degree, to this fact. It is the Union of her people, upon principle, that has won for her the love and admiration of so many gallant spirits throughout the South.

To destroy the moral effect of this unanimity is, now, the sacrilegious object of this "hostile crowd" of Abolitionists, Fossilizers and consolidationists. The sappers and miners of the enemy are at work for this infamous purpose. The engines of Executive power are being brought to bear to produce the same result. The hopes of Federal rewards and the fears of Federal displeasure are being instilled into the ears of our citizens by the agents of a wicked Administration. They exult already that the current of Southern feeling is partially checked. We will not say that there is a party among us, which secures these efforts to ruin forever the influence of their native State. No—with a few exceptions, our people are still united in their hatred of Northern aggression, and would seem to be associated with any Northern combination, whose object was to weaken the Southern cause. But we must be permitted to suggest with kind solicitude, whether those who are now crying aloud to the people, to "beware of the precipice," are not doing precisely what our common enemy would have them do, had he the control of their actions—whether those who struggle to prove the pitiable weakness of South Carolina, are not catering delicious morsels for those who would glory in our destruction—whether those who hold up separate State action to ridicule as "delirium," and "insanity," are not striking a dangerous blow at the Right of Secession, by leading directly to the belief that it is a nugatory and useless right. All this, we know, is not intended; but we fear it is the effect really produced nevertheless. In consideration then of the perilous admissions and the indirect encouragement of our common foes, which the arguments of the opposition convey, we entreat our friend, and all others who think as he does, to abstain from the use of ultra-appellations and ultra expressions, calculated to excite such prejudices and passions as may lead to a serious and ruinous distraction of the old Palmetto State. Remember that until a course of action was adopted, there was no division in the State. Remember that there was little or no murmuring, until the first step in this course was taken—we mean the election of the Convention. You intimate yourself that the opposition is but just now begun. You say that the people are just awaking—that they are all "pale" and breathless, "gazing" and "wondering" at the frontier to which they have been brought in their sleep. Be it understood that we think more highly of the watchfulness and intelligence of our people, than to suppose them capable of being carried, in a stupified condition, to the edge of destruction, unless perhaps they were under some grand mesmeric influence. But, supposing this to be our friend's view, it is not another reason against suddenly arousing them with startling pictures of horror and desolation? If men, widely awake, are influenced by them to an undue degree, how much more will it be the case with those, who are just now waking off the confusion and bewilderment of the Rip-Van Winkle nap! There is danger, in such cases, of superinducing a waking night-mare, which may carry off their poor Pan O'Shanter. Prudence admonishes us to soothe such patients with gentle anodynes, until they become fully sensible of the breathing, thinking world around them. When reason has re-ascended her throne, let them hear the facts of the crisis—let them be told that South Carolina, has declared for action against

sympathy at all hazards—let them be told of all the chances of loss and gain—let the whole truth be unfolded gradually, but fully—and, "my life upon it," even a majority of these sleepers will arouse themselves up for the maintenance of the old Carolina glory, "come what may."

If then you do not exaggerate the "indifference to State affairs," common to our people, it is, of itself, a strong reason against instilling into our feelings of opposition to the course of action set on foot by an intelligent and patriotic Legislature of their own choosing. The faithful watch will not pressing emergency, though all the garrison will slumber and sleep; and a generous solifery will stand to them the more firmly for their boldness and decision in meeting the danger. In like manner, the faithful representative will encounter the difficulties and dangers that threaten his constituency to the best of his ability, whatever may be the apathy and stupor of that constituency. And a liberal people will be slow to disapprove a step which they must believe was prompted by the highest considerations for their honor and welfare. To present to the public view, an agent in managing a delicate negotiation for his employer, is entrusted with full powers—and if said agent, until one important step has been taken, is he not morally and legally bound by the act of his agent?

But whether we be bound by the act of our representatives or not, it is clear that the world around has taken the view that South Carolina has determined upon secession, alone if need be, and it is moreover believed that our organic Convention will, at some time before it ceases to exist, take definite and decided measures to that end. Any attempt to thwart the action of that Convention must tend to lower our position in the eyes of the world. Expectation everywhere is high. Men look to the past character of our State and to our recent acts, and the result is a conviction that South Carolina will act. Under these circumstances, we ask you earnestly, is there no danger of blighting our fair fame by encouraging even a division of opinion at this time? Is it not better to rally our gallant people, body upon the ground which the world understands us to have assumed? By doing this, we are only running the chances of pecuniary loss. By failing to do thus, we dare the ruin of our dearly bought reputation.

Again, you admit that there is a "Carolina platform," and that our friends in other States are struggling to "secure in those States the adoption of that platform." Now, the platform you speak of must be that of action, past or future, as you say, "our friends abroad understand that this is the 'Carolina platform,' and they are laboring, not precisely to 'secure the adoption of it,' by their support and defence of South Carolina, in the event of her action. And the probabilities that the independent action of South Carolina, for past and future, is itself a platform, and that our friends are exerting themselves to procure for it, the approbation of their States, and almost in the next sentence, you throw a damper upon those exertions by denouncing that platform as an arrogant absurdity. Either you misapprehend the true nature of the "Carolina platform," or your language has not been sufficiently considered. The evil effects that must result from the "division of our own people," is a thing which you cannot deny.

We know you will not regard any thing we have said as intended to disparage your party of purpose. We only fear that you are unconsciously promoting that discord, which you so earnestly deprecate. If our remarks shall tend to convince you of the impolicy and danger of creating, directly or indirectly, opposition to the publicly avowed and generally understood position of our State, we will be sincerely gratified.

In a part of your fifth paragraph, is contained the argument of your letter. We may continue our reply to this portion in our next.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. BURT'S LETTERS.

Mr. Editor: I am constrained, by the appearance of certain letters and speeches in the Advertiser, to depart, for one or two communications, from my original design. Good manners as well as philosophy admonish us not to exhibit admiration as an occurrence in life; but if any thing should strike the people of Edgefield with astonishment, they might surely hold up their hands at the late letters of the Honorable ARMISTEAD BURT. Not twelve months ago, this distinguished Representative, in detailing our injuries at the Court House of this District, rose to a degree of high and impassioned eloquence. When he dwelt on the subject of resistance, his spirit manifested an impatience absolutely uncontrollable. He rebuked, he withered the crafty Yankees, who were flinging from us our property and our good name. He pledged himself to wage war against them to the death, and to resist their encroachments, if there were no other heart brave enough to hazard the trial. He did intimate that it would be prudent to accept the co-operation of our sisters, but contended, that our union with a single one of them would place us beyond the most random shot of danger. He solemnly vowed to drink, in tea, all the gunpowder that would be flashed in such a contingency, and to swallow all the blood that would be spilled. But alas, "a change has come over the spirit of his dream." Some other malign influence or the velvet cushion of the Speaker's chair, to which he has been called so often, by his very dear and well-beloved friend from Georgia, has so mollified his severe nature as to incapacitate him for the rude shock of arms—"for slapping gore," and "cutting salt petre?" It may be, that he has only been lulled into a partial forgetfulness of the flagitious wrongs of his native State, while dallying amid the rich hangings of that brilliant seat—the high reward of honorable merit and distinguished courtesy.

I hate the enemies of my country, and I am apt to suspect that citizen who degrades his State by cherishing a cordial intercourse with such men. It would be mainly in a Representative from South Carolina, to spurn all connection with a set of politicians, who can descend to denounce his constituents as traitors, and can encourage a despotic government in her purpose, of divesting, by force of arms, the State that gave him birth, and cherished his manhood, of her sovereignty, her honor, and all her most inestimable rights.

Our very able Representative, according to my opinion, speaks to the people of his Congressional District, as if he really enjoyed the confidence of the Administration, and deemed it a recommendation of his merits to be allowed that exalted privilege. When he announced to the

public, that it was the "duty" of President FILLMORE, with his Excellency's construction of the Constitution, and apprehension of his duties, to coerce us into submission to a gross violation of our Constitutional rights, I felt that it was a concession of the power in question, intentionally made, either from the convictions of justice, or for the purposes of an ambitious office seeker, and I blushed for the honor of South Carolina. The gentleman that made this announcement, too, is the same, who, a few years ago, could ask the Legislature of this State for a bill "to define treason." If one affirms, that after a State secedes, it is the duty of the President to enforce the laws of Congress within her borders, by the cannon and the musket, it is, by implication, the plainest denial of the right of secession. This affirmation our Representative has most unquestionably made, when he says, that "It is the province of Congress to make laws, but the duty of the President to execute them. This duty he solemnly swears he will perform. The President and his Secretary of State, having given repeated assurances that this duty will be discharged, I know of no reason to doubt that it will be attempted. The army and navy are placed at the command of the President for that purpose." If these remarks are not national, and if this language arranged as it is, and connected with the ideas, it conveys, is not insulting to the people of South Carolina, then I have totally misapprehended their spirit. If Mr. BURT was not an honorable man, and of acknowledged integrity, I should charge him with having in view, an ulterior object, and with recklessly betraying the high trust reposed in him. Even his punnetious honor, and well-warded civility may fail to shield him, in this instance, from the aspersions, at least, of the illiberal and calumnious.

An impartial reader, who was unacquainted with our distinguished Representative, would certainly construe his letter into a studied effort to relinquish the strongest points in our controversy with the Federal government. The drift of his argument is to show the impracticability—the utter "insanity" of separate State secession, while he would admit that we have been wronged without measure, with no hope of relief from the Federal government. He forgets entirely the great doctrine of State sovereignty. He expresses no indignation at its denial by the chief functionaries of the government, and apparently acquiesces in their unholy attempt to undermine the temple of our liberties. I hold that the very denial of our right to secede by the highest authorities at Washington, would form a sufficient justification for the prompt exercise of that right. If we timely submit to the surrender of that ground—that stronghold of freedom in the United States, we are irredeemably enslaved; the government is a consolidated despotism of numbers, and all our struggles for independence have been in vain. The State of South Carolina is prepared to contest, even with arms, "that last intrenchment of liberty," and she would enter into the conflict, with a sure reliance on the support of the other States of the South. She conceives, that they are neither blind, nor weak, nor depraved; and she is willing to count, with certainty, upon their aid, in the event of her being attacked by the army and navy of the Federal government.

A Statesman never made a grosser mistake, than the honorable member from our Congressional District has committed, in publishing to the world, that "the leading object to be attained by secession will be admitted to be the preservation of the institution of African slavery, unimpaired and unmolested." That is not the greatest question in dispute. We beg leave to take higher ground. We secede for the preservation of our honor, equality and independence. We secede to vindicate our inalienable rights under and above the Constitution framed by our fathers. We secede for the preservation of that Constitution itself—to resist lawless aggression in the shape of unequal taxation, and to support the principle that led to the American Revolution. We secede, lastly, to confirm the right of secession itself, without which our liberty is only a name and a mockery. The Northern section already has an immense preponderance in the government, and if it once becomes fixed and ascertained, that the majority shall rule, the authority of a despot would be mild and wholesome compared with that of the United States. The interference with slavery therefore, is not resisted for the value of that institution, but for the value of our liberty.

Mr. Burt has written another very remarkable letter, addressed to the Committee of the Hamburg meeting, in which he presumes to denigrate the conduct of some of the friends of the State, as "suicidal," "reckless," and "depraved,"—and descending, at once, from his lofty imperial tone, he proceeds to speak to the meeting, in the style of one, who was courting approbation, by the most vulgar condescension. He remarks thus:—"I heartily concur with you, that the people who are to bear the burdens and fight the battles that must result from such madness, should rebuke the headlong indiscretion of those, who would precipitate such evils upon them." Does the honorable gentleman mean to intimate, that in the Legislature of South Carolina, and in the Convention that assembled at Charleston, there were no men of courage—none of "the people" who would "bear burdens" and "fight battles?" and does he insinuate that the secession party of this and other Districts, are not men of property, and mettle, and firmness? But it is sufficient only to allude to such graceless appeals to the low prejudices of men, to consign them to the contemptuous indifference they merit.

When the gentleman ventures to remonstrate, in so "resolute and emphatic a manner," with the indiscreet and reckless persons, who are endeavoring to hurry the State into the ruin of secession, does he still cherish a recollection of the glorious past? Does he remember, that about one year ago, he most tastelessly exclaimed, that it was his motto, "To watch negroes and kill Yankees?" Have the concluding words of the stirring address he made to the people of Edgefield, ever occurred to his mind since that day—when they spoke on the eve of a Congressional election, and furnished by a gorgeous fancy for the decoration of a speech? If I have not been much mistaken, this was the language of the fervid orator.—"Gentlemen, you must resist the encroachments of government.—You must resist, if possible, with the concurrence of your sisters, but if that be unattainable, resistance 'at all hazards, and to the last extremity' is my watchword." So help me God."

But let me refresh the memory of our distinguished representative, with another leaf from the history of the past. In the "insane" struggle of '32, the gallant State of South Carolina was "armed" to resist a law of Congress, which she had actually nullified. She was advised to that course, and sustained in her position of def-

iance to the whole country, by JOHN C. CALHOUN, GEORGE McDUFFIE, WILLIAM HARRIS, ROBERT Y. HAYNE, names that are already history, and that will live immortal in the annals of their country. She was sustained, likewise, by the Honorable ARMISTEAD BURT, ANDREW P. BUTLER, ROBERT BARNWELL, WILLIAM C. PRASTON, JAMES HAMILTON, JAMES HARRISON, and WADSWORTH THOMPSON. The most of these gentlemen won their renown, and established the great reputation they enjoy, by vindicating the reckless policy of South Carolina in that trying emergency. Suppose now, that some politician, with more confidence than wisdom, should have dared, at that crisis, to have termed the measures of these men "reckless and desperate," and their patriotic manly conduct, "madness and insanity." Why he would have been hissed and scouted from all intelligent councils. I can see with what magnificent and unutterable disdain the accomplished Member from Abbeville, would have rebuked in our Legislature, the ignorant adventurer in politics.

How then, does the present condition of South Carolina differ from what it was at that period of high excitement, and of heroic contempt of danger. The difference is altogether in favor of those who now advise separate State action; for our wrongs have been increased rather than diminished by the lapse of time. To taxation and an unjust system of trade, we have added a tariff, which we have a duty by government, and by a vastly predominant section of the rights of all Southern men in regard to slavery.

Many great names of the State have been quoted against our resistance movement, and may have a fearful effect in embarrassing the present action of South Carolina. But we have the proud consolation to know, that with perhaps one exception, those great men, in the glorious meridian of their life, were the uncompromising advocates of separate State action, under circumstances far more appalling than those which now encompass us. When the tariff was the only question at issue, and every Southern State was opposed to the measure of our redress, BURT, and BUTLER, and HAMILTON, and LAWSON, and PRASTON, and THOMPSON, and WADSWORTH, while their generous spirits were untamed by case, or oppression or age, and unseparated by the fascinations of office and power, were the very boldest champions of separate State action—were the men who urged that Nullification was "the rightful remedy," and proclaimed that they were prepared to maintain it, by the arbitrament of arms. It is therefore, extremely inconsistent and unfeeling, for one of these old Nullifiers, to characterize the present conduct of a secessionist as being "desperate," "reckless," "insane," or "suicidal;" and especially since the same charge might apply with equal propriety—to those immortal men of genius and courage—those bright spirits, CALHOUN and McDUFFIE, and HARRIS and HAYNE, and TURNBULL, who in mercy perhaps, have been translated to a better sphere, than they might state most likely to be affected by such an arrangement, deem this an inconvenience since it would give more importance to Savannah, while affording that State all the mail facilities she now enjoys! So Augusta might be deprived of several hundred thousand dollars of South Carolina trade, but she might get treble that amount from Georgia, which now goes to Charleston and New York, to say nothing of the large increase of trade to Savannah. It is easily to be seen that no important interest as now existing in any of the other Southern States is in all likely to be thwarted by the separate action of South Carolina. On the contrary, according to the opinion of those opposed to separate secession, the interests of our neighboring States, by bonuses and special legislative charities from the General Government, are to be so rapidly promoted as to excite our envy, and cause us, within a short period, to seek a union with the other States, if such be the case, as we confidently expect, where will there be any cause of dissatisfaction towards our State? What the secession of South Carolina serve greatly to increase the prosperity of these States, and yet render them hostile against us? Who can explain this paradox?

But it is said, "the other Southern States will be aroused against us for presuming to lead in this great contest for Southern liberty, and for involving them in a struggle with the General Government without cause." To suppose our sister States actuated by motives so trivial and selfish is to cast a stigma upon their eschelon. Their generous nature, forbid the suspicion of passions so grovelling. Such paltry considerations might inflame the language of the coffee-house politician or the stamp orator and lead him to abuse our purpose, to promote his own sinister designs; they could never swerve from its dignified and honorable career, a high-minded, sovereign State. The people of the Southern States incensed against South Carolina for a bold defence of the rights and liberties of the South! No, never, never. We apply to this the language of the great Athenian orator on a similar subject. "No, my countrymen, it can never be to your reproach that you have braved dangers and death for the liberty and safety of all Greece. No, I swear it, by those generous souls of ancient times, who were exposed at Marathon! by those who encountered the Persian fleet at Salamis, who fought at Artemisium! by all those illustrious sons at Athens, whose remains lie deposited in the public monuments!"

We swear, in like manner, by our common fathers, by our sacred rights and interests, and by all the hallowed associations that link together our destinies, the brave and generous people of the South can never reproach us for boldly encountering danger for Southern liberty. No! impossible. Let us begin with vigor on our part; then call on the other States; conflate, and exhort them. This is due to our dignity as a Sovereign State.

But how could the Southern States regard the struggle between South Carolina and the General Government, as arising "without a cause?" Have not they themselves solemnly declared and reiterated, that the South has been grievously wronged? Have they not, in their calm moments, said, that those wrongs call for resistance by the South "at all hazards and to the last extremity?" These States have surpassed South Carolina in the boldness of their language against Northern aggressions; and, though hindered by unfortunate party dissensions from giving effect to their solemn declarations of resistance, with what consistency or justice could they deem the struggle of South Carolina without cause, when this State would be but carrying out their own predetermined resolutions?

But it is admitted, on all hands, that sooner or later, this contest is inevitable. Georgia even says, she is only awaiting certain other wrongs, which she fully expects to receive, to move her to resistance. And who imagines that Northern fanaticism can be checked except by convulsion or force? Is it morally possible therefore that the Southern States can be more than the Southern States can be?

Demosth. De Corona. Demosth. De Corona. Demosth. De Corona.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

EFFECTS OF SEPARATE STATE SECESSION UPON THE OTHER SOUTHERN STATES.

It is often urged that a separate government in South Carolina would estrange the other Southern States, and exasperate them against us. We are at a loss to see how this will happen. Will South Carolina, after she may withdraw from the Union, assume a hostile attitude towards any of these States? Will she not, on the contrary, be inclined to a peaceful policy in all her relations? Far from imposing restrictions upon the commerce and intercourse of the Southern States, she will freely admit both, and will be always ready to supply these States so far as her means will allow, and the government under which they live will permit, with all the facilities of a cheap and prosperous trade, Charleston, opened as she is now in to all their trade and intercourse, while affording them, by means of our nearer approach to free trade, an excellent port for the sale and transportation of their exports, will, at the same time, be able to supply them more cheaply than any of the United States sea port towns, with all the commodities they may wish for consumption. Should the Federal Government hinder their full enjoyment of these great commercial benefits, it would be no fault of ours, and it could with reason excite no prejudice against us. Nothing but a petty jealousy, from which we must consider our neighbors exempt, could, on this subject, create any unkind feeling. But would not their generous impulses sooner direct the resentment of these States against the real author of the inconvenience? And would not new restrictions upon their trade and intercourse serve to open their eyes more fully to the wrongs they are at present made to bear? Such seems to be the most natural course of things.

It is also difficult to conceive how the separate nationality of South Carolina will create dissatisfaction by opposing obstacles to the growth and prosperity of any of the Southern States. Can it, in any way, force them to produce less, or sell their produce cheaper, or buy their commodities at a higher rate than they now do? Certainly not. And where will be the inconveniences to which they will be subjected? True, unless postal arrangements be made between our State and the General Government, the Western mail, now passing through Charleston, would be conveyed immediately to Savannah; but would Georgia, the state most likely to be affected by such an arrangement, deem this an inconvenience since it would give more importance to Savannah, while affording that State all the mail facilities she now enjoys! So Augusta might be deprived of several hundred thousand dollars of South Carolina trade, but she might get treble that amount from Georgia, which now goes to Charleston and New York, to say nothing of the large increase of trade to Savannah. It is easily to be seen that no important interest as now existing in any of the other Southern States is in all likely to be thwarted by the separate action of South Carolina. On the contrary, according to the opinion of those opposed to separate secession, the interests of our neighboring States, by bonuses and special legislative charities from the General Government, are to be so rapidly promoted as to excite our envy, and cause us, within a short period, to seek a union with the other States, if such be the case, as we confidently expect, where will there be any cause of dissatisfaction towards our State? What the secession of South Carolina serve greatly to increase the prosperity of these States, and yet render them hostile against us? Who can explain this paradox?

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