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OUR MACMANUS WRITES A LETTER.

Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, has written a very long letter to the *Charleston Mercury* on the present condition of politics. We subjoin several choice extracts which speak for themselves:

NOTABILITY AMONG THE PARTISANS.

"Employ an early opportunity, which my return from Washington, to give you, in compliance with your request, my opinion of our policy in the present conjuncture of political affairs. It is difficult to grope our way along the entanglements and complications which thicken around us, and at best, we must often appeal to conjecture. No one can foresee the precise stage which future developments will take; nor can any one now tell to what extent probable party combinations will be affected by the loose political material now drifting about. The Whig party is dead; the American party is dying; and in what condition is the Democratic party? The lusty and vigorous energy which has hitherto signalized it is fast fading away; but it is renewing itself by beginning to appreciate the living, real, and substantial issues of the *present and future*, and is adapting its organization to meet them.

MR. KEITT ON THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" AND "GLITTERING GENERALITIES."

The "irrepressible conflict," so dogmatically announced by Mr. Seward, and so enthusiastically approved by Mr. Lincoln, the present nominee of the Black Republican party for the Presidency, is now assuming a more formidable shape, and is working out its results more swiftly than it it really existed in the organic elements. It is not political excitement, but the proclamation of fanatical theories; it addresses itself to the rancities and phariseical assumptions of men who only rise from the dust of traffic to mouth insipid and pretentious platitudes; and, more than all, it is based on a diseased conscience and a false code of morals and of religion. On the mind of the North the theory of Abolitionism—of the "irrepressible conflict"—is particularly striking; it is esoteric—it gives a sensation of being the secret that all the South, if not all the world, has been going wrong. Retrograde progress is far more exciting than real progress. In the latter, the whole world awakes together; in the former, a fragment have it all to themselves. An error which has once been convicted as a brutality can never hope to recover its ground again as a philosophy; but error constantly takes a new shape, and wears a new name, that the world often finds its old enemy in a strange disguise. Thus, though Abolitionism has been convicted of brutality and barbarity in the School Islands of the world, and of furnishing them into jungles and depopulation, yet it now stands before us in the form of the "irrepressible conflict," and challenges the ambition of the North while it inflames its conscience, which now seeks to wreak its atonement for mercenary sordidness upon the "glittering generalities" of universal equality. In this way, and through the combined influences of vanity, speculation, stimulation, cupidity, and conscience, the "irrepressible conflict," though artificial, unjust, and inhuman, is fast becoming a living and terrible reality.

MR. KEITT CONSIDERS THE TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS.

"Under the teachings of the Abolitionists the North is about to be consolidated against the South. It is futile to deny, unless all the signs around us betray, that *the Federal Government is about to pass into the hands of the majority section and that all the power will be used to cripple and utterly to destroy, the institution of slavery as it exists among us.* Neither to-morrow, nor the next week, nor the next year, might the dagger be planted in the heart of the South; but if the submission to the sectional domination which is now threatened against her, the calamity will inevitably befall, unless the whole history of the world be reversed, and the essential principles of humanity be revolutionised. No people can safely commit their rights and civilization to the custody of another and hostile community, and it is idle to deny that the North is to the South a hostile community.

MR. KEITT COMPLIMENTS GOV. SEWARD.

"We are the distinct and vital issues presented to the country by the Black Republican party no one can truthfully deny. This party four years ago, in its convention at Philadelphia, declared that "Polygamy and slavery were twin relics of barbarism, and should be immediately destroyed," and upon this issue it came within a hair's breadth of seizing the Government. Since then it has increased in strength day after day, while the organisation which then opposed it, and was strong enough to match victory from it, is in ruin asunder, thus giving it an almost certain road to success. *The Black Republican party is stronger to-day than it has ever been before.* It now controls substantially the political organization of all the free States, except California and Oregon. It is, too, in its declarations and principles more impudent and aggressive than it has ever been before. It is true, Mr. Seward, the cunning artificer of the party, is not its elected standard-bearer in the present contest; but Madam DeSavigne well says: "It is not always the cause man who warms the oven and who eats the bread." Mr. Seward's intellect, cultivation, and ambition, made him too conservative for the masses of the Black Republican party; and, true to their instincts, they selected a man whose vulgarity and ignorance afforded a guarantee that he would be the mere instrument of their will. It is humiliating, if not disgusting, to see a party in this country putting forward a man for the Presidential chair, once occupied by Washington and Jefferson, whose only achievements have been the split of a few hundred rails in early life; and, at a later period, vilified the armies of his country while fighting his battles on a foreign soil; and, to crown all, charged $100 a night while advocating the principles of his party, and his own claims to nomination for the highest office in the gift of the Republic.

MR. KEITT WON'T WAIT FOR AN "OVERT ACT."

It has been said that if the Republican party succeeds in the pending Presidential election, it will proceed through the forms of the Constitution, and that we must wait for an "overt act." It is immaterial to a free people, whether they are oppressed under the forms of a Constitution, or over and against its forms; they resist oppression itself, and not the form in which it comes. A brave people assassinated tyranny by principle, and not by the weight of its immediate blow, or by the guise in which it appears. *What boots it to the South whether her foes despoil her through the perverted forms of the Constitution, or over and against them?* What boots it to the South whether her foe be hyperbolic or classic, if her life be taken? No, it concerns us little whether the Republican party gets power under the forms of the Constitution or not, so long as the possession and exercise of power by them will be our destruction. Shall we wait for an "overt act?" Is not the acquisition of power by one section, through a sectional conspiracy against the other, an "overt act?" Is not the organization of a party in one section, upon the avowed, absolute, and exclusive ground of warfare upon another section, an "overt act?" Is not the possession of the Government by one section, with the declared purpose of wielding all its powers to destroy the property and upset the social order of the other section, an "overt act?" Is it no "overt act" to see the Government in the hands of those who will commit our honor, dignity and interests abroad to a set of Holy Willies and Greeleys, across the Atlantic, to be by them defame us, and, with supple ministries, to ingratiate themselves with foreign aristocracies?

MR. KEITT ON SUMNER'S LINEN.

"Will it be a sweet consolation to these philosophical expectants of "overt acts" to see Mr. Sumner minister to England, that he may surround with diplomatic lustre the "famous shirt" which he wore when Mr Brooks chastised him for his insolent slanders, and which, it is said, he recently carried, dabbled with blood, to Paris, as a spectacle! To the Duchess of Aggie, when she invited him to dinner? No; it is more jargon to talk about "waiting for overt acts." It is declaring that the only insult the South will recognise is a cuff.

MR. KEITT ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

No party—not even the *Sans Culotte* party in France—has ever been baser or more mongrel than is the Republican party. It has not courage enough to lift power above cunning, nor dignity sufficient to make even conquest respectable. It has never touched an office but to pollute it, nor guarded a treasury but to plunder it. Surrounded with the ghastly traces of its uninterrupted official corruption and peculation, it accepts no responsibility, while it renounces no atom of power. Born of a dreaming fanaticism, it bears its sponsors for the past, and no promise for the future. In its proscriptions and conspiracy against the Constitution and the rights of the South, its chosen leader appropriated to it in the narrow and terrible words which Sallust put into the mouth of Catiline, when he urges on his boisterous followers in their attack upon the liberties and homes of Rome: "*As nobes domis alapia, foris aes alienum; locus ipse malo aspere suadet asperior.*" Stimulated by lust of spoils and power, they deny the history of the world, are false to the obligations of the Constitution, and defy truth and justice.

MR. KEITT PROPOSES IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION.

And how can the South be saved from injury, if the Republican party succeeds in the coming Presidential election? *A answer only by dissolving the Government immediately.* If the party succeeds, *loyalty to the Union will be treason to the South.* And will the South be divided upon this issue? Will she not slumber party names, and build herself up into one great unit for her deliverance? Will the magnificent *vis inertiæ* of the Whig party oppose itself to this great achievement? In its day and generation the Whig party was the orderly against the progressive element, and, though it seldom won, it always retreated with a bold, steady front to the foe. It seldom won, because, unfortunately for it, present knowledge is present power, and its knowledge was of the past. It was a stagnating respectability. Old sect, old rules, old routine governed it, and made it, in a stirring time, a Lotis Quatorze party. In all its campaigns it was respectable in conduct; but it never, even by chance, evinced any inventiveness or breach of precedent. It was a fossil system; and its advocates soon became petrified into a part of the mass. Let its followers catch the spirit of the present, and march abreast with the times.

WHEN THE AMERICAN PARTY BOW ITS HEAD TO A "VULGAR TYRANNY."

Will the American party oppose itself to the deliverance of the South? In its infancy, Black Republicanism turned its strength into weakness, its union into discord, and its piety into hypocrisy. Through timid or covetous apostacy at the North, it did not disdain falsehood; and, through obstinacy at the South, it went on in search of fresh misfortunes. Will it now make the South a unit, or will it divide her, as in "76," when every valley rang with domestic strife, and every brooklet babbled of civil discord? Will it bow its head to a "vulgar tyranny," and sacrifice its manhood for a Union which loads its enemies with benefits, and crushes itself with disfavor?

"EQUALITY IN THE UNION OR INDEPENDENCE OUT OF IT."

Will the Democratic party, which is now passing through death into a new life, forfeit past honors and future confidence by submitting to a foul usurpation of the Government? Will it fold its hands without a struggle, and see the South put beside the North like a white beside a swordish—the one all prey, the other all weapon? Will it see our splendid system of Government, with their separate laws and political usages, fused into one immense and incoherent mass, all equally dependent upon the common central authority? I cannot believe it. Why not, then, a union of the South for the safety of the South? At the North Cesar has a party, Pompey has a party; but the South has no party there. The great party which controlled the Republic eighty years is broken and disrupted. It kept the two sections apart from the beginning of the present struggle, but it has itself fallen to pieces in the conflict of principle; and the North and the South now stand face to face, while each is touching the lifted shield with the point of the spear. Dream after dream have floated before us, and vanished never to return; illusion after illusion have broken up and drifted away, and we are awakened to a conflict which cannot be avoided without dishonor, and in which we cannot be vanquished without ruin. The South now stands upon the Constitution, and her standard is in the hands of Breckinridge and Lane; let her sons rally to it, and, under it, move on to "Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it."

THE SOUTH INDEPENDENT OF THE UNION.

"But should the Black Republican party obtain power, and the South remain passive—what then? While I invoke co-operation—while I appeal to the States around to be true to their honor—yet, if these fail, I *will counsel the State alone, if necessary, and at all hazards, to secede from the Union.* Any fate is better than degradation and a slow extinction under a Federal tyranny. The Government might be abolished to-morrow, and the South would only know it through the removal of burdens and the withdrawal of oppression. Every volume of the Federal statutes might be burnt, and the South would never know that an injury had been done to her. Her protection comes from her State Governments, and under these alone, if the Union were in ruins, she could achieve her safety and prosperity. She will meet the future with organized Governments, and not in a confused and chaotic condition.

THE WAY THE THING IS TO BE DONE.

"In my judgment, if the Black Republican party succeeds in the coming election, *the Governor should immediately assemble the Legislature, and that body should provide for a State Convention, which should protect the State from the dishonor of submission to Black Republican rule.* Before the tribunal of the world, and at the bar of history, we shall stand justified. Freedom lives much more in the spirit of a people than in the forms of a government. We shall receive the plaudits of history men for preserving freedom, and not reproaches for shattering a despotism. Senator Hammond, in his unanswerable and consummate arguments on the admission of Kansas and "squatter sovereignty," has exposed the resources and the rights of the South. Upon both we may safely stand.

A FIGURE OF RHETORIC.

The Union is just as travellers tell us many Eastern habitations are—a palace to look upon; all fair on its outside, and presenting the appearance of a house that should last for generations; but the master puts his walking-stick or his boot-heel through the rafters, and he finds that the white ants have eaten all the substance out of the timbers, and that all that he sees about him is a coating of paint, which an intrusive blow may disperse in a cloud of dust. The skirting boards have already perished, the rafters are now ready to tumble in.

We of the South have done everything to preserve the Union. We have yielded almost everything but our honors. Let us yield that only as an enemy yields his banner. I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

Orangeburg, C. H., July 18, 1860.

WHAT THE JOURNALS SAY OF MR. KEITT'S MANIFESTO—THE "TIMES" THINKS IT SILLY.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday says:—"Col. Keitt delivers himself very boldly in his opinions. It abounds in what he considers fine writing, and what he hopes others will consider high-toned chivalry. But it is all great trash. It is neither sensible nor impressive. It is the gasconade of a man who has long wielded power to which he was not entitled, and who feels that he can do so no longer. The Union is slipping out of his hand, and he can no longer dictate the law. The minority section, as Col. Keitt styles the South, has ruled the nation for fifty years—of course it sees nothing but ruin in the prospect that the power is to pass into the hands of the majority section." Blustering, pompous threats, are the first resort of men more eager for power than for justice under such circumstances."

THE TIMES THINKS HE ONLY WANTED TO CREATE A SENSATION.

"We do not believe Colonel Keitt really anticipates any necessity for secession. He has aimed to write a sensational letter, to create some kind of excitement among Southern politicians, and to hang his own political banner upon the outer wall. He writes all this rigmarole because it has become fashionable among Southern ultraists to talk in that way. They foresee, as he confesses, that the reins have passed over to the majority section, and they fear it will not be spirited or chivalric to let it go without a protest, so they prefer to put it in the form of a threat. When the contingency occurs they will think better of the matter. After a Republican President has been elected, and when nothing whatever is to be made by menaces, they will consider the matter a good deal more coolly than they do at present. Colonel Keitt will find the Old Whigs, the Americans, the Bell men, and the friends of Douglas, all through the South, united and firm against secession, or at least determined to await some "overt act" which shall render such a desperate remedy necessary. And that "overt act" will never come.

THE HERALD IN A NERVOUS FEVER.

The "Sage of Washington Heights" in the *Herald* publishes the above letter, and accompanies it with a column and a half of editorial, in double-leaded type, predicting all sorts of disasters. The Sage says: "That the South can secede, if united in the movement, is by no means a reasonable doubt. The vote of that section will be given to Breckinridge and Lane. The Southern Senators and members of the House would go to Richmond instead of Washington. Congress being opened in regular form, Mr. Breckinridge would be declared President of the United Southern Republic, and the Government may be organized in a week after the result of the November election is made known. There is really nothing to prevent such action on the part of the South, and there is every reason to dread that it may take place."

SEWARD'S PLAN OF PEACE—HIS DUTY "TO WARN."

In view of this state of things, we deem it to be our duty to warn parties interested of the danger which threatens them. So far as we can see, the Breckinridge movement at the North will avail nothing. Lincoln will be the Northern President, and Breckinridge the Southern. The confusion into which our commercial and monetary affairs will be thrown cannot be described. Trade will receive a blow compared to which the storm of 1857 was a mere flurry; stocks will go down to within a fraction of nothing; all kinds of property will depreciate in value, and the fortunes accumulated by years of toil will be swept away in a moment.

THE HERALD THINKS "SOMETHING MAY BE SAVED FROM THE WRECK."

We advise our readers to prepare for the coming crisis. Between this time and November something may be saved from the wreck. Merchants who have dealings with Southern traders will do well to close up such affairs as soon as possible. Holders of Southern State, railway, or city stocks, or securities of the General Government, should realize upon them at once. Bankers at home and abroad should prepare themselves for the inevitable panic in financial affairs. The crisis is imminent. The dissolution of the Union is a fact already determined upon. Let us be prepared to meet the doom which the trading politicians and crazy fanatics of the day have precipitated upon the Republic.

THE "BULLETIN" ON THE CATASTROPHE.

The *Evening Bulletin* of Tuesday says: "Mr. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, has never been regarded as a man profoundly wise, and he has talked disunion in Congress so long, that nobody, either at the South or the North, ever treats what he says seriously or worthy of serious thought. In the profound calm with which people are awaiting the election of Lincoln, he once more lifts up his voice, and appears before the world in a long document, declaring that the only honorable course for South Carolina to pursue is to secede from the Union as soon as the success of the Republican party is known. Mr. W. L. Yancey writes a briefer letter, looking to the same remedy for the grievance of a Republican President. Sensible men in all sections are accustomed to these little outbursts of folly from such men as Keitt and Yancey, and they are not alarmed at them. The letters are not worth publishing, and still less worth predicating revolutions upon. There is plenty of patriotism, conservatism and good sense at the South to submit to the constitutional election of a Republican President, and to try how he governs before thinking of secession."

THE YANCEY MANIFESTO.

The following is the celebrated letter written by Mr. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, to Mr. Slaughter, of the same State:

MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies. The remedy of the South is to be found in such a process; it is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us; no sectional party can ever do it; but if we could do at our fathers did—organize committees of safety in every county, the cotton States, and it is only in them that we can hope for an effective movement—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organised, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin, and has been taken up and recommended in the *Advertiser* [the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey] under the name of "The League of United Southerners," who, keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issues paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures, and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely.

W. L. YANCEY.

To JAS. S. SLAUGHTER.

MR. SLAUGHTER'S REPLY—HE IS CAUSTIC ON YANCEY.

The *Southern Confederacy* publishes the following note from Mr. Slaughter concerning Mr. W. L. Yancey and his famous private letter, the publication of which has created a breeze at the South:

ATLANTA, June 16, 1860.

DR. HAMBLETON—*Dear Sir:* I have long withheld an answer to the charge that Col. Yancey's letter to myself was a private letter, and should not have been published, for the reason that when (after it had been published several months, and endorsed by his newspaper supporters) this charge was made I wrote to my gallant friend Roger A. Pryor, giving the whole history of the correspondence. Col. Yancey took it, contrary to my expectations, out of high dudgeon. I felt that he was sincere, and I did not desire to make a gentleman for whom I entertained so much admiration unfriendly to me. It was my good fortune, while I was a citizen of Alabama, to enjoy an acquaintance with this distinguished champion of Southern rights. I know that he enjoyed at home the reputation of being a clever gentleman in all his instincts and habits. I do not question that he regarded his letter to me as private and confidential. But to the facts:

In the office of a warm personal friend, I sat down and drew up a letter to Col. Yancey, in which I congratulated him upon his nomination, by several papers in South Carolina and elsewhere, for the Presidential office, and stated that he had many friends in *Georgia who would be pleased to hear from him*, and that I would be glad that he would write to me his views on the remedy for Southern wrongs, such as the rejection of Kansas with her pro-slavery Constitution. I maintained that the Democracy had deceived us, and could be trusted by us no more with the guardianship of our interests, that we needed a movement of the honest men of all parties to cleanse the Augean stables at Washington. When Colonel Yancey's reply came, I was surprised at its tone. It did not discuss the points raised in my communication. I read it to a friend, who knew the contents of my letter to Col. Yancey. The question was raised, did the author intend this letter for the public eye. I maintained that it was purely an avowal of political principles, that Col. Yancey was not the man to have one set of principles for the public and another to be kept private. Upon this score, and upon the grounds that I had written to Colonel Yancey *to get his views that his friends in Georgia might know his position*, I refused to adopt the suggestion of my friend to write again to Col. Yancey and ask his permission to publish it. I said *it would be an insult to him.*

It costs me nothing to say I am sorry that I gave that letter to the public, for the reason that if Col. Yancey desires to have private purposes in politics it should be no special business of mine to make them public.

This state and often exploded charge of "*private letter which should not have been published*," was revamped in the United States by Mr. Jefferson Davis, who without denied that Gen. Scott was a brave man. Of this I should have thought nothing, if I had not called upon Col. Yancey to do me the justice to publish my letter which drew his response. I have no fears that my countrymen will censure the course that I then took. Col. Yancey wrote nothing more to me than he had endorsed in the *Southern League*, which was *afterwards greatly modified* by a distinguished Alabamian. He nor his friends have thought proper to repudiate it. While the question of the Union is at stake, the people will care little to know whether an obscure man violated private confidence. I am now satisfied that this flimsy plea of "*private letter*" shall continue, if they think it has merit. I only ask those who desire to know the truth to take this case as I have stated it, and decide as to this "confidence" question.

By the insertion of this letter in the *Southern Confederacy* you will greatly oblige your friend,

JAS S. SLAUGHTER.

A PLAN FOR DISSOLVING THE UNION.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* thus proposes a plan for dissolution:

"MR. EDITOR: I see it proposed in your paper of the 17th that, in case of Lincoln's election, all the Southern States should recall their members from Congress, and proceed forthwith to organize a Southern Congress. Pardon me, if I venture to allow me to ask whether such a mode of action would not savor strongly of retreat, to say the least. Remember, the city of Washington is on the southern frontier of Maryland, immediately adjoining the northern frontier of Virginia—on our own ground, therefore. Should not the Southern States rather instruct their members of Congress (in the case supposed) to enter the Capitol and hold it against the intrusion of any Northern member or members who may be the abettors of Lincoln, and who may claim entrance therein on the first Monday of next December? A 'crisis' would undoubtedly be at hand, but the distinct form of the Confederacy should most certainly be driven beyond its pale."

REPUBLICANISM IN MARYLAND.

The Maryland Republican Executive Committee have issued an address, in which they say:

"We accept the action of the Chicago Convention in proposing Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, never more confident in their intelligence and patriotism, and affirm our belief that, if they should be elected, they will administer the Government in strict accordance with the Constitution, and with a just regard to the rights of the several States.

"The great question to be settled in the present election is, whether slavery shall be nationalized, and extended over all the territory of the United States, leaving no portion of those vast domains where the white settlers can be secure from its blasting influence, or whether it shall be confined to its present limits, to the States in which it now exists, as an institution over which the Federal Government has no jurisdiction. The association, either so ignorantly or maliciously made, that the Republican party proposes by force to abolish slavery, and elevate the negro to a social equality with the white man, we denounce as a most unfounded accusation.

"This party is essentially the white man's party. Its sympathies are enlisted in behalf of the white race, and its fundamental object is to protect and ennoble free labor. Our party receives the doctrine that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with slavery, or any domestic institution of the several States, and declares the invasion, by force, of any State, under what pretext soever, to be amongst the gravest of crimes. Believing, with the founders of the Republic, that Congress has "the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories belonging to the United States, and that slavery should be confined to the States in which it now exists, we accept the proposition of the Chicago Convention—that freedom is the normal condition of the Territories—and it is both the right and duty of Congress to exclude slavery therefrom by positive legislation."

GENERAL KEIM ON THE PROPOSED FUSION.

Gen. Geo. M. Keim, an elector at large, on the State Democratic ticket, has written a long letter to Mr. Haldeman in reply to his circular. Gen. Keim says:

"The plan recommended by the State Committee is wise and appropriate. All true Democrats concede that it is of the first importance that Mr. Lincoln should be defeated. I can vote most cheerfully for either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge in preference to Mr. Lincoln, and know no other course by which it can be done, but by a union of preferences such as is recommended. Let the insidious devices of those who prefer men to principles should prevail, and two electoral tickets are thrown into the field, it will not at least be the fault of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but of those only who, regardless of fealty to time-honored principles, would sacrifice the best interests of personal aggrandizement. Thank Heaven! that class of men have no weight with the conservative, sensible, thinking, and efficient portion of the community, whose votes must decide the election. The battle must be fought in Pennsylvania. A cordial union of all those who are for the Union upon the suggestions of the State Committee would secure the triumphant election of that excellent and worthy citizen, Henry D. Foster, to the Gubernatorial chair, a majority of the Congressional delegation, a majority of the Senate and House of Representatives, and, as a consequence, a Senator, a United States Senator. Are all these glorious results to be jeoparded for the sake of any one man? Is it to be done at the dictation of a body, which can claim no shadow of authority for its interference with our State organization, and which seems to have so little confidence in its own strength as to transfer all it possesses to the keeping of a single individual? I trust, you have been better counsels will prevail.

GEN. KEIM'S COMPLIMENTS TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PRESS."

I find, too, that every movement which is made in this State by those who are sensitively regular and critically punctilious is prescribed and heralded forth by the editor of *The Press*. Whatever is the object of whose editorial labors is, not to elect Mr. Douglas, but to defeat him so utterly that he shall be powerless hereafter forever. From such chicanery and deception Berks county has resolved to have no part nor lot. Such sources she looks upon as the fruitful parents of republican States and Democratic principles are but the mere catchwords of a party in power, and the Democrat who is the most impudent and aggressive in his assertion of his political principles is most in favor with the party in power. The sin of which