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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 19.

DRY GOODS.
KEAN & CLARK,
At No. 238, Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.
Are now receiving an entire New Stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS,
of every description, and are selling at prices that defy competition.
Call and see the goods, and learn the prices before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place. Broad Street, two doors above Globe Hotel, Corner, at the old stand of Hayland & Chichester.
[March 23, 1860, Sun]

G. M. CALHOUN,
WAREHOUSE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Reynolds' St., between Jackson and McIntosh
Augusta, Ga.;
will attend strictly to the sale of
COTTON, BACON, GRAIN.
And all other produce consigned to him. Personal attention given to the filling of all orders for Bagging, Ropes and Family Supplies. Liberal Cash Advances made on produce in Store.
June 24, 1860, S F

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
LETTERS
BY ROYAL PATENT.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. CAUTION—These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case they are perfectly safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Spirit, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. A bottle containing 50 pills, and enclosed with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for \$1 and 6 postage stamps General Agent for U. S., Job Moss, Rochester, Sold in Abbeville by Reynolds, McIntosh, Dr. I. Branch, and C. H. Allen, and all Druggists everywhere. Van Schack & Griston, Charleston, Wholesale Agents. 7, 13t

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.
A benevolent institution established by special enactment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Violent and Epidemic Diseases.
MEDICAL Advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge. Valuable Reports on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLEN DOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
Geo. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. [Jan. 20, 1856]

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 1f.

JAMES D. CHALMERS,
ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARBLE,
HAS just received three hundred new pieces together with the old, making one of the largest stocks in the State which will be sold as low as can be bought in any other place.
MARBLE SLABS,
6 feet by 8, from \$25 to \$40
HEAD STONES
From \$5 to \$25.
MONUMENTS
And Fancy Head Stones always on hand together with a large quantity of designs, which can be ordered at once noted.
All Marble Cutting and Carving neatly done.
J. D. CHALMERS,
Jan. 26, 1860 40 1f

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.
BY LEE & WILSON.
ABBEVILLE S. C.
Two Dollars in Advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the Expiration of the Year.
All subscriptions not limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered indefinite, and will be continued until arrears are paid, or at the option of the Proprietors. Orders from other States must be accompanied with the Cash. [2]

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 reelection to the next Legislature.
The friends of Capt. J. N. COCHRAN respectfully announce him as a candidate for reelection to the next Legislature.
The friends of THOMAS THOMSON, Esq., announce him a candidate for reelection to the Legislature at the ensuing election.
The friends of Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN announce him a candidate for reelection 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 reelection.
For Major General.
The friends of Maj. SPAITAN D. GOODELET most respectfully announce him a candidate for Major-General of the 1st Division of South Carolina Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. A. M. Smith.
The friends of Col. A. L. DEARING, of Edgefield, respectfully announce him a candidate for Major-General, 1st Division S. C. M.

For Tax Collector.
Mr. Ebron.—Please announce W. R. Hilton as a candidate for the office of Tax collector at 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.
We are authorized to announce S. A. HODGES as a Candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election.

For Ordinary.
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.
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.

For Sheriff.
The friends of JOHN W. LESLEY respectfully announce him as a candidate for Ordinary at the ensuing election.
We are authorized to announce NATHANIEL McQUAY, Esq., a candidate for Ordinary at the ensuing election.
The friends of ROBERT JONES respectfully announce him as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.
The friends of WILLIAM G. NEAL, respectfully announce him as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. MANY FRIENDS.

W. N. MERIWETHER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
NINETY-SIX, S. C.
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 SEAGALS of the best brands.
A large and varied stock of excellent
PERFUMERY.
He also offers Confectionaries,
BRANDIES,
Pure Old Port, Madeira and Malaga
WINE & CIGARS.
At exceedingly low figures. Also, a good article of Apple Vinegar, Keweenaw, Oil 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—1f

VERELL & JACKSON,
HOUSE PAINTERS, GRAYERS, MARBLERS
AND PAPEL-HANGERS,
NINETY SIX, S. C.
J. F. VERELL, Proprietor.
GAMES JACKSON, Proprietor.
Jan. 27, 1860, 12m

HOOD ON DUELING.
Tom Hood describes an intended duel which was prevented by an amicable arrangement made upon the ground. The parties—Mr. Bradley and Mr. Clay—rivals for the affections of Lucy Bell, find it necessary to appeal to arms: But first they found a friend piece This pleasant thought to give— That when they both were dead, they'd have Two seconds yet to live.
To measure out the ground not long, The seconds next forbore, And having taken one rash step, They took a dozen more.
They next prepared each pistol pan Against the deadly strife; By putting in the prime of death Against the prime of life.
Now all was ready for the foes; But when they took their stands, Fear made them tremble, so they found They both were shaking hands.

Said Mr. C. to Mr. D.,
"Here one of us must fall
And, like St. Paul's Cathedral now,
Be doomed to have a fall."
"I do confess I did attach
Miscellaneous to your name;
If I withdraw the charge, will then
Your rarrad do the same!"
Said Mr. B. "I do agree!
But think of Honor's courts,—
If we be off, without a shot,
There will be strange reports.
"But look! the morning now is bright,
Though cloudy it began,
Why need we arm above, as if
We had called out the sun!"

So up into the harmless air
Their bullets they did send;
And may all other duels have
That upshot in the end.
From the Charleston Courier.
To the Hon. Edward G. Palmer.
I will now reply to the charges which you make in your letter to Mr. Gary:
"That if the officers of the Company had not grossly violated the conditions of their charter, they would have a sufficient amount to have built the road to the Georgia line; and having violated their charter, and misapplied their funds, the charge of bad faith on the part of the State comes with a bad grace from them."
They only specification which you present under the charge of a violation of the charter, is that they misapplied the funds of the Company in building any part of the Blue Ridge Rail Road, without the limits of South Carolina; and the mischief resulting from this alleged violation is, that with the funds employed in the construction of the road out of South Carolina, they would have had sufficient money to build the road in South Carolina to the Georgia line.

The charge of bad faith is not supported by any specification except that, by inference, it is the same misapplication of money before specified under the charge of a violation of the charter.
And here I will notice that the charge of bad faith is not directly made, but, as if to excuse a charge, which I will prove to be grossly unfounded, you introduce it by way of retort upon the officers of the Company; as if they had made some previous charge of bad faith against the State. I do deny that you ever heard that charge made by the President, and I believe I may safely deny that you ever heard it made by any one of the Directors who the common understanding and your own charges clearly point out as the persons you mean when you mention the officers of the Company.
Now, to your charge of a violation of the charter by the expenditure of money for the construction of any part of the road beyond the Georgia line.
In the paragraph preceding your charge you refer to Mr. GARY to the Acts of 1852 and 1854, and particularly call his attention to the preamble (which does not in the least modify the enacting clause), and also to the first Section of the Act, to show, that the Blue Ridge Rail Road in South Carolina, was only chartered for the purpose of constructing a rail road connection between the Greenville and Columbia Road, and the Georgia line. Note the words 'the Georgia line.' You seem to forget that the State of South Carolina cannot grant a charter for a rail road out of its own Territory; and that the charter of the State of South Carolina to make a road to connect the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road with the Georgia Blue Ridge Road, must of necessity terminate at the Georgia line.

If you had read through the Act of 1854 you would have seen that the 8th Section repeals the 14th Section of the Act of 1852, which you refer to in order to show that the South Carolina Company was forbidden to spend money out of South Carolina.
You adopt the most literal construction of the charter when you request your friend to read the words, 'the Georgia line.' Lord CASE, the great commentator on the Common Law, cautions those who assume to construe a Statute, that 'they have to take heed to the words, who ever adheres to the letter clings to the mark. Your prescription into the import and effect of the charter is not worth doing.

The Georgia line' defines one terminus of the road which the Company is empowered to construct in South Carolina. Every charter for a rail road, of course, defines its termini and general direction. This is necessary, in order that the Legislature should not be embarrassed in future grants of charters, and to prevent encroachments on charters already granted. In the grant of a charter, as in every other grant of a public or private nature, it is necessary on the part of the grantor to define the thing granted, so that the grantee may not claim more than the grantor intended, or a different thing. This is all that is intended by the terms of the charter which defines the terminal of the Blue Ridge Rail Road in South Carolina.
There are certain powers incident to every corporation, without any special grant, such as to purchase, hold and convey real and personal estate, to sue and be sued, to have a common seal, and to do all lawful acts incident to a corporation, as well as all other acts necessary or advantageous to the end or purpose for which the charter is granted. Under these incidental powers the President and Directors of a Rail Road Company, with the concurrence of the stockholders, may subscribe to the Stock of any other Rail Road Company, be it little or much; it may be for the amount of freight for materials, or it may be for the amount of the cost of the road. For if the subscriptions for a small sum is legal, so must be the subscriptions for a large sum. One Rail Road Company may purchase the entire road of another Company.

The Charleston and Savannah Rail Road Company was chartered to construct a road between those cities; yet, because its termini were so defined in the charter, that did not prevent a subscription lately by the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road Company of more than \$100,000 to the stock of the Port Royal Rail Road Company. So the Northern Rail Road Company has lately subscribed a large amount to the stock of the South Carolina Central Rail Road Company; and the South Carolina Rail Road Company, which was chartered to build a road to Hamburg.—'Note the words to Hamburg'—has not only constructed a road into Georgia, to unite with the Georgia Rail Road, but has recently subscribed \$250,000 to the Macon and Augusta Rail Road Company, to build a road in Georgia.
I do not know that the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company has yet subscribed Stock in any other Rail Road Company, but I take it for granted that, following the example of other Rail Road Companies, it will subscribe to the Stock of the Hamburg and Columbia Rail Road, which would put the people of Edgefield (for whose special use in the pending election, your letter was published, if not written, 'on the line of travel North over the Charlotte and South Carolina, Rail Road, in building which Hamburg and Columbia Road, you assure the people of Edgefield District 'it would afford me great pleasure to assist them' by State aid to the amount of \$5000 per mile.
And so, also, I have no doubt the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company will subscribe to the Stock of the Rail Road Company which is chartered to construct a rail road from Charlotte to Statesville, which road, you say, via 'the South Carolina Central Rail Road, starting at Gourdin's Station on the Northeastern Rail Road, and ending at Charlotte, will place Charleston in connection with the North Carolina Western extension at Statesville;' 'which'—'subserve all the purposes of the Blue Ridge Rail Road.'

This Statesville connection with Charleston, by means of the South Carolina Central Rail Road, you recommend to the people of Edgefield with great earnestness. You do not, however, advert to the connection of Statesville by the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road with Columbia and Charleston. The completion of the South Carolina Central Rail Road to Charlotte, will stimulate to speedy completion the Charlotte and Statesville connection, and then the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road will also 'subserve all the purposes of the Blue Ridge Rail Road.'
Almost every Rail Road Company in this State, and many in other States, have assisted in the construction of other and tributary roads by a subscription of Stock. The Blue Ridge Rail Road Company did, what is so customary, subscribe to the Stock of the Rail Road Companies in Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, designed to connect Charleston with Knoxville, so much Stock was necessary, in addition to the subscriptions in those States, to secure the charters. It was originally, and is still, the purpose and design of the Blue Ridge Rail Road Company in South Carolina, with the funds which can be obtained in South Carolina from individual and corporate subscriptions and State aid, assisted by the funds which, from the same sources, have been raised in the States of Georgia, North Carolina and Ten-

nessee, to construct the Blue Ridge Rail Road from Anderson to Knoxville.
I did not suppose there was any intelligent person in South Carolina who did not understand that this was the purpose and design of that Company. The first and most active motive of the projectors of the Blue Ridge Rail Road was to have an independent connection, by rail road, of South Carolina and Charleston, with the navigable waters and system of rail roads West of the Mountains, which should be under the government and control of citizens of South Carolina, and be so managed as to promote the prosperity of South Carolina, and the commercial interests of Charleston. Their experience of the embarrassments and obstructions to which the Western trade, designed for Charleston, was subjected on the Georgia Rail Roads, convinced them of the folly of attempting a competition between Charleston and Savannah, for a commerce to be maintained over the Georgia roads. In the selection of a route for a Western rail road from South Carolina they were led to the adoption of that of the Blue Ridge Road by a consideration of its superior advantages over every other route.
In conformity with the designs of the first projectors of the Blue Ridge Road, the charter for the road in North Carolina authorizes the Company in that State to 'unite with any other road that may be constructed, and any contract that may be entered into by the President and Directors with the consent of the Stockholders, shall be binding on the Company.'
The Tennessee charter more explicitly empowers the Tennessee Company to negotiate with any other Rail Road Company in North Carolina or South Carolina, who may desire to extend their road over any portion of the route hereby designated and to transfer to the last-mentioned Company all the right, powers and privileges herein granted to them; and thereupon the said Company shall have the same powers, rights and immunities as are herein conferred on the Company hereby incorporated.

The charters in the other States were granted before December, 1852, and the Legislature of South Carolina must have been informed of the clauses which have been cited, and it is plain that attention was directed to them, for in the 11th section of the charter, granted in December, 1852, to the Blue Ridge Rail Road in South Carolina, it is provided that 'it shall be lawful for that Company to combine with any other rail road' having the privilege to do so, and to consolidate the management of the Companies so coming, and to make any regulations for such combination of interests or management, as to them may seem meet.
In the report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders, in 1856, they are informed that the Companies in North Carolina and Tennessee had, by deeds, covenanted and transferred to the South Carolina Company, when the rail road is completed in those States, all the corporate rights, powers and franchises which were conferred by their respective charters; that the principal part of the Stock in the Georgia Company being held in South Carolina secures the control of the road in that State; and thus when the connection between Anderson and Knoxville is completed by the construction of the road in those States, the South Carolina Company will possess the management and control of the entire line.'

These statements are in needless detail for the purposes of a reply to your letter; but I take the occasion, which your attack on the Company affords (and so far I thank you for having made it), to notify the people of the State, so far as can be done, by this reply, of the origin, purpose and designs of the Company, while the elections are pending for the next Legislature, which must decide the fate of this great enterprise.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING.—Familiar to us are with the pictures, we were scarcely prepared for an engraving, much less of a printed blocks capable of being printed with ordinary printer's ink, on common paper, and by the usual process of surface printing. Several specimens of this new process have, we understand, been printed from blocks, absolutely untouched by the graver, and produced by the simple agency of light. The inventor, Mr. Paul Presch, began with the most difficult portion of the process, the reproductions from photographic originals.

INGENUITY ORDER.—An English volunteer rifle captain, desiring to cross a field with his company, came to an opening in the fence large enough to admit two persons, but no more, to pass abreast. Unfortunately he could not remember the words of command, which would have accomplished the difficult task of filing through; but his ingenuity did not desert him, and therefore, he ordered a halt, and then said, "God bless you, you are dismissed for one minute, when you will fall in on further side of the fence."

DISCOUNT.
How universal it is. We never knew the man who would say 'I am contented.' Go where you will, among the rich or the poor, the man of competence, or the man who earns his bread by the daily sweat of his brow, you hear, the sound of murmuring and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune with an adze round a cask. 'Ah!' sighed he, 'mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round like a dog, driving away at a hoop!'
"Heilho!" sighed a blacksmith, in one of the hot days as he wiped away the drops of perspiration from his brow, while his red hot iron glowed on his anvil, 'this life with a vengeance—melting and frying one's self away over a fire.'
"Oh that I were a carpenter," ejaculated a shoe-maker, as he bent over his lap-stone, 'here I am, day after day, working my soul away in making soles for others, cooped up in a little serene room.'
"I am sick of out-door work," exclaims the carpenter, broiling and sweltering under the sun exposed to the inclemency of the weather, 'if I was only a tailor.'
"This is too bad!" passionately cries the tailor, 'to be compelled to sit perched up here, plying the needle all the while would that mine were a more active life.'
"Last day of grace—the banks won't discount—customers won't pay—what shall I do?" grumbles the merchant. 'I had rather be a horse, a dog, anything.'
"Happy fellows," groans the lawyer as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry record, 'happy fellows! I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brain on this tedious vexatious question.'
And through all the ramifications of society all are complaining of their condition—finding fault with their particular location. 'If I were only this, or the other, I should be content,' is the universal cry, anything but what I am! So wages the world, so it has wagged, and so it will wag.

AN Eloquent Passage.—Rev. Dr. Spring of New York preached his fifteenth anniversary sermon on Sunday. He closed his discourse as follows:
"The half century is gone; gone like some small star that has been twinkling in the curtain of the night; gone, like the dying cadence of distant minstrelsy, as it vanishes into air; gone like the word just spoken, for good or for evil, never to be recalled; gone like the clouds which disappear after they have exhausted their treasures upon the earth; gone like the leaves of autumn, that are scattered to the winds as they wither; gone like the phantom, which, in pursuit, had a semblance of reality, but which in the retrospect is melted away; gone as yesterday has gone. Why do I say here, gone? Nothing is gone whose influence remains.
"The man, the woman, the Sabbath, the prayers, the weeks, the months, the years, that some of us have beheld vanish, one by one, in the mysterious, past, live still in God's universe. Past! What is past! What is the momentous present—this now, this accepted time? What is the never-ending future?—They are but parts that make up the ground unit of eternity—eternity that was, and is, and ever will be. All time is a unit, where the angel at heaven's high court records as well the responsibilities of heators as the responsibility of preachers, and where the great Witness and Judge will render to every man according to his works."
The Newport correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, writes that there is a rumor in that famous watering place, that the proprietor of the Ocean House has humbly requested Mr. Jno. C. Hennen, of pugilistic renown, to honor some other establishment with his presence, adding that he (the proprietor) wouldn't show the least sign of jealousy if some of his colleagues should be so happy as to count the 'champions' among his household gods.
The grain statistics of Chicago, just made up, of the receipts of flour and grain since January 1st, compared with the receipts during the same period of last year, 1859, shows an increase of 13,000 bushels flour, 500,000 bushels wheat, 7,500,000 bushels corn. Increase in shipments, the same time, 63,000 bbls. flour, 450,000 bushels wheat, 6,300,000 bushels corn. In store there are at the present time, 2700 bushels flour, 6,400 bushels wheat, 1,500,000 bushels corn.
A COOL CRIMINAL.—A short time ago a man named Crandall made his escape from the Allegheny county jail. For the information of the curious, he has lately written back the following account of the manner of his escape:—'I suppose it is a mystery to some how I got away, consequently I will give you a brief history of my departure. The modus operandi was this: I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, drew out of the back window in secret, slid down the lightning rod with rapidity, walked out of the apertures with dignity, and am now here in the tranquility of pleasure and liberty a little too late.'

From the Anderson Gazette.
SENATOR HAMMOND'S LETTER.
The Chairman of the Committee of invitation of the late public meeting at Williamston—received the following letter from Hon. J. H. Hammond. Coming from the source it does, it will be read with interest by every one.
REDFIELD, August 5, 1860.
DEAR SIR: I have just received your polite invitation to a dinner to be given on the 9th inst., at Williamston, to my esteemed friend and able Representative, Col. Ashmore. If the weather was not so unusually hot, my engagements would not permit me, on so short a notice, to do more than thank you very sincerely for your kind remembrance. The shortness of the notice, however, is not due to you, for your letter is dated a week ago, and might have reached me in 24 hours. But this humbug of 'cheap postage,' so gratifying to those who live on Railroads, and are not aware that by other methods of taxation, they pay twice the nominal charges, in the South four times, has, under a system of economy which strikes down the weak rural routes, reduced this route, once a daily, to a weekly one.

The political exigency of the day, is the election of the next President. It gives me great pleasure to find that South Carolina, having with her usual promptness and unanimity, made her choice, is properly and consistently pursuing the same quiet course in reference to it, that she has so long pursued. It never was a sounder policy than this time. Every man in America knows where she stands, and the whole influence of her undivided support of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane is as fully felt, though she says nothing as it would be, were she ever so vociferous; while any departure from the course she has so long followed and any unusual expression of interest would perhaps be damaging to the candidates of her choice. South Carolina is notoriously charged with disunion proclivities, and the charge cannot be well denied, though really it is not true in regard to a Constitutional Union. It is loudly proclaimed that the tickets, and any uncommon effort in its behalf on her part, will have the effect of sustaining this charge.
I have had the pleasure of a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the Vice-President and Gen. Lane during the last three Sessions of Congress, and while I deem them eminently qualified for the exalted positions for which they have been named, I do not believe that any two men could be found in America, who would so promptly, and without a second thought, lay down their lives, if needed, for the preservation of the Union. I confess, I am myself, very far behind them in that particular. In my humble judgment every vote given to them is a vote for the Union, and every vote given to any other candidate in the field is whether intended or not, a vote against the Union. And it is to me, passing strange, that while every sensible man in this country must know that the election of Mr. Lincoln will put the Union at imminent and instant hazard, and that neither Mr. Bell nor Mr. Douglas can lay claim to one single authenticated and assured electoral vote, any Southern man, or any Northern, Eastern or Western patriot, should under any pretence, withhold his ardent support from the only man, who, in this great crisis of all the crises which our country has known since the adoption of the Constitution, can, under the circumstances prolong, and perhaps make permanent this Confederacy. I cannot help believing that they will be elected. It is the best next step for the success of which every thing but principle should be sacrificed.
Very truly yours,
J. H. HAMMOND.

To J. T. BROYLES, Esq.
ABOUT HATING.—Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill will or hard thoughts toward any one. What if that man had cheated you, or that woman has forsaken you in time of need, or that one having won your utmost confidence, your warmest love, concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger? Let it pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the 'undiscovered country'? All who ill treat you will be more sorry for it than then you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief, can be.
A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurrying and worrying through the world, some hasty greetings, and abrupt farewells, and our play will be 'played out' and the injurer and the injured will be led away, and are long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?

An Irishman was one indulging in the very intellectual occupation of smoking raw and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed, 'Be the powers, my friend, you smoke a little too late!'

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING.—Familiar to us are with the pictures, we were scarcely prepared for an engraving, much less of a printed blocks capable of being printed with ordinary printer's ink, on common paper, and by the usual process of surface printing. Several specimens of this new process have, we understand, been printed from blocks, absolutely untouched by the graver, and produced by the simple agency of light. The inventor, Mr. Paul Presch, began with the most difficult portion of the process, the reproductions from photographic originals.

INGENUITY ORDER.—An English volunteer rifle captain, desiring to cross a field with his company, came to an opening in the fence large enough to admit two persons, but no more, to pass abreast. Unfortunately he could not remember the words of command, which would have accomplished the difficult task of filing through; but his ingenuity did not desert him, and therefore, he ordered a halt, and then said, "God bless you, you are dismissed for one minute, when you will fall in on further side of the fence."

DISCOUNT.
How universal it is. We never knew the man who would say 'I am contented.' Go where you will, among the rich or the poor, the man of competence, or the man who earns his bread by the daily sweat of his brow, you hear, the sound of murmuring and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune with an adze round a cask. 'Ah!' sighed he, 'mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round like a dog, driving away at a hoop!'
"Heilho!" sighed a blacksmith, in one of the hot days as he wiped away the drops of perspiration from his brow, while his red hot iron glowed on his anvil, 'this life with a vengeance—melting and frying one's self away over a fire.'
"Oh that I were a carpenter," ejaculated a shoe-maker, as he bent over his lap-stone, 'here I am, day after day, working my soul away in making soles for others, cooped up in a little serene room.'
"I am sick of out-door work," exclaims the carpenter, broiling and sweltering under the sun exposed to the inclemency of the weather, 'if I was only a tailor.'
"This is too bad!" passionately cries the tailor, 'to be compelled to sit perched up here, plying the needle all the while would that mine were a more active life.'
"Last day of grace—the banks won't discount—customers won't pay—what shall I do?" grumbles the merchant. 'I had rather be a horse, a dog, anything.'
"Happy fellows," groans the lawyer as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry record, 'happy fellows! I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brain on this tedious vexatious question.'
And through all the ramifications of society all are complaining of their condition—finding fault with their particular location. 'If I were only this, or the other, I should be content,' is the universal cry, anything but what I am! So wages the world, so it has wagged, and so it will wag.

AN Eloquent Passage.—Rev. Dr. Spring of New York preached his fifteenth anniversary sermon on Sunday. He closed his discourse as follows:
"The half century is gone; gone like some small star that has been twinkling in the curtain of the night; gone, like the dying cadence of distant minstrelsy, as it vanishes into air; gone like the word just spoken, for good or for evil, never to be recalled; gone like the clouds which disappear after they have exhausted their treasures upon the earth; gone like the leaves of autumn, that are scattered to the winds as they wither; gone like the phantom, which, in pursuit, had a semblance of reality, but which in the retrospect is melted away; gone as yesterday has gone. Why do I say here, gone? Nothing is gone whose influence remains.
"The man, the woman, the Sabbath, the prayers, the weeks, the months, the years, that some of us have beheld vanish, one by one, in the mysterious, past, live still in God's universe. Past! What is past! What is the momentous present—this now, this accepted time? What is the never-ending future?—They are but parts that make up the ground unit of eternity—eternity that was, and is, and ever will be. All time is a unit, where the angel at heaven's high court records as well the responsibilities of heators as the responsibility of preachers, and where the great Witness and Judge will render to every man according to his works."
The Newport correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, writes that there is a rumor in that famous watering place, that the proprietor of the Ocean House has humbly requested Mr. Jno. C. Hennen, of pugilistic renown, to honor some other establishment with his presence, adding that he (the proprietor) wouldn't show the least sign of jealousy if some of his colleagues should be so happy as to count the 'champions' among his household gods.
The grain statistics of Chicago, just made up, of the receipts of flour and grain since January 1st, compared with the receipts during the same period of last year, 1859, shows an increase of 13,000 bushels flour, 500,000 bushels wheat, 7,500,000 bushels corn. Increase in shipments, the same time, 63,000 bbls. flour, 450,000 bushels wheat, 6,300,000 bushels corn. In store there are at the present time, 2700 bushels flour, 6,400 bushels wheat, 1,500,000 bushels corn.
A COOL CRIMINAL.—A short time ago a man named Crandall made his escape from the Allegheny county jail. For the information of the curious, he has lately written back the following account of the manner of his escape:—'I suppose it is a mystery to some how I got away, consequently I will give you a brief history of my departure. The modus operandi was this: I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, drew out of the back window in secret, slid down the lightning rod with rapidity, walked out of the apertures with dignity, and am now here in the tranquility of pleasure and liberty a little too late.'