

was elected Governor of South Carolina, just before the breaking out of the civil war. I will not sneak in detail of Cor was elected Governor of South I will not speak in detail of Govclin.d the Federal office he tendered me. I wished to stand in the State untrammeled. ernor Pickens' services in the Leg islature, in Congress, at the Court so as to be able to indicate truth and prinislature, in Congress, at the Court of St. Petersburg, and in the Ex ecutive Chair of the State, as Mr. Yeomons, of Edgefield, has already written a most admirable sketch of his life character and acoult thought I owed it to my friends to stand by them in the struggle for the Senatorship, which, I fest, it was deeply important should be in the hands of a man who would aid in placing the State in her proper rela-tions to her sister States of the South, as well as to the Constitution and the union The final settlement of the slave holding race, is the greatest problem to be worked out under our complicated system of government. It will require enlarged statesmanship and high nerve to carry our insti-tutions through the conflicts that outst arise in the progress of events What we want, at present, is wise consideration and thorough knowledge. For the first time in thirty years the South is united. Utraism. under existing circumstances, would lead to division, and division will prove our run We have the Executive with us, and the Senate, and in all probability the H. R., too Besides, we have repealed the Missouri Bill, and the Supreme Court, in a de cision of great power, has declared it and all kindred measures, on the part of the Federal Government, unconstitutional, null and void. So, that before our evenies can re ch us, they must first I reak down the Supreme Court, change the Senate and seize the Executive, and, by an open appeal to revolution, restore the Missouri line, repeal the fugative slave law, and change, in fact, the whole Government As long as the Government is on our side, I am for sustainthe convention. I sent the Presi dent a list of the members to be pardened. He sent me promptly pardons for all of them, except Guy. Pickens, He said nothing Gov. Pickens, He said nothing about him. I telegraphed the omis-sion, and received no reply. The Governor became very uneasy, and wrote me saveral long letters. In one of these letters he inclosed a letter to President Johnson I Government, change the issues and overthrow the Constitution, then I am for war. At present, I am for standing by the Government, and compelling them to move on the offensive. Heretofore, we have complained of grievances, and when we moved that was division amongst us, so now, when they complain, and are com-pelled to move, they must be divided. In pelled to move, they must be divided. In part, the division now at the North, is deep and bitter, and it is between capitalists and laborers, and as population increases, and be comes so dense as to preas society down into its different strata, this difference will grow deeper and wider every year. On the contrary, we are forced to union, if we make no ill-judgements. And the wast increase in price of all Southern productions, together with the great unbounded value of slave property, has added immensely to Southern power. The game is a delicate one, and the stake great, game is a delicate one, and the state great, but with enlarged statesmuship and firmness, we can play it, and we can win it. Let us keep cool and keep united. What we want at present, is trusty senticels to walk with a steady tread around the battlements of our steady tread around the battlements of our entrenched camp; but we want no promature opening of any masked battery. If we do, it will only expose the division of the camp withing and invite the entrance of the foe through some remote gate, or perhaps over an open break in the walk. We want men in po-sition, who have character enough at home, and firmness enough, to resist unwise coun-cils and premature moves amongst ourselver.

Sr PETERSBURG, April 24, 1859. My Dear Sir: you will pardon me for wri-ting you on a subject in which I feel a deep interest. I am told it is intended that like-

nesses. or busts, in some shape or form, are to be placed in niches, or places, about our new ture, in the Senate Chamber, of the battle of the Eutawa. All the officers are pointed out, except Gen. Pickens, and yet he and Ma-rion jointly commanded all the militia of the Southern States at that battle; and Gen. Pick-ens was actually shot from his horse by a mus-ket ball, just at the close of the battle, which struck him right in the breast, and his life was only saved by the ball being somewhat spent and glancing, hit his sword buckle and dented it into his breast-bone, which ever af ter hurt him through life. He was picked up by the soldiers as dead, but soon recovered.— Yat ha is not mentioned in the picture in the Yet he is not mentioned in the picture in the Senate by White ; while others, as low as Capains, are conspicuously put forward. True he was some ten years yourger than Marion or Sumter, but if you consult the histories of the day-Ramsay's, "Lee's Memoirs of the Southern Campaign," or "Judge Johnson's Life of Green"-you will see that he acted more in concert with the authorities of Congress, than either of the others; and whethe rom accident or otherwise, he was in most all the important battles. Lee and Johnson both give a full and particular account of the siege and capture of Augusta, one of the most important events in the Southern war ; and by looking into them, you will see that General Pickens acted his part nobly, and the city surrendered to his command, after t had bee for two years in possession of the British and Tories. And when Col. Brown was captured there, it was Gen. Pickens who saved him from the fury of the Georgia militia, under Clark, and others, who would have murdered him for his brutalities practiced on the Geor gians. Gen. Pickens placed him in a boat, under the guard of fifteen armed men detached, and sent him to Savannah, under his spe cial protection, which saved him; and yet, a Tory and British writer accused him of inhumanity, &c. He fought often before the Star Redoubt, at "96," and had a brother, Captain of a company, shot down before that Fort, and another wrother captured by the British, who delivered him over to the Tories, who actually went with him into Columbia county Geor gis, and then gave him to the Indians, who had been to Augusta, and they all actually tied him on a pile of lightwood, and burnt him He manœuvered between Col. Boyd and Maj. Hamilton, and prevented their junction at Vi-Hamilton, and prevented their junction at Vi-ena, on Savannah River; and after Boyd erossed at the Cherokee Ford, about 17 miles above Petersburg, be too crossed at Viana, and joined Col. Darby and Col. Clark, of Georgia, with their forces, and they immedi-ately voted him commander of all the forces; and he pursued Boyd, and fought that glorious battle of Kettle Greek, which had such an important besring in breaking up the Tories in the upper part of South Carolina. He com-manded at the Cowpens, as you are well aware, and Morgan would not have fought then but for his counsel and aid, as you will see from Lee's memoirs, confirmed by Col. Hund's notes. I efficiency what part he soutd, given by those who wrote at the time. You there see that a whole battalion of British surrendered to him personally. Col. Joinson, who was his aid. afterwards Governor of Georgia, says aid, afterwards Governor of Georgia, says they refused to surrender to any but him Congress voted him a sword, which I now have, de. Yet, when they celebrated the have, de. Yet, when they celebrated the battle, a year or so ago, they scarcely mentioned his name; and, I understand, that when the monument was erected, I be-lieve by the Washington Company, from Charleston, some objected to having his name, inscribed upon the monument. Please keep this account of the battle I now enclose from Lee, Ramsay and John-son, and if I return ever, please enclose it

own hand writing, as to the whole country. You know that part of his life when, with old Col. Cleveland, of Greenville, he exerold Col. Cleveland, of Greenville, he exceed cised unbounded authority over the upper country of South Carolina, administering justice, law, and everything else. He sat in the first County Court ever held at the in the first County Court ever held at the be placed in niebes, or places, about our new Capitol, at Columbia, of our distinguished men in the State. If so, and it is intended to place Sumter and Marion there, as they ought un-doubtedly to be, I do hope they will also place dou. Pickens too. They, were undoubtedly the greatest partisan Generals erer produced in the United States, considering their means and the theatre. There has always been an unaccountable projudices in the lower country, which has prevented them always from doing justice to Gen. Pickeus. You see it in that picture, in the Senate Chamber, of the battle old Black house, near Abbeville Court House. And my father, a child, drew the first jury that ever was impanneled in AS baville District, after Independence. Please keep this account of the hattle I now enclose from Lee, Ramsay and John-son, and if I return ever, please enclose it back to me, or give it to Mr. James N. Lipscomb, now at Chappel's Depot, to keep for me. Gen. Pickens, sfier the battle, went with Morgan to join Green, who was

of his life, character and public services, and to which I refer the reader. My purpose in writing this reminiscence of Gov. Pickens is to publish the letters, or some of then, which I had the honor of receiving from him, and which are eminently entitled to public interest. They were written, it is true, as strictly confidential; but since the death of Gov. Pickens, I see no impropriety in publishing them. Indeed one of his letters, from St. Petersburg, relative to the history of his grandfather, Gen. Pickens, is worthy of being embodied in the history of the country. Wnilst Provisional Governor, I nrged Gov. Pickens to become a candidate, in Edgefield, for a seat in the State Convention, and told him what President Johnson said to me, that he would pardon all whom I wished to be members of that Convention. In consequence of my earnest intreaties, the Gov ernor was elected, and served in Gov. Pickens, He said nothing letter to President Johnson. I wrote the President again, and stated what he had said to me, and what I had told Gov. Pickens on his being a candidate for the convention. But President Joanson remained silent, and not a word in reply could I get from him. This looked very ominous. Mrs. Pick ens became deeply interested, and came to Columbia to see me on the subject. At her instance, I sent a long telegram to the President once more; but could not draw his fire. Gov. McGrath was, at this time, in one of the Federal prisons, and daily expecting to see Gov. Pickens. But, although no pardon came for Gov. Pickens, he was not sent to keep Gov. McGrath com pany in his Federal prison.

Gov. Pickens was thrice married, and all his wives were most beautiful, lovely and accomplished ladies. The last one, whom he mar-ried on the eve of his setting out for Russia, was pre eminent for her beauty, intelligence and ac-

He was elected to Congress 1793, and vent to Congress 1794, when he resigned his office of Major General, held from South Carolina, from the Revolution until then; and in his letter of resignation to the Leg-islature, he recommended that they should appoint Capt. Wm. Butler his successor, and they actually did so, which is the reason Judge Butler was samed after him, as he was born soon after that event. You are aware that the test vote on the Constiution of the United States was taken in the Legislature of South Carolina, on the uestion as to the call of a convention, and t passed by but one majority, I think. He was in that Legislature, and often a memher; and was elected again, without his knowledge, in 1812, and, at great age, took his part for the war; and was offered, or rather requested to become Governor, but he declined upon the averred ground, that the struggle should be left to younger and Dore active men I mention these general outlines of his

life, because I really think they are not generally known, and as far as the lower country is concerned, never have been ap-preciated : and I do really think it will be crue! injustice in them, if they refuse him a place in the new State House, and place Sumter and Marion there. I write you this freely, because I have entire confidence in the purity and integrity of your charac-ter, and because I know you feel a deep and proper interest in all that interests the nonor or the rights of the upper country. It is natural that they should feel great animosity to me, for I have ever scorned to take counsel from the cliques and clubs who have, of la'e years, governed our State ; but I think it hard they should visit it upon one who served his country and periled his life in her cause, through the Revolution, and never asked or received a single cent for his services as an officer, at any time, and is the only officer who did not take his pay. Out of our State, in the general history of the country, his name, and Marion's and Sumter's, are entwined together as the great partizan officers of that day, and they oght to go together in our State. I trust I am not trespassing too much on your kindness to call your earliest attention to this sutject, for our low country triends will not together, in advance, and fix upon the names to go into that State House, be-fore you in the upper country think of it. The historical papers of our section were not properly attended to. My ather, who was named Andrew, too, carly in life ac-cepted the commission of Colonel, of the 10th Regiment, in the Regular army, and was in thuse severe campaigns on the Cam-ada frontier, in the war of 1812; and be-ada frontier, in the war of 1812; and before the close, you know, was called home by being elected Colonel in the State Brig-ade, S. C., raised for her own defence, and Judg- Huger was elected its General, and Drayton the Lieutenant-Colonel; and then, 1817, was elected Governor, and immedi-Ately afterwards settled his estates in Ala-bama, 1818 and 1819. So, he was called off, and my graudiather's papers were en-tirely neglected, being lett at his death, 1817, in possession of his youngest son Jo. seph, who took no interest in such matters He too went off to Alabama, in 1818, and I lound the papers, accidentally, in 1830, after they had been lying in a loose trunk, in Grisham's store, in Pendleton, all scatter-ed and loss. Whether you approve or disapprove of anything I have suggested, I hope it will all be strictly confidential, so

any government full of wrong, but then there lies behind that a far greater question, and that is, what kind of government have you to nut into its place, and you must nstrate that it is better than the one you have. I see Seward, in one of his you have. I see Seward, in one of his speeches, triumphanily holds up France and Germany as illustrating the progress that had been made under governments resting upon what he calls a "free labor basis."-Yould to God that he, and all such, could be made to feel the blessings, practically, of French fraternity and French equality, under the most guiding government that God ever cursed the human family with. And If these visionary fanatics, who are now willing to drive our government to dissolution and ruin, under the vain theory of ideal equality, could be made to live for a few years inder German sentimentality, and their schools of empty ideality, it would cool their ardor, and they would be ready to exclaim, "God save us from that progress which is developed under governments resting upon a 'free labor basis'

ing victims. Since I have looked more in-

to the internal workings of European gov-

ernments, my feelings turn with fonder and

I see there appears to be much confusion in our politics, both National and State. trust that all factious divisions will yet be heated, and that Providence will guide and direct us, as He had done heretofore, and save the institutions of our country, as a common blessing for mankind. I see Col. Our is freely spoken of as Pres-

ident. Judging from what I saw at the Cincinnati convention, I am satisfied no man South had such popularity in the Government Northwest; and if they could carry his election, it would go very far to heal over all bitter feelings, and restore confi-dence and repose to the South. I do trust that our friends will take the earliest and most decided steps in South Carolina for a full and able representation at Charleston in 1860. I have no doubt, that many who before opposed going into convention, will Platform of the "True" Republicans. now make a merit of sustaining this, hut our friends, who bore the udium of the former convention, ought to move in advance, so as to claim it as their own move. I think, would go so far as to propose early, that each battalion, in every regiment, shall, at the battalion musters, ballot and elect four delegates, to meet in a Congressional District Convention, and there nominate delegates to a general State Convention, at Cos lumbia, for the purpose of being effectively represented, and making it eminently in 1860, from all the States in the Union. In the ficest and most cordial manner.-This too, would enable us to discuss the propri-ty of giving the election to the peopropriety of giving the election to the peo-ple in our State, as elsewhere, and bring it prominently up all over the State, and it would give us men in each battalion who would take an active part in the practical would take an active part is the practical government of the State upon popular prin ciples. I wrote my friand, Judge McGrath, of Charleston, very fally, and enclosed what I had written as far back as 23d October last, on polities generally ; and if you see him, you are at liberty to read it, if you desire any such thing, as a friend of mine. Of course, I write you confidentially.

ernments, my forlings turn with fonder and prouder affection for my own home and be-loved country, than they ever have done before through life. True, we may have heavy and grievous evils, but all govern-ment is evil, and the only reason we submit to it is that, it prevents a greater evil, which is anarchy; and, at last, government is but a choice of evils. You may prove rise. I am lost in astonishment at its rami fications. I trust, however, Providence, who has so often heretofore taken care of us in eventful periods, will guide and direct events so as to bring order out of apparent confusion, and finally preserve our beloved country as a blessing for many generations yet to come.— After viewing more closely the droadful evils incident to all European governments, my heart turns with fonder attachmeut to my own country and ber institutions than it has ever before felt. And while I feel the deepest stake that the honor and the peace of the stake that the honor and the peace of the South shall be preserved, and will, without besistation, risk my life and my fortune for it, yet I also feel a deep desire to preserve our great compact of Union, and the common country, which our common forefathers made at a momentous period in human affairs. I trust it can be done, but it is for the North to act now, and to do their part ; and if they fail, it will be then our duty to act. Pardo fail, it will be then our duty to act. Pardon me for intruding any opinions, but deeply im-pressed as 1 am with the critical state of af-fairs in our country, from the circumstances to which I have alluded, I could not help speaking freely. I have written Gen. Cass I cannot remain

if the Northern people now reture to act promply, and to put down, by decided moves, their desperate leaders and their counsels;

here longer than next Summer. I would have returned this winter, but for the extremely un-certain state of things in Europe, and I did not like to appear even indifferent to events that might happen, in which my country would feel a great stake; I did not desire to follow any one personal interest or indulgence

Everything is still very doubtful in Europe, and the Congress will not make it more set ed, I fear. If you have leisure, I should be happy t hear from you, at any time.

Yours, very truly and sincerely. F. W. PICKENS.

Hon. B. F. PERRY. [CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

## The True Republican party of South Carolina enunciate the folowing platform :

Whereas, gross and flagrant abnes in the administration of affairs of the State of South Carolina government, and have become an ntolerable burden on the Repub lican party and the State; and whereas the State Republican Convention has put in nomination for Governor Franklin J. Moses, Jr., who is responsible, with others, for many of the abuses, and who, as Speaker of the House of Rep resentatives, fraudulently issued pay certificates for an immense sum, has received large sums from the "armed force" fund, when no such force was in existence, and has corruptly controlled much of the legislation of the State; and whereas the Republicans of the We have been received with great kind- State have generally demanded ness by the Court and society here, and the that those who have been guilty

are simply intended to blind the eyes of the people to the true purposes of those men, which purpose must be in the future, as in the past, the accomplishment of purely selfish ends, regardless of the welfare of the State.

of the State government.

6. That the pledges made by

the Convention nominating Frank-

Im J. Moses, Jr., must be judged of in the light of his record,

7. That, in our judgment, the best safeguard to the public treasury is the election of honest and faithful officers to the various departments of government; and that the history of the present administration shows that no statutory safeguard will protect the treasury with Franklin J. Moser, Jr., at the head of the government and his willing tools in the other offices.

8. That under our constitution. we believe any other than an ad valorem system of taxation to be null and void, and hence that the general license law, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, was in violation of the constitution and of the rights of the people, and could only have originated in a desire to extort from the people of the State still larger sums of money, to be corruptly used by the men who controlled the government.

9. That we blush for our party when we remember that under this administration, the education of the people has been so shamefully neglected, in consequence of the failure of the government to pay promptly and faithfully the have grown up in the executive lature; and that we pledge ourselves to apply a remedy for this crowning disgrace in the future.

10. That every encouragement which can legitimately be given to those endeavoring to develop the natural resources of the State should be extended, and that the interests of the laboring men in the State concar with the interests of capital in the demand for an earnest effort to develop new and varied industries within our bor. ders.

This we regard as the means of improving the condition and increasing the wages of those who form the bone and sinew of the State.