VOLUME XXI.

COMMUNICATION.

of individuals in this same Territory, abduct the slaves of A., he can by anthority of law pursue such individual into any of the Sove-

MR. Eperon :- I renew our discussion merely to recall you to the issue between us, and to righ States of the Union, though such Sovereighty may have enacted laws declaring all remind you that a personal defence of Judge Douglas against imputations which may falsely or justive be made against him is no part of it. The proposition maintained by me and assailed and demand of this same general government. that said slaves be returned to him, and the general government is bound to return them, as it has done in many instances.

The

by you as that the principle of non-interven-tion by energies with slavery in the Territo-ries, as the erstord and acquiesced in by the non-see the delegates in the late Charleston Now, will any one pretend to say that a mere Tegritorial Legislature can perform highis one for which the South has er acts of Sovereignty than any of the Sove Convention strengously contended till within two or three reign States of the Union themselves ? Sureyears past, and for which it is her true policy

"A Farmer" further says : - "The Constitustill to contend. Against this you quoted Mr. Calhoun's argument against true Squatter tion and the obligations it impores being acknowledged, and the tribunals it establis Sovereignty as it existed in Gregon Territory enforce those ebligations being submittee they should be permitted to Legislate for th and, slightly disguised, in California ; and against which, when endorsed by Congress in '1850, you and I and the Secessionists of South selves, untrammelled by the vexations and i onstitutional intermeddling of Corgress." Carolina were ready to stake our lives and for-Now when "the Constitution and the obliga-When in an attempt to withdraw from the Contions it imposes" is "acknowledged, and the triburals it establishes to enforce those obligafederacy. I answered that your quotations were irrelevant in the discussion between us, as I was not aware that any man in the United tions" are "submitted to," then the South, of course, have nothing to complain of in regard States now holds the absurd doctrine (refuted by Mr. Calhoun in the quotations which you to the Territorial question. But that is just -made) of the absolute Sovereignty of the peo-ple of the Territories, and their independence the difference between the Northern and Southern democracy, and is just the question that of the Constitution of the United States and has divided them. The South claims that the obligations it imposes. You reply, "If "A there should be a clear and unequivocal ocknowledgment of "the Constitution and the ol-Farmer" repudiates this view of the question, Farmer" repudiates this view of the question, *knowledgment* of "the Constitution and the of-"he must give Judge Douglas the go by," (altho' I have not before mentioned his name) and he will find that we are nearer together than either of us supposed at the outset." I then quote certain passages from recent debates of quote certain passages from recent debates of Judge Houghas explaining the origin and mean- if we claim these rights th t the whole North ing of the term Squatter Sovereignty, and the is so much opposed to slavery, that they can and of the term Squatter Sovereignty, and the true drift of Mr. Calhoun's argument quoted by ron; but more especially shewing that Indge Douglas now professes the same principles which I have been trying to maintain. You urge no objection to the principles but only to dishonor, and the North *m*. It not yield it, le-the sincerity of his profession. But, as you and I are discussing principles and not men, his the mirority- the yielding of power. The sincerity or insincerity can have nothing to do with it. And as you are kind enough, since I have more fully explained my opinions, to say that we are "nearer together than either of us majority should govern. The South is confederative, or republican, in her ideas of the general government, and believes that concurrent supposed at the outset"-which in the connecmajorities, or the Construction, should govern. tion in which you use it, I construe as meaning that after all we do not greatly differ in opinion, I infer that pessibly you might adopt I have no idea, Mr. Editor, of taking the inter esting controversy, going on between you and those opinions of nine and maintain them edu "A Farmer," off your hands, but somehow felt torially in the Conden Journal, if it were not that a few remarks upon the attempted analogy of "A Farmer" was called for. VERDEMAN.

for the appreliension that impertiment people might foolishly and falsely call you a "Doug-lasite" or "Squatterite." However that may be, you will perceive that if we are nearer in opinion it is not from any approach made by me; and that, as much as you may be nearer to me in opinion, by so much are you nearer to opinion professed by Judge Douglas, and uniformly maintained by that party in the Charleston Convention, to which you imagined yourself irreconcilably opposed. A FARMER.

Vour friend,

the rump Convention at the Theatre. Seventeen States were, in whole or part, repr MR. EDITOR :- I agree with your correspondent, "A Farmer," when he says :- "The fun-damental principle of the Revolution was that sented. An immense and highly enthusia to crowd filled the galleries, among whom were a multitude of ladies. Nearly all the reporters the colonies were co-ordinate members with Great Britain and with each other of an Emdeserted the ramp Convention to attend ire united by a common Executive Sovereign, this. but not by a common Legislative Sovereign,

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, called the Convenlisting in each American rarliament as in the virginia, temporary Chairma British Parliament. And the royal prerogacatried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

States Biguis Co unitatio and Conven-

The States Rights Democratic Convention

net in the hall of the Maryland Institute, at

noon, to-day. In numbers it was greater than

Messis, Crosby, of Oregon, and Johnson, of

Maryland, were elected temporary Secreta-

Gen. Walker, of Alal ann, moved the ap

ointment of a Committee on Organization

The Convention then took a recess until

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reasonabled at 5 o'clock

BALTIMORF, June 29.

tion,

appointed. Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, thought it expelient to make a platform and nominate immediately.

Exmilen

Mr. Hunter of Louisana, offered a resolution, inviting the South Carolina and Floride dele-gates to Richmond Convention, to unite with Convention, but he had n thought of heading slaves that come within their boundary, free, inviting the South Carolina and Florida delethis Convention, if they thought proper, which the ticket.

that instead of breaking the Union, it prowas carried. Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, moved the appoint ment of a committee of five, which Gen. Cushing, of Massachusetts, should be chairman, to expressly advocated the binding of the Union with the Pacific Railroad prepare an address to the country, which mo-He would then accept he nomiration, and ion prevailed. yould endeavor to quiet, firmly and bravely

The cities of Philadelphia, New Orleans, bear the required terposibilities, and hoped New York and Baltimore, were proposed as suitable places wherein to hold the next Nathat some good provide ce would avert the danger, and lead us agai in the way of trantional Democratic Convention, and the Conntion decided upon 1 hiladelphia Mr. Avery, of North Catolina, from the

mittee on the l'latform, reported the platm of the majority of the Platform Committee of the Charleston Convention unaltered.

which was adopted enthusiastically. The Convention being then about to proceed to ballot for a candidate to be supported for the office of I resident, the delegation from Massachusetts nominated Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Tennessee presented the name of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York. Alabama presented the name of Hor, R

M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Oregon presented the name of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon. During the balloting, Mr. Russell, of Virgiin, said that Virginia could not, with proper self-respect, accept favors from the Convention

and so he would withdraw from the consideration of the Convention the name of Hon. R. M T. Hunter. On the first ballot, flon. John C. Breekin dge, of Kentucky, was unanimovely nominat d, amidst the wildest enthusiasm and excite-

On the first ballot for a cardidate to be sug orted for the office of Vice-President, Ger. Jos. ane, of Oregon, was nominated with app'ane. Lond calls were then made for Mr. Yancey, Bine Bldge Bailrord and Mr. Tren-

and effective speech. At 11 o'clock p. m., the Convention ad-ourned size die, with three cheers for the no-

entirely impromptu, was very large and imposing. The non-institutions were received most en-

arry a single State.

Special to Fue Charleston Mercroy. ----

faish their labors to-morrow when its mem-

The members here will support the action of he seceders at Baltimore, but will most prombly act independent of them. From the time it was known in Richmond

Baltimore, to the time, w1 2 the seconders Vice-President at Baltimore, it was not post and that if there de hidge Rout is bleathat the Delegates at Richmond could act continued, the State tax of negros will soon be

with the seconders, if they

have done.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1860.

Reekin

cause they were necessary. He had told his this calculation a debt of two millions will add transpired. It is an opinion, however, that I thirty-seven cents, four millions seventy-five He had read the plaform. He believed

cents, eight millions one dollar fifty cents, and the line Ridge Company have just come out road) two dollars and twenty-five cents a head, and everything else in the same ratio." Here follows what I said about the Erie Rail-

ond. If I had to say it over again, I do not swindled them. One might come to the consee that it would be necessary to change the larguage, which was as follows :

that the charges against Largs & Co. are alto-"Many are troubled about this million we have already invested in the Blue Ridge Road ; gether untrue. With a memory so treacherous, Mr. Trento such I would say, the money will not be holm should be careful how he writes or speaks entirely lost. We will have an additional road in South Carelina. But suppose it is to be on such grave matters, implicating the integrilost; better so, than to do worse. The State ty of other mer. I pats me he also forgets of New York loaned her londs to the Eric what Maj. Gwynn said, in his Report of 1856, of New Fork loaned her ronds to the Line allout the work that Eaugs & Co, had done up work up to last November, the State had exaid. It was proposed to give her the four in the time of their discharge. They had millions, that the State might wipe her hands and be clear of the concern. By some means, the amount becessary to build it was raised. The first of the Stamp House Tannel, and had performed the work in such a bungling manner "as to exhaust nearly as much time, and The road cost thirty-three millions, and the require nearly as great an expenditure of stock is now only worth five cents in the dollar. money to enlarge and trim it into shape, as You will all agree with me that the State of New York made a lucky escape by giving up would have been required for its entire excavation." (See Gwynn's Report, 1856, page 9.) as lost the first four millions she had loaned. According to Mr. Trenholm's statement, not a dollar was lost in that operation, although The State of New York gave up a debt of three millions (not four,) and attached a condi-

Largs & Ce, have been paid within ten per. ion to the gift, that the Erie Railroad should cent. of the full amount of work done. be extended to the lakes. So might South In Maj. Cwynn's report, Nev.mber, 1850, Carolina 10w do; give up what she has put in, provided that individuals and private corpora- he states that the work which Amon Large & tions will go torward and complete the enter- Co. had done, and the company had paid for, so far as time was concerned, had not advanced

I have it now from good authority that the the work towards completion a single day. New York and Erie Railroad cost thirty-five although it had been going on three years; millions, three hundred and twenty thousand, and time has since proven that much of it was nine hundred and seven 19-100 dollars (\$35,- done and paid for five years before it was need 320,007,19.) It is about double the length of our Blue Ridge Railboad, and passes over a a half million, for four or five years, is nothing -actually nothing - where the State's moury ountry, the surface of which is of a very simiis to be expended. Anon Borgs & Co. went har character, that accounts for Alr. Trenholm's apolegy for its great cost, which very far ex- away indebted to the Blue Ridge Company twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, for ceeded the first estimates, and cost double per money advanced, leaving no other security but unle what the Blue Ridge is estimated to the stock and bonds of the company. Let me

ask Mr. Trenholm what he will give for that are more prone to good management than the debt? and whether there is not a loss of a sinpeople of the North. Mr. T. in speaking of gle dollar there? Any estimate of cost beyond he New York and Effe Railroad, says : "It what is stated by the Engineers, must of necesis true that the stockholders have lost nearly sitv be presumptive- based on past experience, their entire capital, but it is the result of errors and the failure to approximate to cost in other and vices that do not attach to the administra- instances, where the works have not been tion of a single rail tond at the South." He more complicated than the one in question. So may it be said of losses and waste of momight very correctly have added, except in one ney 1 y mismat : gen.eht ; such n atters are not instance, in the employment of a gentleman to usually set forth in reports of Presidents and locate and lay out the Blue Rulge Railroad, who was not a professional scientific engineer, Engineers. Indeed, if I were the President of and then the employment of Anson Bangs & a road that had to be built on credit, I should cashier an officer for making such exposures, Con to build it. and it should not be expected of Mr. Trenholm 1 repeat that the State of New York acted a Director, to bring discredit on the Company

example. consequent losses; and, were he not so positive Mr. Trenholm is mistaken in supposing that in his assertions, and ro harsh towards others the English Committee came over to proffer additional loans to disembarras the New York who differ with him, we might make many

That the Blue Ridge Company have lost company werd mable to pay the interest on their londs. The Euglish bondholders became largely by the contract with, and cafter failure at the fingers' end of our politicians, to be

ch assembled to the meeting my reluctance to say anything impression has been made on my mind that if an extravagant outlay in a State Capitol, to say that the Conventio, which assembled at the hall of the Marylan Institute, was composed, in his opinion, of he National Demo-posed, in his opinion, of he National Demo-eracy. He approved of its proceedings, he party has stated in a speech that a debt of a to five hundred thousand dollars-some esti- which related to the State Capitol was considermillion will add to the tax on negros eighteen mate it much higher. But I am willing to ed a wild and extravagant prediction; some of and three-quarter cents a head. According to throw this aside and take up facts which have iny friends advised me to suppress it as far as possible and have a new one printed. Simply reducing the probable cost to the Capitol to a have a right to express.

Somenal.

Mr. Trenholm has certainly forgotten that million or a million and a half, I did suppress it as far as possible, and had a new one printed with the proposed alteration; even this was Anson Dangs & Co., in which the Company considered an exaggeration.

attempted to show that Bangs & Co., had I was net on the stump by a candidate, then member of the Legislature, that so denouncclusion, from Mr. Trenholm's letter, that "not d it, stating that he was on the State Capitol dollar was lost" in this suit at law, and Committee, and knew that the cost could not reced eight hundred and seventy-five thousand lollars (\$875,000) and that the Bank of the

NUMBER 27.

State would pay out of her profits every dollar of it. What has time developed ? Including the three hundred thousand dollars wasted by the first Commissioners, with the interest paid on the State Capitol Bonds, issued for that pended on the work over two millions of dollars (2.000.000).

Four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) vere appropriated by the last Legislature, and our Lundred more will be called for next winer, and the roof is not yet on the house. And ret no man pretends to doubt the integrity, racticability, or scientific skill of our architect, or distrust the fidelity and good management of the Commissioner in charge; yet all men must have come to the conclusion by this. time, that the cost of the State Capitol is to

exceed the largest estimate of the architect, two millions, (\$2,000,000) fully fifty per cent. Some of the most eloquent pleaders before he Legislature for State aid for the Blue Ridge Railroad, who now try to show that the Bank of the State is able and willing to pay the londs (principal and interest) which may be issued for that work, were foremost in the ranks of the anti-Bank party in 1848 and 1850, and were equally as zealous and powerful in heir appeals to the Legislature to prove that the Pank of the State was rotten to the core, and that for every dollar which the Bank professed to have raid of the public debt, the State had furnished her with two dollars to pay with. Such men cannot be regarded in the light of statesmen, but mere politicians-special plead-

In the absence of a wish to create distrustful doubts in the minds of men with regard to all estimates for the cost of public works, or or a moment to distrust the well known skill of Maj. Gwynn, who has charge of the Blue Ridge Rainoad, I think all prodent men ought to look forward to a much larger sum for the completion of this work than the estimates of its sauguine and anxious friends.

The subject of taxation is a matter of deep aterest to us all-it is one of great complication, about which we may hold disputations till doomsday without arriving, at satisfactory conclusions. High or low taxes must of necessity be governed by the profligacy or economy of our rulers.

The reckless and extravagant spirit manifested of late years in South Carolina, is certainly calculated to alarm all reflecting-men. Mil-

hons of dollars in State bonds are now placed

er, that was sooner or later to bankrupt the

State-an institution, which a large majority

of our people thought as a measure of public

aferr, should be wound up in 1870, is now

cointed to as our guardian angel, under whose

virgs the State may safely shelter, and be

guarded rgainst the embarrassing difficulties

hat our politicians are warned against, by

those who are looking forward and see storms

I have looked at the Blue Ridge enterprise

in all its aspects. I have nothing to move

me, nothing to bias my judgment for or a-

mainst : have never been so suited as to aspire

to the position of Commission Agent to sell

he bonus, or purchase the iron ; am not the

and breakers ahead.

large class of our prominent men as a

for Dreskinridge and Lane, and bets are freely

RICHMOND, VA, June 25. The Richmond Convention will probably

ent- the galleries applaudit g to the echo. of Alabama, who responded in an elaborate

A mass meeting was held at mid-night, in

Monument Square, to respond to the nomina-tions of Dreckintidge and Lane, which, though

thusiastically. Baltimore responds heartily and promptly

offered that Donglas and Fitzpatrick will not

bers will return from Baltimore.

that the Virginia Delegation And, second at

quility and peace. There was great cheering every interval in the speech, which becaus loted and prolot ged at its close. Ger. Jefferson Davis & Mississippi, and Ro-bert Joondes of Georgia tollowed, endorsing the remarces. How, P. F. Hallett, & Massachusetts, the

amer of the Cincinnati Platform, also spoke. He made a good speeduin which quatterism was distinctly reputiated. Gen. Lane was rest cheraded at Erown's Hotel. In response to the all, he said he receg-

nized them as the only Sational Democracy, and was proud to be placed on a ticket with Breckinridge. There was great enthusasmaniorg the crowd

Special to the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, JULE 25.

The Dorglas Executive Committee assembled this evening, and, and puch tribulation, 1.0minated Hon. Herschell 5. Johnson, of Ceor-

gia, for the Vice-Presidential candidate, rice Der j. Fitzpatrick, resigned. - toda

hoim's Detter.

o a letter from Geo. A. Treillolm, Esq., copied nto your journal from the Edgefield A rettaer, on the 21st ult, in which Mr. T. criticises

v me at Edgefield Court House, on sales day f November last. It was addressed in meeting composed of not exceeding one hundred gentlemen, and was soon after published in our journal of 19th

November last, to which paper I beg to refer the public. A re-publication of the second would be as alaolm's statements

good a refutation of Mr.

good a refutation of Mr. A holm's statements as I could desire, but its amay not be done; therefore I beg that you will publish what I have to say on the stiller. Had Mr. Trenhelm skien the trouble to re-fresh his arentor, by a riference to my speech, perhaps his hatch and argustifiable remarks would have been me lifted, for there is certainly rothing in it to four a data for his long array of incorrect figures. How for Mr. T. has deviated from the common rules of mopricity in this mat-ter, I leave the public to judge. I quote the following from Mr. T.'s to er a Chantestry, April 4, 1860, to heave heave heave and the public to judge.

Kalina, May 7, 1860. MR. EDITOR : My attention has been called cost. (rather sharp by, I think) on a speech delivered

We at the South, in the estimation of Mr. T.,

wisely, and so will our State if she follows her by making exposures of mismanagement, and

and Eric Company. The truth is this : That allowances.

Cha istan Mercary.

tive was in force in each colony by virtue of Mr. Pessell on taking the Chair, said GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC its acknowledging the King for its Executive Magistrate, as it was in Great Britain by virtue CONVENTION : Not being conscious of any perof a like acknowledgment there. A denial of sonal merit of my own, which could have inthese principles by Great Britain, and the asduced you to prefer me for this honorable po sertion of them by America, produced the sition, I must attribute it to that respect which Revolution." But we do not so fully under-stand him when he tells us :- "Now, instead of you and all good Democrats entertain for the ancient and loyal Commonwealth of Virthe "royal prerogative" and "common Executive Sovereign," or "King," substitute the Con-1 understand, by this appointment-the first

stitution of the United States, which is the onofficial act performed by this assembly-that ly representative of "common' Sovereignty" you signify to the country your deliberate purwhich we acknowledge, and this paragraph pose that, in all your proceedings, you will be will correctly describe the relation which ought overned by the principles of States Rights of right to subsist between the Federal Govern-Democracy as they prevail in Virginia. ment and its colonies or Territories." That assembly, which recently met as

Now it does seem to me there is a vast d'ffer National Democratic Convention, has lost all ence between the King of any country and the title to that designation : therefore, you, and mere Constitution of the United States. A those who agree with yor, constituting a majority of the repsesentatives of the Democratic King is a living, acting, thinking being, but the Constitution, without the law making, the law States, are required to continue to perform the executing; and the law expounding departments functions and duties of a Democratic National is a mere instrument of writing, that has 1:0 Convention. more force or vitality about it than any other Gentlemen, I have an abiding confidence

inanimate thing. So that when we speak of that the results of your deliberations will be the Constitution as an active principle, these such that all true National States Rights Degovernmental departments are necessarily enmocrats of the North, as well as of the South, braced in the idea, for the Constitution withof the East, as well as of the West, can render out these active departments can have no Exethem a cordial support. 1 have an abiding cutive or any other action; and all that the confidence that yor, standing upon principle, will be able to defend the Democratic party. seceders from the Charleston Convention asked is, that the party who seeks the control of the rights of all the States, and the Constitution these active departments created by the adopof the common com try, against the efforts of tion of the Constitution, shall acknowledge, all their enemies, open or insidious. In this publicly, and pleage their efforts to the proconfidence, I now proceed to per our the rights tection of the slave owner to the right of propof that post to which I have been assignerty in his slave-provided he should enagrate to any of the Territories of the United States-

in case that property should be there assailed by the Legislation of such Territory. The analogy attempted between the King of Eng-

land and the American colonies, and the Con stitution of the United States and the Terriwhich was carried amid much er thusiasm. tories, does not seem to me to hold good, but would seem to be much more applicable to o'clock p. m. such land or Tercitory as the crown owned

outside of the colonies. Our Territories are acknowledged by all to be the property of the States, and not colonies of the United States.

Rev. Mr. Heba prayed. and therefore, under the control of their agent. Mr. Lavis, of Mississippi, moved the admisthe general government, which government sion of ladies to the floor, which was carriwas created by the States in the adoption of

the Constitution ; and so would such land or ed. Upon the calling of the roll, the following Territory outside of the crown be considered States responded : Vermont, Massachusetts, the property of the crown, or, of the different New York, Penesylvania, Delaware, Meryla d, co-ordinate powers of the colonies and of Great Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Fierida, Britain, who acknowledged the King as their Alabama, Mississippi, Lodislata, Texas, Arkancommon Executive. I therefore can not see sas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Lowa, the analogy attempted by "A Farmer," I am as much opposed Farmer" can be to California and Oregon. -

p. m.

"the unconstitutional intermeddling of Con-As the Northern States responded, there was gress" with the government of the Territories ; deafening applause.

Gen, Walker, of Alabama, from the Conand I think the seceders from the Charleston Convention were so, also; they only claim nittee on Organization, reported for Fresident, that Congress should "meddle" with them in the name of Gen. Calch Cashing, of Massachta Constitutional way, and they hold, if I un- setts.

derstand their position aright, as I hold, that Gen. Cushing was conducted to the Chair as the right of property in slaves existed in amid load and deafening cheers. many of the States prior to the adoption of Mr. Russell, of Virgulia, on resigning the the Constitution, and that that right is fully hair, congratulated Gen. Cushing that he had

acknowledged in that instrument, the law maresumed the Presidency of the National Demoking, the law executing and the law expoundcratic Convention. Gen. Cushing, on assuming the Chair, ing departments of the government, created

and established by the Constitution, should in- said : terpose all their powers to prevent these rights GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION : We re-

from being impaired by a temporary Territossemble here, delegates to the National Demorial Legislature. And how the Executive decratic Convention, duly accredited thereto from partment or the Judicial department can act in this matter, with any efficiency, until after more than twenty States of the Union, for the purpose of nominating the candidates of the the Legislative department has acted, I confess Democratic party for the offices of President myself unable to see. and Vice-President of the United States ; for

For instance : if A. goes into one of the the purpose of announcing the principles of the common Territories of the United States with for the purpose of continuing that party party : his slaves, and after he gets there a majority upon the firm foundation of the Union, and of the Legislature of that Territory passes an the co-equal rights of the several States. act setting A.'s slaves free, what recourse has tlemen, the Convention is in order for busi- should stand in the way of universal harmony. A.? According to "A Farmer," this is the act ness.

of a Sovereign, and A. has no recourse but has to submit to the loss of his property. A pretty consisting of one for each office from each self for such a trust, but, since he had been high act this, I should say, even of Sovere'ga-State represented in the Convention, were selected, he would not shrink. He had only that occasing ty. And yet, if an individual or any number

wile, and that five his belief has been adopted on the authority of The Richmond Convention met to-day at Mr. Gregg.

The opinions of this genteman on all practiwelve o'clock, and has adjourned to five o al subjects are always listered to with attention look is, m., when a number of their members Ly the public, nor am I dis osed, on the present expected to arrive. To-morrow they will end same time we should all have a suitable respect for our own understanding and t of be willing heir duties. There is to be a great mass meeting here. The South Carolina Delegation is quite harto yield our convictions implicitly to the control

nonious. They will give a good account of of mere authority, or shal our eyes against the hemselves. perception of plain adsordities through blind Six o'clock, p. M .-- The Convention met a spect for their insputed authors. ive o'clock, agreeably to adjournment. What was really said by Mr. Gregg in his prech at hdgefield Conft House, in November It has, however, adjourned over until for

clock to morrow afternoon at the request of the delegations of several States who are now in Weshirgton.

> Special to the Can leston Mercury. WASHINGTON, June 25.

the road should cost \$15,000,000, the tax on negros would be reised to £2.50, not £5 I be lieve. Before proceeding to examine the conrecti ess of this opinion, we will briefly review

me or two other statements made by the spenker, in order to show how little safety there is a accepting, without examination, the informa-

Mr. Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, is un en or reasoring even of the mest practical and lerstood to have declined the nomination to exterienced. Speaking of the Erie Lailroad of the Vice-Presidency on the Rump tickets though it has not yet been officially announced ew York, he alleged hat it had cost forty nillions of dollars, and the shares being now at Mr. Fitzparick is troubled by the result \$5 each for \$160 paid in it followed that this hich have fallen to his position, and he date great work was whereb, is the estimation of the not face the music. The pressure upon him ublic, only five per cest, on \$4 , "00,000, or iom Loth sides, I as been immerse, and the Lot nore than \$2,000,000. What are the real eor man has ; of known hardly what to de, facts of the case? They are as follows : That Good sense seems to prevail among the Souththe road cost £34,000,000; that being built ern delegates.

with \$10,000,000 of selectibed capital and The Somhern delegates who did not secole \$24,000,000 of lorrowed money, it follows, ire requested to meet at the National Hotel towhen the shares still sell at £5, that, in the hight, to conclole with each other, and cotopinion of the public, the road is worth the ensult about the future.

A grand demonstration will be made here ire sum of \$24,000,000 of mortgage debt and 500,000 of the subscribed capital in addition. to-night in favor of the Breckinridge and Lane In this, there is nothing conjectural, for there

ticket J. J. Hooper, Esq., editor of the Dady Meil, came from Logland in September last Commissiopers clothed by the Erglish stockholders an opposition paper at Montgomery, Alabama, and Hoa, Humphrey Marshall, ex-member of with power to advance more money, if necessary, to extricate the Company from existing embarorgress from Kentucky, are out for Breekinidge and Lane. The cream of the Southern mssments.

Here is a mistake then, on the part of Mr. opposition are coming over. Gregg, of \$6,060,000, is stating the cost of a All the appropriation bills have been passed by Congress, which adjourned at noon to-day work whose history is to be found in every news-

LATER-9 O'CLOCK P. M .- Mr. Fuzpatrick paper in the country, and an error of \$22,900, 000 in estimating its present value, effected refuses the nomination on the Squatter 'ticket. through a deduction, of which the fallacy is Douglasites are terribly dismayed. conspictions enough to arrest the attention o The Rump Executive Committee meets to the merest two in figures. It is true that the

aight to fill the vacancy. Ex-Gov, Wicklife of Louisiana, Alex, H. Stephets and Ex-Gov, stockholders have lost nearly their entire capi-II. V. Johnson, of Georgia, are prominently amed as his successor. The States Rights party are preparing for an immense demonstration to-night. They will

segmate. Breckinridge, Lane and Enchapan. They are very confident. Mussight,-There was a vast spontaneous ontpouring of the Democracy, to-night, to en-

dorse the State Rights commations. An immense crowd called at the residence

Mr. Gregg, in the same speech, declared with Mr Breckinridg, and screnaded him, Mr. Breekinridge responded to the call, and said the utmost solemnity, and made the declaration, He felt deeply this manifestation of their e said, on his responsibility, that when Bangs & Co., were dismissed from the Blue Ridge riendly regard, and accepted it as proof that Fond, ove million of dollars had already been they approved of the proceedings at Baltimore wasted, thrown away, and ut erly lost by the which the National Democratic Convention company, through mislocation of the road, work ad presented his name, and that of his gallant inperfectly done, and lesses attendant upon the associate, Gen. Lane, for the offices of President

and Vice-President of the United States. The heart would be cold and insensible, in need, that did not throb with gratitude for such a manifestation of the confidence of his

countrymen. He felt it deeply and did not been lost; how much, then, had been expended? desire to conceal it. At the same time, he The proposition can hardly be stated with deemed it not improper to say that it was a gravity; and logic is literally put out of counteposition he did not seek, and which, though innee by the very absurdity and drollery of the encepted it finally, he accepted with regret. Entire problem. The potal sum expended by He had seen, as they had seen, with feelings of the company, for construction and all other pain, the division and disturbances of the De- purposes, up to the day of Bangs & Co.'s dis- utterly unfit for the task of location and builmissal, was £680,000. And Mr. Greeg gravely neeratic party. He had hoped to the last that these difficulties would be averted. It alleged that out of this sum at least \$1,000,000 Gen-was not his purpose, at any time, that his name had been wasted and uterly lost!

The simple truth is, dollar had been wasted or lost in any way He well knew that there were many gentle-A full list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, men, North and South, better fitted than him-Now, I dony that I

a receiver of the property was appointed. The hing, and the matter is not yet settled. As Mr. Trenholm has shown himself to be

> should examine his figures and expose the errors into which he has faller.

Mr. Trenholm states, with the utmost gravity, that the Ergineer's estimate for the completion of the Blue Ridge Railcond is seven

illions seven hundred and twenty-five thousand if that is the occasion referred to.) was that it dollars (\$7,725,000,) when it is, in fact, eight millions six hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars (\$8,691,

> I quote from Major Gwynn's Line Ridge Rethe engineer's estimate, I will undertake to elaborate this point. In the first place, there port, 1850, page 16, and from Judge Frost's Report, 1858, page 18. Mr. Trenholm, like a is scarcely a public work on record, so far as my reading e. t ands, that has not exceeded the sperate-falling mar, is willing to grap at my reading e.t.nds, that has not exceeded the first estimates. The South Carolina Railroad, of fidence in the enterprise, and will not sup- when completed, fully embanded, with a new dy nother dollar of individual espital. He cont of iron 136 miles long, cost millions, and nows as well as I do that the State of Tenneswas sold for-two and a half millions of dollars ee has furnished no substantial aid-nothing They have added 104 miles, naking 240 miles but a loan-- and, in desperation, he makes the of road, in a flat country, with only four bridges on wooden legs, and that company have best exhibition of affairs he possibly can, to prove that the State of South Carolina can do invested in property seven millions of dollars, what no other State or set of men have ever and are not fully ready for work yet.

Who would have believed when the road done; that is, build a badly located railread through a mountain country, one hundred and from Charleston to Hamburg was sold to the ninety five miles long, without money or the Community Company, that four millions and a half more would have been expended in

adding a read to Columbia and In order to make as good a showing as pos-Canden and making the recessary outfit? For the sible, he sets out with figures not real, but such as will suit his purpose. He leaves out Mr. Charleston and Hamburg Ecad Lad only cost its original proprietors for Unilding and re-Gwynn's estimate of nine hundred and sixty-six building, and re-inoning, the sum of two milthousand dollars (\$966,000) for machinery, which everybody knows to be as essential an Lons of dollars.

The Centrel Railroad in Georgia, through element in a railroad concern as the iron tails evel country, cost eight millions and is not of the road, or part of the establishment that early yet to accommodate a large business. money must be provided to purchase before the road can work, and properly belongs to the The estimates for patting Graniteville in peration was two hundred thousand dollars estimate of cost.

As it seems to be so necessary, in order to bolster up public confidence, to prove that miracles are to be performed in this great cuerprise, it is surprising that some of its friends have not set up the plea that it is unnecessary to add the cost of iron rails to the estimate.

tal, but this is the result of error and vices that Mr. Trenholm, in another part of his letter, nakes the Lold assertion that up to the failure do not attach to the administration of a single railroad at the South. This is had enough, of Baugs & Co., "not a dollar had been wasted or lost in any way whatever." I have often but I e who undertakes to enlighten the public stated in private conversation that the Eluc mind on this topic, should, at least, possess the Ridge Railroad Company had lost in one way faculty of discriminating between a loss of \$8 or \$10,000,000 and of \$38,000,000. and another in the first three years of its opera tions, by the employment of Anson Bangs & There cannot le a more striking exhibition Co., their failure and after consequences, at of inaccurate statistics and fallacious reasoning least a million of dollars. In the absence of than this, unless it should be the following positive information on the head, which is of necessity kept from the public, we are obliged to re-ort to presumptive evidence. No one blames the President or Engineer of the road for withholding from public view such facts, nor am I disposed to blazon them forth in the public journals. But when a director of the concern, who is presumed to be familiar with all the facts, steps forward to hold up opinions failure of Bangs & Co. Now the question to be asked is, how much had the company spent that I have expressed to ridicule and contempt, it becomes necessary for me to defend myself up to the period of Batgs' dismissal ? Of the And, however unpleasant it may be to bring to im expended up to that time, \$1,000,000 had view, or disparage the efforts of a friend who

fifty per cent for the whole amount, and the has passed away from the scenes of earthly acresult has generally been, that when the work tion-an honest, true, and faithful man-I am is drawn to a close, there will not be material bound to say that the Blue Ridge Company crough left to build a hea-house. Acting ac-cording to these rules, and judging from long share. employed an Engineer who had not the advantage of scientific education, and who was experience, I early predicted a large outlay on the State Capitol. ding a complicated monutain railroad-or for

the management of such an adroit set of swindling contractors as the Blue Ridge Company his views with regard to public policy. In represent Anson Bangs &. Co., to have been. answer to which call I issued a printed circa-Now, notwithstading Mr. Latrobe's exammination and report, form information that I have gathered from engineers on the work, and pri-e as one that would end in disaster; I spoke

great confusion and embarrassment, certain about the ability and practicability of Bangs & condholders having commenced proceedings Co. to carry out to completion this enterprise. against them to enforce the mortgage trust, and They were impatient almost to rudeness towards those who expressed doubt at that time. English creditors wentaway without doing any- It was then a private enterprise, to be accomplished with no further aid than a million of State subscription and loan of a million on cero liable to errors in setting forth and criticising tain conditions. Now, on the plea of embarmy statements, it is nothing but fair that I rassment growing out of the lailure of Bargs & Co., they are madde to comply with the conditions attrehed to the loan and openly admit that millions more will be required from the

State, and she must become principle owner of the work, or lose all that she has put into the concern; and yet Mr. Tretholm states that, up to the failure of Plangs & Co., "not a dollar had been lost in any way whatever." As my estimates, or predictions, about the cest of the Blue Ridge Railroad runs somewhat ahead of

ng, that I have set a rule to work by, and

advise all who consult me to adopt the same;

that is, after a builder makes out his bill for

holder of any mountain land along the line of rend, to be enhanced in value by its extension; I am not a stockholder in the Greenville Railend, or any other railroad that will be a reinient of income from freight or passengers to come over the Line Ridge Road. I reside on one side of Edgefield, where I am so far out of the way as to be beyond the reach of pernasive pleaders, who are able to show that the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad will erente limitches to pass by the doors of many of our leading men living on the extreme sides of the District, as well as in the centre.

Allow me, in conclusion, to say to such men. hat the State will never consent for that work to be tapped by a branch leading towards Augusta, and away from the Capital of South Catolina. And it would be positive treachery or those who control the Blve Ridge Road to flow any road to connect which would cary the trade away from that road, thus paralyzing the interest of a large class of influential nen-stockholders in the Greenville Kailroad - who have labored so faithfully for State aid to the Blue Ridge Road. And now, in con-

lusion, let me say that Mr. Trenholm is like all other advocates for State debt. He brings forward the State Bank, which is to hold us annless. That institution will have quite grough to do to pay out of her profits the 200,000). Knowing how apt men were to be principal and interest of the State Capitol eccived by estimates, I insisted on raising Londs, and which is as much as her most santhree hundred thousand (\$300,000). We had gnine friends can expect her to perform dufine stone walls built and al materia's fourd by ing the rest thirty years-quite long enough lie contractor for four and a half dollars (4.50) shead to anticipate the income of an instituperch, and made all our lumber at a cost of tion that may be wound up long before the tin e expires.

ur to four and a half dollars a thousand. I would suggest, also, that we have projec-Canals and earth banks at eight cents a yard. Exercising all possible economy, the established railroads through many sections of our ment cost before it was ready to work, two State which are to be built with private capihundred and ninety-seven thousand collars al, intending only to ask the State to loan her 2207,006), and to put it in its present comhouds for as much as will purchase the iron rails : houds which will be secured by a pledge lete state the cost has tun up to three hundred and forty-seven thousand (5347,000). of private property, and which will be paid without a resort to the Bank of the State .--How often do we see the aret i eet's estimate r building churches, co.h ges and - th r public South Carolina will be far better employed in that way than exhausting her credit by buildildings, tall short of the amount necessary to omplete such buildings ? There is scarcely a ing railroads in Georgia, North Carolina and respectable private dwelling erected anyweere Tenne-sec. that has not cost a sum far exceeding the first

Editors who have published Mr Trenholm's estimate; and so prone have I found the most letter will, I hope, do me the justice to give skillful builders to err in their estimate of the place to this reply. Very respectfully quantity of material required to build a dwel-

WILLIAM GREGG. Charleston Mercury.

Inmber, bricks and other materials, just add JULY DIVIDENDS .- The Charlottee and So twenty-five per cent. for the waste, then Ca. Railroad, \$4 per share. The Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C.

\$1.25 per share. Exchange Bank of Columbia, \$1.25 per

South Carolina Railroad-\$2.50 per share en old stock, \$1.75 on new stock. Southwestern Hallroad Bank-75 cents per

In 1856, when I was a candidate for the Legislature, each candidate was called on for Bank of Canden, S. C. - 62 per shate.

The People's Bank-84 per share, and an extra divider d of 51.

lar, in which I spoke of the Blue Ridge enter-The Bank of Charlotte, N. C-24 per share appressed any opinion on have gathered from engineers on the work, and prive as one that would end in distated, i payable 4th of July, ning taxation. I stated those who have spent much time about it, the also of our folly in the commencement of such payable 4th of July.