MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Charleston Evening News.
THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM While the people of South Carolina are contemplating the expediency of constructing new rail roads, or erecting manufactories-of extending their commerce, or improving their agricultural resources, as means of increasing their population, their wealth and political power, there is one subject upon which we hear but little said, notwithstanding that by it alone, that population can be rendered happy, that wealth advantageous to the State, or that political power safe in the hands of the people.

It were idle to expatiate on the advantages or even the necessity in a popular government of a general diffusion of the blessings of education. From the days of the Romans, when one of their brightest philosophers expressed his doubt whether the man who administered justice to the people was of more value than he who taught the youth the principles of virtue and knowledge, to this age which delights to call liself more enlightened than any that has preceded it, no statesman has been so far blinded to the truth as to den; the paramount claims of popular education to the attention of every ruler. We may enlist armies to protect our frontiers or build navies to defend our commerce; we may construct roads for the facilities of travel, or build canals and improve rivers for the transportation of merchandize, but if the minds, the immortal minds, of our citizens are allowed to remain fallow, all our labor in making the republic great or powerful will be of uo avail. Our armies and our navies will appear only scenes of degradation, our cities and villages will be delivered up to vice, the child of ignorance, and our people will become the prey of demagogues. The cry has gone up and 'long and loud'

o our land against the influence of what familiarly and contemptuously called 'old hunkerism;" but the only way to destroy effectually such an influence, is to educate the masses. Give the people knowledge, and you give them power .-Educate them and they will think, and thinking, act for themselves. Legitimately there can be but one species of influence that man must always exert over his fel low citizens. It is the influence of the strong mind over the weak.

But the people by education are not only made more fit to govern the State, but more capable of controlling themselves .-There is no greater preventative of crime than the liberal diffusion of learning. By general instruction, says Mr. Webster, we seek as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere; to keep good sentiments uppermost, and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of the law, and the denunciations of religion, against immorality and crime. We hope for a security, beyond the law, in the prevalence of an enlightened and well principled moral sentiment '*

If then, as we of course assume, there can be no doubt of the immense advantages which result to a State from the general diffusion of the elements of knowledge amongst its people; neither can there be any doubt, that the only mode of accomplishing this desirable object is by the proper establishment of Common Schools, and the proper regulation of a Common School System. This is the topic to which we propose on a subsequent occasion to advert ; to enquire into what are the faults of our system; how these faults are to be remedied, if they are remediable; and faces, and shut their purses against these what is the best method, not economically. for in such a question, economy is not to be considered as paramount, but effectually, to carry out the design of giving

knowledge to all the people. For a topic so important as this, we need scarcely crave indulgence. Its consideration recommends itself to every lover of his country or his species, and now on the eve of a new legislative session, we e eve of a new registative session. It is believed that there are several of odesirous of calling the attention of our thorn at present prowling about Charleslaw makers to the importance and necessity of a thorough revisal of the whole system of Common Schools in South Caro lina. It is a work worthy of all the labor and all the talant that can be devoted to

The defects of the Common School System in this State, arise from either the deficiency in number, or inconvenience in locality of the schools-from the qualifications, in many instances, of the teachers -from the insufficiency in the character of the education-from the negligence of those appointed to superintend,-or from the general apathy of the public. Each of these causes would in itself be adequate to impair materially the utility of the system; combined, they have, with the exception of the schools in this city; almost entirely destroyed it. The system indeed 7th. of Common, or as it is called in this State. of Free School instruction, has become of late years exceedingly unpopular on this account. Many have confounded an insufficient and defective system with a good and useful one. They have blamed it for the errors of its administrators, and have condemned the public support of schools, because they find that heretofore the fund on undeserving objects, and without prowe should never argue against the use of a thing, from its abuse,-and that in S. Carolina we have never yet had an op portunity of testing what is the effect on city .- Eve. News the people, of a good and effective system of public instruction.

"Speech in the Massachusetts Convention for revising the Constitution.

From the Southern Chronicle. We are greatly gratified to learn that the Hon. John Is. Manning has established a scholarship in the South Carolina College for the education of indigent and clever young men. This beautiful act of munificence excites more admiration than surprise-coming from one of Col. Manning's liberal heart and enlightened mind-and well befits a name which for three generations has been beloved and honored in our State. The name of the grandfather is inscribed on the field of Eutaw-that of the father, who was a Representative -and now the Manning Scholarship in- flour.

institution of our State.

In such an appropriation of wealth there is a most complex benificence. It involves the dissemination of learningthat noblest purpose to which the human intellect can be directed. It relieves the pressure of poverty in cases where that pressure is most bitterly felt-where the instinctive aspirations of vigorous minds and the genial current of high natures are frozen by it. It is an act of gratitude and affection to the donor's Alma Mater, setting an example to others which is to be hoped may not be without its effect.

We understand that a very broad distinction as to the organization and management of the fund is entrusted to the Faculty, and we doubt not that they will promptly make it as effectual as possible. We are sure their hearts will be engaged in it, for next to the happiness of furnishing such a fund, will be the pleasure of administering it.

Telegraph Improvement .- Mr. Cornell, the Superintendent of the new York and Buffalo Telegraph, may cry out "eureka!" if he has actually solved the question how to cary the wires across navigable rivers. The Albany Journal gives an assurance that such a discovery his been made, and says, Mr. Morse faucied, originally, that he could use the water itself as a sufficient conductor, by placing large masses of copper upon either shore. But upon being tested. it was not found practicable. It was then supposed that by enclosing the wires in massive tubes, and depositing them on the bottom of the river, the connection could be permanently secured. The experiment was made, and a day or two afterwards the tubes were torn up by anchors. So this mode was abandoned.

Mr. Cornwell has been studying for a vear or two, with a view to overcome this serious obstacle to a continuous connextion. His reflections have resulted in what he deems to be a practical discovery. He tested his project on Tuesday, and it resulted to his entire satisfaction. What the discovery is, he does not choose at present to inform the public-except that he connection is secured through a naked wire placed in the water. Those who are awate that water is among the very hest conductors of electricity, will question Mr. C.'s veracity, until they learn more of the details of his discovery. But of this the public may rest assured-the experiment has been successfully made, and under circumstances which promise permauent utility.

From the Char. Evening News.

Caution.—This community and all the cities of the Union have been long abused by the begging vagabonds who infest this country. The hot bed whence they spring is Genoa. Hale, hearty and able men gain a livelihood by begging-exhibiting certificates of lossess and misfortunes by "field and flood," &c., -exci ing the sympathy of the unwary; and hence make for-tunes in the course of a few years, which they take home, and live at ease, at the expense of their dupes. The certificates alluded to are not unfrequently genuine, obtained from those, who in different cities have opportunities of procuring the sigpathy of the unwary; and hence make fornature of the Governor, and seal of the State, and also of Mayors, by collusion, stratagem or misrepresentation-and make a lucrative traffic of papers thus criminally obtained.

Let, therefore, the citizens of Charleston, and all others of the Union set their piteous mendicants, schooled from their nfancy to the business, like the blind beggars and pickpockets of London.

Further, there is a regular and well established chain of this business in the United States, and New-York is the focus, where resides the head and receiver general of all sums collected; with the distribution of which, and its mysterious management we are unacquainted.

Murder. - We understand that a shocking murder was committed near the Gold Mines, in this district, on Sunday night, 18th inst. It appears that two men, named -Morgan and Andrew Jackson, had been quarrelling and fighting during the day, and that at night, after Jackson and his family had gone to bed, Morgan went to the residence of Jackson, and shot him while he was in his bed. The ball entered his back and ranged up to his neck, causing his death immediately. The wife and child of Jackson were in bed with him at the time he was shot. Morgan has been arrested, and confined in the jail at Chesterfield C. H .- Cheraw Gazette, October

Death of Mrs. Hall .- We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Daniel Hall, one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, and whose conduct during the revolutionary war was distinguished by that patriotism for which the ladies of America were remarkable in that time of trial. She died at her residence and birth place in has in too many instances been squandered | Court House Square, at I o'clock yesterday, having but a few days since compleducing any good results, -forgetting that ted the 88th year of her age. We shall take an early opportunity of referring to some of the eventful incidents in the long and honorable life of this matron of our

> Northern Slavery .- The Northern papers are filled of late with details of the sufferings of the working classes, particularly women, in consequence of the paltry pittances paid them for their free labor. It might be well for the noisy friends of the blacks to let their charity begin at home, and devise some means for the relief of the suffering slaves of their own color, in- being thrown on her beam ends; but, by stead of wasting their sympathy on our laborers, whose comfort it is the interest of getting over the seawardmost reef, she was their owners to care for, and who enjoy comparatively easy. No lives were lost. more real freedom than the pining slaves although at one time all thought they were of the needle and loom in the Northern inevitably doomed. cities .- Columbia Chronicle.

The crop of Indian Corn in the West, for 1846, will be more than 500,000,000 in Congress and Governor of the State, belongs to our history, and is deeply written on the hearts of those who know him produce equal to 28,000,900 barrels of

was a second of the police and the second of the

scribes the name upon the most cherished | Correspondence of Charleston Evening News. ayuno. They show the tone of feeling KEY WEST, October 15, 1846. prevailing among the Mexican people as

TREMENDOUS GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE. As an opportunity may happen, I seize the only time I can spare to give you the following information relative to the desolaie condition of our town, caused by one of the most tremendous gales as ever has been experienced on this coast for the last thirty-three years.

It commenced on the night of the 10th nst., at about 11 P. M., and lasted until Monday morning, the 12th inst. The whole town has been overflowed; and I am sorry to say, that we have lost some or drowned by the falls of roofs, &cc.

The wind blew from the N. E. to E. hen to N. E. around to S. W., ripping off shingles, roofs, and blowing down houses, in all about 100. I hardly know how to commence-Key West Light House and House, Sandy Key Light House and House, together have been washed away

entirely. Nearly every house has more or less been injured by the Gale-fences blown down, Custom House, Fort, &c. in ruins. Loss estimated at \$300,000. The town is in ruius-many bodies have already been found and buried by relatives and the authorities. The tide run full six feet, the entire town overflowed, many were compelled to swim to save themselves. The scene was truly awful.

I came near being lost with my youngest child, but thanks to the Almighty, myself and family are all safe. Had I not been a swimmer I must have drowned while endeavoring to ford the streets.

The government will lose by the loss of the brig Perry, Revenue Cutter Morris, lest the city of Mexico on the 28th ult. for two Light Houses, Fortifications, Custom House and Hospital, not far from \$300,000 Many vessels will doubtless get ashore, from the fact of Sandy Key Light House being gone.

Dead bodies were occasionally being dug out from under the ruins, and no one can tell how many there are missing. As far as has been ascertained, fifty persons have lost their lives, and it is singular that so few are dead or injured, when we remember that the air was full of boards, timber, slate, &c., and buildings falling in every direction. Stone itself could not withstand the gale, and every thing seemed to be going to destruction. Many persons escaped in boats, and held on to trees, expecting every moment to be washed away. The scene was awful beyond all power of description.

The foregoing statement is all that I have been able to collect, as my mind is so worried and being also much fatigued. You will please correct mistakes. Yours in haste,

Arrival of Com. Sloat .- This gallant Commander arrived in New Orleans from the Pacific on the 22d inst. He states to the editors of the Picayune that on the 7th July after having heard of the battles of the 8th and 9th May, he "took the res-

will probably succomb to our arms if the war continues. Mazation is now an American and English port rather than a Mexican one .- Eve. News.

Arrival of Commandore Sloal. Comman-

der-in-Chief of the U.S. Squadron in the Pacific. Commodore Sloat, accompanied by his son, Mr. Sloat, an officer in the U. S. Navy, arrived in this city vesterday, on the tow boat Jefferson, from the S. W. Pass, having been brought thither from Key West in the brig Eliza their way to Washington. Commodore S. has kindly favored us with the following information :

"The flag of the United States was hoiwas furnished at the request of, and was hoisted by the foreignors, (principally American and English,) at the Pueblo of San Jose. On the 16th, the mission of St. John, about forty miles from Monterey, was garrisoned and fortified. On the 26th, the corvette Cyanc sailed with a battalion of riflemen, to take possession of St. Diego, and cut off the retreat of Gen. Castro (the Commanding General of Upper California) into Lower California or Mex-

"When Commodore Sloat left in Mon-terey, all Upper California, North of Santa Barbara, was in the full and very much to the satisfaction of all the inhabitants, who have been long desirous of seeing their country under some stable government."

The Commodore left Monterey on the 29th July having delivered over the command of the squadron to Commodore Stockton, who has hoisted his flag on board the Congress. He reached Panama on the 23d August, whence he proceeded to Chagres; and, embarking on the Royal Mail Steamer Forth, arrived in Jamaica on the last inst. After a few days, he reembarked on the Br. steamer Tay, for Havana. Here he found the U. S. brig Perry, which he immediately took for the purpose of conveying him and suite to Norfolk, Va., or the nearest port, by which be could speedily reach Washington.

The Perry unfortunatly encountered the gale which has committed such havor on life and property in and about Key West, about forty miles north of that place; and such was the dreadful state of the weather -wind and sea being such as no seaman on board had ever witnessed, in regard to intensity-that all means were found unavailing to avoid going on a lee shore. The brig struck on the Babonda Keys, cutting away her masts, she righted, and

Commodre Sloat got to Key West the next day, and took up the brig Eliza Chapman, to convey him and suite to the Balize, for the purpose of coming to this city with the view of hastening on his way to Wash-

Mexican papers, seven days later, have been received at New-Orleans by the Pic-

Jan 1 to Fred but

that of bitter animosity. This is manifested however more in words than action.

The supreme tribunal of war has been organized in the capital, and the notorious Gen. Alvarez appointed President thereof. A decree was issued by Gen. Salas on the 10th Sept., authorizing the issue of naturalization to all foreigners who desire to become citizens, having useful professions or trades, or who are willing to join

the Army. The citizens of any nation at war with the Republic are excluded from the benefifty or more inhabitants, who were killed fits of this decree. Apart from the ulterior operations of this decree, it strikes us as having an immediate design, to enable foreigners to serve as Mexicans in Mexi-

can privateers. Gomez Farias, the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a circular on the 9th of September to the Governor of the States. calling upon them to make up the arrears of the national revenues, which had been

cut short by the blockade of ports, &c. The Government is energetically endeavoring to organize a national guard. A meeting of the citizens of Vera Cruz was held on the 20th ult., in obedience to a call upon them, to perfect an organization. The papers speak of the project as the grand scheme of their regeneration.

Late and Important from Mexico and Pacific .- The barque Elizabeth arrived here this evening from Havanna, whence she sailed on the 10th. The British mail steamer of the 1st from Vera Cruz arrived at Havanna on the 6th.

Santa Anna at the head of 4000 men, the seat of war.

A decree has been promulgated at Mexico city, reducing the duties on all importation 50 per cent, and suspending laws which prohibited the importation of certain descriptions of merchandize.

Paredes, Ex-President of Mexico, was at Havaana, on his way to England.

California .- The probable acquisition of this territory by the United States, if we may judge from the demonstrations in the London Journals, at all agreeable to the British people. The Times speaks in its usual surly style, of the coming transfer of Celifornia, as materially affecting the interest of British capitalists. California, it declares, is the only security which they have for moneys leat to Mexico, and it is not willing that "the rights of mortgagees for which we exchanged our advances, should be demolished by the unscrupulousless of the invadors or the imbecility of the sufferers."

A New Mode of Attack .- Mr. J. Wise the celebrated Æronaut has tendered his services to the government through the columns of the Lancaster American Republican. Mr. Wise, proposes to take the casile of San Juan de Ulloa by means of what he calls a "war balloon."

His plan, he describes as follows: A balloon of common twilled muslin, of 100 feet in diameter, well coated with varnish, and capable when inflamed of raising 20, 000 pounds weight of percussioned bombshells and torpedoes, leaving 2,000 pounds for ballast and men. The belloon may be inflated on shore or on board a man ofwar, having a cable of five miles in length attached to it, to govern its mannuvres .-Leaving the shore or vessel, out of reach of the guns of the Castle, it is to hover at the height of a mile above the Castle, and literally rain down destruction upon its in-This offer completely throws Capt, Brobdiguag's plan of cutting up an army in detail, into the shade.

The Hamburg Journal of the 29th ult. says "One thousand two hundred and twenty three bales of cotton were received in this place on Thursday last, 22d instant, of which it was estimated 1000 were sold sted at Monterey, upper California on the on arrival and the balanced in store on 7th of July, 1846. On the 9th, it was displanters' accounts. This we believe is the planters' accounts. This we believe is the played at San Francisco, Sanoma and Bo- largest day's receipt ever known in the dega, and a few days after at Souters Fort place; and we mention it as one evidence on the Sacrimento. On the 12th, a flag of the increasing trade and business importance of our town.

We are gratified also, to state that this is of the growing importance of our town. It is fast becoming and important market for the sale of flour-large quantities of which are being brought here for shipment to Charleston and other ports, and the greatest activity prevails in the business of the place generally. We predict that the present season in this place will be one of unexampled prosperity, both to the planter and merchant."

Cheering News .- The following extract of a letter from a highly respectable gen-tleman, residing at Mecklenburg, near Knoxville, East Tennessee, received in this city, will be perused with pleasure by

our readers .- Eve. News. "Mecklengurg. (E. T.) Oct. 19, '46. If you write via Augusta I will hear from you in four days. Business is fast leaving other channels and coccentrating itself on Charleston. The early visions of my youth are being realized. East Tennessee is essentially an Atlantic countryand, as I have said for twenty years, our imports and exports must pass through your city-they will soon do so."

We are pleased to learn that Gov. Crawford has, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the last Legislature, employed an Artist to paint full length likelinesses of the late Gen. Andrew Jackson and Hon. Wm. II. Crawford, to be placed in our

Legislative Halls. The Artist engaged is Mr. William Wilson, whose portraits taken here last winter, gave so much satisfaction to our community, and proved him in every way competent to the honorable task assigned him .- Augusta Const.

The South Carolinian of the 29th ult. says: Lt. C. R. Bryce, our worthy townsman, has been appointed by Col. Butler, Adjutant of the Palmetto Regiment.

Notice.

HE Commissioners of the Upper Batta-lion of the 9th Regiment S. C. M., will petition the next Legislature to discontinue the Key Road, as a Public Road. By order of the Board, A. TUCKER, Clerk pro tem-sepember 2 3m 32

From the South Carolinian STATE ELECTIONS. We present to day, a complete return of members elect to the Legislature of South Carolina, for 1846. Those marked thus are Senators elected in 1844.

ABREVILLE. Senator. Thomas C. Perrin. Representatives. Smith, Thompson,

Martin, Pressly, Gary.
ALL SAINTS. Senator. Joshua J. Ward. Representative. John A. Alston. BARNWELL DISTRICT. Senator. A. Patterson. Representatives. James J. Wilson, J. M. Allen, Jos. J. Harley, H. B. Rice.

CHRIST CHURCH. Senator. J. H. Rhett.* Representative. Warren DuPre. CHESTER. Senator. N. R. Eaves.*

Representatives. F. W. Davie, Thos McLure, J. B. McCully. CHESTERFIELD. Senator. W. T. Hanna. Representatives. T. W. Blakeney, J.

Hough CLAREMONT, SUMTER DIST. Senator, F. H. Moses. Reprecentatives. C. R. Chandler, J. B. Witherspoon, F. H. Kennedy, CLARENDON.

Senator, J. L. Manning. Representatives. G. W. Cooper, Moses Beuhow.
DARLINGTON.

Senator. Gen. W. Dargan.* Representatives. Isaac D. Wilson, J. P. Zimmermau. EDGEFIELD.

Senator. N. L. Griffin. Representatives. O. Towles, Benj. C. Yancey, A. Simkins, D. Holland, John B. Holmes, J. S. Pope. FAIRFIELD.

Senator. J. Buchanan. Representatives Samuel. H. Owens. E. G. Palmer, J. R. Aiken, W. W. Boyce. GREENVILLE,

Senator. B. F. Perry.*
Representatives. T. E. Ware, G. F. Townes, P. E. Duncan, E. P. Jones. HORRY.

Senator. J. B. Skipper.* Representative. Charles Murrell. KERSHAW. Senator. W. J. Taylor.* Representatives. A. Hamilton Boykin, James Cantey, Jr. LAURENS.

Senator. Wm. Irby. Representatives. C. P. Sullivan, F. Moseley, C. Williams, P. L. Calhoun. LEXINGTON. Senator. Lemuel Boozier.* Representatives. John C. Geiger, J.

Swygert. LANCASTER. Senator. T. W. Huey.* Representatives. D. Barnes, Thos. J. Wright, L. Secrest, John W. Johnson. MARLBORO'. Senator. W'T Ellerhe. Representatives. J W Harrington, B

MARION. Senafor. B K Hennegan. Representatives. Wm Evins, CJ Crawford, W W Harliee. NEWBERRY.

Senator. John P Neel.* Representatives. B Waldo, M. Hall, H ORANGE. Senator. J M Felder.* Representatives. David F Jameison, L.

PENDLETON. Senator. A. Evans. Representatives. D S Taylor, James L. Orr, J T Broyles, W Sloan, E H Griffin, E Alexander, Jr., J W Harrison. PRINCE WILLIAMS. Senator. William Williams. Representative. W F Colcock.

PRINCE GEORGE WINYAW. Senator. R F W Alston. ztives. J J Middleton, J leston Read, Jr., S T Atkinson. RICHLAND DISTRICT.

Senator. Joseph A Black. Representatives. A R. Taylor, A P. Vinson, Wm F DeSaussure, Jas D Trade-SPARTANBURG. Senator. Gabril Cannon. Representatives. J E Henry, B B Fos-

er, J P Miller, S Otterson, E P Smith. ST. ANDREWS. Senator. John Rivers.* Representative. W J Bull. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. Senator David Walker. Representatives. M E Caro, T Pye, J

C Oswald. ST. JAMES SANTÉE. Senator John Blake.* Representative. J H Lucas. ST. JAMES GOOSE CREEK. Senator. William Mellard.*
Representative. James S Shingler. ST. JOHN'S COLLETON. Senator. P C Grimball. Representatives. W J Whatley, E M

Seabrook. ST. JOHN'S BERKLEY. Senator. P P Palmer. Representatives. J Harleston, T P Por-

ST. GEORGE'S PARISII. Senator. Dr M T Appleby. Representative. R S Bedon. ST. HELEN'S PARISH. Senator. R De Treville. Representative. B J Jahnson. ST. MATHEWS. Senator. T J Goodwyn. Representative. J M Dantzler. ST. PAUL'S. Senator. B Perry.
Representative. John Boyle.
ST. PETERS.

Senator. Josiah D Johnson. Rspresentatives. A M Martin, W W Hardee. ST. JOHN'S AND ST. MICHAELS.

Senator. John S. Ashe.
Representatives. W D Porter, J Philips, J Simons, P D Torre, J M Walker, CG Memminger, W A Pringle, GC Geddes, J E Carew, F D Richardson, A H Dunkin, H Horlbeck, B F Hunt, D E Huger, Jr., C B Northrop, T O Elliott, N

Mitchell. ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH. Senator. T L Gourdin. Representatives, W Mazyk Porcher.

YORK. Senator. J D Witherspoon.*
Representatives. R G McCaw, G W Williams, W Giles, R A Springs.

UNION. Senator. W H Gist." Representatives. J F Gist, W Fernanles, D Wallace, J Gibbs.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. IF.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1846.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Edgefield and the adjoining Districts, are requested to meet in the Court House at this place at 11 o'clock on Sausuard next, to take into consideration, the building of a Rail Road from Edgefield Court House to Aiken. We hope the whole of Edgefield will consider itself particularly interested in this enthe proposed meeting. It is very desirable that every man who is willing to take stock in said Road should be present, as the whole matter will be publicly discussed and such steps taken towards commencing this work as may on that

occasion be deemed advisable.

At a meeting of the citizens of Greenwood, and the surrounding neighborhood, held on the 23rd instant, recommended unanimous-ly, that a Public Meeting of the friends of the ntemplated Rail Road connexion, between Charleston and Greenville, South Carolina should assemble at Greenwood, on Saturday. the 14th of November next, for a full, free and mutual interchange of opinion in reference thereto. The citizens of Abbeville, and the adjoining Districts are respectfully invited to

We are requested to state, that the Mechanics Washingtonian Society will meet on Monday evening next: a general attendance of its meinbers is requested as business of importance will require their attention, and several addresses may be expected.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT EDGEFIELD COURT HOUSE.

We call attention to the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting which assembled at this place on Monday last. We were present and heard the opening remarks of the Chairman, Whitfield Brooks, Esq. the addresses of Col. F. W. Pickens and Preston S. Brooks, Esq. The speakers work very sound, practical views about the propriety and great utility of constructing a Rail Road from this place to Aiken or Hamburg. They demonstrated, that the Road would not only prove highly advantageous to this place and the surrounding country, but to the State at large. The next meeting of citizens of this District will assemble at this place on the first Monday in December. In the mean time, public attention to this subject, should be kept alive. It should not be suffered to slumber, but should ever be away kened, and the project of a Rail Road should be talked about and agitated on all proper occasions. Gentlemen whose minds are stored with useful facts and information on this subject, should freely communicate them either orally, or by written essays in the papers of the District. Every thing which might enlighten the citizens of this place and the planters whoare mainly interested in the Road, should be spread before them. When the subject has been fully discussed, and all have been well in'ormed, then let a Subscription paper be offered. Then will be the moment for decisive action. Let all then act as one man. Let there be "a long pull -- a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and success will most assuredly crown the project.

Trial and conviction of a Slave for Murder. -A negro man named Jacob, the property of Major John B. Holmes, of this District, was tried a few days since, for the murder of a slave belonging to Mr Guy Broadwater. He was found guilty upon his own confession. As there were some mitigating circumstances in the case, which went far to extenuate the ofence, the court which tried him and a number of the most respectable citizens have signed a petition, asking for his pardon. The time for his execution we understand, will be the first of January next.

The weather .- After a succession of warm days for the season, on Friday evening there was a moderate fall of rain, which continued at intervals throughout the day on Saturday. On Monday morning, before day, it rained heavily for some hours.

In another column will be found an article, the caption of which is " Our State, its depressed condition-the remedy." It is the first of a series of articles, which will be published reg. ularly in the South Carolinian. These essays: appeared originally in the Charleston News, about twelve months since, and were written by one of the editors of the South Carolinian, over the signature of "Colbet." The author thinks proper now to republish them in his own paper, in order to give them a more extensive circulation. We will insert in our columns such of these essays as may prove of interest to our readers. They contain many sound and enlightened views, which are forcibly expressed. We bespeak for them a careful perusal, on the part of our readers. The subject of which they treat, is of the utmost importance to the prosperity and future advancement of South Carolina. That our State is comparatively in a depre-sed and languishing condition, we think cannot be denied. Tis true that improvement to some extent is advancing. In certain sections of the State, the planters are improving in their system of agriculture; old fields, which were considered as utterly exhausted, are undergoing a process of renovation by judicious manuring , and by other means. Draining is more generally understood. The farmers have more correct notions about the rotation of crops; the rearing of stock of various kinds, but still, there is much ignorance on all there subjects in