

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.

TERMS—\$1.50 per annum in advance. If payment be delayed until after the expiration of the year, \$2. For six months, 75 cents in advance.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, August 11, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT: HON. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GENERAL JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

FIRE. We regret to learn that the residence of Mrs. Jesse P. Lewis, near Pendleton, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2d instant, at 4 o'clock.

New Advertisements. The attention of the public is directed to the new advertisements in this issue. The German Settlement Society offers desirable lands and lots for sale.

Favors. Our neighbor, Mr. GINSON, handed us this week a basket of delicious peaches, for which he has our thanks.

Abolition Fires in Texas. A despatch from New Orleans, dated 2d inst., brings the startling news from Texas that fires, the work of Abolition insurrectionists, still continue to devastate various portions of that State.

Saleday. Is one of the "institutions" of the Palmetto State. It is emphatically a day of sale, upon which the citizen comes up to the capital of his district to trade, exchange greetings with his neighbors, learn the "news of the day," and see his would-be rulers from all parts determining who shall "rule or ruin."

Monday last was one of these days! In truth, it was "one in a hundred." There were no sales. The crowd was numerous, noisy and anxious.

Trade of Charleston. Every indication betokens that the fall trade of Charleston will be larger than usual. The health of the city was never better, and hopes are confidently expressed that it will be exempt from disease.

The Postage Act. To be found in another column, is commended to postmasters and the public generally.

Blue Ridge Mass Meeting. The friends of the Blue Ridge Railroad have advertised a mass meeting and barbecue to come off at Franklin, N. C., on the 21st September next.

The North Carolina Election. The election for Governor and members of the Legislature took place on the 2d August in this State. The question before the people was one of State, and not federal, policy or politics.

Death from Heat. The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date of 25th July, says: Last week the heat was intense. Three hundred deaths during the seven days attest the terrible vigor of the sun's rays.

A Painful Record. According to Edward Everett, the use of alcoholic beverages costs the United States directly in ten years \$120,000,000; has burnt or otherwise destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property; destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prison and 100,000 children to the poor-houses; caused 15,000 murders and 5,000 suicides; and bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

The Canvass.

The canvass for seats in the Legislature has opened with spirit in several of the districts, the candidates taking the stump and giving their views on the leading questions of the day.

The questions of prominence before the people of the State, are: Aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad, the free school system; resistance, in the event that LINCOLN, the black republican candidate for the Presidency, is elected; the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. HAMMOND, the election of BRECKENRIDGE and LANE, and giving the election of Governor and that of electors of President and Vice President to the people.

As usual, queries, in some instances, are put to the candidates like the following clipped from the Clarendon Banner:

1. To which wing of the party, (convention or caucus) do you belong, and with which wing of the party will you vote?

2. If the Black Republican candidate is elected President, what do you propose should be done? Do you think that further aid should be given to the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad? State your reasons for or against, as your opinions may be.

3. What are your views as to the present free school system? There will be an election for United States Senator, should his election turn upon a strictly party vote, with which wing of the party may your vote be found recorded?

4. Another question of more than usual moment is being discussed by several of our State exchanges, to wit: In what manner shall the taxes of the State and districts be assessed?

In other words a strong preference is being expressed for the ad valorem system, over the one now in force. More than a year ago, we expressed our belief in the justice of the ad valorem system, and are now more fully impressed than ever that we were right.

According to this system, each person pays a certain per cent, to be fixed by the Legislature, on his or her entire estate, real and personal. Then, all would bear the burdens of taxation alike. The adoption of this system would have the effect of reducing the amount now paid by each individual, not by collecting a less sum, but by making everything share its proportion of the tax—property, money, etc, etc.

Farmer and Planter. The August number is punctuated on our table, filled with appropriate articles. The Editorial department is presided over with ability and tact. Published by R. M. STOKES, esq. at \$1 a year: Columbia, S. C.

State Action—A Word Contr. The Clarendon Banner, speaking of Col. KERRY's recent letter on politics, says "It has all the qualities that ever characterized his productions—earnestness, gracefulness and felicity of diction, richness of imagery and skill in presenting strong positions. If the Black Republican nominee is elected, he offers resistance to all hazards and to the last extremity." From present appearances of the political horizon in all probability he will be elected. The State of South Carolina will get wonderfully vexed. The whole of the time of the next Legislature will be taken up with the discussion of federal relations, (to the great detriment of local interests.) A contest will be called to protect the State from the dishonor of submission to Black Republican rule. Ministers plenipotentiary and ambassadors at large will be sent to all the cotton States to counsel with them on the wrongs of the South. The convention will meet, march up the hill and then march down again.

After having resorted to the awful engine of war, justifiable only in a revolution, the passing of paper resolutions, and South Carolina will have played out before high heaven and "the rest of mankind," a great farce, equalled at least, if not surpassed, the one of 1850. Had not the Inspector General better be having an eye to the oncoming department? Will not the same cannon and ammunition that cost the State two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be sent to purchase, now answer? It was said that the acute Yankees who casted them and for whose destruction they were ordered, so made them, that they would do more harm to the "chivalry" than to the enemy. The State of South Carolina has called for one cannon and one hundred rifles, and let her be careful before she calls for any more. When she does, let it be for a purpose and to put in execution brave resolves.

DEATH OF HON. EZEKIEL PICKENS—The Mobile Mercury says: On last Saturday week, we went up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in company with the Hon. Ezekiel Pickens. He was complaining of feeling unwell, and seemed quite dispirited. The Eastern Courier, of Wednesday, brings us the melancholy intelligence of his demise. That paper says: Hon. Ezekiel Pickens died at his residence, in this county, Saturday morning last. Very few persons in this State and Alabama, who have been for any length of time familiar with his name as public men need to be told who Judge Pickens was. For many years a Judge of the Circuit Court of Alabama, and his name is well and widely known, both here and there. The intelligence of his death will cause a feeling of sadness to every one who knew him, for he was possessed of the qualities of a good and honest man, and upright Judge, and a valuable citizen. Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory.

Ezekiel Pickens was a graduate of the South Carolina College, in 1815, in the class with Dr. Henry Boylston, John Taylor, Wm. H. Hagley, and the late Dr. Thos. Y. Spinks, of Charleston.

The United States Mail steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 25th ultimo, arrived in New York on Thursday. Her advice, from California, had been anticipated by the Overland Mail, but at fortnight's interval the news is received from the different Central and South American States. Intelligence of the departure of Gen. Walker from New Orleans had reached Guatemala and Nicaragua, and in the latter Republic the information had caused the greatest excitement. It was believed that the filibustering General would attempt to land at Orizaba or Truxillo, in Hon. Central America, but had been frustrated by some severe earthquake shocks, and a rumor prevailed that the town of San Vincent had been destroyed. Our Minister to Costa Rica, Hon. Alexander Dimitry, has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Government of that country. The treaty provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to settle all claims against Costa Rica. New Grenada continues in a very disturbed state. No reliable intelligence can be obtained from the interior, but does not appear that either of the belligerent parties is strong enough to crush its opponent. War between Peru and Bolivia is supposed to be inevitable. Negotiations between the two Republics, so important to the trade of Bolivia, is strictly maintained. Mr. Clay has not yet succeeded in procuring a settlement of the various American claims against the Peruvian Government. The last mail from Ecuador reported that a battle between the rival parties under Flores and Franco, was imminent. The conflict has not yet taken place, but it is still "momentarily expected." It seems that the belligerents are somewhat afraid of each other.

JOHN BROWN'S FAMILY—The sum of \$6,150, has been contributed in the United States for the benefit of old Brown's family, was distributed among them a few days ago. The widow and three small children received \$2,250, John Brown, Jr., \$1,000, Watson Brown's widow \$800, and Thompson's widow \$500, and the others the balance.

Pennings and Clippings.

PREACHING.—Rev. Edward P. Thwing will preach at the Stone Church on Sabbath evening next, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

SAM HOUSTON.—Gen. Sam. Houston has written to his friends in New York, under date of July 18, that the movement favoring his election to the Presidency being strictly independent and popular, he will in no case decline.

THE RAVAGED SYRIAN TOWNS.—Damascus has a population of 120,000 inhabitants—Zahleh, before it was sacked, contained 11,000 souls; Deir el Kaimir 7,000, (of whom 2,000 are said to have been slain); Hasbeia 6,000, and Rashai 2,500.

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOYSTS.—In the region of the Lehigh Valley the seventeen year locusts have made their appearance during the present season in swarms, and are now passing away, having completed their arrangements for the next generation, which will be due in 1877.

AMERICANS WITH GARIBALDI.—A considerable number of Americans have joined the army of Garibaldi. A young Virginian left Paris on the 11th ult., with a commission as lieutenant he had just received from headquarters at Palermo.

COTTON.—The total receipts of cotton at all the ports since the first of September last, amount to 4,451,297, against 3,684,583 last year.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM POWER.—It is stated that a careful computation shows the steam power of the Great Eastern steamship is equal to the water power that drives the mills at Lowell. This gives an idea of the immense power of the steamer, equal to that required for the works of one of the great manufacturing cities of America.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—The extensive iron railing manufactory of McMurtry, Winkle, May & Co. was burned on the 31st ult. Loss \$45,000; insured for \$10,000 in city offices.

MARCH OF REFINEMENT.—"Madam," said a druggist the other day, to a lady who was examining some cologne, "I assure you it is an excellent article, and if you will approximate the extension of your process to the enclosed office of the bottle, you will perceive the truth of my assertion."

THE POTATO DISEASE IN IRELAND.—This disease has been ravaging the fields of the entire Southern coast of Ireland. The only hope for the crop existed in the fact that fine, dry weather might yet preserve it from destruction.

SCHOOL HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A school house at Marion, Lynncounty, Iowa, was struck by lightning last week, Friday, and three out of seven children present were instantly killed. The other four, with Miss Kellogg, the teacher, were knocked senseless.

THE SUMMER OF 1860.—The present summer promises to be memorable for hurricanes, hail storms, hot weather, astronomical wonders, an unusual influx of Asiatic and European royalty, and a superabundance of Presidential candidates.

ORIGIN MARIED PEOPLE SLEEP TOGETHER.—Hall's Journal of Health, which claims to be high authority in medical science, has taken a stand against married people sleeping together, but thinks they had better sleep in adjoining rooms. It says that Kings and Queens do not sleep together, and why should other people?

BOY CHOKE'D TO DEATH BY A PEBBLE.—A little son, about three years old, of J. E. Riordan, of Georgetown, Ga., was very suddenly killed one day last week by swallowing a small pebble. It had a rock or pebble in its mouth, and while laughing, swallowed it, and was choked to death in a very few minutes.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—Isaac Chambers, who fought in the battle of New Orleans, died in Jefferson county, Ind., Saturday night, aged sixty-six years. He formerly lived in Bardonia, Ky., and volunteered there for the war of '15.

TWIN SIBLINGS.—Two girls, cousins, aged fifteen and sixteen, hanged themselves in Jackson county, Iowa, recently, on account of loving the same man.

THE LAST MAN.—The oldest living graduate of Yale College, Mr. Joshua Dewey, of Watertown, New York, is in New Haven, attending the commencement exercises. He entered his ninety-fourth year in April last, and enjoys his bodily and mental faculties to a remarkable degree. Mr. Dewey doubtless found New Haven somewhat changed since he left college seventy-three years ago.

MOVING NEWS.—John A. Woodward, Esq., the former proprietor of Mount Vernon, has formally transferred the home and grounds to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. He is still the proprietor of a large portion of the Mount Vernon estate.

HANDSOME GIFT.—A noble building for the Yale College Scientific School is on the point of completion at New Haven, Connecticut, at a cost of \$50,000—the entire property being a gift from Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq.

MARRIAGE OF MRS. BURELL CUNNINGHAM.—The San Francisco Golden Era, of June 17, announces the marriage of Mrs. Burdell Cunningham, in that city.

RIPPER AT ST. LOUIS.—A mob attacked a number of houses of ill fame on the night of the 26th, and destroyed property valued at \$50,000.—Sixty-three rioters were arrested.

ANOTHER STORM.—A terrible tornado passed over Cooper's Point, N. J., last Thursday evening, by which three men lost their lives and three were seriously injured.

CONVICTS ESCAPED.—Upwards of fifty convicts escaped from the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 23d, by bursting open the prison gate. In the melee, Deputy Warden Ritchie was slightly injured. Three convicts were killed and seven seriously wounded. All the prisoners were re-captured except seven.

VOLUNTEERS IN ENGLAND.—"Volunteers" enthusiasm has reached its climax in England, and at Hartlepool a corps of ladies is regularly drilled in light infantry tactics by a Government sergeant.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.—Ferdinand McCaskill, who was arrested in Texas a short time since for the alleged murder of George Young, at the Pensacola Navy Yard, two years ago, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania has changed proprietors.—Dr. E. Morwitz retiring, succeeded by John H. Brunner. The Breckinridge and Lane flag has been hoisted.

LOW.—The water in the Alabama rivers is lower than it has been known for years before. Navigation for even the lightest draught boats is very difficult.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—The steamship La Crosse, for Galveston, exploded below the city today, killing four and wounding three persons. The boat and cargo are a total wreck. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Advices from Texas, just received here, announce the final suppression of the insurrectionary movements in Northern Texas. Two of the prominent Abolitionists had been hung by a Vigilance Committee, on the charge of distributing arms among the negroes.

IS A FIX.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided that all marriages that have been performed by a Notary Public are illegal.—Thousands are thus divorced, without expense of a suit. A fine time for the discordants of that discordant city.

THE JAPANESE STEAMERS.

Hands that our Consul-General, Mr. Townsend Harris, has acquired great skill as a negotiator. The provision that constitutes the President of the United States the referee on the part of Japan in any civil suit may have with foreign powers is regarded as one of the most signal triumphs yet achieved in diplomacy. The moral weight, it is said, which it gives to this country in the Orient can scarcely be over-estimated.

FORGERS.—A young man giving his name as Wm. Taylor, has been lately arrested in the city of Charleston, for attempting to pass off a forged check, on a house in New Orleans. These swindlers keep the police quite busy.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—It is now ascertained that nine persons were killed and four wounded by the boiler explosion yesterday, on board the steamboat Lacrosse.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—A full electoral ticket was nominated by the Douglas and Johnson men to-day. William H. Polk and J. M. Waterson were chosen electors for the State at large.

SUICIDE.—Thos. Monroe Cory, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, lately committed suicide by hanging himself. Cause—financial embarrassments.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—We copy the following from the Franklin, N. C., Observer, of the 31st ult.:

We learn that the engineers on the location of the Western extension of the North Carolina Railroad, are now at work on Scott's Creek, 28 miles from this place, and about the same distance from Nantuxala, in this County, where this road and the Blue Ridge Road intersect.

We are informed that no considerable barriers to the easy building of a road have yet been found. If the other location finds no greater in future, than the experimental survey experienced, this route will be most favored by the eye of our people. And hence we say to the people of South Carolina, press on with the Blue Ridge Road. Within 25 miles of Franklin and 48 of Clayton, Ga., you will meet with a railroad running from Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean.

THE WESTERN GRAIN CROPS.—CHICAGO, Thursday, August 2, 1860.—Well's Commercial Express to-day gives the result of the wheat crop of 1859, as marketed at this point. In flour, 711,202 barrels; in wheat, 8,942,461 bushels; total, equal to 12,498,971 bushels, exceeding the receipts from the crop of 1858 by 5,203,350 bushels, but falling short of those from the crop of 1857 by 3,709,839 bushels. The Express stakes its commercial reputation on the probable truth of the prediction, that Chicago will receive weekly if not quite fifty millions bushels of grain, from the country, which seek its market here, in the year from August 1, 1860, to August 1, 1861. Corn receipts here from the last crop have already reached twelve million bushels. Receipts of new wheat are already beginning to be liberal, and will soon be large.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body convened here on Friday last. A large number of delegates were in attendance, and the session was unusually interesting. Hon. J. B. O'Neill was elected President, Rev. J. G. Lendrum, Vice President, Rev. Dr. Brantley, Secretary, and Prof. C. H. Hudson, Treasurer. We believe the various interests, Educational, Missionary, Sabbath School, &c., coming under the cognizance of a Convention, have received a new impetus from this meeting. Rev. H. A. Duncan was appointed Agent for the Furman University, and Rev. Mr. Dargan, Agent for Sabbath Schools.

Among the editorial distinctions drawn together by this occasion, we observe the names of J. D. B. Debow, Esq., editor of the Commercial Review, Rev. J. J. Fleming, Editor of the Southern Dispatch, and W. B. Carson, editor of the Southern Baptist, in our midst. Mr. King and Judge A. G. Magrath, are also in town. The Convention adjourned on Tuesday evening, to meet next year in the town of Spartanburg. The occasion throughout has been one of great interest.

Greenville Enterprise.

JOSEPH A. WOODWARD.—The Talladega (Ala.) Watercourse says:

Hon. J. A. Woodward, for many years the distinguished representative in Congress from the Columbia District, S. C., but now a citizen of this place, has declared his intention to support Breckinridge and Lane. In 1856 Mr. Woodward was a supporter of Mr. Fillmore, and made many efficient speeches in his behalf in Alabama. He now favors the election of Breckinridge and Lane, as the representatives of the only party whose platform enunciates purely Constitutional principles.

ABOUT SOUTH CAROLINIANS.—It is too common to hear the people of the Palmetto State summarily set down as the embodiment of all that is unreasonable and hot-headed.

The following paragraph, which we find glowing the rounds of the Northern papers, throws some light on this subject:

The benevolent Miss Dix, whose philanthropic labors in behalf of the insane reflect much credit on her humanity, and have been attended with wonderful success, states, in one of her publications, that in the New England States the proportion of the insane to the whole population is about one in 600; in the Middle States, one in 700; and in the Western States, one in 1300. The most unfortunate is Rhode Island, where there is one to every 503; and the State less afflicted than all others with this calamity is South Carolina, where there is but one insane parson to every 6058.

TERRIFIC STORM.—Intelligence reached Philadelphia late Friday evening of the occurrence of a destructive tornado at Cooper's Point, New Jersey, by which three men were killed and a large building destroyed. About the time the storm came up eight men, employed by Messrs. Potts & Klett, manufacturing chemists, were engaged in and about a large building at Cooper's Point, one mile above Camden. The men warned by a few drops of rain, collected together under the shelter of the tenement, engaged in talking, when, in an instant the storm burst, and simultaneously the immense building two hundred feet long by thirty-six wide, was a mass of ruins. Beneath the fallen timbers were the former occupants; of these three were killed outright, and three were seriously injured, and two were badly wounded.

The most intense excitement prevailed in the vicinity but the comparative isolated position of the structure prevented any persons, except those who happened to be in the vicinity, from witnessing the sad effects. Mr. Klett, one of the partners of the firm was at one extremity of the building, in a small counting-room. The door of this was blocked by the falling timbers, and he and one or two who were with him escaped.

FOR THE KNOWLEDGE COURIER.

Young Men.

Mr. Editor: Suffer me to make a few remarks in reference to the manner in which "young men" are treated in some of the Districts of our State. It is a strange, but nevertheless a lamentable fact, that "young men" are considered as mere "boys" until their hair becomes sprinkled with grey. Our citizens would rather place an office of trust and dignity in the hands of a comparative stranger—one of whom they know very little—than to place it in the hands of one whom they have known from childhood, knowing his faults as well as his merits. Is it because his faults are preponderant? No, they fear to trust him with an office of responsibility—not in every instance, even in this "fast age."

As soon as a young man's name is mentioned in connection with a seat in the Legislature, or in connection with any office, the cry is raised, "he is too young." "He is too young" is used against him—he has talents of a high order—he is a scholar, a gentleman, is moral and steady enough—but, my dear Sir, "he is too young." How is he to learn experience?

We venture to say that if his bark is not launched at an early day, whilst ambition throbs through his veins, with every pulsation he will never make a man suitable to a high office in our country. Whilst young, 'tis the sweet and alluring hope of Fame that leads him on "conquering, and to conquer"—that serves as a compass to steer him "right"; but, when old and broken down by the cares and storms of life, if elevated to any office, what is his first inquiry? "Does it pay?"

While in office, his thoughts are continually reverting to his home, his crops, to his horses, to his hogs—he does not think much of his constituents or of their interests—He will be too old when his term expires to "run" again.

It is different with the "young man"—he, if elected, first sips the delightful draught from the golden chalice of popularity, and with every sip he comes more intoxicated with its allurement. He feels that the eyes of his country, of his State, of the world, are upon him, and the encouraging smiles of the "lovely fair" are continually before him, and urges him on to battle for his country and his country's interests—for all that he holds dear is at stake. His generous ardor inspires him. His Fame, his Ambition, and with youth, health and vigor he bounds forth—not with a crutch, and body diseased and impaired does he hobble along, with the "almighty dollar" alone in view—but, with encouraging smiles, perhaps a long life before him, and one more round in the ladder of Fame to be reached. He makes his motto "Xcelsum est, et still goes on."

With these ardent impulses, why is it that our citizens endeavor to keep him back? why do they not mete out praise to him when deserving? Alas! they forget that they were once young—they forget what hopes and aspirations thrilled their young hearts when they first stood upon the threshold of manhood. He is the young man—the young man, come so chilled in their veins as to render them so cold and selfish—to urge always to their lips, when they behold a young aspirant for popular suffrage, the cry—"he is too young!" Let them remember what Washington was, when a young man; and, with proper encouragement, they may yet reach many Washingtons, many Callicorns! Keep back the "young man" from office—give him a trial—bid him God speed—and we warrant, that in a year years the old man will look back with pride upon their performance, when, first elevated to an office of dignity and trust, as a "Young Man."

If a "Plain Man" will cause the citizens to be as yet such an objection he will always be enabled to make out a "full ticket" for you these are his best, willing and enable to serve the district with honor and fidelity. Yours, SENECA.

LET US PREPARE FOR THE WORST.—The Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles concludes his speech at the ratification meeting in Charleston, with these words:

"If the coming contest with Black Republicanism and sectional domination, victory should perch upon the banners of Breckinridge and Lane, there is a chance for at least a temporary respite from freedom agitation. The seeds of anti-slavery hostility may be temporarily stayed. But what if they are defeated, and Lincoln and his 'irrepressible conflict,' and 'higher law,' Constitutional ignoring party elected to rule over us?—What then?—South Carolinians, what then? Will you allow a sectional, fanatical party, whose creed is hatred of the South—the only element of whose heterogeneous mass is animosity to slaveholders—will you suffer such a party—such men—to establish their dynasty over you? Will you thus allow the old Palmetto State to be degraded from her position as the equal of every other State in the Confederacy? If so, I would say to you: Forget Fort Moultrie; forget Kings Mountain; forget Eutaw—the glories of which my friend has so eloquently portrayed; for their memory will be a burning weight in your hearts, and will cover the faces of your women with the mantle of shame!"

I am very chary of seeing the South pass "resolutions." They accomplish nothing. Frequently mean nothing. In truth, have come to be regarded very much like the cry of "wolf!" Let us "resolve" less and do more. I am sick at heart of the endless talk and bluster of the South. If we are in earnest, let us act. Above all, I am weary of these eternal attempts to hold out the olive branch, when we ought rather to be preparing to grasp the sword.

But why should I say more? The question is with you. It is for you to decide—you, the descendants of the men of '76—the countrymen of the men who helped to frame the Constitution—of the men who more than once, on "mere questions of abstract right," held out to the North the alternative, "the equal rights of South Carolina, or no Union;" it is for you to decide whether you will be content to live under a Government in which you will be no longer equals, but subjugated vassals!"

FIRST BABIES.—A somewhat extended observation and a solitary experience, have convinced us that first babies have a hard time. Parents must have two or three children before they know what a baby is, know how to treat it, and acquire patience sufficient to treat it properly. The poor little fellows that have the misfortune to come along first have to educate parents to their task, and in the process they get spanked, and shaken, and abused. After a man has three or four children, he learns that whipping, or striking a child less than two years of age, is barbarism. We know one "paternal head" who struck his first child when only six weeks old, the ass actually believing that the child knew better than to cry, and that he stopped crying at that particular time because he struck him. We carry certain notions of children and of family government into married life, and the first child is always the victim of these notions. And not alone of these, for the parents have not learned self-control, and a baby is whipped quite as often because the parent is impatient or angry, as because it is vicious or intractable. We inflict on our first children the floggings we ought to have for our own impatience or fretfulness. This pounding children before they become, in God's eye, morally responsible beings, is very strange business. Patience, good people—unwearying patience! Don't wait to learn it until one of your little ones shall be hidden under the daisies!

BALTIMORE, August 2.—ST. BUCKINGHAM

arrived here to-day, and is lodged at Barnum's. He was serenaded at half-past ten o'clock by the Zouaves' band, of Chicago.

He presented himself on the balcony, and was warmly greeted. He spoke for fifteen to twenty minutes. He argued that there could be no middle ground in the Presidential contest, either Breckinridge or Lincoln must be elected. The former, he said, will be sustained by all reliable Democratic States. He denounced Douglas as a disorganizer and disturber, who, in the name of the Democracy, sought to destroy the party and overthrow the Constitution. He urged the Democracy of Maryland to rally to the support of the country as they did in 1852, and to demand the withdrawal of Douglas, who was only in the field as a promoter of the election of Lincoln.

The Cunard steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 21st and Queenstown on the 22d ult., arrived at New York, Thursday afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated by the Prince Albert at St. Johns. Accounts from Italy are of an important character—Garibaldi was daily receiving large reinforcements, and, it is said, his preparations for renewing the war are now complete. The disaffection of the officers of the Neapolitan navy is so great as to be a serious danger to the Government. The Paris Monitor has officially announced that in consequence of the deplorable events in Syria, the Emperor of the French has deemed it his duty "to communicate his views without delay to the Cabinets of the other great powers and to the Porte, in order to concert the measures which circumstances demand." It is reported that a large French force will be sent to Syria.

BRING UP YOUR LOOSE CHANGE.—The Nashville Daily Gazette of Thursday, has the following:

A responsible gentleman in Kentucky requests us to give publication to the following proposition:

10 cents that Lincoln don't carry Tennessee.

10 cents that Breckinridge gets more votes in Tennessee than Lincoln.

10 cents that Bell gets more votes in Tennessee than Lincoln.

10 cents that Douglas gets more votes in Tennessee than Lincoln.

10 cents that Lincoln don't get a majority of votes in the electoral college from the Southern States.

10 cents that he don't carry one Southern State.

The above amounts to be taken together.—Proposition open until 12 o'clock to-day.—No backing down. Come on with your spondeeities, or forever after hold your peace.

HONORS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN VENEZUELA.—Civil war in the most horrible shape is now prevailing in Venezuela as in Syria, as the following brief letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated Lagnayra, June 20th, will show:

Your readers have no doubt heard many accounts of the civil war in this unfortunate country; but not one fourth of the distresses and disasters are generally known. The rural districts have most awfully suffered, in the burning of villages and houses, destroying plantations, and the cold blooded murders, rapes and assassinations wantonly perpetrated.

THE GOOD WIFE.—She never crosseth her husband in the springs of his anger, but she sits in the cooling water, and then mildly she argues the matter, not so much to condemn him as to acquit herself. Truly men, contrary to iron, are worst to be wrought upon when they are hot, and are far more tractable in cold blood. It is an observation of women, that if a single meteor or fire-ball falls on their mast, it portends ill luck, but if two come together they promise good success. Be sure in a family it bodeth most bad when two fire-balls, husband's and wife's anger, come both together.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 6th May last, by LEONARD ROGERS, Esq., MR. JAMES WOOD to Miss MARTHA HEAD, all of Pickens.

On the 19th July, ult., by the same, Mr. Wm. H. WHITMIRE, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. Bennett Moody, all of Pickens.

On the 24 instant, by Rev. T. B. Mauldin, Mr. W. B. JONES, of Pickens, to Miss D. S. REAR, of Pickens county, Ga.

Printer's fee received. May happiness and prosperity attend them.

OBITUARY.

DEB, at his residence in Pickens District, on the 2d August, 1860, ANSON TRENKLE, in the 72d year of his age. He was a native of the district, and one of its most respectable citizens. Mr. TRENKLE had a high appreciation of all those qualities constituting a gentleman. He was strictly honest, and punctual in all his engagements. Liberal by nature, his circumstances enabled him to minister to the wants of the poor; many of whom will sincerely mourn his decease. He was kind and indulgent to his family, and loved by them in return. He was an exemplary neighbor. He was inflexible in his views on the rights of his country, and never allowed an unfavorable opportunity to pass without furthering the interests of one, or advocating the cause of the other. Thus he passed away, one ripe in years and good works; mourned devotedly by his family, his relatives, and a wide circle of friends.

A Card.