

Political.

From the Washington Constitution.

The North the Aggressor--The South on the Defensive.

The enemies of Southern institutions are accustomed to decide Southern statesmen on the alleged ground that they cherish a morbid feeling on the subject of slavery. From the rampant Abolitionist to the wily Freesoiler, the stereotyped accusation against the South is, that its leaders thrust the slavery issue where there is no necessity for its presence. "The encroachments of the South" is the text from which reverend agitators weekly preach. Mr. Seward delivers lay discourses upon the same theme. The New York Tribune affects anxiety for deliverance from the monotonous dispute. Mr. Bell's party seek to conceal their Know-Nothingism under the same pretence. And Mr. Douglas, since he left the Democratic party to consort with disappointed office-seekers and anti-slavery fanatics, starts in every speech from the same point. The great recommendation of Squatter Sovereignty, if he is to be believed, is, that it will dispose of "the negro question," in which view we should be disposed to concur if the triumph of abolitionism could be regarded as a result likely to be acquiesced in by the great body of the American people.

These attacks upon the South pass muster only in quarters in which gross ignorance prevails with regard to our national politics, or in which prejudice or personal animosity refuses to accept the truth. The Congressional history of the last twenty-five years leaves no room for controversy upon this head. It not only vindicates the South from the aspersions heaped upon it, but fixes upon the North the stigma of having wantonly originated, and unceasingly maintained, the excitement in relation to slavery. The systematic petitioning in support of abolition which John Quincy Adams fostered--what was that but a gratuitous provocation--an insult which had not even appearances to justify it? The territorial contests growing out of the Mexican war--what were they but so many struggles by Northern politicians to deprive the South of lawful advantages? Was not the Wilmot Proviso an aggressive act on the part of the North, designed to curtail the constitutional rights of the South? What has been steady resistance to the operation of the fugitive slave law but an attempt to rob Southern citizens and to keep alive unpleasant feeling in the border States? The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not an exception to the rule, since its object was but to restore to the South its rightful claim to common territory; though even this measure of justice has been thwarted by the organized movements of the Abolitionists in Kansas.

We purpose not to sketch with minute precision the eventful struggles between the North and South during the period to which we allude. The most casual reference suffices to indicate the unreasonableness of those who hold up the South to odium as a constant aggressor, and to convict the North, which now pretends to desire a speedy settlement of the slavery question, of having done all that could be done to invest it with its present alarming importance. Throughout the South has sought simply the perfect enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and which enter into the basis of the Union. Southern statesmen have contended simply that their people shall pursue their course unmolested, that their institutions shall be allowed to work unmolested, that in the future of this country they shall have their lawful heritage without let or hindrance. To stigmatize this as aggression, agitation, or greed, is to display an ignorance of the English language, or a determination to pervert everything for partisan ends. The North cannot put forth the same honest boast. With full control over its own institutions, it has persistently attempted to control the institutions of others. It has battled for the privilege of imposing its ideas upon a section that will have none of them. It has manoeuvred and struggled and scolded to reduce the South to subjection, and to carve and pare and interpolate the Constitution to render the process more easy and complete.

The difference between the parties thus engaged in political strife is distinctly marked. To the North the question is one of sentiment, and nothing more, and that sentiment hollow, unreal, morally and logically worthless. The plea of philanthropy, which is sometimes urged in its support, degenerates into hypocrisy in view of the moral and social condition of Northern cities, and the status of labor in their midst. Economically considered, the matter is even worse. The North would soon be crippled without the South as a customer. Northern trade and commerce have nothing to hope for from the change for which anti-slavery politicians contend; whilst they have much to fear from any change calculated to disturb the harmonious relations which the Union, honestly worked, could not fail to engender. The aggressiveness of the North, therefore, may be characterized as peculiarly offensive, because wholly uncalculated by anything to be found in or out of its own region. Far otherwise is the case with the South. Its material and moral interests are both involved. The founda-

tions of its society, its enormous accumulated wealth, its diversified industry, its very existence as a country, are all imperilled by an agitation which, originating in opinion, has never risen above the low level of a reckless fanaticism. The wonder is, not that the South now displays sensitiveness under attack--not that it bids aggressors mind their own business, or prepare for the penalties of intermeddling--not that it insists that the annoyances, the insults, the losses it has suffered shall come to an end; for, in truth, the Southern people would be more or less than human if these manifestations were withheld. The wonder is, that after all this provocation, and in the presence of menacing hosts, they are still content to demand only the plain and just protection which the Constitution provides for their benefit. They ask for their States equality under the Union, and no more. They seek for their property protection under the Constitution, and nothing else. And the world will hold them justified in insisting upon these terms, with secession as the alternative.

Nor will the adoption of a bullying tone, whether by a Douglas or an Andrew, a Lincoln or a Know-Nothing, remove the necessity that exists for meeting this issue frankly in the pending contest for the Presidency. The Black Republican army of Wide Awakes will not be equal to the task of dragging the South into submission to the invasion of its rights. Though Mr. Douglas be Mr. Lincoln's right-hand man, the threat to coerce the South into compliance with whatever Black Republican law-givers dictate, will but nerve the Southern people to sterner resolves and more energetic action. Abstract reasoning about "the right of secession" amounts to nothing. The only thing requisite for us at present to know is, that the South will not submit to a diminution of its rights, in the Territories or in the States, and that the people of the South are able to take care of themselves when the General Government shall be converted into a symbol of hostility.

A NOBLE STATE RIGHTS MAN.--Lieut. Governor Montague, of Virginia, was elected by Governor Letcher in May last, but received a larger vote by thousands than Letcher. In the canvass, Mr. Montague made speeches in every county in the State, taking the strongest State Rights grounds. The Lieutenant Governor is now, of course, for Breckinridge and Lane, and has recently made a speech at Warrenton. A correspondent of the Alexandria Sentinel says:

"He declared himself a States Rights Democrat, in favor of secession whenever our rights under the Constitution were flagrantly violated and there remained no other redress. The right of secession he claimed to be an original and cardinal doctrine of the Virginia school, taught by Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Giles and others. A doctrine again and again affirmed by Virginia, and especially in 1832, when secession, not nullification, was declared the rightful remedy. Mr. Montague alluded to the last gubernatorial election in Virginia, as a vindication of States Rights, and instanced as proof his majority over Gov. Letcher. "The weight of the Ruffner pamphlet would have been more than he could bear, had he not cast his burden on States Rights. The speaker scorned the idea of its being treason to take up arms in support of sovereign rights, and his countenance was fiery indignation when he alluded to Judge Douglas' avowed purpose to aid a Black Republican President in putting a halter around our necks should we dare resistance."

COL. RUDLER.--Col. Rudler, of Alabama, who was shot by the Honduranos, with Gen. Walker, was an officer in one of the Southern volunteer regiments in the Mexican war. He emigrated to California in 1849. A letter says:

He was an active member of the Whig party during the Presidential election in 1852, and in 1854 he received the nomination of that party for the office of Sheriff of San Joaquin county, but was defeated by the Democratic party, which elected their whole ticket. In 1855 he disposed of his property and left California to join General Walker in Nicaragua, and has up to this time been with him in all his expeditions. It was Col. Rudler's greatest fault in having been, by some unaccountable means, infatuated with Walker and his destiny, although those who are well acquainted with Col. Rudler will readily admit that he was in every respect the superior of General Walker, in point of sound judgment and discretion, and had been the leader of the party in Nicaragua a far different result would have been realized. Col. Rudler was a true and brave soldier, gentlemanly in all his intercourse with his fellow men mild and quiet in his demeanor, and honorable in all his dealings; he certainly deserved a better fate, and his death will cast a gloom over a large circle of friends, both in the Southern States and California. Col. Rudler was a young man, not far from thirty years of age.

JUGGED.--A fellow named Underwood, for sometime working about Linestone, and lately in the Cross Anchor neighborhood, was brought to jail last week, under commitment. His offence is like that of David Davine in the play--he is "suspected of being suspicious."--Spartanburg Spartan.

Ex-Speaker Orr to Hon. Amos Kendall.

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 16, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 9th instant. Your age, experience and ability entitle your opinions to great weight on every reflecting mind, and I regret to learn from your letter that you dissent from my recommendation that the honor and safety of the South require its prompt secession from the Union, in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. You say your "mind is equally clear that the South has long had a peaceful remedy within her own reach, and has it still, though impaired by the recent conduct of some of her sons." You would greatly oblige me by a full exposition of your opinions upon that point, as well as the remedy to be resorted to by us, should the Government, in November, pass into the hands of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy our property, amounting in value at the present time to not less than three billions one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Can it be prudent, safe or manly in the South to submit to the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property and subvert our whole social and industrial policy?

In glancing at the evil and remedy, I invite specially your attention.

- 1. To the persistent refusal of many of the free States and to large bodies of men in all of them to execute the Fugitive Slave law.
2. To the untiring efforts of fanatics who come to the slave States under the guise of preachers, teachers, &c., in inveigling away our slaves, and to the general sympathy with their nefarious purposes evinced by the facilities furnished them by the underground railroad in spiriting away our slaves beyond the reach of their owners.
3. To the raid of John Brown and the sympathy which his well-merited execution evoked.
4. To the recent insurrectionary movements in Texas--projected and carried out by Abolition emissaries, where the incendiary torch of the slave, lighted by Abolition traitors, has reduced to ashes one million of dollars' worth of property, and where the timely discovery of the hellish scheme alone saved the lives of thousands of men, women and children.

These are the natural and necessary results of the teachings of Black Republicanism; and if we have such developments under an Administration which professes to guard our constitutional rights, in the name of Heaven, what may we not expect when a great party takes the Government and its machinery under its control, avowing openly its purpose to be the extirpation of African slavery wherever it exists?

Is it wise, if we do not mean to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated, and put him in possession of the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, the armories and arsenals, the public property--in fact, the whole machinery of the Government, with its appendants and appurtenances? If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President would ever execute any law within her borders, unless at the point of the bayonet, and over the dead bodies of her slain sons.

In your letter you say that you have not taken me to be of that class of men in the South who for years past have been making and seeking pretenses for destroying the Union. You have not misjudged me nor my designs. I have a profound and abiding affection for the Union of our fathers, and deeply deplore the existence of the causes which are rapidly tending to its destruction. During the whole of my Congressional career, I sought to tranquilize sectional strife. When I first entered the House, the Abolition party, headed by Giddings and Wilmot, numbered eight; ten years have rolled away, and now that party is a majority of the whole House. Is it not time that the South should begin to look to her safety and independence?

I trust that the impending storm may be averted; that our rights and the Union may be saved; that fraternal regard may be restored; and that our country may go on in the highway of prosperity that it has so successfully trod for the last seventy years. This is the aspiration of my heart, and yet I am painfully impressed with the conviction that it will never be realized. I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES L. ORR.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Washington, D. C.

ALARM IN SUMMER.--On Saturday last, as we learn from the Watchman, a negro was taken up in Sumter on whose person was found orders on various merchants in that town, and sundry forged passes. One of the orders was for a rifle-pistol. The negro pretended to disclose an insurrectionary plot, involving some four white men. One white man was arrested on the charge of forgery. After an examination, it was evident that the so-called plot was a fabrication of the negro. The white man was discharged and the negro remanded to jail.

There were 1152 births and 1197 deaths in Philadelphia during the month of July.

Female Education.

Shame on us, that we who boast of having raised women, in the nineteenth century, to the position in life which she ought to hold, so educate her that not one of her powers, mental and physical, can ever attain a full and healthy action. Better go back to the days of our great grandmother, and be content with Dilworth's Spelling Book and Assembly's Catechism--nay, better go to far earlier days when neither catechism or spelling book detained the damsel from the distaff or the loom, than rear for the coming generation a race of nervous wives and sickly mothers.

When the boy runs merrily after his ball, or chases in the race, or leaps over the bound, the girl must walk demurely in the garden, because, forsooth, running, or leaping and jumping, are ungraceful in the girl. When the boy runs freely over the hills, through the woods in the summer, or conists down the hill, or skates merrily over the pond in winter, the girl untrusting, unbesotted, walks pensively by the side of her teacher, to the village, or takes a two mile airing in the sleigh once a week. In fact, she never thoroughly exercises her body at all, and in consequence, very soon becomes unable to endure any kind of physical fatigue.

"Fit only for boys," said a principal of a large female institute to me, the other day, when I remonstrated with him on the importance of these and other little exercises for the girls. For boys, indeed! And has not a girl a physical system to be developed and matured and invigorated? Has she not fatigue to bear, obstacles to encounter, hindrances to overcome, enterprises to carry out, duties to discharge? Has she not the burden of life to carry, and its toilsome road to travel for herself? In her own sphere, does she not require, through life, all the energy, strength and endurance of which her system shall be capable? It matters not whether she is to live in the midst of fashion, or to move quietly in circles of country life, or to find her lot on missionary ground, or to struggle against unforeseen adversity, all that can be made of her during her years of education, physically, morally, intellectually, she will need.

To every woman, whatever situation she may occupy, life is a fact, stubborn, earnest, real, to be shaped and moulded by her own efforts, or to be borne and endured by her own fortune. Happy is she who is prepared for it, not by her own despairing efforts in after life, but by the judicious, careful, and thorough discipline of early education.--Com. Adv.

ORATORY.--Eloquence, we are persuaded, will never flourish in America or at home, so long as the public taste is infantile enough to measure the value of a speech by the hours it occupies, and to exalt copiousness, and fertility to the absolute disregard of compression. The efficacy and value of compression can scarcely be overrated. The common air we breathe with our breath, compressed, has the force of gunpowder and will rend the solid rock, and so it is with language. A good stream of persuasiveness may flow through the mind, and leave no sediment; let it come at a blow, as a equant and it sweeps all before it. It is by this magnificent compression that Cicero confounds Cataline, and Demosthenes overwhelms E. Echines; by this that Mark Anthony, as Shakespeare makes him speak, carries the heart away with a bad cause; by this that Lady Macbeth makes us, for the moment, sympathize with murder. The language of strong passion is always terse and compressed; genuine conviction uses few words. There is something of genius and dishonesty in a long speech. No argument is worth using, because none can make a deep impression that does not bear to be stated in a single sentence. Our marshaling of speeches, essays and books, according to their length, denoting that a great work which covers a great space--this "inordinate appetite for printed paper," which devours so much and so indiscriminately that it has no leisure for fairly tasting anything, is pernicious to all kinds of literature, but fatal to oratory. The writer who aims at perfection is forced to shun popularity and steer wide of it; the orator, who must court popularity, is forced to renounce the pursuit of genuine and lasting excellence.--Westminster Review.

HON. W. W. BOYCE.--We take the pleasure in stating that our distinguished Representative, Mr. Boyce, will be returned at the approaching Congressional election, without opposition. His present attitude on Federal politics is worthy of the highest commendation, and we hope a full vote will be given in his entire District, evidencing the high appreciation in which he is held by an intelligent and patriotic constituency. We earnestly desire that Kershaw will bear its attestation and approval of his present position, and to this end, printed tickets will be furnished at all the boxes in the District, at which every voter will have an opportunity to give approval to Mr. Boyce's present position, especially of his readiness to succeed if Lincoln is elected President of these United States.--Camden Journal.

The Pensacola Observer states that Col. Wiggins, one of the Bell electors in Florida, Gen. Calh and Maj. Ward, both leading Bellites, are in favor of a dissolution of the Union in the event of Lincoln's election.

The Conservatist,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL. DEVOTED to the best interests of the Southern States of the American Union, conservative in Politics and Religion, a disseminator of General Intelligence, and an earnest advocate in the cause of Literature, Art and Agriculture, is published at \$2 a year, in advance. Every Tuesday Morning in NEWBERRY, S. C., JAMES D. NANCE & CO., PROPRIETORS. JAMES D. NANCE, EDITOR.

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TERMS.--The paper will be regularly mailed to subscribers out of the town of Newberry at the following reasonable rates of subscription: One copy, per year, \$2.00; Three copies, 5.00; Five copies, 8.00; Ten copies, 15.00; Twenty copies, 25.00. The money upon these terms always to be paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and no paper mailed until the subscription price is received; unless at the option of the proprietors, when the circumstances call for a different course. All business communications should be addressed to the "Conservatist, Newberry, S. C." Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the "Editor of the Conservatist." Aug. 28, 1860

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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

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY,

A Political, Commercial and Literary Journal, PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY. THE "Mercury" represents the State Rights resistance element of the South. Its political creed consists in the principles of the Democratic Party as of 1798 and 1799--the Sovereignty of the States and Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States. Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights and establishing their security.

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