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EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF

HON. W. PORCHER MILES. DELIVERED AT THE MEETING FOR RATIFI-CATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RICHMOND CONVETION-CHARLESTON.

The great sectional struggle in which we are engaged is not a thing of yesterday. It was inaugurated sixty years ago in the contest over the admission of Missouri. But the seeds of it were planted even before the formation of the present Confederacy. In 1784 Virginia ceded immense Northwestern Territory. The ordinance for its establishment, reported by a Committee of the Congress of the Confederation, contained a clause excluding slavery, and notwithstanding that this restriction was at first struck out (every Southern vote except Mr. Jefferson's being cast for it.) it was fually adopted on the 13th of July, 1787. Here the South voluntarily surrendered an empire for the sake of peace and the Union. Out of this domain nine States have been formed : Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. A decided preponderance was thus given to the North. In 1783 the South had 647,282 square miles of territory ; the North but 164,-081. By Virginia's grant of the Northwestern Territory, the North became expanded to 425,761 square miles, and the South reduced to 385,521 square miles.

In 1820 Missouri applied for admission into the Union. After a severe struggle, she was only admitted upon the adoption of the so-call-ed Missouri Compromise, by which the South was to be forever excluded from all territory North of a geographical line (36 deg. 30 min.) This was the most fatal blunder the South had yet made. It was a "compromise" in which the South yielded everything and the North nothing. The North gained territory for six additional States-Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington. The South got Missouri and Arkansas, and the Indian Territory-if, indeed, she will ever be allowed to settle it

the shield of the Constitution in one hand, and the keen and tempered sword of States Rights in the other. We have every advantage over them except in numbers. But the battle is not Here began the contest-partly the result of Northern fanaticism, partly of Northern lust for domination-which has since grown more and more virulent, until it seems now to threaten the inevitable disruption of the Confederacy. After encouragement had been held out to Southern men (especially from Virginia and Kentncky) to settle in Missouri by protecting slave property in the Courts, when they ap-plied for admission they were insultingly told they must relinquish the right to hold slaves as a preparatory step-and they were kept out of the Union a year. But a few years beforein 1814 - in the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, it was stipulated that "all slaves and other private property in the possession of either the belligerent parties should be returned to the other." And yct, by the Missouri Comromise, the North assumed the attitude of a elligerent towards the South, and wrested rom her Territory, besides diminishing the alue of her slave property-by contracting are of its operations and development-bouthe slightest equivalent or return.-bouthe slightest equivalent or return.-bouther-short-sighted policy in the source submitted to this sectional

egislation ! Then was

by British in-

more Conventions. The North, and particu-POETRY. larly the Northwest, demanded a man as Pre-Lady Byron's Answer to Lord Byron's sident-"Douglas or nobody"-Douglas or defeat." The South refused to accept a man odi-"Fare Thee Well." ous to her as the expounder—the very head and front—of an unconstitutional doctrine, To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

Couventions ? The simple recognition of the

great principle which lies at the foundation of

all civil society, viz: the duty of Government

to protect the persons and property of its citi

zens wherever its jurisdiction extends. Would

any publicist or jurist in any quarter of the ci

vilized world dispute a proposition so axiomat-ic, fundamental and plain? They asked that

the party which had professed to be the pecu-

liar guardian of the rights of the State, as op

posed to the centralizing theory of the old Federal and Whig parties, should proclaim the equality of the States. This was refused

The result has been that the South has se

parated herself from allies who would degrade

and betray her. She has drawn up her own

forces in solid phalanx. She has unfurled her

flag to the breeze, bearing upon its folds her motto-"The Equality of the South, or the Independence of the South," and she is pre-

pared to do battle upon that issue to the end. Her warfare is for justice and principle, and

her trust is in the God of nations, the truth of

her cause, and her own strong arm. The black

host arrayed against her has inscribed on its murky banner "The subjection of the South

in the Union or out of the Union." Its mot-

ley ranks are filled with a heterogenous mass,

but they are all animated by one common sen-

timent f hostility to slavery-the foundation

of Southern prosperity. This scowling army

of foes we must endeavor to drive back will

always to the strong. A consciousness of the injustice and wickedness of their cause, may

et cause some of them, ere the battle is joint

ed, to drop their arms and abaudon the field -or at least to strike such feeble blows that

hands nerved by truth may prevail against

No men fight well in a bad cause. And

them.

them.

faction.

An article on the death of Lady Byron, in your olumns Thursday, stated that Lord Byron lived with which not only robbed the South of her rights, his wife only thirteen days, whereas the separation did not take place until after the union of a year. I send but insulted and degraded her. She asked for you a copy of the London Courier of 1816, in which you will find the true statement, together with the "answer" to the celebrated "Fare Thee Well," which the elevation of no particular man to the Presidency. She was prepared to accept any one with sound Constitutional views. What was it then which she so inflexibly insisted upon? What did the Southern States demand in these answer, I think, has never been published in this cou

OII! FORGET ME! IN ANSWER TO "FARE THEE WELL." Oh! forget me : and forget The brightness of our morning gleam Of love and hope, which tinges yet The memory of that faithless dream :

Oh! forget me-whether thou sail Louely in thine .Ægtean sea, List to the wildering Arab tale, Or plunge in nights of revelve-For thee-whose stirring soul may rush Where joy spreads forth her treachrous charm

Bold in thy towering pride to crush The serpent head of earth's poor harm-If passion win thee to her gusts,

Let not thy thoughts to home be turn'd-Bear not the doubting heart which bursts To think of peace despised and spurn'd-Oh! then forget me, and if Time Pluck from thy breast this rankling smart, Uncheck'd by shame, unaw'd by crime,

Cling to some warm and kindlier heart. For me enough those sunny hours, The heralds of this night of woe-Which led me blind o'er paths of flowers

Breathing all sweets of bliss below : Though, like the violets of the spring, They open'd to the light and died--Though far they fled, on startled wing. When love shrunk back from injur'd pride-

Still were they sweetest, happiest, best, When truth and joy unite again ;-But-oh ! forget me till that hour When all light worldly dreams shall fly,

When fame, and wealth, and rank, and power, And even genius, 'humbled lie-Then if one stormy thought gush in-If lost affection still may live-Believe that torn hearts, purg'd from sin, May meet to love-and to forgice !

MISCELLANEOUS. Letter from Ex-President Pierce.

what cause can be worse than that which aims The Boston Past publishes the following : to subvert the Constitution of our fathers ?-HILLSBORD, (N. 11.,) June 29, 1860. If Mr. Madison's definition be correct, the My DEAR SIR : Your letter from Baltimore, Black Republican party are, in reality, a mere lirected to me at New York, and forwarded "A faction," says he, "is a number of hence to Concord, has at last reached me here, citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and and I will not lay it aside without saying a word in reply. Your rejection as a delegate was, in my judgment, a clear violation of right, actuated by some common impulse of passion or interest adverse to the rights of other citibut it must have gratified your friends on the zens, or to the permanent and aggregate inspot, as it has me since, to observe the wrong terests of the community." Can anything be erpetrated in your exclusion, was not more

more descriptive of the Black Republicans ? alpable than your vindication of sound princi-But can we conquer and drive back this faciles and of your claims to a seat were conclution, who are threatening to usurp the Govness and or completant. site and triampletant. It was van to hope for hermony after the active surface upon the report of the ernment and pervert at te in unsernpulous and onal purposes?

victory over, the enc-

Our Own Watering Places.

We see from the papers that the dirrent of The great age and physical infirmity o Jerome Bonaparte and the recent account of vertiser says : his illiness, have prenared the public for the The short history of John C. Breckinridge travel has already taken a Northern direction. his illiness, have prepared the public for the and that the trains on the North-cistern and Savannah route are thronged with passengers announcement of his death. With him dies going North, and that the steam packets from the last of the Bonapartes of the same genera-Charleston and Savannah are crowded with tion as the great founder of the dynasty; and bout the time of the sitting of the Constitutional the vigor and valor of the South, the chivalry though inferior to the other brothers in most with meditations full of retaliation laws, minds respects, none of them-excepting, of course, indignant at Southern wrongs, and pockets his illustrious brother-has been regarded with full of rocks and tribute moncy. such interest by the people of his country. It

full of rocks and tribute moncy. Of all fashionable follies, that of ptronizing Northern watering places in preference to our ful practical denial of it, that Jerome Benaparte magnificent summer resorts, is the nost mon- owes his notoriety (we know no better world) strous. If the relations between the sections in the United States.

Death of Jerome Bonaparte,

were of the most fraternal charactej it would He was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, on the then be objectionable : but in the present state 15th of December, 1784, and consequently of affairs, it is suicidal. It is users for the was seventy-six years old at the time of his South to hold conventions, pass realitions and enact retaliatory laws, until it begin to practice death. In 1802, Napoleon ordered Jerome to proceed to the southern coast of this country the principle, vital to the success of very comto cruise about for English vessels, France at munity-self dependence. Is ther any necesthat time being at war with England. In this sity for invalids and pleasure-se ters going North to find health and recreation - Have we enterprise the young naval commander appears Have we to have shown more discretion than valor, for not numerous health-giving fountais reposing fearing to meet the enemy, he retired to the in the lap of our mountains, where gushing waters, pure and limpid, if distributed through port of New York. The fame of his brother ensured for him a warm reception, and he the world, would be for the loting of natravelled southward, mingling in the best society of this city, and Philadelphia. In Baltions ?

tions? There is no place in America, in the schole world, a spot that combines such advintages for health, confort and social enjoyment as the White Sulphur Springs of Virgin, with its beautiful Italian villas and large fining room and parlor, near double the size of the "East room" in the "White House." Whilst the world, a spot that combines such advintages timore he became acquainted with Mis. Eliza-timore he became acquainted with Mis. Eliza-beth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of that place, and after a short court-ship was married to her on the 24th of Decem-ber, Bishop Carroll officiating. The alliance created considerable talk at the time. Young Jerome, then but twenty years old, after re-undulum the science of the water country devided to remedicinal properties of its waters cannot be its pure thin air is haled with a turn to France and inform his brother surpassed, conscious luxury which seldom acompanies the personally of the marriage. He embarked process of breathing in the plain or by the sea

Where are there such mountains, such brac- Bonaparte on the vessel. ing air, and such variety of mulicinal waters as are to be found in the up ountry of our own State? Its scenery cannol be surpassed for its variety, magnitude and beauty. The vale of Tempe, between Olympis and Ossa, is age, although the Pope, Pius VII, with conwhere the Grecian bards tunid their harpstrings, catching their inspirgion from the notwithstanding the threats of the angry Nacharm of its beautiful scenery ind the melody of its warbling groves. Have ie not in South poleon. There is no reason to believe that Jerome Bonaparte married Miss Patterson from Carolina a thousand Tempean cales more lux- other than motives of true affection and he uriant, more magnificent, mice redolent of visited Paris expressly to win Napoleon's conpoetic inspiration ? Nowhere will the element

firits serve their of breaking, but unfortunately his affection learand beauty could not withstand other influences, and the guests with such a feast of feurand beauty as from the top of Casar's Line. It is worth nours is the pattorana the succession of two successions the pattorana the succession of two successions is the pattorana the succession of two successions is the pattorana the succession of the chill to which she had in the meanwhile given birth in England, to the ambition of his brother. This called "immolating him of the succession tering objects in mks of floating various as the groups of g the kaliedoscope. Whilst clouds and fillets of azure may give the zest of novelty and fields of azure may give the zest of novelty and fresh joy to the cholders, the hills and valleys, mountain may and headlong cataracts in the far distant is clothed with a never met again.

transfiguring glore by the distinct with a transfiguring glore by the distinct hues that give a fuscination and a jost hat traly reaches t the clients. Over a half qutury has passed since that These thoughts have been brought out by stranged, Jerome pursuing the career marked out for him by his ambitious brother, and his injured wife remaining in dignified retirement time the of the go off during the Sammer nonthes, we bespeak the exattation of the source in the renative city. She lives there still unreation to the source and the complete the source of the source and the complete the source of the source and the source and the complete the source of the sour

indestood ge that go off during the Summer honths, we bespeak to. Her grandson, who grainated at west action as a body representing the Demo-convention as a body representing the Demoeracy of the Union, and eventuate in the pre-provided and attention given by their gentle- self by impeaching the legality of his grandsent condition of the powerful and patrietic manly proprietors. There on that our water- mother's marraige, though temptea in various

A Marked Career. A correspondent of the Montgomery Ad-

is the history of the Democratic party in Kentucky through the same period. It dates a-

Convention in Kentucky in 1948-9. At least while the Constitutional Convention was in session he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature from Fayette county, and the first Democrat since the flood to represent a county six hundred against his creed, and which though all the disasters of the Whig and native American

parties can give in 1860, four hundred majority against even a united Democracy. But it seemed to be the fate of some men to bring light out of darkness and success out of severest trials. It was, no doubt, a better reflection to Mr. Breckinridge, that his patrimony was too lifhited to enable him to reman in independence amongst the elite of Lexington until experience and appreciation of his merits enabled him to share in the practice of law-a patronage conferred to a brilliant bar; many of whom, as lawyers, were but inferior to Clay himself; yet Mr. Breckinrdige's battles with Abolitionism, in Iowa, in 1842-3, was schoolmg that fitted him

for the emancipation battle in Kentucky in 1848-9, and the stereotyped arguments of Clay and Robt. J. Breekinridge on the subject, fell before the quiet, given to the consciences of slaveholders by the manly demonber, Bishop Carroll officiating. The alliance stration and soothing eloquence of the returned exile. Nor was his defence of slavery maining a year in this country, decided to redissolution, which, under all the then existing with his bride in an American ship for Lisbon whence he hastened to Paris, leaving Madame and his victory over a confident and well organized opposition. His second race with ex-

On Marriage.

Of course Napoleon had heard of the alliance Gov. Letcher in 1853, is well known. The opposition swore in their wrath that he should scientious heroism, refused to allow a divorce, died from being over heated.

I suppose there is a modicum of romance in most natures, and that if it gather about any sent to the union, which he did not then think

marry their ideals. There is more or less fictitious and fallacious glory resting upon the head of every bride, which the inchoate husband believes in. Most men and women happy process of their imaginations, and then marry them. This, of course, wears away. By the time the husband has seen his wife cat influence Napoleon exercised over the members of his family, that at his demand the husband deserted his bride and the father disowned his child. Jerome re-entered the navy, and Madame Bonaparte returned to Baltimore. They, she belongs to the same race as himself. And she, when her husband gets up cross in

time, and both parties have lived uttlerly es-

ense-which, like measles, never c in ways to an extent which no ord

More About the Zouaves.

In view of the recent arrival of the celebrated Zouave Cadets of Chicago, at New York, the following particulars in regard to the origin of the French Zouaves, that attracted so large a share of public attention, and excited the admiration, not only of Europe, but of this country, through their deeds of bravery and their brilliant achievements during the late Crimean war, and still more recently during the Italian campaign, might be of interest to many of our readers.

When in the year 1830, after the recall of Gen. Bourmont, the conqueror of Algiers, Gen. Claudzel was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, the latter took at once particular pains to regulate the internal affairs of the newly conquered colony, and to effect a better understanding between the conquerors and the indigenous, by making those barbarians acquainted with European manners and habits. One of the best means towards the accomplishment of this end, he thought, would be the establishment of several battalions of indigenous troops, and accordingly orders were issued to form two battalions of infantry and two "escadroas" of cavalry, from the latter of which, at a latter day, the "Spahis" originated, a cavalry corps consisting of Arabs, that through then equaintance with the country and the inhabitants, proved of great service to the French.

The two battalious of infantry above mentioned received the name "Zouaves," after an independent tribe of "Kabyles," in the province merloy polemic. During the same season he of Constantine, called "Zouavuas," one of the introducted into the Legislature and advocated most war-like and formidable tribes, that, in former days, used to sell their services to the circumstances, was a daring defence of the Constitutional rights of the South. We pass terror of the plains during the invasions that terror of the plains during the invasions that by his brilliant campaign for Congress in 1851, the "Devs" would undertake, year after year, for the collection of forced contributions. the French, instead of really negotiating with these war-like tribes and of recruiting the two battalions above mentioned from the warriors not represent any more the Ashland District. of the same, enlisted a number of vagabonds the Democracy decreed that he should; every picked up in the streets of Algiers, that were: nerve was strung on both sides to its highest good for nothing. The French officers who tension. Breckinridge won, and the opposition were charged with organizing those battalions saw with dismay that their recruits, as soon as they had been enrolled and received the carnest money, deserted in great numbers, and when at the same time the war assumed wider proportionsand commenced to be considered, on the part event it is that of marriage. Most people of the Arabs and Kaybles, as a holy war against the infidels, the idea of enlisting indigenous was relinquished, and the places of the deserters in those battalions were filled by Frenchmem. The name "Zouaves," however, has been retained manufacture perfection in their mates by a up to this day.

The formation of a corps of infantry, consisting entirely of indigenous, was, however, at a latter day, accomplished by the organization of heartily of pork and beans, and, with her hair the "Tirailleurs indigenous," and these under frizzled, and her oldest dress on, full of the the name of "Turkos" given to them by the enteprize of overbauling things, he sees that French army, have played a conspicuous part in the late wars of the French, especially in Italy. Among the Zonaves there were even the morning, and undertakes to shave himself lifteen years ago only a few, if any, Tirail-Arabs, with cold water and a dull razor, while his That corps has been recruited since that time suspenders dangle at his heels, begins to see from the best and most hardened soldiers, and that a man is a very prosaic animal. In other none were received those that had served words, there is such a thing as a honeymoon at least seven years ? he Zouaves of longer or shorter duration; and while the soon became moonshine lasts, the rather of the seventh efficient

When the honeymoon passes away, setting down to the knees, shoes, and set When the honeymoon passes away, setting behind dull mountains, or dipping silently into the stormy sea of life, the trying hour of mar riage-life has come. Between the parties, there For a head-covering they used the Turkish

onthern valor and Southern money ited their full measure to its successes d tolthe expenditure which it entailed, yet Wilmot Proviso was insultingly thrown in faces, by which we were to be forever exfrom all the Territory which our arms

ren the proposition made from the South nd the Missouri line of 36 deg. 30 min., the Territory acquired from Mexico to wific, was rejected. The North was bent asping all. The South "resolved," but thing. Oregon was first wrested from e South submitted, because it was North g. 30 min. What followed ? By an bled outrage Squatter Sovereignty was by military authority in California, niscuous handful of settlers were alexclude slavery from its entire borders, even of the Missouri Compromise line. admitted California with a Constitu-

tion thus irregularly formed, and thus openly violuting what the North now so sanctimouious ly terms "a solemn compact." At the same time other measures equally odions to the South, such as the al-olition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia-forming together the so-called "Compromise Measure" -were passed. South Carolina now prepared for ac-"ultima ratio tion. She was ready to try the regum"-"the last argument to which gentlemen and kings," and may we not say, freemen, "resort." But she found, that in spite of "resolutions," the rest of the South was not yet ready to move, and our State, purely in deference to our Southern sisters, and as a matter of expediency, stopped short in her movement

towards independence. But she is neither asleep nor paralyzed.-She is as keeuly alive to Southern rights and honor as she has ever been. No siscan take a single step in the defence ne, or the vindication of the other, finding South Carolina by her side.— do I feel of this that it never seems to essary to ostentationsly announce it.-sill show. But when is that time to ar-Since acquiescence of the South in "the romise measures" we have had the Kanruggle and "the John Brown raid," both nem signigcant indications of the intense growing spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism North. We have had the split in the eston and in the Baltimore Conventions, of them equally significant ; significant of act that the Democratic party, once the r betwaen the South and this fanaticism, noralized and weakened, and unable to st the wave of freesoil prejudice. It is im-ble for the calmest and most impartial ob-

r to doubt this. Democratic party is now, we may say, disintegrated. Nor do I regret it .over a party becomes recreant to the principles upon which it was based, it is that it should die out and allow somebetter to spring up in its place. For a ne past the Democratic party has been g sight of its old landmarks. It has ceashave any destinctly recognized principles. no longer an anti-protective Tariff, or an internal improvement, or an anti-consolion party. Tariff men, internal improveent men-men holding old Federal notions the theory of the government abound in its nks, in full fellowship, unrebuked and unhallenged. We must purify it-bring it back to its true theory, and make it a State Rights word

party, if we desire to preserve it. Otherwise let it perish; and let the South, ceasing at last But why should I say more ? The question with you. It is for you to decide-you, the book to Federal parties for protection, rely boley upon herself, and take her government descendants of the men of '76-the countrymen of the men who helped to frame the Con and destinies into her own hands. She has al stitution-of the men who more than once, on the elements of wealth, prosperity and strength, mere questions of abstract right," held out to to make her a first-class power among the na-tions of the world. Why she should be so the North the alternative, "the equal rights of South Carolina or no Union ;" it is for you to Parful to put her fate to the touch, where she decide whether you will be content to live unwould lose so little and gain so much, has alder a Government in which you would be no ways been to me a matter of simple amazelonger equals, but subjugated vassals!

then ders as that could have been chomy than the There are various reasons, which it is needless to particularize, why this should organization which has so long equal rights, and vindicated, in peace and in so. But it is in the character of these gentle war, the common honor of these confederated men themselves-as individual men-that very much of their strength lies. They are pure upright, brave and independent. They mand the respect and confidence of all. I know them both personally. Mr. Breckluridge is a frank, gallant, genial and true hearted man. He possesses a clear and vigorous intellect-admirable judgment-great strength of will-with a peculiarly engaging and courtcous, yet manly manner. He is still quite a coung man-the youngest ever put in nomination for the Presidency. This, I consider-in one of his solid, well-balanced character-a decided advantage. We might expect, in the event of his election, a bold, firm and energetic administration. He would do away, as far as practicable, with "red-tape ism," and the "circumlocation office" system. There would be no "old-fogyism" about aim. His political opinions are too familiar to the country to require me to say anything concerning them .--His Frankfort speech, delivered last December, just after his election to the Senate of the United States, has been widely circulated, and shows his soundness on the great question of the day. His acceptance of the nomination

our wishes? It is of less consequence to dison the platform adopted by the seceding Southern States at Richmond, proves that he is with us heart and soul, and worthy to bear

Gen. Lane is an honest, staunch soldier; man without guile or deceit; of a large heart and generous nature; an uncompromising friend of States Rights and the Constitutional

equality of all sections. With such leaders, we can go with brave hearts into the conflict. The South can follow them to battle, knowing that there will be no base retreat from the vantage ground of principle-no igneble surrender of her rights -no disgraceful betrayal of her cause.

the banner of the South.

If, in the coming contest with Black Re ublicanism and sectional domination, victory hould perch upon the banners of Breckinridge and Lane, there is a chance for at least a temporary respite from freesoil agitation. The wave of anti-slavery hostility may be temporarily stayed. But what if they are defeated, and Lincoln and his "irrepressible conflict, and "higher-law," Constitution-ignoring party elected to rule over us? What then? Caroliniaus, what then? Will you allow a sectional, fanatical party, whose creed is hatred of the South-the only cement of whose he-terogenous mass is animosity to slaveholderswill you suffer such a party-such men-to establish their dynasty over you? Will you thus allow the old Palmetto State to be degra-

ded from her position as the equal of every other State in the Confederacy ? If so, would say to you : Forget Fort Moultrie ; forget King's Mountain ; forget Entaw-the glories of which my friend has so eloquently portrayed; for their memory will be a burning weight in your hearts, and will cover the face of your women with the mantle of shame ! I am very chary of seeing the South pass resolutions." They accomplish nothing .--Frequently mean nothing. In truth, have come to be regarded very much like the cry of "wolf?" Let us "resolve" less and do more.-I am sick at heart of the endless talk and blus ter of the South. If we are in carnest, let us act, Above all, I am weary of these eternal attempts to hold out the olive branch, when we ought rather to be preparing to grasp the

States. There has been, in fact, no nomination nade in conformity with the 'established and recognized usages of that organization, and sence sound and faithful men will find nothing in the proceedings, so far as the nominees are concerned, to bind their party fealty. Under these circumstances, it would gratify me exceedingly if our friends in all sections of the land could unite earnestly and cordially in the support of Mr. Breckinridge and Gen. Lane, but this cannot even be hoped for. What, then, is to be done with a result so repugnant to

upheld the

cuss who were right and who wrong upon the party, which united is invincible, can avert the nity of an irreconcilable breach. If division is at present inevitable, it may be well to inquire principle, to the equal rights of the States, and to the integrity of the Union, to be sacrificed to any object of personal ambition, or, what is worse, if possible, to the blind control of pas-

armed invasion of a sister State with the avowed purpose of exciting insurrection, ceased to be that there are at least five mions of households ingerous? Where is the evidence of change in the United States, and ht an onthay of in the direction of sounder and more conserva- from one to ten dollars is anally required to tive opinious? I do not perceive it. It certainly make small repairs to furnire alone, apart is not to be found in the want of concart, so from the numerous neglectand make apparent among the great body of our country- that are necessarily resorted.

men who are opposed to the principles and policy of which Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin

are now the representative men. While it would be culpable weakness to inermit effort for the right, there is neither wis- its way to some shining nk, has fallen in lom hor courage in turning from a fall view of the midst of a social circle, our sister Disthe embarrassments which beset our party, and triet of Clarendon, noted for intelliguee, its the embarrassments which the country. The the dangers which threaten our country. Things mly manly idea on which to act is, are bad and may be worse, but with the blessing of God we will try to make them better." At all events, it is no time for erhuination and recrimination among those who expect here- tiding friendships, of buoya and vivacious after to uced and to have each the support of spirit, which remained unabai by the minor the other. It cannot mend the past, cannot grievances of life, and with ature thorough ly imbued with a love of sociar, he was the elp the present, and cannot fail to be disastrous loved and revered head of hown domestic o the future. He who takes a different view group, cynosure of the frien-gathering and nd acts upon it will only accumulate a harvest of regrets by uttering sentiments to be explained, the friend of the poor. qualified or recalled, unless, indeed, he is already residence, near Manch ster, Cendon District, at the "half-way house," (where so many have stopped temporarily before,) only to resume after a protracted season of pical affliction

stopped temporarily before, only to resume after a programed season of plear annexio his march and take his place in the ranks of He had reached about his fifourth year. those whose opinions and action have been in those whose opinions and action have been in direct antagonism with his own. I am not without hope that the sterling Democracy of the Keystone State will be able unitedly to upport the electoral ticket, already nominated them, without regard to the preference of he individual nominees, but with a satisfactory inderstanding as to the manner in which the ote of the State shall, in certain contingencies or cast ; and that their example may be followed

by other States, and thus, something like unmaity be yet secured. Should a policy like this, at once conciliatory and just, be pursued, we may well be animated by fresh hope and mfidence.

I expect to be in Boston next week, when we can interchange thoughts more fully and atisfactorily than it is possible to do by letter, In the meantime, if you see the editors of the

A LUCKY PRINTER. - heondon Times Post, (especially Col, Greene,) will you express to them my thanks for the well considered, notices the fact that a jourge printer, a able and dispassionate article in which they very steady, upright and d grappled with the emergency of a divided Nahas recently become the pist ional Convention, and for the characteristic by the decease of an under promptitude with which they assumed a position, which I am confident more ample time had been employed in the c working at the time he re of his accession to wealth in for reflection will fully justify. Very truly, for reflection will fully justify. Very truly, FRANKLIN PIERCE. vears without intermission, your friend, Hon. B. F. HWLETT, Boston, Mass.

ody.

shelter under trees during, tinder storm,

Chdest Mercury.

old man

\$200,000

the indifferences of the pros. We speak candidly. If the South Carolina press would be alive to its institutions it would soon be known throughout the Union that we have places in our mountains as attractiveas any in the world. Clarendon (S. C.) Bannar. SPALDING'S PREPARET GLUE .- Prepared

not hetterknown is owing to

Glue; a very useful and envenient article for housekeepers and others, is "Spalding's Prepared Gine." It is one of those inventions, small in themselves, which, avertheless, go far and thus insure for our cause signal victory; in the economies of houseold management, and are an ever-present id in saving time, expense and trouble. The number of small epairs to furniture, picturframes, crockery, children's toys, leather, shill and other fancy question of membership in the Convention, work, with the almost infimerable uses to than it is to determine how the Democratic which in every honsehold really good and ever-ready article of this kill may be applied, will at once suggest themsves to the ladies. Damaged book-covers, looned leaves, dilapiwhether it is to be permanent. Is devotion to dated maps and herbarius, will remind the iberty. student and book-worm of | value. This glue is compounded with chemals which hold it permanently in solution his it is applied, without affecting its streng, and which serve sions, of which we have already had too much ? to give the adhesive matte a firmer hold on Have the doctrines and sentiments of sectional the surfaces to be unitedation which they fanaticism, which culminated last year in the quickly evaporate, leaving t glue to harden took no part in the coup d'etut of 1851, family

with rapidity and tenacity It is estimated pride induced Louis Napoleon to invite his mele to his Imperial Court, Since that time Prince Jerome has lived at the Palis Royal. tool of his great brother, and owes what little

New York Timeslug. 9, 1859.

any great advantage. He was one of those many DEATH OF COL. JAS. B. RIARDSON .- The rsons in prominent positions who would arrow of death, which evend anon speeds have been better and happier in some humble station, and his name will go down to prosperiy only as a satellite of Napoicon Bonaparto Personally his manners were pleasant and refinement, its pleasant coninglings, and affable, and there are still living many of our taken thereform an ornaments prized memold citizens who well remember his visit to ber. Col. Jas. B. Richard- was a noble this country, and have met him in society or specimen of the old Carolinaentleman. Of while travelling .- New York Post. gener as and manly impulses, warm and con-

1845 AND 1860 .- It is really painful to be bliged to record a continuance of the long term of dry and hot weather. Our farmers are very low spirited, in fact they have lost all hopes. The times are, beyond doubt, get-Col. Richardson died on lay last, at his of the crops of the District for making The grass is just beginning to fail, and a few cattle to commence to suffer. The bright bur-CORONER'S INQUEST IN ST. IN BERKLEY.

ning sun, like molten lead, has during the Magistrate Thos. W. Eastog, acting as heated spell baked down upon us during the Coroner, held an inquest on nday, the 8th day, and the reflection during the night, has July, on the dead body of ob B. Meeks, kept up the temperature till the next morning. who was found in the woods, lesix or seven However much it may be regretted, still it is miles from his residence, lying the foot of a feared that the scenes which followed the dry pine-tree which had been srt by lightning. year-1845-in our District, may be reenact-The neck of the deceased i broken and his right shoulder dislocated d marks of the electric fluid were plainly whe about his may make some corn, and also pieces of forward upland, in the case of no rain for some The verdict of the jury ws tt the deceased weeks longer. We hear of farmers flooding came to his death from he ects of lighttheir bottoms by damming up the creeks which Persons should be caral ow they take

run through them. Rain, rain ! how famished and parched vegetation cries for water, Oh that we could once more hear it dashing in big drops on the window pane,

"Upon the sun-dried fields and branches bare, Loosening with searching drops the rigid waste, [Laurensville Herald,

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ralia. He DISCONTINUED .- "Highway" Post Office, in ere he was this District, on the route from Greenville to news of Williamston, has been discontinued. than forty Greenville Enterprise.

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The feverish desire of never turned to look upon his injured wife possession is gone-vanished into gratification are no more illusions. after deserting her, but, ragardless of every begins, or should begin, the business of adaptainstinct of mortality and manliness, married tion. If they find that they do not love one again on the 12 of August, 1807, the Princess another as they thought they did, they should rederica Catherina, daughter of the present double their assiduous attentions to one another towards the perfection and still greater efficiency and be jealous of everything which tends in of the Zouaves. The muskets has been disposed the slightest degree to separate them. Life is too precious to be thrown away in secret re-ling of the bayonet is truly marvellous. It is the meantime, done the State some service on the sea, as Ambassador to Algiers, and by gret, or open differences. And let me say to apturing some English merchantmen in the every one to whom the romance of life has fied est Indies, for which he was made an Admi and who are discontented in the lightest deral and decorated with the Cross of the Leigon gree with their condition and relations, being of Honor. He, however, disliked naval life, the work of reconciliation before you are a day ble. accession to the throne of Westphalia, never older.

heaven cann ot

ventured to sea again. His government of Renew the attentions of earlier days. Draw the Kingdon, which comprised all the northyour hearts close together. Talk the thing all ern portion of the Prussian dominions, and over. Acknowledge your faults to one another embraced an area of nearly eight thousand and determine that henceforth you will be all in square miles, was mild and liberal, rather from all to each other; and my word for it, you shall the easy good nature of the ruler than from find in your relation the sweetest joy earth has any serious desire to increase the sum of human for you. There is no other way for you to do. If you are happy at home you must be happy

At Waterloo Jerome had the work of oper abroad; the man or woman who has settled g that great battle, and the disastrons result down upon the conviction that he or she is of the conflict sent him to live with his wife's attached for life; there is no effort too costly relations, in Wurtemberg, but he soon left to make which can restore to its setting upon them for Austria. The revolution of 1848 the bosoms, the missing pearl. brought him into notice again ; for, though he

Timothy Titcomb. -----

The sight of a Beautiful Blind Girl Restored by Marriage.

The Cincinnati Press, of Thursday last says: The character of Jerome Bonaparte presents A physiological wonder occurred a short time no features of grandeur. He was the mere ince, in this city, which will doubtless prove as interesting to our readers, as it already has space he may occupy in history wholly to accito physiologists and oculists. A young and exceeding iy interesting girl, residing on Eighthdental circumstances, which did not improve to street, whose name we suppress from motives of delicacy, and whose amiable disposition, elegant manners and placid beauty of soul, had endeared her to all who knew her, was, a year or two ago, compelled to discontinue her studies and leave school in consequence of a partial loss of evesight that threatened to become total. She was entirely unable to read, and although she could see well enough to enable her to walk about, visit her friends and entertain them when they called upon her, the threatned loss

of sight gave her much annovance, and aroused the sympathies of all who became acquainted with the facts.

A number of our most skillful physicians were employed by the family, and she was ting serious in this District-no rain for six even taken to some of our most noted oculist; weeks of the hottest kind of weather, has but all their loarning, dexterity and manage narrowed down to a small point the prospects ment proved mavaling. Her eves looked healthy, were beautifully pensive in their ex-The grass is just beginning to fail, and a few more weeks of just such weather will cause the but they were, nevertheless, to her almost wholly useless.

Notwithstanding this rather melancholy invisical defect, a young man, who had long been devoted to her, offered her his hand in marriage. She demurred, and through an excass of affection, refused to bestow it upon the man who had long since won her heart, stating that she never would censent to become a d to some extent, in the year which will burthen upon the man she loved. For a long follow the poor crop of 1860. Bottom land time he persisted in his suit, and at length, through his praises and sighs, made her bethat life with her, even if she were lieve wholly blind, were better than a Paradise where she was not.

A month or two ago her resolution was re scinded, and she became his wife ; and strange as it may seem, from that day her eye-sigh began to improve, and she is now able to read the finest print by gas-light, without pain and without any apparent optical injury. The case has caused considerable sensation among those who are conservant with the circumstances, Apart from significance as well established ocular fact, it is a practical illustration of what has been cleverly and wittly said, "that Love is blind, but Hyme is the oculist who alone can open his eyes."

around it, is transformed into a "Turban." -and all excitement has receeded. Then Their arms were those of the French infantry. musket and bayonet, and their exercise the same as those of that body of troops. Recently, however. Louis Napoleon has done a great dea ing of the bayonet is truly marvellous. It is principally their skill in the use of this weapon that makes the Zenaves so formidable, and during the late war in Italy their attacks with the bayonet proved almost invariably irresisti-

Flannel.

Flannel worn next to the skin, in addition ordinary clothing, is of very great service preserving the health of the inhabitants of Il cold and temperate climates, more especialv where the vicissitudes of temperature are frement and considerable, and during the seasons spring, autumu, and winter in our own clinate. It produces a moderate warmth of the surface, promotes perspiration, readily absorbs the perspired fluids, and easily parts with them again by evaporation, on account of the porous nature of its texture. These important advantages render the use of flannel at all seasons of inestimable service to the valetudinary and the aged, and all those subject to disorders of the hest, howels, &c. Hufeland has justly remarked, that it is the very best dress for those who have begun to decline in years; for all who lead a sedentary life ; for individuals subject to cough or frequent colds, gout, diarraa, and the like: for all nervous patients, and convalescents from severe chronic disorders; to persons who are too susceptible of the impressions of the atmosphere; and lastly, in such climates and pursuits of life where exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and to wet or moisture, is unavoidable.

Flanuel is also well adapted for infants and roung children, especially in autumn, winter, and spring. Older children do not require it, excepting during the seasons of greatest cold, and all persons under forty in good health should reserve it as a resource for their declining years, during which it becomes every year more and more useful and necessary. Flannel ught not to be habitually worn at night. By ar the best practice is, to throw it off in bed. anless, from great debility or age, sufficient varmth cannot be insured by a moderate mantity of bed-clothes .- The necessity of freuently changing the flannel in order to preerve it strictly clean need searcely be urged s it must be apparent to all.

Such persons as find flaunel too irritating to heir skin may obviate this by having it lined with thin muslin. The health offemales would nost certainly be benefitted by adopting, duing the winter season at least an under-dress of flannel. We especially recommend to them the use of flannel drawers.

A New Japanese Embssy

The arrival of a Japanese merman is anounced in the San Francisco papers, as one of the passengers, by the last vessel from the land of the NoKamis.-He is a skurmy, murmy-looking, ngly customer, according to the description given. The body, legs and arms are long and bouy. The creature is provided with hands something between the human appendage and the flippers of an otterand terminate in three fingers and sharp daws. The ribs, underneath the skinny covering are apparent and look like those of a human being The head connects with the body by a narrow, skinny neek, and it is shape is like that of the merniaid, but out of the top of it grow two veritable horns.
