

Extract.

We extract the following from the letter of Hon. J. F. Marshall, to his constituents in Abbeville, in response to queries heretofore noticed. We have not room for the whole letter:

"I ask in the name of common sense, is there any more proof wanted by any sane man as to what are the avowed purposes of the Black Republican party. But, says the Union shriekers, we will wait for the overt act. Time enough yet to talk about dissolving this Union, when Congress passes a law abolishing slavery in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia, or in the Forts and Arsenals of the slave States, or attempt to interdict the slave trade between the slave States. You will never see these overt acts put into law. The leaders of the Black Republican party are shrewd and cunning men. They know full well, that were they to attempt such direct legislation, the South would be aroused from her stupor and lethargy, and would to a man resist such assaults upon their property. No, this will not be their mode of attack. They will first lull into false security, by an outward show of protection to our property, and an adherence to the Constitution. Our fears being quieted, they will then commence instilling their insidious poison by distributing the \$80,000,000 of treasury liberally to our people in the way of offices at home and abroad; by putting men of their own stamp into our Post Offices, and on our Post Roads. They will hunt out all the men in our midst who have 'tender consciences' upon the subject of slavery, and ply them with promises of office and position, until they yield themselves a willing instrument in their hands to carry on the hellish work in our midst.

"Our people in this way will become so familiarized with these small acts of aggression, that in a short time men in our midst will begin to say it is not such a bad government after all—if other States can stand it, South Carolina ought. A few more years men will be found, who have taken care in the meantime, to sell their negroes and pocketed the price of the blood; to talk about the right which a master has to set his negroes free if he desires, and that the law now prohibiting it, ought to be repealed. In this way will be formed parties in every District and county of the slaveholding States, sustaining this dominant party. These small parties will increase under the auspices and patronage of the Black Republicans, until District after District, county after county falls in their power. They will so circumvent and surround slavery with a cordon of free States on our North and West; and with the Atlantic on our East, and the Gulf on our South, they will make slavery 'stink in our nostrils.' To save ourselves, our wives, and our children from the contaminating influence of the insolent and rebellious negro, we will be made to abolish slavery ourselves. They will not do the overt act that some Union men are waiting for. Not they! But they will bring to bear the whole force and power of the Government upon the South, in such a way that abolition will be far preferable than the attempt to hold the negro in slavery, with such influences acting and inciting him to rapine and murder.

"This, you say, is impossible—it is an overwrought picture of the workings of the Government in the hands of the Black Republicans. Then, for proof I point you to the city of St. Louis—one of the largest cities on the banks of the Mississippi, and the emporium of the State of Missouri, which has a slave population of 76,000. Who would have thought ten years ago, aye, five years ago, that an avowed Black Republican could be elected in that State? It has been done within the last five weeks, in the person of F. P. Blair, Jr., and a more reckless and violent Abolitionist does not live North of Mason and Dixon's line. Let me point you to the present excited condition of Texas. Look at the burning of her cities, towns, villages and houses; and the poisoning and murdering of her men, women and children that was contemplated. Whose work is this? It is the 'irrepressible conflict' already commenced, before the party is in power. If the Abolitionists can thus destroy our property and excite our people by merely sending their agents and money in our midst, what can they not do when the Treasury, the Navy, Army and Judiciary will be made to subservient their purpose?

"But, says some of our 'hopeful politicians,' we have friends in the midst of these Black Republicans, and we ought to do all we can to strengthen and sustain them. I grant there are a few constitutional men of the North; but let me ask the question, where are they?—are they in any political position, which can enable them to correct public opinion of the North on the subject of slavery?—or can they arrest this crusade against our domestic institutions? Not one can be found in place or power. They have long since been wrecked upon the quicksands of Abolitionism. They are now as powerless before this abolition blast as straws before the whirlwind. It is in vain, then, to look upon these friends of the North to bring back the Abolitionists to a returning sense of justice to the South.

"This idea of a returning sense on the part of the North is supremely ridiculous. Their very nature, education and feelings forbid such an idea. They are taught around the fireside, at the Sabbath school, and in the pulpit, that a slave owner is one of the greatest monsters on earth. With such education, and such feelings of hatred to the South as has been instilled into them from their cradle up, how can any sane man of the South ever hope for a 'returning sense of justice' on their part? Can the leopard change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin? You might as well attempt to change the opinions and affections of the people of the South upon the subject of slavery, as to change the opinions of the Abolitionists. They have but 'one idea,' and that is the possession of this Government as a means by which they intend to accomplish their hellish work.

"The conflict, then, must come sooner or later; there is no power that can avert it, short of omnipotence. It then becomes a grave question with the slaveholding States, whether they will be better prepared to meet the issue next March, if come it must? Or will the cotton States be more united and stronger four years hence?

"I am satisfied that there is more unanimity in the eight seceding States, upon this question of resistance to the aggression of the North, than there has been since the Revolution of 1776. The masses in these States are thoroughly aroused, and are better prepared in mind and resources to meet the crisis, than they ever have or ever will be. I, for one, am in favor of striking the blow, upon the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. This blow I desire above all things to be struck by all the slaveholding States in concert. If not by all, then by the eight seceding States, with Alabama leading. But if we cannot get the cotton States to go with us on this vital question, before I will submit to a loss of property and political degradation, I, in God's strength, will espouse the secession of South Carolina, separate and alone. The contest is 'slavery or no slavery,' and it is between the North and South. It is one of life or death to the political existence of the slaveholding States. Then let every man face the issue and answer the question for himself, and not throw off the responsibility upon posterity. I then am in favor of calling a Convention of the people of this State, in the event of the election of a Black Republican, that the people in their sovereign capacity may then and there consider the infractions of the Constitution, and the mode and manner of redress."

Atlanta and the Air-Line R. R.

One of the most interesting meetings we remember ever to have witnessed, came off Tuesday evening, at the City Hall. It is known to our citizens generally that, some time since, the City Council of Atlanta, by their Mayor, Judge Ezzard, subscribed \$300,000 to the stock of the Georgia Air-Line Railroad. Subsequently to the time of making this subscription, six out of ten of the members of the same Council passed an ordinance rescinding this subscription. The friends of the Air-Line Railroad made a call upon the citizens of Atlanta to give an expression of opinion upon this last action of the City Council. This call was signed by over two hundred of our citizens. In pursuance of this call, a large number of our fellow-citizens assembled, on Tuesday evening last, crowding the City Hall to overflowing. Dr. John G. Westmoreland was called to the Chair, and G. W. Johnson, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary. Hon. S. B. Hoyt offered a set of resolutions condemnatory of the action of Council in rescinding the subscription of \$300,000 to the Air-Line Railroad.

Dr. Jas. P. Logan offered a set of resolutions approving the action of Council in reference to the rescinding of the subscription to the Air-Line Railroad. G. B. Haygood sustained the resolutions offered by Judge Hoyt, in a forcible, argumentative and energetic speech, denouncing the action of Council as repudiation and disgraceful to our city. Hon. Luther J. Glenn replied to him in a manner which nobody but Glenn can do. His speech was received with the most enthusiastic applause. It was apparent from this that the meeting was decidedly in favor of the action of Council.

After the argument was concluded, the vote was taken upon Dr. Logan's substitute, and carried by an overwhelming majority, some say two to one, others say three to one. There can now be no mistake that the public sentiment in Atlanta is in favor of rescinding the subscription to the Air-Line Railroad. Right or wrong, the question is settled, and there is no use in agitating the subject any more. If the Air-Line Railroad Company have complied on their part with the terms upon which our city fathers made the subscription, they have now to rely only on their legal rights.—Atlanta Intelligencer, 6th.

Hon. John Young Brown, the young member of Congress from Kentucky, was married, on the 3d instant, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Hon. Archibald Dixon, Ex-Governor, Ex-United States Senator of Kentucky. The young lady is heiress to wealth, and is said to be beautiful and accomplished.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 18, 1860.

EDITED BY J. C. C. FEATHERSTON and JAMES A. HOYT.

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Table with 2 columns: Court Calendar for the Western Circuit, RETURN DATES, and SITTINGS OF COURT.

Prof. J. H. Carlisle.

This gentleman delivered the promised lecture upon Temperance, of which notice was given in our last issue, to a large and respectable audience on Tuesday evening last. The lecture was worthy of the high reputation Prof. C. bears, and went directly home to the hearts of all present. As a dissertation upon the evils and legitimate consequences of intemperance, we have never heard it surpassed—indeed, seldom equalled. His style was impressive, his words eloquent, and the truths presented were clearly and forcibly urged. Nothing of the anecdotal order was attempted, neither did the lecture deal in wholesale denunciation; but with a consciousness of the dignity and serious importance of his subject, he brought convincing arguments and apt illustrations to the attention of hearers, and left them to decide each for himself upon the abandoning or pursuit of intemperate habits. We have heard no lecture of a similar character for years which created so much reflection among an audience, and we trust that its good influence may be made permanent for the cause advocated.

LOCAL MATTERS.

NEGRO KILLED.—As the excursion train on the Blue Ridge Railroad was returning from Sandy Springs at six o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, a negro man named Cyrus, the property of Mr. A. CAMPBELL, of Pendleton, met his death under the following circumstances: He was a brakeman on the train, upon a box car, and was about rising from his seat just before the train passed under a bridge, 7 miles from this place, when, before he could take warning from another negro upon an adjoining car, the bridge struck the back of his head, killing him almost instantly. The train was stopped immediately, and before we could reach the car from the platform, (two cars in front,) the pulsations of life were gone. An inquest was held over the body that night, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. No cause can be attached to any one for the unfortunate accident.

LATE STRAWBERRIES.—We are placed under obligations to Dr. J. T. NORRIS for a quantity of luscious, ripe strawberries, sent to our office on last Friday. The Doctor has been eminently successful in growing this delicious fruit so many months during the year, early and late. If we are not mistaken, he supplied us with strawberries about the first of April, and now he favors us again the middle of September. We have had occasion heretofore, through the public prints, to refer to the achievements and success of Dr. NORRIS in Horticulture and Pomology, and would again commend his example to others as worthy of all imitation. Every one cannot, perhaps, equal his efforts, yet none will deny that more general attention to such matters would be conducive alike to health, good taste and pleasure.

McDUFFIE STREET.—In a paragraph last week in relation to the Episcopal Church, we incidentally referred to the increasing beauty and elegance of that part of town which bears the name of a distinguished and lamented son of South Carolina.—After a stroll in that direction, we are loth to be satisfied with so meagre a reference. There is no street within our corporate limits better adapted by nature for handsome display of art. Beautiful and eligible building sites are on either hand, and in the last few years the taste of many good citizens has here found an outlet.

Among the more recent improvements which we discern on McDuffie street, we find that three of our young friends, who lately began matrimonial life, and who (by the way) bear one family name, have erected neat and tasty private edifices thereupon. At the more remote portion of the street, we approach the dwelling of our brother editor, JONAS PETER BROWN, Esq., of the Gazette, and coming in the direction of the square we pass that of E. W. BROWN, while still en route, on the old Academy lot, we stop to view the newly-completed and spacious house of SAMUEL BROWN, Jr. Verily, if a few more of the name become residents on that street, (there are now only five,) its title will have to be changed!

But there is another improvement on McDuffie which deserves mention. Our friends of the Methodist congregation have just begun some desirable changes and improvements upon their church edifice, which will add very materially to the comfort, neatness and capacity of the same. They intend having more comfortable seats, re-painting the building, and by extending the present front, provide more accommodation for the people generally and the "colored folks" in particular. By doing this, they accomplish a much desired object, and which has long been needed. At the late protracted meeting, numbers failed to obtain seats night after night. We are glad the deficiency will soon be remedied.

These evidences of progress on McDuffie street are indeed gratifying, and we trust that all portions will imbibe the spirit, until Anderson shall become noted for beauty and taste as she now is for public spirit, energy and enterprise.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established in this District, called Stoney Point, and W. B. WATSON appointed Post Master.

TOWN MARSHAL.—A. M. AYRES was elected this morning by the Council to serve as Town Marshal for one year.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The following is the result of recent municipal elections: Greenville.—Intendant, C. J. Elford. Wardens, W. P. Price, J. W. Grady, R. D. Long, G. E. Elford.

Spartanburg.—Intendant, J. Earle Bomar. Wardens, J. W. Maxwell, J. M. Bost, C. Thompson, W. H. Trimmer.

Union.—Intendant, R. McBeth. Wardens, Wm. Steen, R. A. McKnight, J. W. Gass, W. T. Thompson.

Hon. F. W. Pickens, Minister to Russia, will sail for the United States next month.

The Reviews.

AT HAYNE'S OLD FIELD.

On Thursday last we attended the review of the Fourth Regiment, S. C. M. The day was most favorable and a larger number of spectators were in attendance than we remember to have ever seen at Hayne's before. The ranks were unusually full. The regiment, under command of Col. C. S. MATTHEWS, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. EASLEY. The evolutions were performed in a most creditable manner and elicited warm encomiums from Gen. EASLEY at the close. He said that there was no Regiment of the South Carolina militia within his knowledge which excelled the "old Fourth"—a compliment of which officers and men may well be proud, as their worthy General indulges in no idle praise. We noticed with pleasure the presence of the Gist Riflemen, Capt. SMITH, and the Anderson Troop, Capt. ANOLD. When the hollow square was formed, the Cavalry made a gallant charge upon the militia, who repelled it with their wanted enthusiasm. During the melee, one of Capt. ANOLD'S men was compelled to alight from his horse in rather summary style, the girth of his saddle having broke, placing him in an awkward position and in close proximity to the horse's feet. Fortunately, he was unhurt, and re-mounting without a saddle, entered the charge again, determined to lose none of the sport.

Before the Regiment went on parade, Hon. J. D. ASHMORE addressed his constituents in an hour's speech giving an account of his stewardship. He briefly rehearsed the proceedings of Congress during the last session, pointed out the numerous aggressive acts of the Black Republican party, and defended himself from certain imputations that had been made upon his course outside of his Congressional District. Upon the future policy of the South he was terse and to the point. He regarded the election of LINCOLN as certain, and advised preparation for that event, in which he counseled resistance. He thought the discussion of separate secession in that contingency as premature at this time—in fact, was inclined to the opinion that such issue never would arise, as he regarded Alabama and Mississippi firmly pledged to the resistance when a Black Republican is elevated to the Chief Magistracy—for those States to retract their pledges and submit, would cover themselves with shame and dishonor. This he believed they would never do. But, while he went for co-operation—the settled policy, in his judgment, of this State—sooner than see slavery abolished, which would be the result if we acquiesced in the Black Republican policy, he would unfurl the banner of the Palmetto State and rally under its folds every man he could—would make a last struggle, if need be, to sustain that institution which was the life-blood and heart of our social system. He regarded anything, even a revolution itself, preferable than giving up slavery after we have defended it so long and knew its value so well.

The limited time allowed Col. ASHMORE to speak was insufficient to do himself justice. His speech was received with hearty cheers by the large audience assembled to hear him. This was the first regular speech we have heard the Col. make since his return from Washington, and it was gratifying to find him occupying such high ground upon the great issues of the day. It has been common of late years to abuse Representatives, and especially those of the upper Districts, for their "dangerous proclivities" after a sojourn at the Federal capital, but none who heard Col. ASHMORE on Thursday could have failed to observe that he had become more thoroughly imbued with strong Southern sentiment. The people of his Congressional District heartily commend his course, and on the second Monday in October they will attest their appreciation of his bold, fearless and intrepid bearing during his first term in Congress.

The candidates for the Legislature were present at Hayne's, but were not called upon to speak in consequence of the late hour to which the exercises were protracted. We presume that each one was busy enough, however, in making a favorable impression, and no doubt will have his reward therefor at the polls.

We left at an early hour, and witnessed no signs of disorder up to that time. All seemed in perfect good humor, and a few were excessively jolly, while a small number were too far gone for audible utterance of their feelings. How long will it be before the whole people on such occasions, when met to discharge their duties as peaceful, orderly citizens, will forsake the pernicious and deadly practice of having their patriotism (?) in strong drink? It is one of the strongest and most unsavory arguments that the opponents of our militia system have against it, that more cases go into the Court of Sessions whose legitimate course is traced to the influence of whiskey-drinking at the musters than from any other cause. This is deeply to be regretted, and can only be remedied by time, when the good and virtuous of each community will stay the monster by unremitting war upon the accursed habit.

AT CRAIG'S OLD FIELD.

We were present on Saturday for an hour or so in attendance upon the review of the Forty-second Regiment, commanded by Col. JAMES LONG. In consequence of the late hour at which we reached the muster-ground, we failed to hear the speech of Col. ASHMORE, but learn that he occupied an hour chiefly in the discussion of the same topics as on Thursday.

The military exercises at Craig's, so far as we could judge, were conducted with spirit and credit to the Regiment. The crowd of spectators was not large, and the ranks of the militia seemed depleted, owing to various religious meetings in the District, we suppose.

The evidence of intemperance was not wanting, and several instances came under our observation which called loudly for reform.

Being hurried away much sooner than expected, we were denied the pleasure of witnessing the concluding exercises or mingling to any extent with our fellow-citizens.

Gov. McWILLIE, of MISSISSIPPI.—It will be gratifying to the numerous friends and old constituents of our former highly esteemed and distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. William McWILLIE, late Governor of Mississippi, to learn of his arrival in our town on Saturday last, with a part of his family, all in the enjoyment of good health. It has been some eight years since we have enjoyed a visit from the Governor, and his present sojourn at his old home is an epoch which, we have no doubt, is most grateful to his own heart as well as gratifying to his many old personal and political friends. We have always admired and loved the man, from our earliest recollection, and his noble and lofty character and patriotism have endeared him to many, who will continue to cherish these kindly sentiments, whilst "Memory brings the light of other days."

Gov. McWILLIE is a staunch Southern Rights anti-submission man, and in his late message to the Legislature of Mississippi, recommended in the most unequivocal language, immediate resistance, or secession, on the part of the Southern or Cotton States, on the election of a Black Republican President. He is the guest at present of his son-in-law, William N. Shannon, Esq.—Camden Journal.

For the Intelligencer.

Address at Barker's Creek.

GENTLEMEN: Having observed the notice in your paper that our friend, Col. Warren D. Wilkes, at the request of numerous citizens, would deliver an address upon the important subject of Education at Barker's Creek Church on last Saturday, we wended our way thither for the double purpose of hearing the speech and mingling with the citizens of that hospitable and intelligent community.

The exercises of the day were in progress on our arrival. At 9 o'clock, we understood, began the examination of a Grammar School taught under the Lamar system by Prof. Moore, of Geo. The patrons of that gentleman appeared highly pleased, and we doubt not from what we heard that the entire class acquitted themselves with credit. At 12 o'clock the examination was suspended, and a recess given of one hour for dinner.

On re-assembling at the church, Col. Wilkes took the stand and addressed the audience for one hour and three-quarters in an eloquent, thoughtful and impassioned style upon "Education, in its relation to the Family, the Church and the State." He discussed elaborately the position of the Teacher—his high and solemn responsibilities; exposed the groveling views so extensively entertained of his mission by the masses, and how fatally these views re-acted on the teacher in too many instances; proved his mission a divine one, and pointed out what his qualifications should be as a divine agent, and what style of education is demanded by the times. He then drew a glowing portrait of the Preacher as a teacher, who, in his office, was pre-eminently and admitted of no rivalry; pointed out the beautiful analogy between the offices of preacher and teacher. He then drew a touching picture of the Father and Mother as teachers; the importance of their enforcing, by precept and example, correct principles, and illustrated by the light of history the power of their instructions, and closed with a stirring appeal to the young ladies and gentlemen present to prepare themselves to act well their parts in the drama of life.

We will not, Messrs. Editors, for fear of doing him an injustice, attempt further synopsis of the address of Col. W., which was received by the large and respectable audience with rapt attention and unflinching interest throughout, and caused a feeling of regret among all when he closed. It has never been our privilege to hear anything from the lips of any man which was better adapted to the place and circumstances, more truthfully eloquent or elicited warmer encomiums than did Col. W.'s effort on this occasion.

Upon the conclusion of his address, the meeting called R. N. Wright, Esq., to the chair, and W. C. Norris and James H. Emerson to act as Secretaries, when a complimentary resolution was passed and a committee appointed to request a copy for publication. We are not aware that the request will be complied with, but trust that the author will yield private considerations to the wishes of friends in this instance.

After the address, the examination of the Grammar class was resumed and concluded.

The day was happily spent, and none will treasure its pleasing incidents with more grateful memories than your correspondent, VIATOR.

Anderson, September 17, 1860.

Our associate and "political" editor is absent. When last heard from, he was traveling in a southerly direction, dressed in a full suit of black and had on a clean dickey. We trust that he will favor readers on his return with an account of his peregrinations!

PROF. PHILIP W. WILLIAMS, ESQ.—THIS GREAT respected, useful and honored citizen of our District, died at his residence four miles above this place, on the 6th inst. He had been afflicted for a long period with a dyspeptic affection, and under it and the frailties of his old age, he lingered for many months before his constitution entirely yielded to the disease and the feebleness of age, with which he was afflicted. At the time of his death, Esq. Williams was about seventy-three years old, and during his long life, he had been a truly useful man to his State and District. He was energetic and prompt in business, which the competency he leaves behind him to his family as the fruit of his individual labors, attests. He was sent to the Legislature from this District in 1828 and the succeeding term of 1830, and his worth, ability and exertions for the interests and benefit of the District were again acknowledged by his being sent back to the Legislature several times after that period. He was honored with other positions of trust by his fellow citizens, and in his death the District feels no inconsiderable loss, and the community, in which he lived and was so highly esteemed, an irreparable one. One by one, we see our other citizens of prominence and acknowledged worth gliding away, leaving their works behind them to attest their usefulness.—Laurensville Herald.

GEORGETOWN.—We have been informed by the Captain of the Rifle Guards that Mr. Plouden C. J. Weston, has ordered from England, a Whitworth Gun, for the use of the Company. In May last, Mr. Weston proposed to furnish this Gun, but for the want of a suitable building for its protection, his generous offer was not immediately accepted. There are, however, at this time, subscription lists in circulation, for the erection of a Military Hall and Armory, to be used by the Volunteer Companies of the District, and the offer of Mr. Weston having been accepted, the Gun has been ordered.

We congratulate the community that we have so efficient a Corps to use this formidable weapon, and must be permitted to express the hope that all our citizens, especially property holders, will feel a privilege, as well as a duty to contribute towards the erection of a building in which the Whitworth Gun, howitzers, and other arms may be securely placed, for the protection of the general interest.—Pee Dee Times.

A FATAL QUARREL.—We understand that a difficulty occurred at the muster ground, at Lyons', on last Saturday evening, between John Grumbles and James C. Brown, which resulted in the death of the former from a stick in the hands of the latter. It appears, from the Coroner's return, that it was late in the day, and that the parties were drinking, and that Grumbles, when near Brown, both having started home, was struck on the back of his neck by Brown with a walking stick, which had a buck-horn handle, which blow killed him, having dislocated the neck. Brown is in jail to await his trial.—Laurensville Herald.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—We learn from the Yorkville Enquirer that at a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Spartanburg, Union and York Districts, held at Limestone Springs on the 6th day of September, to consider the propriety of petitioning the next sitting of the Legislature for a new Judicial District, to be taken off of the aforesaid Districts, a committee of two from each District was appointed to determine boundaries, and to report at an adjourned meeting on the 27th inst.

The Southern Declaration of Independence.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury in reply to Maj. Perry, who asks if the South has sufficient causes for disunion, answers as follows:

The history of our union with the Northern States is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having a direct object—the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. They have overthrown the constitution which binds us together, and constitutes the terms of our union, by a total disregard of its limitations. They maintain that the Congress of the United States, under their control, is as omnipotent in its legislation as the British Parliament claimed to be over our ancestors.

By disregarding the sovereignty of the States, and establishing the will of a majority in Congress as the rightful authority in its legislation, they have set up over the South an odious, dangerous and remorseless despotism. They have rendered representations in Congress of no avail to protect the interests of the South, and thus taxation without representation is practically enforced over us.

They have destroyed our foreign commerce by the most unjust Navigation Laws, and the most unconstitutional and iniquitous Tariff laws.

They have exacted taxes from us, not only to support of the common government, but take their property from the people of the South and give it to the people of the North.

They deny to us a common property in our territories, acquired equally by our money and blood, on the ground that the people of the South, with their institutions, are not worthy to colonize them. They have assailed, for more than thirty years, the institution of African slavery in the South, and have made our common Legislature of the Federal Government a grand instrument for incendiarism and abolition.

They have compelled us to separate from them, in our churches and other religious institutions.

They have passed laws in their State Legislatures, nullifying the laws of Congress providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves, although solemnly adjudicated to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

They have organized associations to steal our slaves and to prevent their recapture, and have murdered their masters seeking their redemption.

They have invaded our homes and killed our inoffensive citizens to raise our slaves in insurrection against their masters.

They openly declare their purpose to emancipate our slaves by the power of the Federal Government, and that they will put us to the sword if we resist.

And, to carry out these hostile and fiendish purposes, they have organized a sectional party at the North to take possession of the Federal Government; and are burning our towns, and striving, by distributing arms and poison among our slaves, to desolate the South by fire, insurrection and blood.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the humblest terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A people whose character is thus marked by every act which may define tyrants, are unfit to be the confederates of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our Northern brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislation, to extend unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their nature, justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow their usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

Arrivals at the Hotels

For week ending Sept. 15, 1860.

AT THE BENSON HOUSE, BY C. C. LANGSTON. J. W. Trudwell, Columbia; H. C. Hudgins, R. M. Anderson, J. C. Callow, H. T. Tusten, Williamston; Samuel Brown, Jr., W. S. Smith, E. Herring, Col. C. S. Mattison, W. F. Fant, W. C. Dickson, Jno. Munro, W. D. Wilkes, Anderson; G. C. Hallman, Salisbury, N. C.; David Renno and lady, D. Keasler, Mr. Calhoun, J. E. Lewis, Pendleton; J. W. Bowie, G. W. Buddy, Charleston; R. A. Watts, Philadelphia; J. Cohen, New York; Gen. G. R. Miller, L. L. Martin, Mr. Israel, J. L. McLaughlin, J. T. Jordan, Robert Fair, Esq., Abbeville; Maj. J. C. Miller, Perry, Pickens; Dr. J. P. Watts, Laurens; W. C. Cleveland, H. Youngblood, H. Beatie, E. Watson, Greenville; Maj. E. Seibles, Edgefield; M. Criss, Baltimore; J. W. Smith, Honea Path; J. M. Senn, Newberry; R. M. Owings, Hamburg; Mr. Bomar, Spartanburg.

AT THE ANDERSON HOTEL, S. H. LANGSTON. Thos. B. Burris, Three Mile House; G. Guyton, T. Magill, Mike McGee, James A. Hoyt, Anderson; W. Magill, Abbeville; Capt. J. S. Acker, Belton; H. R. Vandiver, Townville.

Factory Thread

AT NINETY CENTS CASH, AND ONE DOLLAR AND TEN CTS. CREDIT, AT SHARPE & WATSON'S. Sept. 18, 1860.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF Dried Apples and Peaches.

By SLOAN & TOWERS, For which they will either give trade or cash. Sept. 18, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of OWEN & LANGSTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned will continue the Confectionery and Fancy Goods business at the same stand. Sept. 18, 1860. S. H. OWEN.

Cothran, Jeffers & Co,

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned will continue the FACTORY and COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city. They beg leave to return their thanks to their friends for the liberal patronage extended to them, and to solicit its continuance. Particular attention will be given to the sale of COTTON, FLOUR, GRAIN, &c., and to all business entrusted to their care. WADE S. COTHRAN, HENRY L. JEFFERS, WM. H. JEFFERS, Charleston, Sept. 10, 1860.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next Legislature for an act to incorporate Shiloh (Baptist) Church with the usual powers and privileges. Aug. 21, 1860.