"IDEA IS A SHADOW THAT DEPARTETH, SPEECH IS FLEETING AS THE WIND-READING IS AN UNREMEMBERED PASTIME; BUT A WRITING IS ETERNAL "-TUPPER

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LESS THAN IS POSTATE

PARTING WORDS.

The farewell hours of life are sad, even though they may be hopeful. Parents and children seperate in the vicissitudes of life, friends exchange the cordial pressure of hands in part ing for a season, lovers seperate with fond adiens, renewed vows, and happy hopes of future. There is much for memory in the gentle pressure of the hand, in the soul touching glance of the eye, in the soft tone of the voice, but words which fall upon the ear and reach the heart with the significance of love and friendship give memory its richest, sweetest, dearest treasures.

The son leaves his parental roof to seck his fortune in the wide world. He leaves behind him the past, filled as it is, with the many happy recollections of his joyous boyhood days, before the cares, perplexities and responsibilities of manhood have been stamped upon his brow. Go where he may, these recollections will follow him, and he will often muse on his youthful, haloyon days. At times he may forget those, but the last words uttered by his loving parents are never forgotten. If he is disposed to depart from the path of duty, and enter into the vortex of vice and dissipation, the last prayer uttered by his kind and loving mother will chide him for his conduct. The last anxious look, the tear drops upon her motherly cheek will thrill him anew, and strengthen him to resist the insidious wiles of the tempter.

The daughter may have her home to make the home of him, whom she has chosen for a life companion, happy. Through all the changes of life, even in her deepest troubles or in her hanpiest mements, she is blessed by the sad, sweet memory of the long fond embrace, the whispering spirit of her parents love. The soldier, too, when amid the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, and the cries and groans of the wounded, when shot fly as thick as hall, will think of the last parting you are saved move and you are dead words of his kindred, at home, and it will stimulate and renew his hand to win honors that may be heralded back to his friends at home. In all the different characters of life we may assume, still the last fond words of those we have parted with, fall like gentle marmurs upon the ear of memory. We will turn away, and muse as we pres along life's rugged journey over the parting scene. The last words sink deep into our inmost soul, and especially so, if much time and distance intervene between the hour of seperation and hope of meeting again. The brief future may be hig with fate, and it is this then, why parting words become impressed on indel ibly on the mind.

But it is the decainy of mortals to part, not for a few days, or a week, or a month, or a year, but for all earthly time, when the spirit takes its flight to eternity—to another and a Lysterious world. We part then to meet no more on earth. We may

THE CAMBLER'S ALARMED.

The following narrative, a true one -describes a scene that actually took place not many years since in a country village in the State of Maine.

One evening in the month of December, 1844, a number of townsmen had assembled at the store of Mr. Putnam to talk over matters and things," smoke, drink, and in short do anything to "kill time."

Three hours had thus passed away. They had laughed, and talked, and drank. and chatted, and a good time generally; so that at about the usual hour of shutting up shop, each of the party felt particular first rate.

"Come," said Charles Hatch, one of the company; "let's all liquor, and then have a game of high low Jack !"

"So I say," exclaimed another, " who's got the cards ?"

"Fetch on your keerds," drawled out third, his eyes half closed, through the effeet of the liquor he had drank.

After drinking all around, an old pine table was drawn before the fire place where burned brightly a large fire of hemlook logs, which would snap and crackle, throwing large coals out upon the hearth.

All draw up around the table, seating themselves on whatever came handlest -Four of them had rolled up to the table some kegs, which from their weight were supposed contain nails.

"Now," said Hatch, "how shall we play, very one for himself?"

Mr. Putnam was not in the store that evening, and the clerk, who was busy behind the counter, had taken very little notice of the proceedings. About half past ten, Mr. Putnam thought he would step over to the store, and see that everything was safe As he went in he walked up to the fire. When within a few steps of where the men vore sitting, he started in horror. Before him sat seven men; half crazy with drink and the excitement of playing cards. There they were, within a few feet of the fire just described, and four of them seated on kegs of powder.

Barcely, who was a very heavy man, had pressed in the head of the keg on which he sat, bursting the top hoop, and pressing the powder out through the chinks. By The continued motion of their feet, the powder had become spread about the floor, and now covered a space of about two feet all around them.

wards the door, but recovering himself he walked up towards the fire. Should either of them attempt to rise, he thought it would scatter a few grains a little further into the fire place where lay a large quantity of live coal.

At that moment Hatch looked up, and coing Mr Putnam with his face deadly pale, gazing into the fire, exclaimed, "Putnam, what ails you ?" and at the same time made a motion to rize.

"Gentlemen, do not rise," said Mr. Putnam; "four of you sit on kegs of powderit is scattered all around you-one movement might send you all to eternity. There are two buckets of water behind the bar .--But keep your scats for one minute, and

obered-not a limb moved-each seemed paralyzed.

In less time than we have taken to describe this thrilling scene, Mr. Putnam had poured the water and completely saturated the powder on the floor, and extinguished the fire, so that the explosion was impossible. Then, and not till then, was there a

word spoken. Before these seven men left the store, that very night, they pledged themselves never to taste another glass of liquor or play another game of cards.

"No, have partners," growled one man. "No, hanged if I'll play so," shouted the former; bringing his fist down upor the table, knocking one candle out of the

stick, and another upon the floor.

"Come, come," said Hatch, "no quar-relling, all who say for having partners,

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

are the respective rights of the North and of the North, favored by climate and by and are we not partners to enjoy? Is it into execution the political cross which the South in the territories belonging to the proximity of the South, have been just or honorable for the North to say will then be ratified by a majority of the the United States? The main issue involv. able to rid ourselves of the black race, to the South, you may pay for and conquer voters of the country, the South will set from which slavery may be justly and our example? And if it were just to to participate in the benefits of the new of civil commotion and revolution, in try is divided into two great parties on and place them, so far as we could, in the South in a scheme of rapine and the one side, the "Republican" party, so direumstances similar to our own? called, represented by John C. Fremont, affirming the doctrine, and on the other which have abolished slavery, would or side, the Democratic party, represented by could have done so if the number of slaves ble, and even generous, when it is a case James Buchanon, and the "American" had been three millions, or in that pro- of honest purchase, as of the Louisiana party, represented by Millard Fillmore, portion, in their midst? And do you Territory, and of our friends and brethren denying the doctrine.

The "Republican" or Free Seil party, by their platform, or declaration of principles adopted in Convention, announce as Have you forgotten that our slaves were Territories of the United States - right part of their creed: "That the Constitution transported to the South? That the of property specifically recognized in the tion confers upon Congress sovereign power South received them? And that the article of the Constitution quoted, which over the territories of the United States, South is now bearing our burden as well says, "respecting the Territory and other for their government, and that, in the as their own? And now it is proposed by property belonging to the United States." exercise of this power, it is both the right the "Republican" party, led by John C. the territories those twin relies of barba. present and future Territories of the to settle and occupy? And if you exclude rism, polygamy and slavery." These are United States, and to dam it up forever, the words of the third resolution of the without any possible outlet or vent, in the platform of the Republican," or Free region in which it exists. I would ask Soil Convention; and Colonel Fremont, every intelligent and honest citizen of tho the Free Soil candidate for the Presidency, North, Free Soiler though he may be, in his letter of acceptance of that platform, are you prepared to advocate this policy, dated July 8, 1856, says: The declarato dam up slavery forever in the Southern tion of principles embodied in the resolves States, by probibiting its natural progress opinion and decision of the majority of of your Convention expresses the senti. toward the South? And further, are you ments in which I have been educated, prepared to advocate another similar and which have been ripened into convict measure supposed to be favored by the from the evidence made public in this inhabitants are of our own stock, lovers. tions by personal observation and experience. "Nothing is clearer in the history tion of the inter-State slave trade? Do should be an entirely new ascertainment instinct which we have to occupy and of our institutions than the design of the you not see that the tendency of these of the will of the majority of the bono settle new Territories, History Roses. nation in asserting its own independence measures is directly contrary to practical fide settlers in Kanssa. Nothing short not back to the time when our race and freedom to avoid giving countenance free soil? That they would fix and fasten of this will satisfy or ought to satisfy the did not endeavor to expand and extend to the extension of slavery." "The great forever upon Delaware, Maryland, Vingi. body of non-slaveholding free men, includ. his, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, upon fair play in Kansas, the North has the Goth in Italy and in Rome, the the power of the General Government over oppression? ne public landa exerted to advance their interests, and advocate of free soil, is not the freedom secure their independence." These are of the soil of Maryland, Virginia, Kenthe words of Johns C. Fremont, the tucky, and Missouri, abstractly as impor-"Republican," or Free Soil candidate for tant as, and to us of the North incalculably the Presidency.

the future policy of the "Republican" whatscever? We know not what Southern party clearly and distinctly announced, territory may hereafter become the terrinamely: "To prohibit slavery in the tory of the United States, whether by territories of the United States," and honorable purchase or just conquest, or to exert the power of the General Go. voluntary annexation. If we can hold vorament to advance the interests of the together a little longer, it is probable non-slaveholding free men, including that in the natural course of events, we these of the South, upon whose welfere shall make large acquisitions of Southern slavery is an oppression." I can hardly territory bester suited than any we posse believe my eyes when I read these words; to the comfortable existence of the black but they are the precise words of the race; and I must say that, as a friend of platform and of Col. Fremont

North, have you given to the considers other wise and good men, I shall hall the tion of this platform and this aunounced day of such acquisitions honorably made; policy, the serious and patient attention for I doubt not, that were the South and which their importance mental Have slevery left to themselves, every sere of Congress to prohibit slavery in the family likeness be you reflected upon them with due regard in the further South would to the rights of the South, and what is perhaps more important, the duties of the Virginia, and Missouri, in the freedom of Newton Company and the South of the same blood to submit to be set of seasons of the same blood to submit to be set. North? Have you fully and faithfully whose soil we have an immediate and studied and reflected upon the subject, contiguous interest.

To propose to exclude the South from cluded from all the Territories all participation in the benefits of the deprived of their inheritance with studied and reflected upon the subject, sonfiguous interest.

and are you prepared to affirm that the The whole authority of Congress over it—but to propose a grand scheme of That say the Line Soil proposed policy of the "Republican" party the subject rests upon the words, "power plander and robbery. Are we not one the unjustivenee of the majority we of the subject rests upon the subject rests upon the plander and robbery.

choose it? Have you forgotten that the vested right of property in the Territories to do. It will be a very serious state of ments from "an Address by James A. occupied and owned by the United States present Territories of the United States will wait to ascertain whether or not The country is now called upon to a sin, it is a national evil, a national wrong, and Southern, slave holding and free of Fremont a decisive and certain indicate ed in the pending Presidential election is, and so to abolish slavery, justify us in the lands, but you shall not settle upon Are the territories of the United States, requiring of the South that they, under them? Your institutions are good enough according to equity and of right, free soil, very different circumstances, shall follow to aid in acquiring, but not good enough properly wholly excluded by a majority of require them to follow our example, would quisitious? What sort of justice or honor

> Do you suppose that the Northern States require a fair division of the spoils; and suppose that they would have done it of the South. I do not see how any just if there had been no cutlet or yent for the or honorable man can deny that the South black race to the South or the West? have a rested right of property in the

more important than, the freedom of the Here, then, we have the platform and soil of any other region of equal extent free soil, as it was understood by Wash. I would now ask you, citizens of the ington, by Jefferson, by Franklin, and

is either just, or honorable, or generous, to dispose of and make all creedfel rules family, and are not the Torritories a or freieros), or viscound expedient? Or is and regulations respecting the Territory, and are not the Territories a neventeen enthant, while or freieros), or viscound expedient? Or is and regulations respecting the Territory, common docume? Do you suppose that South are only server million. or freiend, it has and expedient at its and requisitions respecting the feether and the beauty states and the property belonging to the United pairtons of the South will quiety submit to the submit and the south of the South will quiety submit to the submit and the south of the South will quiety submit to the submit of the South will quiety submit to the submit of the South will quiety submit to the submit of the South will quiety submit to the submit of the s they not joint tenants due term with as with their institutions, from the Territo-The remaining four immediately gut up, of a sources inheritance? Were not the ries. Dev. I would not any incelligent to a so, Barolay," said Delt, "the first incline carries which they two formations are desirable to the property inclinations are against you. Came, will you and established to our end any appropriate and find the property inclined to the stabilished to our end any appropriate and find the stabilished to our end any appropriate and find the stabilished to our end any appropriate and find the stabilished to our end any appropriate and find the stabilished to our end any appropriate and find the stabilished to our end any appropriate and the stabilished to our end any appropriate and the stabilished to be stab institutions only which they must femine and the middle con if the proper just the and crichlished by one ero are accounty legal and feminests contragate of the state of the contract of the state of t

pluader, even honor among thieves would "a fortiorie," should we be just, honora-

Now, what is this property partnining

the South from settlement and occupation, what romains to them of their property? lief that the laws of the United States Southern States go with her? bave not been faithfully and fairly observed and executed in Kansas, and that the settless hove not been fairly ascertained. If this be so, and so far as I can judge unite against the fanatics of both sides, and I will venture to say there are advise the "Republican" party as to their liance. political creed or their platform, and if it We are informed by Golonal Francest were, it is now too late to do se; but I in his letter of scooptance, of July 8. have been very much increased if they middle latitudes left to the emigran as the corner stone and foundation of their without provoking a despurate struggle.

We extract the following noble senti- time was when the whole region new of the United States? Are not the things, and though I hope that the Soule Dorr, a member of the New York bar," was subject to slavery? Have you for the joint acquisitions of the United States, will be proposed to put the lagrange which we find in the N. Y. Daily News, gotten that twelve of the thirteen original purchased or conquered by the common doctrine into practical execution, of their endorsed too by that journal. We wish States were slave States? Do you deny treasures and common forces of the that I have fears that the South will wait we could publish it in full: (P. D. Herald.) that, if slavery be an evil, a wrong, and United States-all of them-Northern halonger; but that, deeming the election decide the momentuous question, What a national sin? Does the fact that we alike? Have we been partners to accuire, tion of the intention of the North to put

And my feers are increased, because from history " have learned, that in titues Congress? Upon this question the coun- it not be our bounden duty to aid them, is that? Why, if the North had joined the moderate and prudent, because the general the Lacions and the rush load Southern character is ardent and donest uous, and because it is a point of honor among the Southern States and Southern pers that they will stand by each other in defense of their form of society when ver attacked. Suppose that Virgini or South Carolina, or Georgia should i cede from the Union in the event of Fremont's election; it would be a parof honor of all the Southern States by protect the secoding State against coernion and from all harm and damage because of her secession. It is the settled opinion. at the South, very generally and almost unanimously held, that the election of and the duty of Congress to prohibit in Frement, to exclude slavery from all to the Territories, if it be not the right would justify each and every Southern Fremout on the "Republican" platform State in seceding, and would tender to each and overy Southern State the option to remain in the Union or to go out of it. A great cause of the present agitation The great danger is in the point of honor and excitement at the North, is the be- if one State should go, will not all the

It is difficult to conceive or what grounds the "Republican" or Free Soil party cely, when they expect the South to submit to be excluded from all "Republican" party, viz: The probibi- region, the fact appears to be so, their of land, and animated by the same North. The North will certainly must insulf into new territories. Witheas ing those of the South, upon whose welfare perhaps several other States, the justicution vested rights under the laws in the com- Norman in France, and afterward in slavery is an oppression, will discover that of slavery, which is declared to be an mon lands of Kansas, and duty and honor. Great Britain; the Augio Saxon in as well as good policy, require that the England, the English in America South shall fully and fairly recognize and Australia, Asin; the New Englander in respect those rights. We have so reason lows; the Virginian in Missouri; and to doubt, and I do not doubt, that the both the New Englander and the South, considered as a unit, is disposed to Virginian in Kansas. There is a family recognize and respect them. The South likeness among all these, and a reis not responsible for the acts of pro- semblance in their deeds. It is in the slavery functies any more than the North blood. On what resounds do the "Repubis responsible for the words and acis of lican" party xely when they, expect the anti-slavery fanatica. Let the patriotic South to quietly surrender their rights and honest men of both North and South in the common lands, I cannot imagine; and of all sides. It is not my place to good and safe grounds for such a re-

> think that their chances of success would 1856, that the "genial region of the had limited themselves to simply demand of the Northern Scates for homes, ing fair play in Kansas. They made a cannot be conquered from the free great mistake when they united themsel- laborers, who have long considered it ves with the anti-Slavery party, and laid set apars for them in our industriance, ereed the destrine that is is the duty of This language is stemped with the all participation in the benefits of the destived of their inheritance; without