

Hon. L. M. Keitt,

This gentleman has positively declined a re-election to Congress. In a lengthy letter to his constituents, he defines his position upon public affairs. We copy the concluding paragraphs:

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say, that I do not support Mr. Breckinridge because I believe him to be a disunionist. He is a Union man. On the question of the Union, I differ from him as widely as from Mr. Bell. I support him because I agree with him more nearly on the principles on which the Government should be administered. I shall be for disunion if Lincoln is elected, because then Mr. Buchanan will be the last of the Constitutional Presidents. Despite the rancor of parties, the bitterness of faction, and the slander of enemies, Mr. Buchanan's Administration has been pure and upright. Loyal to the Constitution, and true to the Republic; a statesman at home, and an American President in his intercourse with foreign nations, he, with his Cabinet, will leave to the world an example of fidelity and patriotism. The last of a line is often times as patriotic as the first.

If Mr. Lincoln is elected, I shall urge disunion, because the South will be in danger from its principles and the policy of his administration. It is one of the essential characteristics of fanaticism, not to be undecayed by experience. If the South submits to Black Republican rule, her future is settled. A cloud of witnesses may rise up to convict Abolitionism of excess and terror; fields of bootless and sickening slaughter may appeal against its horrors; but still this party, encamped behind the Government, will drive on to the consummation of its aims. Slavery must be in the keeping only of the South. The Republican party would use the Union to withdraw it from such protection. Against that party I would, therefore, urge disunion, to defend an institution guarded by the records of the world; by the traditions of all mankind; by the logic history and the fitness of things; and, without which the South would sink down into chaos. Slavery antedates all historic times, and originates in the necessities of society. The inspired Scriptures, which carry us back to the sacred originals of man, unite it with the rudiments of our social state, and surround it with primitive images of the household relations, with spreading corn-fields and patriarchal furrows. It is in the first records of the nation, which we can trace back to the dawn of human society; it is in the heroic poems of Greece; it is in the hieroglyphics of Egypt and Assyria; it is, too, in that glorious literature which is the precious legacy of the past to the present. Slavery holds Plato and Marcus Tullius will outlive freesoil.

ABOLITIONISM IN ST. PETER'S PARISH.—The Charleston Mercury contains an account of the arresting of John N. Smith and his two sons, James and William, charged with using incendiary language and being guilty of improper conduct. They were tried before a Vigilance Committee, and, being found guilty, were sent to Florida. Attention was first attracted by the congregation of about thirty free negroes on his place. When he was requested to remove them, he refused, in very insulting terms, and threatened violence to any of the Committee that attempted to do so. He and his sons were, however, taken a day or two afterwards. The evidence elicited proved that he had used language of a most incendiary character. He "expressed himself very freely about our institutions, inquiring how the negroes about Lawtonville were treated, and that God Almighty damn his soul if he would not give a negro he never saw a gun to defend himself; that Scripture did not recognize slavery, and that he did not believe it was right, and if there was war he would fight for no man's negroes; before he would do so, he could have, between sun-rise and sun-set, five hundred men in a task of ground to fight his way. A large amount of other testimony was adduced, some of which is of a worse character, having incendiarism intermixed with it. His sons, James G. Smith and William Smith, were also implicated in the examination of the evidence." He was warned not to come back into the State on penalty of being hung. His sons were also warned not to return, on penalty of receiving five hundred lashes.

SUICIDE.—We are pained to chronicle a melancholy opening of the present term of the South Carolina College. A student named J. F. Hughes of the Freshman Class, from Edgefield District, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. A pistol was by his side and his brains were scattered over the floor and on the walls. Mr. Hughes was in ill health last summer, and unable to stand his examination which was now impending. The parents of Mr. Hughes removed from Columbia many years ago.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, that he came to his death by his own act. Columbia Guardian, 2d inst.

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News Summary.

Two hogheads of tobacco were sold in Richmond on Wednesday at unusually fine prices; one brought \$80.50, the other \$52.25 per hundred lbs.

The claim of Eli Whitney as the inventor of that invaluable machine, the cotton gin, has been denied, and the credit of the invention assigned to a different person, a lady of Georgia.

A steam-boiler exploded in the marble works of Mr. Wallace, at Pittsburg, on Monday, the 24th, killing ten or twelve persons.

The Court House in Lake City, East Florida, together with all the papers and records of the court, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, the 18th.

It is said that ex-President Tyler, now seventy-five years old, and looking more robust and younger than when he occupied the White House, has an infant daughter only two months old.

There are now over three hundred hands at work on the grading of the Southern Pacific Railroad for the first fifty-mile section west of Marshall, Texas.

The first paper mill ever put in operation on this continent, was erected in Elizabeth, N. J. Fire-engines were made in the same place as early as 1792.

Benjamin Pollard, a lieutenant in the war of 1812, died in Norfolk, Va., 13th inst.

Col. Bragg, of a "little more grape" fame, is on a visit to Petersburg, Va.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 15th, to fire Buffalo Bridge, on the Brunswick and Florida Railroad. President Wheeler offers \$500 reward for detection of the incendiary.

Andrew Giddow and John Turner, convicted of prize-fighting on an island in Boston harbor, have been sentenced to the State prison for one year.

The legislature of North Carolina will commence its biennial session on Monday, the 19th of November.

The Walterboro Sun, of the 26th inst., is informed that a son of Mr. Samuel IJly, residing in Beaufort District, was thrown from a horse, and so much injured that his life is despaired of.

There are fifty-seven cities in the world which contain from 100,000 to 500,000, and twelve which contain above 500,000.

The census of Philadelphia is so nearly completed that the population is ascertained to be about 640,000, and the manufacturing capital \$150,000,000.

At Richmond, Va., a fine of \$10 has been imposed on Dr. St. Geo. Peachy, for speaking to a Jurymen empanelled in a murder case.

Two blacksmiths in Brooklyn, N. Y., day and both were fatally injured.

A negro "Wide Awake" Club was formed in Boston on Wednesday last.

Hon. John C. Richardson, an ex-member of the Supreme Bench of Missouri, died in St. Louis on Friday morning.

The receipts of wheat at Buffalo, New York, on the 20th inst., amounted to 850,000 bushels, the largest amount ever received in a single day.

Hon. B. R. Holmes, one of the strongest Union men in Mississippi has come out strongly in a powerful letter for Breckinridge.

The citizens of Leake county, Miss., are holding "corn meetings," to procure corn for the pressing wants of those who have made a total failure in their corn crops this year.

Paul Morphy is in New York playing a few games of chess privately with his friends.

T. D. Rice, known as "Jim Crow Rice," the original delineator of negro character, died in New York at an advanced age, of disease of the heart.

The republicans at Occoquan, Va., have erected another hole in the place of the one lately cut down.

Senor Francisco Munoz Ramon de Mondaca, hitherto Spanish consul for the State of Georgia, has been removed to Charleston, S. C.

A fight occurred in a tavern in Memphis, Tenn., on last Monday evening, which resulted in four of the parties engaged in it being stabbed and a woman accidentally shot by a gun fired by one of the parties.

The Jacksonville Democrat, heretofore a neutral paper, has hoisted the Breckinridge and Lane flag. It very truly says the only hope of defeating Lincoln is in this ticket, and that a time like this all party feeling should be laid aside.

The Rev. Mr. Bewly, reported to have been hung by a Texas mob, is represented as a desperado from the southern part of Missouri.

The Baton Rouge Gazette learns that on the 13th a fire broke out in the town of Port Hudson, La., in the Northern part of the Parish, and the entire place, with the exception of one house, was reduced to ashes.

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The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1860.

EDITED BY

J. C. C. FEATHERSTON and JAMES A. HOYT.

TERMS:

One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00.

Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

Court Calendar for the Western Circuit.

RETURN DATES. Abbeville, September 15, Greenville, October 6. Anderson, " 22, Spartanburg, " 13. Pickens, " 29, Laurens, " 20.

SITTINGS OF COURT.

Abbeville, October 1, Greenville, October 22. Anderson, " 8, Spartanburg, " 15. Pickens, " 15, Laurens, November 5.

Save your Votes.

In less than two weeks the voters of Anderson will be called upon to elect those who are to serve them in the next Legislature, and also the individual who is to be their Tax Collectors. The two elections coming on at the same time may give rise to some misunderstanding, and as we desire every one to have the opportunity of voting in both elections, we deem it necessary again to call public attention to the fact that all who desire to vote for both Representatives and Tax Collector must vote on Monday. There will be no vote allowed for Tax Collector on Tuesday, nor will any one be allowed to vote for Tax Collector on Monday and for Representatives on Tuesday. Whenever you go to the polls, no matter at what box, you must vote for both Representatives and Tax Collector at the same time, or else lose your vote for one or the other. You cannot vote at different boxes or upon different days. When you poll your vote, no matter for whom or what office, and your name is registered, you cannot again vote for any one.

To Our Friends.

Next week many of our patrons will be in attendance on the Court. Is it asking too much of them that each one shall bring along another name to be entered on our books? It will be little trouble to them, and would be great encouragement to our humble efforts. Let them bestir themselves among their neighbors, and we are confident each one can do something to enhance our interests. The thanks of grateful hearts will be given for any interest manifested, and we shall be stimulated to greater exertions in catering for the reading public.

Change of Day.

Desiring to afford the majority of our readers the latest possible news, and with a view to accommodate the mail facilities from this point, we have concluded to change the day of publication to Thursday instead of Tuesday. This arrangement will be inconvenient for a dozen or two, but the remainder will be much better pleased, we feel certain. Those living on routes supplied on Thursday and Friday alone, will be benefited largely by this change.

Presiding Judge.

We learn that his Honor D. L. WARDLAW will preside at the Fall Term of Court, which begins on Monday next for this District.

Mail Arrangements.

We are informed that several packages of our numbers have been missing for the last two or three numbers. Who is to blame? If the papers come to hand at all, we might make some conjecture about their failure; but in several instances they never reach their destination. The P. M. at Andersonville, another at Bluff Haban, still another at Melville, and one or two besides, not now recollect, are among the complainants. Although not infallible, we think our worthy P. M. at this place usually correct and prompt in the discharge of his duties, and we cannot attach blame to him as yet.

District Agricultural Society.

Our friend of the Gazette, in yesterday's issue, makes a stirring appeal to the farmers in the hope that they will form an Agricultural Society for mutual benefit and advantage. We heartily second the appeal made by our neighbor, and would be highly gratified that such a society might go into operation here. For several years we urged the proposition through the columns of the Gazette, but none seemed disposed to take the lead. Who will step forward, now that the subject is again mooted, and make the effort to establish such a useful and improving society in our midst? We are satisfied that it only needs the co-operation of a few prominent farmers to get such a thing under way, when scores will immediately interest themselves, and the society will become "a thing of life," flourishing and prospering to a full extent. The experience of every farming community is, that these annual re-unions of their class redundancy to the benefit of all concerned. The information gained, the errors in farming system likely to be corrected by the experience of others, the emulation and worthy pride taken to surpass a neighbor in competing for premiums, and the friendly interchange upon familiar topics, all combine the results of an Agricultural Society. Who, then, will place themselves in the van for such a laudable undertaking?

Hon. J. D. Ashmore.

The constituents of this gentleman will not be neglectful of the fact, when they go to the polls next Monday, that he is a candidate for re-election. We hardly deem it necessary to state that he has no opposition, but this should not prevent any from casting their ballots for him. He has served the District well and faithfully, and with the single purpose of promoting the interests of his constituents and section. They have the opportunity to attest their entire approval of his conduct in the halls of Congress, and we trust they will not neglect it.

The Edgefield Advertiser, after reprinting our report of his speech at Haynie's, speaks thus of our Representative: "The tone of Col. Ashmore is thus seen to be warm and decided. It is in accordance with the manly instincts of his nature. Coming from the Representative of South Carolina's mountain district, this expression will be welcomed in every part of the State. It goes to show that when the time for action comes, our State has a promise far more unity of sentiment than existed in 1851. There is one view of the matter throughout most of the districts, it is: that discussion in advance of an issue is premature. It is still reasonably certain, however, that when the issue is squarely presented, action will follow close upon the heels of the occasion. It is cause of congratulation to know that, from the mountains to the seaboard, inclusive of the mercantile and moneyed interests of the State, South Carolina awaits events with a calm preparation of spirit to meet the danger she may not be able to avert."

An Important Letter—Union or Disunion.

We lay before our readers in this issue an earnest and impressive letter from our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. JAMES L. ORR, in reply to a private epistle written by the Hon. AMOS KENDALL. The immediate cause of this correspondence was the letter of Mr. Orr, declining to become a candidate for the State Legislature, which our readers have all perused, and in which he took grounds favoring a dissolution of this Government in case of a Black Republican being elected President. From the tenor of the letter published to-day, we conclude that Mr. KENDALL expressed himself greatly surprised at the counsels of the Ex-Speaker, believing as he did that Mr. Orr was for the Union at all hazards, and he would doubtless have expected sentiments to emanate from him akin to those advanced by another distinguished politician of this State, who resides in an adjoining District. But however much Mr. Orr may have startled his friends in other sections of the Union by advocating resistance to this particular juncture, it is gratifying to the large majority of his old constituents, who trusted and confided in him through a long series of years, while he was reviled in various quarters for his Unionism, that he has proven himself manly, consistent and worthy of the honors heaped upon him, by marching squarely up to the mark when the rights of his section are about to be impaired. We can admire this spirit in Mr. Orr, and would go no injustice to his feelings in failing to give our feeble praise to his course, although, at the same time differing with him on points not now to be discussed.

This second letter of the Ex-Speaker presents the duty of the South, and the history of the aggressive measures upon her interests, in clear, concise and forcible terms. There is no evasion, but a plain directness of expression, which must go home to the hearts of those who are timid enough and willing enough to tamely submit to Black Republican rule—ye, who are even ready to crush out their last hope, and witness their rights and interests pass quietly one by one from their hands, rather than strike a blow against the Union, as perverted and alienated from the original design, as it will be, under LINCOLN and his abolition vandals. To this class of persons we would earnestly desire the words of Mr. Orr to reach, and would ask them deliberately and calmly to consider the issues involved. Among the ultra Unionists in Mr. Orr's old District, (and there are not a few, we honestly believe,) this letter will have its effect, counteracting in part the tendencies produced by Maj. PERRY's letter. They have watched the course and rapid advancement of Mr. Orr to high position—have sustained him throughout his Congressional career, and with honest pride have repeatedly endorsed and upheld him against all assaults, no matter from what quarter they came. His views in this crisis, after having retired from their service and becoming engaged in the quiet duties of private life, cannot fail to awaken reflection in their minds.

But there is yet another influence to be exerted by this letter. The pronouncements of Maj. PERRY—a citizen in the private walks of life, who has no national reputation unless he gained it at the expense of State Rights and State Remedies—was extensively paraded before the masses in the North immediately after the "JOHN MARSHALL" letter of Mr. Orr, and the public press sought to create the impression that he (Maj. P.) spoke the sentiments of the State. That influence was exerted, to some extent, and no doubt lalled into quiet thousands who had begun to think that Southern men were in earnest, and meant what they said in advocating disunion. Now, the letter of Mr. Orr to the Hon. AMOS KENDALL comes most opportunely to counteract the erroneous impression that is entertained up by the Black Republican press and orators. Both of these documents emanate from the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, within thirty miles of each other, and the authors reside, and what is rather on the order of strange coincidence, these gentlemen ran against each other once upon a time for a seat in the Federal Congress. One a young man, then little known outside of his own election district, and the other a veteran at that time in the public service, and one who had become distinguished by his many public acts. Principle, too, was involved, and the identical issue in another shape which now defines them was then up for consideration. It was Union or Disunion, and upon the slavery question? Well, what was the result? The successful candidate was Mr. Orr, and his career thenceforth was brilliant and rapid in its advancement to high position, and to the affections of the American people. His competitor went back to the useful sphere of State politics, and continued his honorable course as a public servant until recently. Now, to-day, these gentlemen again stand arrayed in hostile positions upon practical issues. The one has been given a "national reputation" by inditing a single letter, while the other stands before the people of the whole country, to whom he is known, and by whom he is admired, sounding the alarm, and raising his voice for the safety, honor and rights of his section.

In the light here viewed, then, the wavering, unsafe counsels of Maj. PERRY are to be met not only here at home, but throughout the Union, by the opinions and advice of Mr. Orr and others who have been ranked as conservative men. We hope for the best, but cannot believe that these opinions will have sufficient or timely circulation among the infatuated, blinded masses of the Northern States to bring them to a realization of the true feeling at work in the South. If they felt satisfied that Southern leaders would even attempt the dissolution of this Union, in which is centered their strongest hopes and dearest interests, and from a continuance of which, under the existing state of things, the South has nothing to gain,—the thousands involved with their all in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, would silence the slavery agitators in their midst, and forever quench the raging spirit of fanaticism that binds them to the car of Black Republicanism. But they cannot peer through the mist that veils their vision, and with the assurance that there are scores in every community ready to submit to their domination, they are boisterous and defiant in parading their expected victory to our gaze, and are shouting paens to Lincoln and the final overthrow of slavery where it now exists. Trusting in the great Butler, we should be prepared to a man to buckle on the shield of battle, and begin another war of independence and liberty, daring to assert and maintain our rights, thus proving ourselves worthy of an honored and glorious ancestry. Would that we had words to stir the blood of men, and awake every son of the South to his duty!

The Farmer and Planter.

The October number of this excellent and well conducted agricultural monthly has been promptly received. Its contents are just such as would interest farmers, and we regret that in our section the number who take it are few and scattered. Send one dollar to R. M. STOKES, Columbia, or hand that amount to the agent at this place, J. A. HOYT, and you will receive the Farmer and Planter for one year, thus sustaining an organ of your own in this State and profiting thereby largely.

Female Patriotism.

In one of our exchanges (the Southern Guardian) a writer gives the sentiments of a lady who speaks for her sex in spirited terms in opposition to submission in the event of the election of Lincoln. In answer to a gentleman who feared that submission would be the policy of the South, she said:

"If this be so, turn over the Government to us, and we (the women of the South) will see to it that our households are protected from that outrage and violence, from which it seems our husbands, brothers, &c., are too craven to protect us." What dastardly submissionist does not feel rebuked by such sentiments coming from woman, the creature man is accustomed to regard as the weaker vessel, and as timid and irresolute, merely because she manifests spasmodic excitement at beholding bugs and spiders, or any of the reptile genus. We presume that it is natural for woman to have an antipathy for serpents, for the reason that one deceived Old Mother Eve, and caused her to lose that beautiful home, which the sex so much prize. But how different are the feelings and actions of woman when her country is wronged, when her household is invaded and her rights are wont to be sacrificed by a ruthless soldiery? Woman does not shrink from danger and suffering in the darkest hours of her country's perils. With the spirit of a Boadicea or a Zenobia, though led captive by a haughty conqueror, she will not speak words of submission. Her patriotism lasts as long as the arm can be nerved for vigorous effort, and the tongue is capable of telling the language of the soul.

Happy is it for man, in his present degenerate state, that amid the gloom that has been wrought in human character, that the love of country still remains in woman's heart. Her influence cannot be estimated. Some of the greatest political or religious resolutions recorded in history are attributable to woman. To a woman Rome owed the abolition of regal dignity, and the establishment of the Republic; to a woman she owed her delivery from the tyranny of the decemviri, and the restoration of the consular government, and to a woman she owed that change of constitution by which the plebeians became capable of holding the highest offices of Government. "She knows her rights, and will dare maintain them." This is the spirit that actuated our mothers in the revolutionary struggle. There are instances in the history of that struggle illustrative of the frankness of woman to her country's cause. Oftentimes when husbands and brothers had deserted their country's standard, their wives and sisters perilled their lives and domestic happiness in the cause of liberty.

To the honor of the sex that spirit yet liveth to light the sun of liberty. There are many who will resist any attempt to place the negro upon social and political equality with the white man. When she reads of the patriotism and devotion of such women as Margaret Elliot, Eliza Wilkinson, Martha Bratton, Jane Thomas, Dorcas Richardson, Elizabeth Grace and Rachel Martin, her soul is filled with desire to emulate their virtues, their fortitude and patriotism. When she reads "The mothers of our forest land, stout-hearted dames were they, With nerve to wield the battle brand, and join the border fray; To lead the sure old rifle, to run the leaden balls, And watch a battling husband's place and fill it should he fall;" she can but be moved to follow their examples when our country and rights are invaded.

But notwithstanding our confidence in woman's patriotism, we are not yet willing for her to have a voice in our Government. It is an untried form of government on the western hemisphere, so far as we know. We fear that her government would savor of tyranny in the remembrance of the many wrongs she has suffered at the hands of our sex.

Then, O Woman! be content to exert your influence in your present sphere, around the fire-side; encourage your cowardly husbands, sons and brothers. Teach them how to stand up in defence of their country's rights, and how to resist Black Republican rule.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The following brethren have been elected and installed officers of Anderson Division, No. 29, for the current quarter:

- JAMES A. HOYT, W. P. JOHN PETER BROWN, W. A. J. C. C. FEATHERSTON, R. S. R. E. SLOAN, A. R. S. JOHN MELLWEE, F. S. S. M. FAST, T. J. W. BROTHERS, C. W. W. HUMPHREYS, A. C. A. M. AYRES, I. S. A. F. HUTCHINS, O. S.

SALE.—The attendance of our fellow-citizens on Monday was tolerably large. The principal topic of conversation was the approaching election. It was the prevailing opinion, we believe, that four of the candidates would be elected to the Legislature, and some gentleman selected for the office of Tax Collector. Another week will decide who the lucky individuals are.

There was but little property sold. One negro fellow offered at public outcry, aged 22 years, brought \$1,300.00.

IMPORTED GOODS.—MOORES & MAJOR have just received their Fall and Winter supplies, and among the beautiful assortment they have on hand, we are gratified to observe some elegant fabrics which have actually been received at the port of Charleston direct from England. The "work goes bravely on," and we heartily encourage the movement to achieve our commercial independence. M. & J. seem thoroughly imbued with a like spirit, and we trust they will have due reward therefor. Their Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries is complete, to which public attention is directed. Vide advertisement.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.—The active trade in our market for several weeks denotes the increase of business this season, taking in consideration the short crops, hard times, and so on. Merchants have been busy indeed, and especially those who buy cotton, an unusual quantity of that staple appearing upon the market each day. We are truly glad to notice these prosperous indications, and would hope for their constant abiding with us. Cotton buyers are numerous, goods are in abundance, and everything is brisk and lively—so bring on your cotton, from far and near, purchase your supplies, and rejoice in favorable bargains.

LABOR APPLE.—We are indebted to a friend for one of the largest Apples we have ever seen. It was brought by him from Pickens District, and weighs just one pound and a half—ounce! Many thanks, Col., for the acceptable present.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—On Tuesday night there was another display in eloquence by the students of

this institution. We were not in attendance, and cannot speak knowingly of their performances. In consequence of Mr. PASSESLEY being called away on business relating to the A. R. Church, attending Synod somewhere in Georgia, we believe, there will be vacation in the Academy until Monday week.

EVINS & HUBBARD.—In another column our neighbors invite the community to examine their Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., which they have now in store and are offering for sale. We can cheerfully recommend them to the public, feeling confident that they will give entire satisfaction both in prices and quality.

F. BREDA.—This gentleman has a superb assortment in his line, embracing every variety of Guns, Pistols, &c., together with numerous Fancy Articles of fine workmanship and elegant finish. He can be found on Brick Range, and ready to wait on customers. Read his advertisement and then examine his stock for yourselves.

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

We invite the attention of merchants and others to the card of Messrs. COURTNEY, TESSENT & Co., Hayne street, Charleston. This firm imports the greater portion of their goods, and this fact alone bespeaks for them patronage; besides which, we are reliably informed that they are strictly gentlemanly in all their dealings. Any of our friends who buy in that market will find them prepared to supply all their wants in the Hardware line.

We learn that Maj. SPARTAN D. GOODLETT, of Greenville, has been elected Major General to command the 1st Division, S. C. M.

For the Intelligencer.

The Six Decades of the Present Century.

From our present stand point (1860) we often try to peer into the future, to reason out therefrom the results of the next forty years experience, but all is dark, all is gloom, all is buried in profound oblivion, and with saddened feelings we turn to the past, when memory clutches with eagerness a thousand incidents upon which she revels in extacies, and if there are a few spots that array themselves on the side of regret, they are soon lost amid the bright galaxy of events that have made the last sixty years an era of glory.

At the commencement of the present century, Science, in all its multifariousness, was yet in its infancy, and the world generally was but just awakening from a long lethargic sleep, or just beginning to emerge from a night of moral darkness, that nothing but a general system of education could effectually dispel its gloom. This general system of education, as far as it is already inaugurated, is the most peculiar feature of the present century. 'Tis true, that previous to that date, Europe was thickly studded over with Universities, Colleges, and Academies, but the education received at most of them was a strange conglomerated mass of religion, politics and fanaticism, the principal object of which was to keep the rest of mankind in the most profound ignorance of everything that would elevate his character. These European institutions of learning were mostly in the hands of the Catholics, and were immediately controlled by the Jesuits for the propagation of opinions and dogmas that would now disgrace a heathen; but the nineteenth century ushered in the dawn of a day that was destined to give a light to the world that had never yet been seen by the human race. The American Republic had just been firmly established—the first Napoleon had taught the Old World that the Pope of Rome was not infallible than the rest of mankind.

He had swept off from the face of Europe the musty cobwebs of ages, and had even reached Asia and Africa, disseminating principles, feelings and thoughts, that have continued to burn, and shine, and diffuse light, until Mohammedanism has begun to totter, and ere this century closes will be counted among the things that were.

During the present century, the divinest rights of Kings has been exploded, until a drunkard, a debauchee, or a tyrant is as quickly hurled from a throne as he would be from the private abode, where peace and good order was the ruling idea. During that time, nearly all the monarchies of the Old World have been continually making concessions to their people, until some of them are as free to-day in reality as this far-famed country of ours, and the balance of this century will close out the existence of many of them, and their places be occupied by Governments more assimilated to our own; where freedom and free institutions shall predominate.

Up to the commencement of the present century, the educated few were, as a general thing, not practical men, consequently mechanism had but little more than a physical existence, while now Science reigns in all her workshops, and the mechanic who is not guided by her teachings, is dragging out a life of toil, and in most cases, of penury. 'Tis true, a Watt, a Newton, and a Franklin had demonstrated to their own satisfaction that there was a higher sphere in this world upon which the indomitable powers of the human mind might be elevated with pleasure and profit; but their declarations were generally thought to be the crude ideas of visionary brains, and it remained for the men of this century to render them into facts. The effort of Fulton upon the Hudson River in 1807 has now spread itself over the broadest expanse of earth's waters; and not content with this, the almost unseen power, Steam, has grappled with the "iron horse," and hurled him shrieking, and snorting, and puffing, and blowing, among the hills and dales of the entire earth. Steam has entered our workshops, propels most of our machinery, does much of our cooking and washing, and the man who wishes to make his exit out of this world with much ease, must be abruptly sent on a voyage of discovery through ethereal space by the power of Steam.

From the kite, string, key and bottle of Franklin, with himself at a respectful distance, electricity has been effectually brought subject to the powers of man. He has taught it the alphabet—it drives machinery—assists the mountebank in the exhibition of his humbug, and occasionally goes on a burst-up upon its own hook, when it tires to pieces, as formerly, the labor of years of its new master. But the operations of man with electricity is yet in its infancy.

Previous to the nineteenth century, the man who pursued agriculture for a livelihood, was literally bound down to the injunction that "in the sweat of his face should he eat bread," while now Science pervades the whole agricultural world, and will no doubt go on until everything will be brought to a scientific standard. Science has taken possession of our manufactures. It has in this century more than doubled the knowledge of chemistry, developed astronomy beyond all former conception, and almost advanced philosophy beyond the comprehension of man. To what extent science will yet develop the resources of this universe cannot now be conceived of.

The present century found the United States containing about four millions of souls, her Government erected at by most of the world, owing