

EDITED BY J. C. C. FEATHERSTON AND JAMES A. HOTT.

One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

Salutatory.

The Intelligencer is before you. We hope you will not close your eyes upon us, or lend a deaf ear to what we have to say. Mankind are too apt to form their opinions of men and things at first sight, and to approve or reject upon cursory examination. For this reason one feels most solicitous when entering upon any new enterprise. It is this that causes the young advocate to feel deeply agitated when he appears upon the hustings, or makes his debut at the bar, and commences forensic strife; and it is this that makes tremulous the physician when first called to the bedside of the sick. To say that we are unmindful of public opinion, would be to utter an untruth. Public opinion exerts the greatest influence over human actions, and when it rises in its offended majesty, is hard to appease. Though we feel a great deal of anxiety that the Intelligencer may make a good impression at first sight, yet we think it would be unreasonable to make it the criterion of our future. To expect ripe discretion in youth would be to preposterous as to look for roses in December, or to expect the rising sun to shine with the fervid splendor of noon. All great things may be traced to small beginnings. The streamlet that flows from lake Itasca is entitled to the appellation of Father of Waters; but it does not excite our admiration until we hear the rush of his turbid waters, and see him bearing upon his bosom a large proportion of the commerce of an industrious and enterprising people. All popular journals may be traced to the time when they first looked out upon life with no very flattering prospects, but by the industry and energy of their conductors, they wield a mighty influence over the public mind. Why may not the Intelligencer, like the streamlet, continue to spread until it reaches the enviable position of the popular gazettes of our country, and thousands of intelligent readers welcome it to their homes? By industry and your encouragement, we expect to reach this goal of our ambition. Therefore look kindly upon us, and blight not the bud ere it blossoms.

We do not arrogate to ourselves that versatility of talent that can please all, but we will endeavor to please, because we believe that in the power to please consists the excellence of the writer or compiler. In our endeavors to please we do not intend, like the Chamelion, to assume the hue of everything with which we come in contact, but design expressing our opinions freely, fully and frankly upon every subject about which we have an opinion. In so doing, it is but reasonable to expect that we should occasionally differ with many of our readers. Let this not cause us to fall out by the way. The best method of arriving at truth is to hear both sides of a question. Truth is what every honest mind desires. She is the star which we worship, and which will light our path in our editorial journey. To adopt the maxim of a distinguished scholar and patriot, we may exclaim, "My country, dear, liberty is dearer, truth is dearest."

To those who have given us their aid, we offer our sincere thanks. To those who have not subscribed, we say now is the time. He who subscribes for a paper at its commencement will find it more interesting than he who commences in the middle of a volume. May we not trust that you will lend us a helping hand? To our brethren of the Press we offer the hand of fellowship, trusting to become worthy of an association with such an intelligent and honored fraternity.

To Subscribers.

We request all our friends and subscribers to circulate the Intelligencer among their neighbors, and endeavor to swell our list immediately. Specimen numbers sent when applied for.

Our Terms.

We desire the attention of subscribers to the rigid adherence we expect to make in regard to the pre-payment of subscriptions. The price, One Dollar per annum, is exceedingly low, which will be required upon the receipt of the first number. Remember this and send in your money.

Acknowledgement.

We feel much indebted to those members of the State Press who have offered kindly words of encouragement to our enterprise, and under special obligations to such as placed the prospectus we issued in their columns. When the opportunity occurs, we shall be gratified to reciprocate the kindness so far as possible.

Our neighbors of the Gazette are entitled to an unstinted acknowledgement on our part for the generosity and liberality shown us, by placing at our disposal several articles of office furniture previous to the arrival of those ordered by us. We extend to them the hand of cordial friendship, and trust to unite heartily in endeavoring to advance the interests and prosperity of our District and State.

First Number.

By the intervention of circumstances which were beyond our control, we have not issued our paper as early as announced in our prospectus. We do not doubt that this delay has given currency to the opinions of those who believed the appearance of the Intelligencer an improbable event. We have, despite such rumors, gone on with the work, and have been more than ordinarily successful in procuring subscribers. Several hundred of our friends have stepped forward to aid us in our enterprise, and enrolled their names as subscribers; but there are still many who have not had an opportunity to subscribe. We have, therefore, sent this number to many for the purpose of giving them a chance of becoming subscribers. If the receiver of this number be desirous to have his name placed upon our list, let him retain the paper, and send us one dollar, and we will continue to send it. Should the reverse be the case, let the person receiving it notify us by returning the paper, and it will cease its visits. All Post Masters who will act as agents in procuring subscribers for our paper, shall receive a copy of it free of charge.

The Weather.

This theme, which furnishes standing matter for the press, and which is generally the first subject of conversation after the usual salutations, now demands a notice from us. On Friday last, it began to rain at this place; since which time it has fallen abundantly all over the District. It has had the effect to renew the energies and brighten the prospects of all.

Our Position.

In our prospectus we announced that we would conduct our paper independent of all parties, factions or cliques. We are aware of the difficulty of such an undertaking in these troublous and tumultuous times, when party is arrayed against party with all the asperity of ancient hatred, fired by recent injury. Party feeling entirely distorts the judgment, and where the mind is once infected with the disease, it can only find pleasure in what contributes to increase the distemper. When one unites with a party he must cling to it through all its changes or be denounced as a traitor, and called by all the "unlovely epithets" that satire can invent.

These are some of the reasons why we are unwilling to unite with any political party. Without espousing the cause of any, we will attempt to moderate the rage of all, holding to the rule that a medium is the best in all things.

We regard it as the duty of every individual endowed with reason to think for himself and arrive at his own conclusions in matters touching his interest. To enable him to do this, he needs only to moderate the rage of all, holding to the rule that a medium is the best in all things.

In regard to our public functionaries, the servants of the people, and to whom they are answerable for their political deeds, we will pursue a like independent policy—approving when there is anything worthy of approval, condemning when there is not. We do not intend to act the vain panegyrist, or idle satirist.

In Federal politics, we recognize no "higher law" than the Constitution; we want nothing less than the rights it guarantees to us. We hold to the doctrine that when our rights are invaded by false constructions of the Constitution, that we have the right either to resort to coercive measures to compel a recognition of them, or to withdraw from the Union and act upon the defensive. Should the Union survive the present crisis, to avoid future strife, we are in favor of so altering and amending the Constitution as so clearly to define our rights that there can be no doubt as to the powers it confers or the meaning thereof. We are opposed to the disposition that many in the South manifest to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States touching the institution of slavery. Though the decision of that Court in the Dred Scott case was just and constitutional, yet it is no guaranty of similar decisions in the future. We believe that we have certain inalienable rights of which neither legislation by Congress, territorial legislation or judicial decisions can justly deprive us. Among these are personal security, personal liberty and private property. We believe that slaves are property, and as such, one of our inalienable rights. We regard the institution as no moral evil, but as a social and political blessing. We are in favor of an immediate and permanent settlement of this question, which for the last forty years has disturbed the peace of our country, and has come very near demonstrating to the world that a true democracy is a chimera in politics. We are opposed to the timid policy that has heretofore characterized the South—

—Indignation, sigh and groan, But with too little courage to throw the gauntlet down."

Our motto is, "Equality in the Union or independence out of it," and that speedily. We are strictly States Rights in our constructions of the Constitution. The Virginia and Kentucky resolution of 1798-9 embody our State Rights creed. Want of space forbids our going into particulars, and discussing the questions that now engage the public mind. These few general remarks must suffice for the present to show our position.

Advertisements.

We ask the attention of subscribers and others whose hands this number may reach, to the favors of those friends who are using our columns as an advertising medium. There is a limited number of them, but will repay a perusal. We trust that others will follow the example set before them, and make use of our columns freely.

The well-known house of HAMILTON EASTER & Co., Importers of Foreign Dry Goods, Baltimore, have favored us with their card, and we take great pleasure in directing merchants in this section to their claims for patronage from the South.

A. KRAKER, at No. 1 Granite Row, in this place, being about to close business, offers his large and well selected stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at first cost. If you want bargains, call on KRAKER at once.

To obtain a good Ambrotype for a mere song, it is only necessary to pay a visit to JOHN MILLWE'S Gallery, where first-rate Pictures are taken at 50 cents. MILLWE understands his business in all its branches, and is prepared to do any work in that line. Entrance to rooms, No. 2 Granite Row.

W. S. SHARPE offers to sell Factory Thread at a very low price for cash.

W. C. BOWLEY gives timely warning to those indebted to him on the "old score," and such as are in that condition should settle immediately.

D. A. KEASLER has a note of admonition to all indebted for Confectionaries, and will hand over acc'ts. at an early day to an officer for prompt collection.

SLOAN, SULLIVAN & Co. are offering Factory Thread at the lowest possible price, and all other Goods at the same rates for the cash. Remember the "Cheap Corner."

The professional cards of MOORE & FEATHERSTON, KEITH & WILKES, JOHN PETER BROWN, Esq., W. W. HEMPHREYS, Esq., and J. T. HOENE, Dentist, will be found in this issue. Also, there are several military orders of importance, &c.

Political Meeting at Williamston. According to notice given through the public prints, there was a gathering of the masses at Williamston on Thursday last, to hear distinguished gentlemen advance their views upon the exciting political questions of the day. We were prevented by pressing duties at home from accepting the polite invitation to be in attendance, but learn that an immense crowd assembled at the usual hour, and that the day was spent most pleasantly. Hon. J. D. ASHMORE, J. D. B. DELBOR, Esq., Hon. J. L. ORR, Hon. J. P. KERN, and the candidates for the Legislature in this District, delivered speeches, which occupied the day up to a late hour. Federal politics was mostly discussed, and disunion advised by all in the event that the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, is successful. We regret not being prepared to make a fuller report of the proceedings at Williamston.

On the same evening we understand that there was a Ball given at the Mammoth Hotel, which passed off successfully, and with credit to the management of that establishment.

Wealth should be prized in proportion as it is calculated to promote the happiness of the human race.

Erskine College Commencement.

It was our pleasure to be present at the literary entertainments of Erskine College, which came off on the 8th inst. This was her 18th annual Commencement. Erskine College has done much good for our country, notwithstanding the many jeering and depreciatory remarks that have been made against her literary reputation. Those unacquainted with the moral deportment of the students of other institutions of learning, have been accustomed to regard the atmosphere of Erskine as most dangerous to the morals of youth. To show how unjust is such a charge, we need only refer the reader to the last catalogue of the Alumni of this institution. The Pulpit claims the largest share of those whom she has sent forth to engage in the active duties of life; fruitful, doubtless, of good seed sown in their youthful minds during their stay with their Alma Mater. The number of students last year was 124. The faculty is composed of five professors, men of literary attainments, who, no doubt, will compare very favorably with professors of most colleges.

The annual commencement of the Philomathean and Euphemonian Societies took place on Tuesday night, the 7th inst. The Societies were well represented by the following gentlemen:

Diplomas conferred upon the graduates of the Philomathean Society—R. L. CHALMERS, Newberry.

Valedictory Address to the Philomathean Society—H. W. STONEY, Pickens, Ala.

Diplomas conferred upon the Graduates of the Euphemonian Society—J. E. BRADLEY, Abbeville.

Valedictory Address to the Euphemonian Society—W. A. MCCLINTOCK, Laurens.

After the Society programme was filled, the Alumni Address was delivered by W. L. HUGHES, Esq., of Laurens. This address was replete with thought and well delivered; subject, "Liberal Intellectual Culture." With a philanthropic spirit he advocated giving men of all professions liberal educations, using the term profession in its broadest acceptance. All who heard Mr. HUGHES must have been pleased. We hope to see his address in print.

At the close of the Alumni Address, the orator in behalf of the Alumni presented to Rev. W. R. HEMPHILL a gold-headed cane, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services, rendered for the endowment of the institution. Mr. HEMPHILL responded by making a tedious and uninteresting discourse. He recounted the severe labors that he had undergone for the institution, which must have been extremely painful to all of his friends.

The crowd then dispersed, most of it repairing to the Euphemonian Hall, a very pretty, though somewhat unique style of architecture, unattended; we directed our footsteps thither, and soon found ourselves in the library of the society, which is composed of a good selection of books. After examining the library hastily, and finding ourselves still unattended, we made our way into the Society Hall, where we found encircled a large number of familiar and happy faces. We knew not where to admire, the ornaments of the Hall or the pretty faces therein. We had not more than located, ere we found that Cupid had usurped the place of Mercury, and that the shafts from his bow were falling thick and fast around, fearing that we might be vulnerable, and knowing that we were not expert in the use of the same weapon, we bade adieu to this gay and joyous assembly.

Wednesday, 8th inst. Commencement. Day by day to school, Lindsay Hall was filled to overflowing. All seemed eager to hear. Prayer was offered by Rev. DAVID WELLS. Then commenced the speeches of the graduating class:

"Will man wholly die?"—J. C. BELL, Pickens, Ala.

"Knowledge is power."—T. C. BRADLEY, Abbeville, S. C.

"The material and moral world—their contrast."—T. S. BRICE, Fairfield, S. C.

"The influence of home in forming character."—I. L. GRIER, Due West, S. C.

"Almighty Dollar—its use and abuse."—O. P. HAWTHORN, Due West.

"Divine Philosophy."—W. WINS LINDSAY, Due West, S. C.

"Liberty and Revolution."—W. R. MCLELLAND, Newtola, Ga.

"Times destroyed is suicide where more than blood is spilled."—J. BAYSON MURPHY, Maury, Tenn.

"Merry."—J. L. ORR, Marshall, Tenn.

"Destiny of America."—J. H. SMITH, Marshall, Tenn.

"Southern Genius—its want of encouragement."—(Appointed by the Philomathean Society.)—W. C. WINS, Laurens, S. C.

These speeches were listened to with interest, though the hall was densely crowded, and the weather excessively hot. Though all of the speeches were entertaining, we cannot refrain from particularizing the speech of W. M. GRIER, which was well conceived and delivered in a pleasing and forcible manner.

The Baccalaureate Address of President PATTON we have never heard surpassed. It could not have failed to make a deep and lasting impression upon the class. He reminded them that they were not to live for themselves alone, but for society; that though they might be in possession of riches, it was their duty to labor. With a father's love and kindness, he warned them of the temptations and dangers that beset life's tempestuous journey. This address ended, and the degrees conferred, a recess of an hour was given.

After the expiration of an hour, spent very pleasantly, the audience reassembled to hear the annual address before the societies by S. W. MITCHELL, Esq., of Yorkville. Mr. MITCHELL made an elaborate speech. We are sorry that we heard so little of it. That we did hear was good; that we did not hear, we presume was likewise so. The audience behaved badly during the delivery of this address, by not giving due attention to the speaker. We presume, however, that it was not for the want of good breeding, but that the long exercises of the day had wearied them, and that they expected so see the address in print.

The dedication of the new Philomathean Hall took place at night in Lindsay Hall. The attendance was not so large as the night before. The orators were W. W. EAST and J. C. MAXWELL. We heard these addresses spoken of in terms of commendation. The new hall is a very elegant one—sufficiently spacious and well decorated.

While at Due West, we were present at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Due West Female College. We think this institution will exercise a refining and moralizing influence over the male College. It will create a spirit of emulation in both institutions. May success attend them.

"Sidney."

The communication of our friend and correspondent was just received in time to appear in our present issue; we have not, therefore, had time to make any comments upon it. In our next we think we will be able to show that the Democratic "masses" of whom SIDNEY speaks are right, and that he, as a true Southern man, should advocate men true to the Constitution and the South.

The Palmetto Riflemen.

Several months ago there was an effort made by some young men in this place to form a volunteer corps under the above name, and at one time we thought success would attend the movement. From various causes, however, the spirit and interest excited on the subject have been allowed to decline, and it is with regret that we are compelled to class the effort among the almost numberless movements in our midst for the last few years which have "vanished into thin air." Is this not a serious reflection upon the energy and perseverance of the community? We think so, and would urge it strongly upon all, especially young men, to come to the rescue, and rallying around the standard of the "Palmettos," seek the establishment of a Company second to none within the borders of our loved State. It is useless, it is idle and altogether unnecessary to advance any proof of the necessity for such a Company in our town. At an ordinary time, when the country is not rocked with dissensions and disorders, volunteer corps should be encouraged and sustained; but when, as now, the threatening attitude of affairs between stirring times, and mayhap the dreadful carnage of civil war, is it not eminently proper that we of the South, the young men more particularly, should be trained and skilled in the use of arms? If the worst is to come, we should be prepared to meet it, and there is no better precaution that can be exercised than the organization of volunteer military companies.

Young men of Anderson! awake from the lethargic state into which you have unconsciously fallen, and proceed to enrol your names to the constitution of the "Palmetto Riflemen," with the determination that this corps shall be excelled by none either in numbers or military spirit. With such a purpose in view, the Company will become a fixed institution at once, and reflect honor and credit upon the town and District.

The book containing the constitution is ready for signatures, and will be found in the hands of W. W. HEMPHREYS, Esq., who will take pleasure in receiving the names of any desirous of enrolling themselves.

Noble Sentiments.

It is gratifying in times of political excitement and during a heated conflict to meet with an actor in such scenes who has the manliness and independence to rise above party prejudice and petty jealousies, laboring with his whole soul for the best interests and welfare of his country, and striving to impress those around him with the same high sense of duty. From this cause we are led to admire the sentiments contained in the following extract from a late number of the Texas Tribune, an excellent weekly published at Gilmer, Upsher Co., and edited by J. H. TROWELL, Esq. The article from which this extract is made was in reply to a contemporary who had abandoned argument for coarse vituperation and personal abuse. Here is the extract:

"We do not publish a paper as a medium to injure or lacerate the feelings of any one. We care not how high or how low, how rich or how poor. If any remark of ours has ever been construed to insinuate or mean anything of the kind, our language has been tortured and its meaning mistaken, and although our private feelings might in the event of certain contingencies favor a different course, yet we are willing to sacrifice them for the good of those who patronize and sustain us in our humble but, we think, laudable enterprise. We believe that the object and aim of every public journalist should be far above the low practice of personalities. His aim ought to be to correct, instruct, reform, purify and ennoble his race. There should be no height too high for him to ascend—no depth too low for him to reach, if by that means he can benefit a single member of the human family. If we look around us, we will find plenty of work to do, without trying to destroy the usefulness of any man or newspaper. The South should be united. Striving times are upon us—striving times are ahead of us. It is our object and aim politically, if we can, to guide the patriot to where he may find a sure resting place in the approaching political storm—if we can, to find and point out a port where he can anchor his hopes in safety, and rest in sure repose.

Bailey's Varieties.

This Troupe gave three of their original and pleasing entertainments in our village during last week. We were in attendance on each evening, and can speak knowingly of the excellence, variety and meritorious character of their performances. The side-splitting burlesque on scenes enacted in the Empire State of the South long ago, entitled Major Jones' Courtship, presented most graphically the celebrated and successful wooing of "Mary Stallins," as described in the memorable chronicles of Pineville. The rendering of Ben Bolt on the second night's entertainment was no less successful, and the concluding farce of the Virginia Mammy fairly brought down the house at every inch of its progress. The third and last (Wednesday) evening, the management made a most capital hit in affording our play-going citizens the opportunity of witnessing that characteristic comedy, Our American Cousin. The raw Down-Easter is given in strong contrast with the character of one of England's titled but degenerated nobility, and the whole plot admirably carried out with spirit and effect.

On the whole, there has been no Troupe through this section for years that has pleased and succeeded so well as the BAILEYS'. A repetition of their visit would be hailed with joy by the many who crowded the spacious pavilion on each night. We can commend them to our brethren of the Press for their liberality and gentlemanly bearing.

Williamston Springs.

A correspondent writing to the Columbia Guardian, thus speaks of the Williamston Hotel:

"And here, by the way, we will take the liberty to say a word about this most excellent Hotel, and the manner in which it is kept. Everything here is in the neatest order—beds, rooms, furniture, and the cooking apartment, and a sufficient number of well-trained servants; and to this we have the unremitting attentions of a kind and obliging landlord, Mr. TUSTEN, one of the gentlemanly proprietors; and then, there is, besides all this, the most delicious, health-giving mineral water to be found anywhere. There is a charm, too, and a beauty about the place itself, which is seldom to be found elsewhere. The Greenville & Columbia Railroad passes in a few feet of its door, and the beautiful villages of Greenville and Anderson, with their flourishing schools and colleges—the Saluda Mountains—the Table Rock and Caesar's Head—are almost in sight of it. The taste of our Southern people who are breaking their necks to spend their summer months and money among the Yankees, who are burning our houses and inciting our slaves to insurrection and incendiarism, in preference to giving their patronage to such a place as this, owned and projected by Southern men, and carried on by Southern capital, and depending alone for its support upon Southern men, such a taste, we say, is not only strange, but it is reckless—it is giving aid and support to our enemies, and thereby withholding it from our friends."

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

COMMING, Ga., July 23, 1860. DEAR F.: According to your request, I now proceed to give you a brief outline of the political attitude of Georgia. I am free to admit that present indications are that the Democratic masses are overwhelmingly in favor of Breckinridge for the Presidency, which, I think, is attributable to the fact that his nomination addressed itself to their sectional feelings, and appealed to their love for their native South rather than their love for their native country—their love for the Union of their fathers. It is not, however, because they love the Union less, but because they love the South more, that induces them to buzz for Breckinridge, without giving a moment's reflection to the motives and circumstances under which he was presented for their suffrages. It is only on few and great occasions that the masses can be made to reflect for themselves. The times are now come when they must think—when the fate of our common country depends upon the information and patriotism with which they cast their votes in the coming election. If they cast their votes for the man who has the best chances of defeating Lincoln, then they will have discharged their duty, and will be entitled to the gratitude of every lover of liberty on whatever spot of earth he may be found.

Notwithstanding the present indications in this State are against Douglas, yet his friends (and you may set me down as one of them) entertain strong hopes that the truth is presented to the masses, their "sober second thought" will produce a powerful reaction in his favor. And why should it not?—that's the question.

The issue between Douglas and Breckinridge is non-intervention and protection—Mr. Douglas advocating the former—Mr. Breckinridge the latter. Which is right? We contend that Douglas is, and that the faith of the South is pledged in behalf of his doctrine. It has been the doctrine of the Democratic party ever since 1850—it has been contended for by the South since 1820—it is the only doctrine upon which the North and the South can live together amicably.

What has been the cry of the South for the last forty years? What has been the strain of her eloquent sons in Congress and on the stump? They have uniformly said, let the subject alone—we want none of your intervention—none of your interference with slavery, neither in the District of Columbia, in the States nor Territories. From the formation of the government up to 1850, Congress had arrogated to itself jurisdiction over the subject of slavery in the Territories, which the South opposed, and rightly. This kept up a continual ferment among the masses, North and South. Experience has shown that the more this subject has been agitated the stronger have become the opposition to the institution of slavery. That opposition was fought forth by agitation, nursed by agitation, and fed upon agitation until it assumed proportions fearfully portentous. In 1850, we contended that it was not a medium to injure or lacerate the feelings of any one.

We care not how high or how low, how rich or how poor. If any remark of ours has ever been construed to insinuate or mean anything of the kind, our language has been tortured and its meaning mistaken, and although our private feelings might in the event of certain contingencies favor a different course, yet we are willing to sacrifice them for the good of those who patronize and sustain us in our humble but, we think, laudable enterprise. We believe that the object and aim of every public journalist should be far above the low practice of personalities. His aim ought to be to correct, instruct, reform, purify and ennoble his race. There should be no height too high for him to ascend—no depth too low for him to reach, if by that means he can benefit a single member of the human family. If we look around us, we will find plenty of work to do, without trying to destroy the usefulness of any man or newspaper. The South should be united. Striving times are upon us—striving times are ahead of us. It is our object and aim politically, if we can, to guide the patriot to where he may find a sure resting place in the approaching political storm—if we can, to find and point out a port where he can anchor his hopes in safety, and rest in sure repose.

When it became necessary to pass organic laws for Kansas and Nebraska, the expectations of the South were realized by the application of the same great principle to those Territories—non-intervention—the hands-off doctrine. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was satisfaction to the Southern States—they applauded it, and nearly all of them in their State Conventions and Legislatures passed resolutions commending it and its author. Thus stood the Democratic party of Georgia and of the Union in 1850. In that year, non-intervention, the South and the Democratic party triumphed by the election of James Buchanan. In that year, at the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Douglas was sound enough to be voted for as a candidate for the Presidency almost by the entire South, in preference to Mr. Buchanan. If he was sound enough to be voted for, why is he not sound enough to be voted for now?

At various times and various places, since 1848, Mr. Douglas has openly avowed and proclaimed that a people of a territory could, in a legislative capacity, establish or prohibit slavery at their pleasure. This was known to every reading man in the South in 1850, and did not make Mr. Douglas objectionable then, and if not, why should it now?

I know that he is now objected to on this ground, (which I will notice in another place), but the fact is, we must look elsewhere for the motives and incentives to the present opposition to the great statesman of the West. "But," say many of Mr. Douglas's opposers, "look at his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution," and complacently ask if that is not enough to damn him forever in the estimation of the South. To this I reply, look at his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Free State Topeka Constitution, and ask if that is not sufficient to damn him forever in the estimation of the Black Republicans and Abolitionists of the North. I therefore present this bit for the opposers of Mr. Douglas to crack: If his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution made him an anti-slavery man, so his opposition to the Topeka Constitution made him an excellent pro-slavery man. The truth is, we cannot account for his opposition to these two constitutions, diametrically opposed as they were on the vital question of slavery, by the supposition that the slavery issue had anything to do with his opposition to either of them. He opposed them, as did Hamilton of your own State, Bell, of Tennessee, Crittenden, of Kentucky, the Lecompton Constitution—because they were conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity—written by pen crimsoned with the blood of his countrymen shed in unlovely civil strife. If Kansas had been admitted under either the constitutions presented by her contending factions, blood would have been her appropriate emblem. He could not vote for a constitution stained with blood, whether it was for or against slavery. Was he not consistent? Can you blame him? Do you blame him?

But the South compromised this matter with Mr. Douglas by accepting the English Bill. The South is responsible for sending the Lecompton Constitution back to Kansas for a direct vote of the people. When it was thus sent back by the solemn agreement and consent of the South, it was voted down by an overwhelming majority. How, then, can you make Mr. Douglas responsible for the rejection of that Constitution? You cannot. I have shown, in the first place, that he acted consistently in opposing it, and the next place, that the South

compromised with him by sending it back for ratification or rejection by the people.

I will now notice more at length the objections to Mr. Douglas because of what is called his squatter sovereignty or territorial heresies. Mr. Douglas maintains that a Territorial Legislature can establish or prohibit slavery as they please. In a word, he says that slavery may be interdicted by "unfriendly territorial legislation," and that the people of a Territory can by non-action keep it out of a Territory. His opponents say that a Territorial Legislature has no right to legislate upon the subject one way or the other, and that it is the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect the right of the slaveholder to his slaves in any and all the Territories. If his opponents are wrong, he must be right, and therefore entitled to the support of the South. Let us see. Whatever power Congress had over the subject of slavery, was referred to the Territorial Legislature and the Supreme Court in the Kansas-Nebraska Act. That Act says that the "powers of the Territorial Legislature shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, subject only to the Constitution." Now, if protection is a rightful subject of legislation, it has been referred to the Territorial Legislatures and to the Supreme Court. If further proof was wanting on this point, it could be furnished by reference to speeches made by Orr, Toombs, Cobb, Stephens, Breckinridge, (your own candidate,) and a host of other Southern Democrats. They all agreed that Congress was to have nothing to do with the question of slavery in the Territories, either "protecting, establishing prohibiting or abolishing slavery," in the language of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. That Act provides the mode and manner of protecting slave property in the Territories. The faith of Georgia and the entire South is pledged as above indicated. Why depart from that faith?

The South made the agreement, and the South is bound by it. Mr. Douglas is also bound by the agreement. Has he departed from his pledged faith? If he has not, then the South will continue to be bound until he does. But it is said that he has departed from his faith, because he contends that the Supreme Court has not decided the question which it was agreed should be referred to that Court. Did the Court decide the question in issue? If it did, then the South is not bound, and Douglas should be repudiated. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, perhaps the ablest jurist in the world, who argued the Dred Scott case before the Supreme Court for the South, says it was not decided. He ought to know. If you were to argue a case in a court, would you not know what points you made and what was decided in the case? The question referred in the Kansas-Nebraska Act, was the power of a Territorial Legislature to establish or prohibit slavery. In other words, the validity or invalidity, constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a territorial law effecting slavery in the territories, was referred for adjudication by the Supreme Court. Was the validity or invalidity of any such law decided in the Dred Scott case? Assuredly not. Can the validity or invalidity of a law be decided other than by a mere *obiter dicta*, before the law is passed? It cannot. How, then, is it possible that the Supreme Court decided the question in the Dred Scott case? There was no territorial law before the Court of which they could say "it is unconstitutional." I grant that the Court intimated pretty strongly that such a law would be unconstitutional. But a law cannot be unconstitutional before it exists. Therefore the Court has not decided the question which it was agreed should be referred for their adjudication. If so, Mr. Douglas's right, and Georgia and the South should abide by their agreement. Why have they departed from their faith? Their last perjure, insignificant excuse has fallen to the ground. They are responsible for the dismemberment of the Democratic party, which, in its entirety, was the only salvation of the country. Let the consequences be upon their heads.

What harm would the Douglas doctrine do the South if it prevailed? It is a notorious fact that under the operation of that doctrine, the two most Southern territories now belonging to the United States have passed laws for the establishment and protection of slave property in their midst. I allude to New Mexico and the Indian Territory. If that is the way the Douglas doctrine harms the South, I would like for her to be harmed in the same way in every territory where the law of nature will permit slavery profitably to go.

It is generally conceded that wherever the climate, soil and productions are favorable to the introduction of slavery, there slavery will go, and vice versa. This being true, wherever slavery can be made profitable, there will slavery go in despite of law, and wherever it cannot be made profitable, there it will not go, laws for its protection to the contrary notwithstanding. Why, then, break up this union on an impracticable issue—a mere abstraction? I see no necessity for it. But I do see that the doctrine of protection, if pursued to its legitimate consequences, will eventuate in a dissolution of the Union, provided the Breckinridge men will stick to their doctrine. If Congress refuse to pass a law for the protection of slave property in the territories, what will the Breckinridge party do? Will they be disunion? If they are not, they will have to fall back on the Douglas doctrine. I prefer the latter to disunion under the circumstances.

Yours truly, STONEY.

Saw Two SUSSETS IN ONE DAY.—One of the finest sights Professor Steiner, the eronaut says he ever saw, was the view he had of two sussets, while on his balloon trip from Milwaukee to the South. He was at a certain altitude the first time, when he saw the sun go down over Lake Michigan, and then beyond it to the waters of the lake. Afterwards, he commenced rising very rapidly, and soon reached such an altitude that the bay orb again began to view apparently, from the western waters, and ere long he was once more in full sunlight. Then as he descended again, the sun sank beneath the waters a second time, thus affording two sunsets in a single day. The Professor says, as the sun appeared to rise the second time, it was the finest visions he ever witnessed and the spectacle was of the most magnificent.

STONING STATUES.—It is found necessary to have a policeman stationed in Union Square New York to prevent boys from slinging stones at the bronze equestrian statue of Washington there. We wonder if there is another citizen the universal world where such things as this could occur.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts on my books for 1859-60, and so on, and to come forward and settle by cash or note by the 15th of September next, as my accounts on that day will be handed over to an Attorney for collection. I do not wish to sue. If you have not thenceforward, come and give your notes; the books must be closed.

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