The object of the association which it is proposed to organize to-day is to appear sufficently strong from the first Article of the Constitution which I have just submitted to your consideration. There is no need to state that these objects are to organize the people of this district, the intent to promote the union of the South and more especially to bind them to support their native State in any issue which she may be driven to pursue in defence of her rights. Such organizations as these, Mr. Chairman are of our meaning need. They are the creatures of after and successive times, the consequences of the sentiments of men who are threatened with common dangers.

In those gloomy days which immediately preceded the Revolution similar associations were formed at all over the thirteen Colonies and in them our fathers swore they would resist Tyranny and stand when the Thirteen Southern States are threatened as were the Thirteen Colonies with the loss of their liberties the people are binding themselves closely to gather and are swearing on the oaths which their fathers built to defend their rights and to resist unto death the Tyranny of the North. As you have heard from the Chair, such associations have been formed in every district of our State. But one or two exceptions. And in many towns of the Southern State and now it is high time that we, Mountainers were speaking for though our District is poor and thinly populated yet our people are brave and true of heart and the South should hear this and in consequence it will long be kept but a few moments to pass in our time and at the same time the patience of my fellow citizens present while I endeavor to bring to point their attention to the necessity of such organizations as this. I need not point to the many outcries which have been initiated in the many and violent dissensions in which the South is divided. But an irritation by the factions and unjustifiably by Majority which ruled the government. These are the things that I have shown to you by our representatives in Congress in language more eloquent and forcible than I could. Whole to use. For near the illustrious has mustered about and meretricious designs against our independance. For years the has kept red in their
midnight counsels the black and treacherous purpose of destroying by a silent and insidious title revolution
the original character of the Federal Government.
At first she approached her ends with slow
and cautious steps, slinking along through crevices and
secret ways. While she was thusly doing, the one part of
the country she won by her crafty and unobtrusive method
infiltrating the state's imaginations, which had been erected
around the Constitution, and one by one we have seen
these lumps fallen, gradually. Afterward, after quarterly, after quarterly,
has been the steady, power of the North. The class in the
North and in the South has been the same, and now we see
that the power of the people which is divided from the
minority of the people, constructing interests and geographical lines
of little value to the land with a land and union
idea away of and the idea of rule for integrated
agreement and for our everlasting destruction.

The nature and character of the government, the
has to be changed and from being as it originally
was an association of sovereign States united
for their mutual benefit and protection it is rapidly
becoming a centralized nation whose laws will
be in subordination for the good of the majority and in
which the minority are to have not other rights
but the right of living as they are governed as it is.
Their mind and body of body and mind and
health, for power, no means have been so wanted to
be touched by their most conscious stain. The
consequences of justice, not feeling to humanity, no
principle of discipline has been so effective in returning
them. But there are republics on earth, and there is
away and when our people go to reclaim their property
in America, and in the State, they find emissaries
amongst us who have been from plantation to plantation
hearing the heart of Eustace and calling civic
moral, and to cut the threads of their master, and now
they openly assert the accomplishment of a heaven
in the concealed city, the darkest among which
human reason can prevail of for which human folly
can destroy and which will remain to the world
in the wrong \endnote of a picture of devastation and of blood. The darkest
which will ever be found on the earths of human
race, a hand, a nation, and race against
race in all the fierce Resolute, to prevail in
such an end must be the conscience and of the eman-
cipation and of a nation.
But the best of our negro property will not be the only loss which we will suffer for abolition is not the only loss which the negro has in mind. We will lose high and every liberty which belongs to the name of freedom. This is a burden which we cannot bear. We must make our equals if they do not exterminate us. We will drive us out of the country. We will lose one fifth of our representatives in Congress. We will lose all power to influence the management of the nation and in the management of the government, and when we are conquered, we will have left to us no more than a name of nobility. We will be reduced to subjecting Northern men and wild to the laws of Northern commerce. We will be left to open our rivers and harbors and to repair our highways and bridges and land every part of the country with the new-fangled generation of the right but in our poverty will the come power and our future homes more appealing.

So this is not a dark and dangerous hour and should we not begin to earn the men of science here? For if we resist what need will we do? Will it be when the North has multiplied her power by the accession of more free states and the great change which the coming on of the government have the same firm and solid of the base of the base of the base of the base. This is the day of salvation when the good may be forever too late.

But let us all be in that place that we are not not to react because we are the consequence and we do horrible fiends. The place has a finer hand than old and ever the time is a holy thing. White peace has been the instrument of oppression.

We are not to be quiet and submit because of the sooner which is the handiwork of our fathers and because of the grace which is associated with the name of the river. This is the great of the old songs. We are to remember the names of the fathers of this great. Lake Union because connected with its memory were the names of the fathers of this great and the names of the fathers and the names of the fathers.
Speech, December 1860. William Easley King Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

...we are told to submit because we are few and weak and because our oppressors are strong and powerful. Have we ever heard arguments used to peace and honorable men? They are the arguments of slaves and convicts and aristocrats in asserting, to every manly nature, that the might of man is greater than the power of the gods. What can we submit to insult and injury and patiently bear now our necks to the yoke because the officer is stronger than the man? By the great God of our fathers, no! For there is a spirit of freedom and of a hatred to tyrants a spirit which has dwelt within since the days of the Revolution. A spirit which has made every hamlet of temple and every heart a temple and altar of liberty and which will in the hour of danger feel the hearts and nerve the hands of our countrymen to emulate the great deeds of their brave and noble sires.

With these words the leading arguments which were used by the patriots were submitted to the king and his allies, to the king and his allies, to the king and his allies. When England sent the army of her power, to subdue and destroy us, and when they broke the spirit of resistance, they were told by the Great Spirit, the Great Spirit of the Great Spirit of England. They were told that it was better to submit to their yoke than to be whipped into submission. But did our fathers submit? Did they bow to such base and cowardly considerations? No, we knew that a brave man, manly and true, like a tiger in the majesty of the world, in the mold of men who fight for principle and purity, their advice, we sent them to conquer the evil staff. We knew that the race is not always to the swift. You lost the battle to the strong. We knew that right and justice were on their side and true. They were the gods who govern the hosts of heaven and earth and the armies of men would be with them and give them the victory. And through the blessings of the almighty, we saw their country blossoming in the golden hope of liberty and death.
Speech, December 1860. William Easley King Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

and with all the horrors of civil war, burning their homes and violating their rights and lording it over them. Their children, though their blood ran like rivers from the mountains to the seas and their lands
were burned and plundered, yet they triumphed at last. We are free and will be free as long as we are
free. We are free.

For freedom battles once began, but the battle is still to come. Though baffled oft it is not open so
and 20, 21, of the worst comes to the worst. We will ne'er be free, our foes.

Why is it that the bearing of our people is so equable and noble, why are their frontlets of many and open, it is because they feel more tender and frail in the knowledge of their right and need in the consciousness of power and the need to maintain them. Tell me not then that the sons of Carolina will desert her in the hour of her need. Could they be at base the hands that are holding so gently its form once our beautiful land would never in temperate circumstances and the sky, which as calamity so severely before her, the same sky which looked down from the battle of the second time would lower no dark hand's and arrest or smother upon our free-born heads. Nor will we yield the children of Carolina.

Must all her people and as long as the
sacrifice weaves in the thorns so long as till they
rise around it by millions of millions will they fall in defence of their rights as the
lost of Carthage. We will rise in the breach with his back to the field and his for the
and leaving in battle no shot are his name
death nobly to heaven from the death head's fam-
pleas for me Sir! I am ready! I have five fathers
and thirteen more sisters in the blood of liberty. One of them fell at the instant instilled in your true
bonds another fell at King's Mountain and another
at Yorktown. I have a father and three brothers and
we are all ready to die in the same great and
glorious cause. Ad "Dileta at dilectum est fase".