VOLUME XXI.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, T DAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1860.

NUMBER 29.

2. A paper not appearing upon its face, in

any recital, or in the attestation clause, to have

been taken by any officer, or any body, having

3. A recognizance being in the nature of a

judgement confessed of record, cannot be exe-

1. Goods seized in attachment by the Sheriff

are in the custody of the law, and are not lin-

ble for rent not due, but growing due .- Dan-

authority to take recognizances, held to b

invalid as a recognizance.- 16.

cuted by attorney .- Ib.

ORATION. DELIVERED BEFORE

THE DEKALB RIFLE GUARDS, AND THE CAMDEN LIGHT INFANTRY. On Wednesday, July 4th, 1860,

COL. THOMAS J. WARREN, An Honorary Member of the Light Infantry.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

A distinguished American Statesman, whose he record of his greatness the defence of the Constitution, has remarked; that the men of God. Nor was it so much from the absolute necessity which they themselves felt in the practical eperation of appressive laws under which they lived, as from the set led conviction that a predetermined sprit to oppress and degrade them existed on the part of the British crown. It is hardly to be presumed that the said rows. It is hardly to be presumed that the said speciff risal by the Standard of the British crown. It is hardly to be presumed that the said speciff risal by the Standard of the British crown. It is hardly to be presumed that the said to be a good purifier of political sins and discovery as the presented that the said to be a good purifier of political sins and discovery as the presented that the said the properties of the British crown. It is hardly to be presumed that the said to be a good purifier of political sins and discovery as the presented that the said the properties is no peace now! A his plant law obtains than either that of the B ble or to said the presented in the presented and the great heart of Northern Society throbs in unison with the sentiment that the South must be compassed and ultimately made not only as she now is, tributary, but secondary in the presented and presen Cod. Nor was it so much from the absolute the tariff raised by the Stomp we of the British Parlament, or the insignificant tax of three-pence a pound upon tee, were of themselves sufficient to produce a Revolution, which shook the civilized world from its centre to circumference—these abstractly considered were not sufficient to make the American colonies feel that the burden was keen too intolerable to be toric. They doubtless recognized in these and

their degradation and rain.
The history of American Independence, own peculiar case and circumstances. Fellow-soldiers, I have often in my more en-

dreamed of in childhood's

when a day whose sun first dawned upon the pelled, truth and justice supplied the cause, grave of tyranny, and opened to the vision of and Liberty was the object and result of our an oppressed world a way of light and glory, Patriot Fathers' struggle for Independence. had ceased to be revered as freedom's natural To gain this, was the work of many years o dag. Whatever has occurred to mar the glorions harmony of this day as a United Nation's accustomed to hear such glowing accounts of fleet upon ourselves as guilty in passing by such a day with silent indifference.

. It is proper at this point to enquire, what the object of the American Revolution was ! why this war was ever fought? It is hardly probable that a people living under, and clain. enlightened and refined, from which they bad have raised the flag of rebellion for light and the book of time, had not our Revolutionary sight, they had the wisdom to discover in the a ts of the Mother Country, the disposition to delve it from its rocky bed to er joy rights have Co gress has afforded as a practical test of a d better, and that which should always be to s a practical and useful lesson - the manly rights of government were vested in those who shese ends, it was not only the right, but it their turn will follow us, was the duty, of the pocple "to afer or to abolish it, and to institute a congovernment, laving its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them should seem most likely to effect their safety

and happines." F. l'ow - itizers, it is to small matter to alter or at olish the torms; of government, to which we have been accustomed, but when any goverrment talk to pretet its citizens, it should be altered, or improved if possible, or if need be destroyed forever; and he is recreant to his duty who withholds his right arm in aiding to strike down any form of tyranny, wher, or wherever presented. The long train of abases and esurpations, of which they so bitterly and justly complained, was only augmented by their submission, and such is the nature and zendency of oppression, that the longer it is borne the more exacting and inflexable does it become-whilst the oppressed is weakered by submission, the oppressor is strengthened by the oppression which weakens his vi tim. -But, there is sometimes a point at which reculsions occur, and wee to the tyra t who holds authority when the bayonet becomes the arbiter of the people's rights.

It should ever be a grateful thought, my countrymer, that numbers do not always con- present, the Southern wing has proved the it can, and in my judgment, will command was given at Contreras ever he has addressed them. Long may be stitute strength - that numerical unjorities are not necessarily right and obliged to be obeyed - the race is not always to the swirt, nor is the would not, gentlemen, insult your understandbattle to the strong. The glorious experience of the past, and our own observation of the present, assures us that, "thrice is he armed. who has his quarrel just,"—"where justice is ted her full share of then and money to supthe standard. Heaven is the warrior's shield, port the honor and dignity of the Federal was bruten fuller—the announcement we only to give another branch of the proposition. but conscious guilt nunerves the arm that lifts

Union. You know that the South has surthe sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be the sword against the innocent." Constant in ovations upon the rights of freemen will produce a terrible retribution; the vilest worm when trodden or, will sometimes strike the when trodden or, will sometimes strike the beel of its oppressor. The blood of martyred and you know, gentlemen, that without the and knowing, dare maintain them. Every act submitted to on our part but i wites aggression freemen poured out as an oblation freely upon the plains of Concord and Lexington, or rising single day. Where is that wide spread Terri- and emboldens the enemy for renewed and as incense from the smoking summit of Bunker tory, which Virginia, for the sake of peace, successful effort. Every martyr made by gutta

came a living principle, and we need not won- enduring peace?" der that a spirit inocclating itself upon a graft of congenial growth, should have rapidly spread and flourished until its genial boughs were reduced by the blood and treasure of the South as well as the North! Under Federal lock and key, at the great National its progress. Those who engaged in a seven

men have done, men may do again.

Fellow-citizens, had the war of the Revolusplendid genius impressed his age and left as in such a cause is better than a petty success; better to fight such a war against a promble for the maintenance of true principles, than The Revolution went to war against a preamble, and fought seven years against a baked declaration. He meant, that the Fathers of the Residue of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and in-make to-day of our King's Mountair, Camder, the considerable extent in sentiment and the considerable ext public contended for a principle which they considered of infinite importance, and that no where the extinguished freeman still is nee," American Liberty—but to-day the prolific hot idea of mere expediency or temporary advan- than basely yield a principle, and "crouch like tage which they could possibly hope to gain, influenced them in resorting to the last and fearful alternative, in sustaining those certain sends to the last and some fearful alternative, in sustaining those certain sends to the course of the first stay as " Is there one in this as charge from the time when her heroes sends that slay us." Is there one in this as charge from the time when her heroes sends that slay us." Is there are all the part of the same and the part of the same and the same a undicinable rights of life, liberty and the pur-suit of happiness, to which they felt themselves entitled by the law of nature and of nature's the bayonet? Aye gentlemen, the last argu-

torne. They doubtless recognized in these and similar usurpations but the beginning of the end, and plainly saw that if patiently submitted to his country,—he replied, "wherever ted to, would ultimately and inevitably lead to the submitted to his country,—he replied, "wherever the submitted to his country,—he replied, "wherever the submitted to his country,—he replied, "where wour submitted to his is the key ted to, would ultimately and inevitably lead to have a submitted to his country,—he replied, "where wour and submitted to his country,—he replied, "where wour submitted to his country, he replied, "where would have a submitted to his country, he replied, "where would have a submitted to his country, he replied, "where wour submitted again to risk a life so dear to her and necessary to his country,—he replied, "wherever danger is, dear mother, there must your son be also; "w is no time for one of America's sons to shrink from the most hazardous duty; I will either see my country free, or shed my last there is an at the North, willing to do us simple justice, you might find multitudes who would rob you of your property, and perchance apply question the rest must to you will be solution of this question the rest must to you will be solution of your property, and perchance apply question the rest must to you will be solution of this question the rest must to you yield.

see is and chara-ters of the memorable time, and I you realify recognize soft acquaintances in those reproduced; a Fourth of July speech would be incomplete without them, and I rejoice that I have not yet fived to see the time, and in the sound of the memorable time, and in the sound of the memorable time, and it is not yet fived to see the time, and in the sound of the sound of the sound of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the sound of the consideration of the sound of intense I bor and s ffering. We have all be n

inbilee. I hope w may never have cause to re- the war of Independence, that our imagination may not unfrequently have pictured as something of a chivalric holiday postine. But this is a very great mistake. It took men of the right material and stamp for that work. Sanshine soldiers and Sommer patriots were useless appendages in that terrible drama. ng the protection of a government, elegant, sometimes tear that ours would suffer by comparison with that age of herces and patriots. enjoyed many privileges and benefits, would This day all seem too eager for a semation to care about solid and substantial facts. The say, let its discussion come on. transient causes; nor is it likely that that Foorth of July par, is more agreeable than bloody tale would ever have been written in the contemplation of what the declaration and first water a vengence, and as little as some rights of Independence cost in b'ood and toil, may be disposed to right these declarations Fathers felt themselves driven to the bitter end, It is much more pleasant to regale oneself on your or your children may five to see the day by the sternest necessity. With pr deat fore- the fruit produced than to assist in their pro-

oppress them, and they had what was far waser and liberties without the trouble of defending the "avoig issue," when Southern gentlemen them but, gentlemen, we may not a ways have our option; we must bear in mind that, does their section and her it stitutions, courage, promptly to meet the issue full in the "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty;" face, without doubt or equivocation, ost what it might. They claimed that the primary taithfully discharge this solemn responsibility, and prove worthy of our noble trust. It is o created it, and that whenever any form or gov- daty to transmit untarnished, the priceless g and sometimes to tell as unpalarable truths-this ernment became subversive or destructive of committed to our keeping, to those who in

I have feebly glanced at a few facts pate t to all connected with the history of an event the 84th Appiversary of which we are here met to celebrate. It is obvious that a natural are warming you of approaching danger. Your and necessary consequence led to the confederation of the old thirteen States, which stood tells us that the portents of the con ing storm shoulder to shoulder in that largering strugg'e, accepta my vis.br. A rampant political heterodox of the day, is the ridiculous assumpt on that the men of the ed the belief that the difference of climate, will in his Revolution fought for the *U. m.*. Nothing trial parsuits, productions and character of labor, which marked the two sections, gave great value to could be more absord. They length for Lb. t, and they gained it the Union or confederation of the States was a subsequent idea, hay, host-lay growing out of ignorance nursed by a sickly ing ro part or lot in the Revolution, but which grew out of the struggle for !ndependence,-"Foreign relatio s, political and commercial, thous. But that be ief has wanted. The purely seeas well as the internal intercourse between the though party which has embodied itself in the Northern States, became so pressing in their necessities as to compel the Unior." "The objects of the Union being obvious, the terms and limitations of the bond were specific and plain. All rest-

ed on the basis of equality." It is a modest assumption to say, that the Southern or slave States were regarded at that time as at least the equals of their Northern quence, too pointed power of the Union. when ver associates, and the truth of history' will sustain us further in saving, that from that day to the and sacrifice for the good of the whole. I ings and intelligence by attempting to instruct ings and intelligence by attempting to instruct and rye fields of Massachusetts and New York nust you apon topics so trite and well understood, again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture You know that the South las always contribubond of Union. You know too that the South has been robbed of her rights to bolster up do? Submit until we have no power to re-

and New Word. This was the germ of bud- States-"that grand tier of lake States which ding Liberty, which, planted in the bosom of freemen, grew and strengthened until it be-Where are your common able to give shelter and protection to its teeming millions; and now, all the combined powers of tyranny in the world, can never check Squatter Sovereign, atias free-soil faith, and to soften the disgrace they have assumed to call year's war against a preamble, have demonstrated satisfactorily the problem worked out on the upus would be as fatal by any other name. the black-board of the Revolution, and what Will any sane man pretend to say that there is the same induced ent and necessity now for a general government over States and interests tion proved even less successful, it were better as antipodal as the poles? I am glad to bethat it had been fought, for a splet did failure lieve that such blind infatuation is decreasing. Will any one have the temerity to tell us that the same spirit lives to-day as that which had its birth in the purer days of the Republic when the States were confederated and united bed of all the isms and evils which curse and

And when the storm of war was o'er,

Enjoyed the peace their valor won!" But there is no peace now! A higher lan The history of American Independence, to shrink from the most hazardous duty; I will from its conception until the day that it stood forth a full orbed system, illustrating the idea that liberty was not simply a creature of the home and hurrying to the field of action, with the noble old Patnaon, to whom he columnates to require more than a hurried synopsis of a few prominent points. A glance at a few facts which it evolved may be of practical memont and may serve profice and on the rampart heights of limker Hill, and our horse the feiting wings of this confederacy. If so, I may appear in the noble old remains the lost of the feiting wings of this confederacy. A few striking and and may serve profice. The point a very significant meral is one control of the listory of American Independence, to shrink from the most lazardous duty; I will either see my country free, or shed my last forther denoistation of this justice, you might find malititudes who would to be your deeded and rampant, so that they might the torch to your dwelling or move the assas sh's arm to take your like. Gentlemer, do you and our altars will be destricted to your distriction of our property and perchance apply the torch to your dwelling or move the assas sh's arm to take your like. Gentlemer, do you and our altars will be destricted the question of our property and our altars will be destricted the question of our property and our altars will be destricted the question of our property and our dealers who would not the dealer of the question of our property and our altars will be destricted the question of our property and our altars will be destricted the question of our property and our altars will be destricted the question of the tender point, and upon the solution of the tender point, and upon the solution of the tender point, and upon the solution of the field of action, with the orbed and rampant, so that they might the torch to your dwelling or move the assas shad and our altars will be destricted and rampant and our altars will be de

world a very useful and important lessor, - leaders of the Abolition colorts. Mr. Seward vice. I would rather stan boods that although mankind are generally note says that the irrepressible conflict is upon us, willing "to bear the ills they have, than fly to bear the ills they have the fly than the South to favor emigration to the location which have the fly than the South to favor emigration to the location which have the fly than the South to favor emigration to the location which they are accustomed type, it is possessed in the United States Senate holdly and its sarred pillars form from pedestal into a thousand to have a many than the south to favor emigration to the location which is a treather on the location which they are accustomed type, it is possessed as a first companion for Seward and his ilk, has ally and its sarred pillars form from pedestal emigrant from the Northern States had not been presented in the same than the

s logars is souched an violates to which they are accessomed; yet, it is possible that a people, when convinced that household in my cuthusiasm and for the latter and the assertion introduce some of the and maintenance of their rights, will essay the latter and maintenance of their rights, will essay the latter and maintenance of their rights, will essay the latter and maintenance of their rights and maintenance of their rights are the companion for Sew 4 and in the United States Senate, boldly and unequivocally, "I am for one, ready to meet the question, to meet it now, and join in making up the issue." said in the United States Senate, boldly and to tower, and itself shattered

can statesmen; one is the solution of the Anglo-Am ericin question, the other the solution of the Africo-American question. In the solution of these great questions, the men of our own races, from the temper ate zones of the old world mingling with us, and be ing Amer canzed, will hold, in the end, excusive pos-session of the temperate zones of the new; while to the new; and, sir, they will no po there as slaves, but as beemen, to live among freemen, where color is no de radation. "they will go, under our instrumentality, not to

overturn the Governments to which they emigrate, but to ald in developing the most productive regions of the whose earth.

"This question is pressing upon us now. You can

This, get themen, is the "irrepressible con when this very programme will be carried out sit by and aflow libellers and villians to tra-

I am atraid that S, ward has reckoned but too wisely, in assuming that the discussion of this question has been transfered from the North to the South. It takes our enemies may be one or them. I tear it is, and although I claim to r markable powers of prophecy, yet I tear apos the proof there is trouble ahead. Gentlemer, is to is a figure at of the in ag nation! I think not. Your was st and best Statesmen own Senator, whom we all delight to hor or,

their connection; that these important differences con stanted, in fact a coin idence of interest, and that the sentimentality, and blown into full blaze by turning and fase phaanthropy, would consume its if, and leave reason free to point out and establish our true rela-States, increases every year, and grows more and more bitter and relentless. In the last Presidential election ing, not recognition but the right to rule. If this par-ty be not overthrown by some signal and crushing blow, in a few years it will probably absorb the entire it can command the unlivided patronage and distribu-tion of the public money, by seizing on the Executive as will as the Legislative branch of the Government. equal of the North in magnatumity, patriotism against us. In such event, what have we to expect? We must have "die irrepressible conffet" waged in hot carnest. The author of that destroying flat, never that the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and

Gentlemer, the question is, what are we to this magnificent structure, called a Union; sist! Or act as freemen who know their rights, Hill, only inaugurated more effectually the ceded to the United States in 1784, which percha or hemp only adds to free-soil capital, and sealed the destiny of the Old added to the power of the North five frue-soil, and helps to swell the rising wave of black fury

destired to roll ever and hh us in a common ruin.

Gentlemen, the day Gentlemen, the day when every true riend of the C nstitutio and of the Union which our fathers formed night have gazed upon the proud emblem of the -free heart's hope and home,

By angel hands to valor real.

By angel hands to valor real.

and experience the full independence of "insulted feeling which every path of must feel when he sees a ray of his country sellow stricker from her starry banner."

Let an arrogant, supercillious, self restores the one supercillions, so 1763 ceous ection of this once proud confederacy assume to divide our national insignia, giving the stars to the North and the staryes to the South! Are have it still in our power,

"With freedom's soil beneatl our feet,

And freedom's banner streaming o'er us,"
to claim and enforce at least consists to claim and enforce at least equality in the Union or independence out of it. Nothing less than a plain, undisguised unequivocal acknowledge ent of our rights under the Constitution, should satisfy us We must assert our right, ave maintain it is fellow-efficient,

t every hazard.

The war of the Revolution was fought against a preamble, and equality and independence proposed as the confideration for toil and blood; the confideration of the several provinces or States was lade upon a bill of rights which recognized the same great fundamental principle as the base of the Union, and we would be the very and we would be the very st recreams upon earth if we did not unher trainingly and unequivo ally demond to the b. letter, every iota of rights to which so are initied. I cannot understand how it is that tentlemen are wilcause whatever, is most biversive and des and manly in per-

Fellow-soldiers, thave often in my more engled to subunt from physical necessity—but less than this involves dishonor. "A people admiration upon the tragic scenes of the American Entolation; many of its saddest, vet presenting striking proofs of the character of the men who dared to be free, themselves must strike the of the men who dared to be free, and of those stern days that tried; through a busing ordeal, and are recalled by the sum of the Revolution, fought seven nevertheless, is one of the ablest and wisest and ablest Statesmer, North and South, who forewarned us of approaching danger.

It is no disgrace, fellow-soldiers, to be obli-have forewarned us of approaching danger.

It is no disgrace, fellow-soldiers, to be obli-have forewarned us of approaching danger.

The great Calhoun, with prophetic eye, the estimation and wisdon.

The great Calhoun, with prophetic eye, the struct and inconsiders the estimation and wisdon.

The great Calhoun, with prophetic eye, the struct of the very events which we have already witnessed, and are even who have already witnessed, and are even when witnessing. He died a desponding, brown who with the pulled out of a condition of the structure of position exists. There was but one tie left which had been work witnessing. If the other; the Northern Christian worship the estimation and wisdon.

The great Calhoun, with prophetic eye, the structure of position exists. The war of the men who dared to be sheet in a national convention men Union-savers, North and South, who could'nt be pulled out of a condition of thirty years ago, predicted the very events which with seven was any observed to the certain journey-that the estimation and wisdon.

The great Calhoun, with prophetic eye, the structure of position exists. The same transition and wisdon.

The great Calhoun, with prophetic eye, the structure of position exists. The eximate and inconsiders the estimation and wisdon.

The eximate of the other; the Northern Christian at leave to the estimation and wisdon.

The position proph for and guide, who can or

fragments, and but a single visintegrated truth remained, and feel that I stiod upon the eter-eal principles of right and justice, though so i ary and alone, than form an unhallowed alliance or occupy a dishonotable position with the pa isites of fortune or the myrmidous of pow-

overboard again, if need be, or resist by an appeal to "the last argument," than submit ven to vield an ab to c' right. Mr. Clay once said that he would rather be

out than be President; a noble sentiment. ho sever far short its illustrous author may have fallen of its exemplification. Gentlemen, have no admiration for any man who is contantly on the wat h-tower for the strong side a political weather-cock whose face is unerringly pointed in which ever direction the curcert of popular sentiment comes the strongest. I like and admire the man who has moral and great Calnors - whose name belongs to history a d immortality, and the g'r dead, his was but little hope, imperishable sentiments live fresh, and will fragrant influence over the hearts and lives of those who are yet to come after us, and act life's drama in an age yet ur lore. In noble contradistinction to the miserable time-serving in the territories should not be impuried. The politicians of the day do each of these stand

"As some tall cliff that lifts its aw'ul form. Swells from the vale an I midway Layes the storm. Though 'round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Fellow soldiers, if the day comes, and it ast come, when the rights and honor of your that the basis of all our military operations was one of the strengest and ablest efforts we militia system, and especially in that arm of it which you, my fellow-soldiers, have the honor to represent on this occasion. - Should Kershow be called on for her quota ove call alone will be necessary, as in days of old, her gallant sors will respond with a hearty good will that they are ready, eye ready, and around these standards will gather the toble hearts and strong arms upon which our country leans for support and defence.

That Panner\* bears a talismanie chaim, for beneath its si'ken tolds were rallied on thisacred co secrated spot, the brave spirits who obeyed their country's call and came up nobly into line, and when spon a distant field, amid the could t of contending armies, where the battle tide raged fiercest, it was proudly borne

to victory.

The old Guards may well be proud of their record, numbering as they have done, many gallant spirits who have died inddefence of their country's hor or; and to day as we recall the names of Dick uson, Moffat and Cantey, with others who were once marshalled under feel that there is something still in a name !and Churubusco - l'almetto's to the front! the summons was readily obeyed, and amid the dark battle clord, this pention of liberty floated proudly in the breeze. When the noble I THER fell at the head of his command, covered with the colors of his Regiment-a fit winding sheet for a soldier-

The stalwart arm of Dickinson canabit the sacred Ere its silken folds were soiled, or it trailed upon the dust. And he bore that banner well on

Like a bold and fearless Knight 'mide gallant slain. After the brave and gallant Moffa \*The Flag of the DcKalb Guards, car

plain,

d angry flood, disabled at Churubusco, and his command devolved upon Lieutenaut James Willis Cautey -when the heights of Chapultepec were tormed, and the breach in the wall discovered, G. Richardson, State Reporter. what a spirit of noble bearing was there displayed by the young hero and his spartan and, who, at their head, leading them up the stormy cliffs, was pierced by a ball from the

> his lips, and, Whose glorious death hath placed, another cherish-

ed name, On the marble page of glory, and of Carolina's fame To you, my immediate companions in arms, would say, that the young in organization, I ave to fears, should it be necessary to make the experiment, but that your "place in the picture" would be "near the flashing of the guns. I see before me in the noble young mer, and brave associates of my life, those who will never bow the neck to receive the voke, whe, "never in prepared," are ready now to

"Strike-till the last arm'd foe expires: Strike-for their altars and their fires; Strike-for the green graves of their sires, Truth and their native land."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Hon. W. L. Yancey.

This distinguished gentleman arrived in our town yesterday afternoon, and was excerted to the Mansion House by a large and respectable committee of reception appointed by a meeting of the citizens.

In the evening, according to previous an-nouncement, Mr. Yancey delivered an address in the Court House before a densely crowded audience, among which we noticed a brilliant representation of the fair sex.
On his entrance into the Court House, he was

greeted with thunders of applauses; on the subsiding of which he was formally introduced to the audience by Maj. S. A. Townes.

He then commenced his address by alluding in a brief and happy manner to his first arrival in Greenville, twenty-six years ago, whither he and come for the purpose of entering upon the

study of law,

He alluded to the position of parties with reference to the recent Conventions, and complimented South Carolina upon the moderation and forbearence of he leaders. The opposit on had hoped that South Carolina would have been hot-headed and rampant, so that they might

wisest and ablest Statesmen, North and South, have forewarded us of approaching danger.

The great Calhoun, with prophetic eye, thirty years ago, predicted the very events thirty years ago, predicted the very events.

bes give such ader into the hands of the rholition party—that day upon a singlet of my security possessing at least two thirds more ability than the South to favor congrature to the

the territories-picking up a spade and an axe he could march off without a moment's preparation. The Southern emigrant had a local sabitation, and matters pertaining to it had to be attended to before he could leave it; he had a slave or two, perhaps, and thus trammeled if he desired to emigrate to the new territory. Gentlemen, it is better to throw the tea But even if it were an abstraction, there was a principle involved in it, and principles should

> He then attacked the position of Mr. Doughas in asserting that the doctrine of squatter sovereignty was upheld by the Cincinnati platform, by the Kansas Nebraska act, and by kindred n easures as quiesced in by the South, and proved conclusively that Mr. Douglas position was an untenable one, and could not be ustained.

He endorsed heartily the nomination of Breekenridge and Lane, and by a series of logical conclusions, borne out by facts and political honesty, and dares to do right. Such figures, painted the prospects of their election n, one I need not say to you was our owe, our in brilliant colors. If they were elected the Union might be preserved; otherwise, there

The So th had never acted as the aggressor. costinue to bloom anew, shedding their The idea of Corgressional intervention was merely for the sake of protection. She did not wish to legislate slavery into any of the territories of the Union; she desired that her rights South had acquesced in compromise upon compromise for the sake of peace in the Union. But what had she gained by these compromise Emphatically, rething. And the North had neither lost nor sacrificed anything by them.

We regret our inability to report the address more fully; and regret much more that we can State and section must be maistained, and if not give it to our readers as it was delivered. need be the arbitrament of this question is to Neither can we pretend that the above report be settled on the field of strie, it is certain does anything like justice to the speaker. It and defences must be found in our present ever heard, and at every interval that occurred rounds of applauses burst forth from the deathlike stillness that had previously prevailed the an lieure.

Mr. Yancey remains with us but one day. He is row the guest of E. P. Jones. We trust that he may find occasion to visit. Greenville more frequently hereafter than he has hitherto done, and that we may be permitted occasionally to listen to his masterly efforts in defence of a Constitutional Democracy.

RETURN OF MR. YANGEY .- Our distinguished fellow-citizer, Hon. W. Y. Yancey, returned to his home in this city on Sunday night last, in the best of health, and finest of spirit. It is, perhaps, superfluous for us to add that during his absence, he has elastrified thousands by his chastened and impressive eloquence, and be one, if possible, more than ever distinguished for his muselfish devotion to those great co: . stitutional principles of equality which from the basis of our Government. He has fully sustained his well earned reputation as the Ajax of Southern Rights Democracy. Full of  $-I^{i}$ . that old banner, is it strange that we should genius and patriotism, he has received the well merited plaudits of the true Democracy where- to show that, on the day before the fatal live to lead the vanguard of Southern Rights. [Montgomery Aleert ser

HORRIBLE.—A man with an umbrella in his hand called at Senator Samuer's lodgings, a few days since, and inquired if Mr. Summer was in. Senator Wilson was immediately sent for, who, upon reaching the spot, at once asked the man standing in the entry what he wanted of Mr. Sumner. The man replied he had a little bill against him for tapping a pair of boots. Wilson examined the bill, said it or that there were sufficient reasons to suppose was correct, and Sumner paid it, whereupon they were known to him; so, also, that threats the worthy collider spread his numbrella and and particular acts of violence, known to the left. Burlington soon arrived, but found no blood upon the floor.

P. S. -Another man called the next day! fied in the But no danger is apprehended. Burlingame is there! - Boston Post.

rent on its face, not a recognizance, may be Abstract of Cases made ore tenus, and an affidavit of the defence At Low decided in the Court of Appeals, at Charleston, January Term 1860. By J. S. is not necessary .- State es. Abreus.

1. A promise, in writing, to pay a certain sum of money to A., or order, at a certain time and place, "with exchange on New York," is not a promissory note within the Statue of Anue. - Read rs. McNalty.

onemies' fire, and fell with victory upon 2. A promissory note must be for the payment of a definite sum of money, or a sum which, if not defined, may be ascertained by the law alone, without resort to extrinsic cir-

Where the owner of a rait of timber puts it in possession of a bailee, with instructions to ont it down the Pee Dee River and delivered it at Georgetown to a factor for sale, one who purchases it from the bailer representing himelf to be the owner acquires no title. - Car michael rs. Buck.

1. 1840, the village off Bluffton was laid out into streets and lots, as a place for summer residences. In 1852, it was incorporated, and the Council were invested with all the powers Commissioners of Roads. In 1858, the charter expired. Held, that the streets of Bluffton, not being parts of any highways, were not, after the charter had expired, subject to the prisdiction of the Commissioners of Roads .-Stude vs. Commissioners.

2. The streets of villages, where not continuations of highways, are not, it seems, entitled to rank higher than private paths or neighborhood roads, and as such must be kept in repair not by the public at large, but by those who use them -Ih.

An indictment for murder charged that on the 18th July, H. struck S. a mortal blow that S. languished until the first of August, in the same year, when he died; T. was present on the day and year first morsaid, aiding and abetting; and so the jurors aforesaid, &c., do say that the said II. and T., the said S. in manner and form aforesaid, then and there &c., did murder." II. was found guilty. Held, on motion in arrest of judgement, that the indictment was good; that then and there applied properly to the consummation of the murder. and were not confined in their application to the day the blow was streek; that if their application was uncertain, they might be rejected

as surpinsage. - State vs. Haggens.

1. The subscribing witnes to a promissor note, several in form, but having the names o A. and B. as drawers, testified that he saw A. alone sign it; that B. was not present. Held that the Act of 1802 did not apply to the case, and that l'.'s signature might be proved by other witnesses.—Tuten vs. Stone.

2. Where there is conflicting testimony, the

decree of the Judge on a sum, pro. stand like the verdict of a jury, and will not be set aside. On proof that defendant dealt largely in

buying, keeping in his store-house, and shipping to the North for sale, old metals, old that the land was worth about ropes, rags, and other odds and ends, held the he was propely convicted of keeping a jun shop without liceuse, contrary to a city or

I. In an action on a chase mony of land, it i that part of the huder by a thing which d

2. Service of attachment on a garnishee is not equivalent to seizure by the Sheriff .- 16. 3. Disputed questions of facts proper to be submitted to a jury, will not be decided by a Judge upon the return of a rule on the Sheriff to show cause,—Ib,
4. Objection to a Sheriff's return to a rule

son vr. Dewan.

that it is informal should be made in limineit cannot be made by appeal after a decision on the merits,-Ib. 5. An objection to a Judge's decision, in

eneral terms, as that it "was otherwise erromeors," is in no sense a ground of appeal.—It.
Where the Court is sitting, and the Clerk is engaged in Court, he is absent within the ueaning of the Act of 1839, authorizing a Magistrate to hear an application for the benefit of the Prison Bounds Act, if the Clerk be interested, sick or absent .- Wallace vs. Taylor.

Where a check is drawn by a depositor on bank having sufficient of his funds to meet the check, the holder, on giving notice to the bank, has the right to be paid, and if payment be refused, may maintain an action of assimist igainst the bank, on the implied promise which the law raises in his behalf; and this is espe-cially true where the charter of the bank declares that it "shall receive money on deposit, and pay away the same to order, free of expense." - Fogurties & Stillnum vs. the State

1. A. was the owner of a plantation on which was a private wharf and landing, from which he derived large profits. The Legislature authorized a public wharf, landing and road to be made on A.'s land, and directed an assessment to be made "for the value of the premises taken for public use, as well as for damages generally to the same." Held, that A. was entitled to no more than the value of the land taken for the wharf, landing and road—to compensation for such additional fencing as the making of the road rendered necessary to his plantation, and to compensation for such inconvenience to the plantation as the road occasioned; and that he was not entitled to comper tion for the loss of profits arising from his private wharf. - Elings vs. Scalrook.

2. An acre was taken for the wharf and anding, and its value was assessed by the jury acre. Held, that the very ence to sustain it -Ih.

The session—it of being further shown that the nothwas occasioned by the obligee .- I'ogas vs. Wilking.

2. A conveyance by one out of possession is not void for champerty .- Ib.

1. B. gave to A. his promi sory note and mortgaged to him a slave to secure the payment. A saed B, on the note, recovered appment and is saed a co. so., under which B. aving been arrested, applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. Pending B.'s application, the slave was sold as eis porperty, under a junior fi m., and thereupon A. seizes the slave under his mortgage. B. was afterwards discharged under the Insolvent Debtors Act. H Id, that A.'s title to the slave and is he to seize him under the mortgage, was not affected by the arerst of B. under the co. sa. and his subsequent discharge under the Insol-

veut Debtors' Act .- Hamilton vs. B edeman 2. An arrest under a co. sv. is no satisfaction of the debt. It only suspends all other legal remedies by process of execution, -1b. 3. A discharge under the Insolvent Debtors

Act deprives the creditor of all further legal remedies, but does not divest him of any right of property a quired before the discharge, in virtue of the debt. - 11. 1. The Circuit Judge has the power, during

the term at which we verdict has been rendered, to set aside the order for indeement and execution of a writ of inquiry thereon, and give the defendant leave to plead, and his action should not be di turbed by the Cout of Appeals except for gross abuse of discretion,- M. ss. rvg

2. The facts of the case considered, and an rder of the Circuit Judge, setting aside an order for judgment and execution of a writ of nquiry thereon, sustained. - Ib.

In trespass , quere cl. asum freqit, on very slight evidence, the jury found for the plantiff. tield, that, after the verdict, the Court would not granta nonsuit, though a new trial, if asked for might have been granted. - Meyonds vs.

The Governor offered a reward for the aporehension and delivery to jail of a fugitive dave. A apprehended him and delivered him to constable, who obtained a warrent and committed him to jail. Hell, that A. was entitled to the reward and might recover it from the Govenor. - Williams rs. Thorast An ordiance providing a Coart for the trial of free persons of color, for violations of city ordinances, is not unlawful, - State vs. Magor it therel ston.

1. Upon questions of fact, the Julge has the ght to a lvise the jury, and aid them with his view, in coming to a conclusion, that the ultimate decision must be left to their judgement. -Statt for. Smith.

2. Upon the trial of an indictment of marder,

it is competent for the prisoner to show in his defence that the deceased was a turbulent and violent man, and carried arms about him, if it

3. So, also, it is competent for the prisoner ing to seperate them, had threatned the prisoner. - Ih.

4. The general principle seem to be this: That if the general character and habits of the deceased, for turbulence violence and treachry were such as might have begotton reasonable the Ponv Express is disorganized by the Inapprehensions of great bodily harm, that they dian disturbances, this telegraph extension will may be shown by the prisoner, if it be further be appreciated. - Philodelphia Inquirer shown that they were known to the prisoner,

that the paper produced is, from matter appa. Montgomery Mail, 7th.

if the sale be made by the owner, he is not entitled to commissions .- Mordecai vr. Jacobi

1. A. sned C., as drawer, on a promissory note, drawn by B., payable to the order of A. and endorsed by C. The proof was that B. bought property from A, and was to give him his note, with security. The note was drawn, signed by B. and delivered to him, who took it off and returned it with C.'s signature on the back. Held, that C. was liable as drawer .-McC cary or. Bird.

2. A. after making of the pote, in order to negotiate it, endersed it by writing his name above C.'s. Held, that A. did not by such endorsement discharge C. from his liability as drawer. - Ib.

DESTRUCTIVE HALL STORMS. - During the last week several portions of Elgefield have been visited by very destructive hail stories In the neighborhood of Mr. James C. Brooks, 'apt. Eugene Burt and Daniel Holland, Esq., the effects were disastrons. We have before us samples of Corn and Cotton from Mr. Brooks plantation, as they appeared after the storm. The Corn is riddled and the Cotton literally stripped to the stalk. Mr. B. has lost a large part of his crop. Capt. Burt has also suffered seriously; and 'Squire Holland's loss is estimated at some \$1000.

In the neighborhood of Cheves' Creek a similar storm did great injury. Mr. Samuel Gardner, quite a large planter, is said to have ost nearly his entire crop of Corn and Cot-

These are severe losses; our sympathies are with the sufferers .- Edgefield Asvertiser.

RAIN AND HAIL .- Since our last, the sweltering heats of ninety-five, six, seven and eight degraes, have been succeeding by a much more pleasant temperature. Withered vegetation and the burning earth has also been relieved by gracious showers. A few miles East of our own, on Friday night last, the corn crops were much damaged by wind and hail. Previous to this, great injury was sustained from want of This want for rain was generally felt and the most promising prospects of a month ago, for a vield of corn, has been sadly blighted We believe that some sections are still suffer ing. - Sam'er Watchenen.

Cautious Men.-Some men use words as tifle-men do bullets. They say little. The few words used go right to the mark. They let you talk, and guide with their eyes and face, on and on till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they launch out a sentence and pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. You never know where you stand with them. Your conversation falls into their mind as rivers fall into deep chasms, and lost from sight by its depth and darkness They will sometimes surprise you with a few words, that go right to the mark like a gun-shot he further shown that it was generally known, and then they are silent again, as if they were

TWENTY DAYS TO CALIFORNIA.-It is but occurance, the deceased had had exhibited a twenty days now to Caliornia, in a newspaper quarrelsome violent disposition, had attacked a sense, by the overland mail roate. This imthird person, and upon the prisoner's interfer- provement in time results from the extension of the telegraph lines to Favetteville, Arkansas. It will be seen that the mail which left San Francisco on the 15th of June, reached Favetteville on the 5th of July, and that it is the larges mail yet brought by that route. Now that

Gov. Moons. - We learn that a gentleman of Lowndes county has just returned from the and particular acts of violence, known to the Montgomery White Sulpher Springs Virguia. prisoner and reasonably connected in point of and states that he left Gov. Moore, of this time with the fatal rencounter, may be shown. State, there in a very precarious condition. having lost the use of both arms and legs. 1. In se. fu. on recognizance, an objection. This is indeed sad news to all here.