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TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,] "Let it be Instilled into the Hearts of your Children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."—Jun

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1860.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VIII.---NO. 13.

DRY GOODS.

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Are now receiving an entire New Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

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June 24, 1860, 8 tf

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By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. [Jan. 20,12m

CHARLES COX,

Abbeville, S. C.,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has

OPENED A SHOP

FOR THE

Making and Repairing of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES,

It is opposite (but *not opposed*) to Mr. Taylor's Establishment. He hopes that by doing good work, and making reasonable charges, to receive a share of public patronage.

He has on hand at this time, several

SEVERAL NEW AND NEAT BUGGIES,

ALSO,

Second-Hand Buggies,

which he will sell very low and on the most reasonable terms.

Nov. 4, 1859. 27 tf.

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Jan. 20, 1860 40 tf

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BY LEE & WILSON.

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CANDIDATES.

For the Legislature.

The friends of W. JAMES LOMAX announce him a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

The friends of WM. C. DAVIS announce him a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

The friends of Col. H. H. HARPER respectfully nominate him as a candidate for re-election to the next Legislature.

The friends of Capt. J. N. COCHRAN respectfully announce him as a candidate for re-election to the next Legislature.

The friends of THOMAS THOMSON, Esq., announce him a candidate for re-elect on to the Legislature at the ensuing election.

The friends of Gen. SAMUEL McGOWAN announce him a candidate for re-election to the Legislature at the ensuing election.

For State Senate

The friends of Hon. J. FOSTER MARSHALL, feeling satisfied with his past services in the State Senate, again nominate him as a candidate for re-election.

For Tax Collecter.

Mr. EDITOR.—Please announce W. R. Hilton as a candidate for the office of Tax collector as the ensuing election and oblige.

MANY VOTERS.

The friends of Capt. G. M. MATTISON respectfully announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

The friends of JAMES A. McCORD respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

The friends of Dr. J. F. McCOMB respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election

☞ We are authorized to announce S. A. HODGES as a Candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election.

☞ The friends of Capt. W. S. HARRIS respectfully announce him as a Candidate for the office of *Tax Collector* of Abbeville District at the next election

☞ The *numerous friends* of WESLEY A. BLACK Esq., respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

The friends of HENRY S. CASON respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election.

For Ordinary.

☞ The friends of JOHN A. HUNTER respectfully announce him a candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next election.

☞ The friends of Col. J. G. BASKIN respectfully announce him a candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next election

The friends of JOHN W. LESLEY respectfully announce him as a candidate for Ordinary at the ensuing election.

For Sheriff.

The friends of ROBERT JONES respectfully announce him as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

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HAVING enlarged his Stock of Drugs and Medicines, would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his fine stock of the same, and solicit a continuance of their kind patronage and liberality.

He proposes selling Drugs as low as any first class Drug Store in the up country. His stock is complete, and everything sold by him is warranted to be fresh and genuine. At his store may be found

DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS

Varnishes, Varnish and Paint Brushes, Spices, Mace, Cloves, Pepper, Teas of all kinds, Buggy and Carriage Grease,

Also, a fine lot of CHEWING TOBACCO, and SEGARS of the best brands.

A large and varied stock of excellent

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BRANDIES,

Pure Old Port, Madeira and Malaga

WINES

At exceedingly low figures. Also, a good article of Apple Vinegar, Kerosene, Oils and Fluids. Lamps of all kinds. Wicks for any kind of Lamps, and everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prompt attention will be given to all.

May 25, 1860-1-tf

D. MALONE,

BRICKLAYER

AND

ROCK MASON,

Ninety Six, S. C.

OFFERS his services to the public as Bricklayer and Rock Mason, and feels confident of his ability to warrant satisfaction, as he has had a long experience in the business both in Europe and America. Persons wish[illegible] of this kind done would do well to [illegible] him at Ninety Six, S. C.

May 4, 1860. 1 tf.

WEARN & MIX,

Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, 470 Main st Columbia, S. C.

OH, LET ME DIE IN SUMMER!

BY DELIA TURNER.

Oh, let me die in summer!
When nature's face is gay,
When earth is deck'd with flowers,
And gentle breezes play
Amid the wavey branches
That tower to the sky.
Oh, let me die in summer!
In summer let me die!

Oh, let me die in summer!
When sings the blithesome bird,
When rich and merry music
From depths of groves is heard;
When comes the gentle zephyr
To bear my soul on high.
Oh, let me die in summer!
In summer let me die!

Speech of President Buchanan.

It has already been stated that the President, on being serenaded at the White House, on Monday night, on the occasion of the great Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting, made quite a long speech expressing his satisfaction with those nominations. The annexed is a report of the speech from the Washington *Star:*

After thanking them for their kindness in calling upon him, he alluded in the most complimentary terms to their candidates, Breckinridge and Lane, and said they had distinguished themselves both in the civil and military departments of the Government, and in his opinion no better standard bearers could have been made to lead their party to victory than those whose banner they had unfurled that evening.

Speaking of the merits of these distinguished men, he said:

Among their many other worthy qualities, the fact that they are friends of the equality of the sovereign States of this Union in the common territory of the country, should especially cause you to give them your earnest support. They will stand by that principle—and who would not?—Equality is equality. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the Constitution and laws of the United States; and why should not the sovereign States of this Union preserve and enjoy that perfect equality which one of their citizens under the Constitution enjoys? This is sound Democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birth right of every American Citizen; and just as certain as the day succeeds the night, so certain will this principle of Democratic justice prevail at last. It must prevail. But before I speak further upon this subject, (and I do not suppose I shall detain you long,) I wish to remove a stumbling block out of the wayt I have been a friend of regular nominees, I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now, was there anything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound Democrat, and to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane?

I was cotemporary with the abandonmen of the old Congressional Convention, or rather caucus system. It was a long while ago, and probably very few of you remember it. But under the old Congressional caucus rule no one was admitted except Democratic members of the Senate and House. Under that system there never was any danger that members outside of the Democratic party could impose a candidate upon the States which were Democratic, and which could alone elect him after he was proposed. There were no dangers of that kind, because there being no persons in the caucus except Democratic members of Congress, that afforded a perfect assurance that the nominee of the party would at least be agreeable to the Democratic States. This National Convention succeeded. Whether it was wisely broken up or not I shall not now pretend to say. But upon the organization of the National Convention, which admitted all the States of the Union, according to the number of their Senators and Representatives, it was at once discovered that it was possible for the anti Democratic States in the National Convention, combined with a few of the Democratic ones, to impose a candidate upon the party at any time, who was objectionable to the States that would be called upon to elect him. And that, it was foreseen, would weaken the strength and destroy the energy of the party. It was a substitute for the rule observed in the Congressional caucus, to which I have referred and of the same effect.

It was believed at the time, for I was part and parcel of the movement, that in the two-thirds rule there would always be a majority of Democratic States satisfied with the nomination, and ready to rush into the contest to elect the candidate.—The two thirds rule, then, was the main pillar of the National Convention. It has been destroyed at Baltimore, and the National Convention has stumbled in again as a National Convention. The wisdom of the two thirds rule, however, is manifest from the present condition of the affairs of the country. If it had prevailed, no candidate could have been nominated against the expressed will of every Democratic State in the Union, against the expressed [illegible] of nearly every Democratic [illegible] in the Union, and of three-fourths of the Democratic Representatives. This two-thirds rule, then, has been prostrated, and there is nothing in the way of any Democrat voting for Breckinridge and Lane in the proceedings of the assemblage at Baltimore. It must be confessed, however, Breckinridge is in the same condition with Douglas in this respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the Democratic States, did not contain two-thirds; and therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party

[Three enthusiastic cheers were here given for the nominees.]

Well, now, after this digression; after relieving myself from all responsibility, I will now make a few remarks to you, stating the reason why I prefer Breckinridge and Lane to any and all the other candidates in the field. The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories are acquired by the common blood and the common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories that any other State possesses. What the Democratic party contend for, and what is the true practical Democracy, is that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same usages. Mr. Breckinridge holds that this Government was formed for the protection of life, liberty and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all governments were established; but it is sought now to place the property of the citizens under what is called properly 'squatter sovereignty,' in the power of the Territorial Legislature, to be confiscated at their will and pleasure.—That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding in a portion of the public mind on this subject. When was property sumitted to the will of the majority? If you hold property as an individual, you hold it independent of Congress; of the Legislature, or of the Territorial Legislature. It is yours, and your Constitution was made to protect your private property against assaults of Legislative powers.

Well, now, any State, any set of principles which will deprive you of the perfect control of your own property I conceive to be the very essence of Republican Government. Deprive you of that and you become a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it, has power over your means of subsistence. And yet it is contended that although the Constitution of the United States confers no such power yet a few men called the Territorial Legislature, in their remote extremity of the country, can confiscate your property and send you away deprived of it. There is but one mode, and one alone, by which the citizen can be deprived of his slave property in the Territories. That mode is pointed out in the Cincinnati platform, which has been, as you know greatly misrepresented. That platform declares that when a sufficient number of residents are located in a Territory, in order to form a State and come into the Union, and when the people frame a Constitution, then they may decide for themselves the question whether they will have slavery or not.—There is no Territorial Legislature mentioned in the Cincinnati platform. There is no squatter sovereignty there. It presents the clear principle that at the time the people form their Constitution, they shall then decide whether they will have slavery or not. And yet it has been stated over and over again that, in accepting the nomination under that platform, I endorsed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I suppose you have heard it all over the country: it has been repeated in a thousand newspapers. [A voice—We know they lied.] I am glad you knew it. Now, how well this plain principle of constitutional law corresponds with the best interests of the people. Under it emigrants from the North and the South, from the East and the West, receive their benefit. They carry with them that property which they suppose will best promote their material interests; they live together in peace and harmony. The question of slavery will become a foregone conclusion before they have population sufficient to ask for admission into the Union. There will be no "bleeding Kansas" in the Territories; the people there will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting peace in the Territory, and their own prosperity, until the time arrives when it becomes necessary to form a State Constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the satisfaction of every one.

But upon the other principle, what do you find in the *Territories?* While they are fighting all the [illegible] Territorial Legislature may establish slavery, and another Territorial Legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be prolonged; and in spite of their continuous industry and earnest endeavors to promote prosperity, they will be in a state of constant turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore, there is nothing—no power possible—that could be so injurious to the peace and prosperity as this doctrine which has been denominated "squatter sovereignty."

Now let me place it before you in another point of view. I am much gratified that you have listened to a plain speech from an old man with so much attention. The Southern States can never give up the principle of equality in the Union, because if they did, they would be self degraded in the eyes of the world. They would stand before their countrymen as inferior to their sister States. They never can surrender it. But how is it with the Northern people? It is with them comparatively a mere abstraction. With the South it is of infinite importance that they should preserve their equal sovereignty in the Union. What has the South to do? Merely to [illegible] that as good and honest citizens they will yield obedience to the Supreme Court, and thus admit the right of a Southern man to take his property into the Territories just as a Northern man may do. And it is to me a most extraordinary thing that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons of the North will not agree that their brethren in the South shall have the same rights in the Territories which they of the North enjoy. What could I as a Pennsylvanian say or do, if some one were to contend that the Territorial Legislature of any Territory should exclude my cattle from that Territory? The principle is exactly the same, and the Supreme Court of the United States decided—what was known to us to be the existing state of affairs for fifty years—that slaves are property. They admit the fact, and you admit everything. They say that property in the Territories must be protected in precisely the same manner as any other property would be. If it be not protected in the same manner, the owners are degraded before the world.

But we have "non intervention." Non-intervention, it is the true policy. That is the "let alone" policy—let things go their own way. What is this non-intervention? Perfectly right. We all admit that the Congress of the United States has no authority whatever to establish, to impair, or to abolish the right of a master to slaves in the Territories, or the right of an owner of any other property. All very well. But that is one sided non-intervention. Carry the intervention out as the Constitution does, to the Territorial Legislature, and admit that they have no right, no power, no authority, to abolish, or establish, or impair slavery within their limits. But that would not do.

That is all at present that anybody needs want—"hands off" by Congress, "hands off" by the Territorial Legislature. Suffer the Constitution and the laws to be executed by the federal judiciary in the Territory, without interference from Congress and without interference from the Territorial Legislature. That is all that is necessary at present. No one has asked for more.

But if non-intervention did not extend to the Territorial Legislature, what would be the consequence? It is just as the plaster of the Wilmot proviso to the Buffalo platform; of Congress to the Territorial Legislature. Congress cannot exact a Buffalo platform under the Wilmot proviso, having no constitutional power to do it; but it cannot be done effectually, more readily, in the Territories, by Congress. Now in what position has this placed the South? If either interference by Congress or the Territorial Legislature were constitutional, (which, of course, I do not admit to be the case,) then the plan adopted is far worse for the South than the Congressional plan; because if there were an attempt to interfere with these rights in Congress they would be resisted by able men. The House of Representatives, the Senate, perchance the President, may resist; but all this affair in the Territories is done by the first Legislature, consisting of twenty, forty or fifty men, and they can conveniently, in half an hour, destroy all the property that Southern men may have in the Territories, if "squatter sovereignty" is to be the law of the land. The first settlers who come to every new Territory will not be slaveholders. They will rush from the North, they will get possession of the first Legislature, and then this sacred right of property, which all Governments were established to protect, falls prostrate to the ground under the will of a majority of the first men who may be elected to the Territorial Legislature.

Shall my friends and fellow-citizens, for the sake of squatter sovereignty, break up this great Democratic party? Shall we, for the sake of squatter sovereignty, divide the Democratic party, North and South, into two divisions? Is it not the greatest pretext in the world? Shall we sever the [illegible] North and South, and [illegible] of the strongest ties that [illegible] November? I hope [illegible] picus Mothers in that way

USEFUL HINTS.

As a general rule, it is most economical to buy the best articles. The price is, of course, always a little higher; but good articles spend best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor flour, meat, sugar, molasses, butter, cheese, etc., to say nothing of the injurious effect upon the health.

Of West India sugar and molasses, the Santa Cruz and Porto Rico are considered the best. The Havana is seldom clean. White sugar from Brazil is sometimes very good. Refined sugars usually contain most of the [illegible] substance; therefore there is probably more economy in using the loaf crushed, and granulated sugars than we should at first suppose.

Butter that is made in September and October is best for winter use.

Lard should be hard and white; and that which is taken from a hog not over a year old is the best.

Rich cheese feels soft under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither good nor healthy. To keep one that is cut, tie it up in a bag that will not admit flies, and hang it in a cool, dry place. If mould appears on it, wipe it off with a dry cloth.

Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a cool, dry place.

The best rice is large, and has a clear, fresh look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernels.

The small white sago, called pearl sago, is the best. The large brown kind has an earthy taste. These articles, and tapioca, ground rice, etc., should be kept covered.

The cracked cocoa is the best; but that which is put up in pound papers is often very good.

THE FATAL REPOSE.—A Gentleman was traveling in Italy in the summer months. As he left Rome, he was warned of the danger of sleeping at Baccano. He was told to travel all night rather than stop at that place, as a malignant fever prevailed there.

He arrived there about bed-time. The air was balmy, and the accommodations inviting. He concluded to stop for the night. Those whose interests would be promoted by his doing so, told him there was no danger.

He rose in the morning and proceeded on his journey. Some days after he had reached Florence the fever developed itself, and he was soon in his grave.

Sinners are warned of the consequences of sinful acts. They are persuaded to disregard the warning. They sin, and the threatened consequences do not immediately appear. They think they shall escape. But ere long God's immutable law overtakes them, and they perish. The soul that sinneth, it shall die.—*N. Y. Observer.*

A HARD SUM.—Are you good at arithmetic? I will give you some losses to add up and calculate how much they come to. It is a good sum for the boys. They are losses made by strong drink. Loss of money; loss of time; loss of health; loss of business; loss of of character; loss of friends; loss of good conscience; loss of feeling; loss of mind; loss of life; loss of the *immortal soul.* It is a long and terrible account to run up; but it is an easy one to begin and I see boys beginning it at the beer-shops; young men adding to it at the tavern and billiard-saloon. Stop! stop and reckon up all the losses, before you go farther. Can you afford such losses in the long run of eternity?

HOW TO GO IT.—Go it strong in your praise of the absent—some of it will be sure to get around. Go it strong when taking up contributions for a charitable purpose. It will pay. Go it strong when you make love to a pretty widow. More people have erred by too little than too much in this particular. Go it strong when you make a public speech. Nine people out of ten never take an allusion unless it [illegible] a short handled whip or a [illegible] strong when you advertise. [illegible] like architecture—its best [illegible] full columns. Go it [illegible] printer. Never grudge [illegible] collect it is he who brings customers to your very door, who otherwise would never discover your whereabouts.

A PHILOSOPHER'S DIARY ON HIS WIFE'S TEMPER.—Monday—a thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday—gloomy and very chilly, unseasonable weather. Wednesday—frosty; at times rather sharp. Thursday—bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—storm in the morning, with peals of thunder, air clear afterwards. Saturday—gleams of sunshine, with partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday—light southwester, in the morning, calm and pleasant at dinner time, hurricane and [illegible] at night.

[illegible] If you offer too much incense [illegible] man he will be incensed.