

From the N. O. Delta, June 20. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. By the Galveston.

The following highly important intelligence was communicated to us by Lieuts. Floyd and M. Williams, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who came over on the steam ship Galveston this morning, at 6 o'clock. On the 8th, a small recruiting party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men, and 30 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Capt. Bainbridge, of 3d Artillery. On leaving Jalapa and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 4000 Mexicans in the chaparral along the pass. Previous to this, two officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chaparral. At the mouth of the pass the party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy. Arrived at the bridge that evening. Whilst they were bivouacked on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were unable to furnish a guard, they were informed that some persons were barricading the bridge. A guard was then stationed between the bridge and encampment, to prevent the party being surprised. At this time signal lights on the ridges and cliffs were distinctly seen.

Before daylight the sick and wounded of this little party were removed to Santa Anna's hacienda—a quarter of a mile from the bridge. A scouting party was then sent out, and also a party to clear the bridge, which was done without any opposition. The main body of the party then passed over the bridge. Every thing appearing then to be safe, and all danger being passed. Lieut. M. Williams and Mr. Frazier went back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge. Just as they were entering the bridge, a party of twenty-five Mexicans appeared on the ridge, and fired several volleys on them. The wagon master and four others, who were passing the bridge, were fired on and the whole five were killed, and a wagon was captured, of no great value.

After the fire had ceased, a party of lancers appeared on the bridge and seemed to be preparing to charge, but seeing that Captain Bainbridge's party were preparing to receive them, they wheeled their horses and galloped off.

Captain Bainbridge resumed his march in good order, followed by 400 or 500 of the lancers, who hung upon his rear and flanks for four or five miles, but at a respectable distance. Thus hemmed in, this little party pursued its way until it arrived at the Pass of La Voitta, where Colonel McIntosh had encamped with his large train. The Mexicans who had attacked Bainbridge's party were the same who had compelled Col. McIntosh to halt and wait for reinforcements. The party remained that night in McIntosh's camp, and during the whole time the Mexicans kept a continual fire on the camp, approaching, with the greatest boldness, very near to our sentinels.

On the next day Captain Bainbridge's party resumed its march to Vera Cruz, being joined by Capt. Duperu's Dragoons. Captain Bainbridge's gallant Captain, had behaved very handsomely in the attack on McIntosh's camp. His gallantry was the theme of universal praise and admiration in the army. Indeed, it was generally admitted that Col. McIntosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Duperu's party. Bainbridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety. In the meantime Duperu's party having a long return train to guard, and being threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly repulsed, killing many of the enemy, and suffering on loss themselves. It was said, however, that some of our wagons were cut off and the drivers taken prisoners. Capt. Duperu arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost three killed and three wounded.

On the day Capt. Bainbridge's party left McIntosh's camp Gen. Cadwallader had arrived, with a force of 500 men and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making, in all, about 1600 men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwallader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge.

On approaching the bridge Gen. Cadwallader occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans, posted in the ridge and chaparral, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours, the Mexicans losing some 15 killed and some thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans were repulsed; the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwallader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about \$10,000. For miles the road is strewn with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been captured by the enemy. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, respecting the conduct of the command which had charge of this train. There will be a court of inquiry into the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up, by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and Government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Tuxpan, from which, in future, all our stores and men will be sent, in preference to the old road. The Engineer corps have completed a fine road from Tuxpan to Perote, the distance being less than one half that from Vera Cruz to Perote, and Tuxpan being a healthier place.

The success of the attack on McIntosh's command has given great confidence to the guerrillas, who are swarming in great numbers through the country, and attacking all our parties, large and small. It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Maj. Bennett, the Paymaster, that the specie was saved. He was in one of them himself when the wagon was attacked, and fought like a tiger.

We are pained to hear that the fine charger sent out by the citizens of New Orleans to Col. Harney, was captured by the Mexicans. Their daring was so great that they even carried a woman who was

in the wagon, but she was rescued by our men after some fighting. There are about 1000 men in camp at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him at Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the Capital. All the odds and ends of the army are collected in the city, about 20,000 in number, but poorly armed, and of miserable material. There was a small *pronunciamento* at the City of Mexico, which easily got put down by Gen. Bustamante. It was got up by factions of the peace party and of Gomez Farias' party. Their cry was "down with Santa Anna!" but the President *ad interim* still maintains his power and influence. Congress has refused to accept his resignation.

We have about 6000 men at Puebla, under command of Gens. Worth and Quitman.

Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until he is reinforced. Gen. Bravo is in command of the army at the Capital.

Santa Anna has published quite a flaming account of the affair between him and Gen. Worth, at Amozoque. The truth is that he had a large force of cavalry, which was attacked by Col. Duncan's battery and Maj. Boneville of the 6th Infantry. He did not wait to receive more than one volley, from which however, he sustained a heavy work, and then fled in the wildest disorder towards the Capital.

The gallant Capt. Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerrillas. On the morning of the 8th inst. he started with his command from Perote on an expedition some distance into the interior. During the expedition he succeeded in capturing nineteen guerrillas and an Alcade—he has employed them in cleaning the streets and sinks.

A letter has been received in Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., previous to the sailing of the Galveston, direct from the headquarters of Gen. Scott, stating that Gen. Scott had issued orders for the removal of the government from Vera Cruz to Tuxpan. This change was said to be, in part owing to the sickness in Vera Cruz, and because communications could be more easily kept up between Tuxpan and Puebla than between the latter place and Vera Cruz. All the public stores in Vera Cruz would, in that case, be removed to Tuxpan, and troops, only sufficient to garrison the place, left at Vera Cruz. The activity displayed among the different vessels in the harbor of Vera Cruz in shifting the cargoes from vessels having but small portions of Government property on board, into others nearly full, with the evident intention of a move, would go far to confirm the rumor of a change in the base of operations.

From the Correspondence of the Chers. Courier.
WASHINGTON, June 22.

The Government has taken a very important and decided step in regard to the Mexican war, and one that promises, if not a conclusion of the war, at least to change the character, and to convince the world of our sincere desire to bring the contest to an end.

The Cabinet Council, determined to establish a firm of a Government *de facto* in Mexico, and make with it a treaty of peace, and guaranty the security of that Government.

There is no doubt that a most formidable peace party has arisen in Mexico, and that some of its members have been in communication with Gen. Scott. As soon as Gen. Scott shall arrive in the City of Mexico, the peace party will form a Government *de facto*, under the guaranty of Gen. Scott.

Our armies must, of course, remain in Mexico till the treaty made with the new government shall be fully carried into effect.

The mass of the Mexican people are not expected to concur in the treaty, because many of their leaders will oppose it. A civil war will arise, and the new government and its supporters will have us as allies.

Extract of a letter dated
CAMDEN, June 19.

The complaints of the Planters relative to the prospect of their crops of Cotton are general and there seems to be but one opinion on the subject, that is, it must be a very short one. The most extraordinary circumstance attending it, is that even now, in the most fertile grounds, it continues to die, and as yet the stands are very bad—there is not a form to be seen, and I doubt if there will be blooms before the 4th July. What will be the consequence should there be an early frost?—*Char. Mercury.*

Extract of a letter, dated
CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga Springs June 19.

I came here this morning—a hard frost here last night. I saw leaves on the maple trees that were seared, and were quite perished. I have been sitting by a good fire, and find it necessary. The weather is however fine. Very few people here, and until we have warmer weather, we cannot expect an increase.

Extract of a letter dated
AIKEN, June 18.

"We regret to inform you that the steam Saw Mill, owned by Mr. E. Durbor, and situated about two miles from Aiken, was with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst. His loss is about \$6000. There is no doubt but that this vile act was performed by the hand of an incendiary."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Scarcity of Food in Maryland.—A good deal of distress, as we learn from our Maryland exchanges, still prevails in one or two counties of that State in consequence of the scarcity and high price of provisions generally. We are pleased to learn that measures for the relief of the sufferers have been devised, and will be speedily carried out.—*Eve. News.*

Death of Professor Gouraud.—This celebrated teacher of the art of memory, died at Brooklyn on Tuesday last. He was aged 39 years.

Ship Fever.—The Albany Evening Journal says there are 71 cases of ship fever in the Alus House at that place,

and among the deaths are an attending physician and four nurses. Dr. Upham, a promising young physician of Boston, died on Wednesday of ship fever.

Col. Doniphan.—The N. O. Delta of the 19th inst. says—"There is a strong desire prevailing among our citizens, to give this distinguished hero of the extraordinary march and brilliant victory in Chihuahua, a splendid reception. Never were public honors more highly deserved. Second only to the glory of the old chief of Buena Vista, is that of this gallant volunteer officer, who has led our soldiers, in glory and honor, through so many perils, and surmounted such appalling difficulties. Let us all unite in honoring the hardy heroes of this brilliant enterprise.

Advance of Gen. Taylor.—The special correspondent of the N. O. Picayune writes:—"There is no doubt that we shall march upon San Luis at a short period, as soon as a sufficient number of troops arrive, from below, and from San Luis to the city of Mexico. A communication received from Gen. Scott by Gen. Taylor a few days ago, giving a brief account of the battle near Jalapa, directs Gen. T. to move at once, or as early as possible, from San Luis, where he expected the letter would reach him, to the city of Mexico. So that Gen. Taylor will not probably remain any time at San Luis, unless he receives orders there, but leaving a garrison for the place, will proceed with the residue of his command to the city."

The President's Tour.—The President was to leave Washington to-day, on his Northern tour. Mrs. Polk was to attend him as far as Baltimore, and then proceed to Tennessee, where she will remain five or six weeks.—The Secretary of War was to have accompanied the President; but the existence of the Mexican war renders it necessary that he should remain at his post especially at this juncture. The Union says that Mr. Polk's absence from the seat of Government will not, at most, exceed a fortnight, and may not extend daily to the cabinet of the state of the public business; and though he does not anticipate any occurrence which will prevent him from completing his intended tour, yet, if such should unexpectedly be the case, he will feel it to be his duty at once to return from any point at which the intelligence making it necessary may reach him.

Important Rumor.—The Baltimore Sun of the 19th inst. says:—"We learn from Washington, that a Cabinet Council, was held yesterday morning, said to be of important intelligence received from Mexico, and thought to be of a peaceable character."



The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1847.

We are requested to announce, that a public meeting will be held in the Court House, on Sale Day next, concerning a Rail-Road to this village. Judge Butler, Col. Pickens and other gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. A Barbecue for all in attendance will be furnished on the occasion. The citizens of the District are respectfully invited to come out in their strength.

The Anniversary Meeting of *The Edgefield Mechanics Washingtonian Society*, will take place on Monday evening next the 6th inst.

Mr. J. M. THOMAS, is the regularly authorized Agent of the *Advertiser*, and is at present making a tour through a portion of Edgefield District. We have a hope, that our patrons will receive him kindly—be much pleased at his visit, and enable him to go on his way rejoicing.

A communication signed "P. M. Butler," Colonel of the South Carolina Regiment, in Mexico, has been sent to us, with a request that it be published in our columns. It was intended for the *Hamburg Republican*, and will probably also be published in that paper. A copy of the communication was sent to us, in case the original forwarded to the *Republican*, should not reach that paper.

Deaths among the "96 Boys."—We publish to-day, some letters written by Lieut. Abney, containing an account of the death of two of the "96 Boys." NATHAN DELOACH, and WILIAM COBB. In reading the intelligence furnished by our correspondent, we were filled with sorrow of the most poignant character. In common with the community we sincerely sympathize with the relatives of the deceased. Whilst they cannot but deeply mourn, they have the pleasing consolation to know, that those for whom they weep, died the death of gallant soldiers, and in their last mortal agony nobly sustained the honor of their country's flag.

Mr. Lewis COVAT, a member of the "96 Boys," who has been discharged, upon account of indisposition, arrived home upon Sunday last. He brings us the painful intelligence of the death of three more of the company, not before noticed, viz. JOHN JOHNSON, GILL, and BLANKENSHIP. In respect to their memory, the flag of our village, upon Monday last, was hoisted half mast high.

Heavy Rain.—On Wednesday last a heavy rain fell at this place, and in the vicinity. It extended to other sections of the District.

The Saturday Evening Post says, that Mr Calhoun's organ, the *Charleston Mercury*, has come out for General Taylor for the Presidency. We have never heard of this before.

Important to Volunteers.—The following, which we find in a contemporary, is of importance to all Volunteers, who have been discharged from the service of the United States, or contemplate making application—"Mr. Edwards, of the Pension Office, writes to General Jones of the United States Army, that no soldier, discharged before the expiration of his term of enlistment, on his own application, and for his special benefit, is entitled to land or scrip, under the 9th section of the Act of February 11th, 1847. This is the opinion of the Secretary of War." This matter is worth looking into, by those now engaged in the Mexican service.

The Chicago Convention.—Under this caption will be found some very sensible remarks upon the River and Harbor Bill, which was vetoed by Mr. Polk, but which the Whigs will again endeavor to pass through Congress. The remarks which we have transferred to our columns, are taken from the Georgia Constitutionalist, an able States Rights paper. We heartily concur with the editor in his views about the Chicago Convention. We hope that the schemes of the Whigs, and a portion of the Democrats, for building up certain favorite sections of the Union out of the National Treasury, will not be lost sight of in the blaze of victories in Mexico.

Destitution on the Continent of Europe.—Our hearts have been much pained, at the recital of the terrible famine which prevails in Ireland. But this ill fated country is not alone. Destitution is almost as great in large portions of Germany and Belgium. The benevolence of this country, and of Europe, have done much to relieve the distress of the sufferers, but thousands must necessarily die of starvation or disease, brought on by insufficient food in the countries above mentioned.

Large Fee.—In the case of General Leslie Combs, against the Bank of Kentucky, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of fourteen thousand dollars. This was an action for the value of legal services rendered the defendant in their suit against the Schuylkill Bank. Lawyers, who obtain such fees, must find the practice of their profession very agreeable pastime.

Extraordinary Longevity.—A contemporary journal says, that there is a case of extraordinary longevity on Long Island. This is a man born in the 17th century, being now one hundred and fifty years. Remarkable as this case may be, there have been others still more so. The venerable Parr, we believe, something older at the time of his death. Henry Jenkins, an Englishman, was about 168 years old, when he died.

Maria Louisa Empress of France.—In a corner of a newspaper, we recently read the following paragraph about Maria Louisa, late Empress of France, and lady of the great Napoleon. For years past, she had sunk into comparative obscurity. She who was once the "cynosure of all eyes," and the most illustrious lady in the world.

Maria Louisa, the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, died recently in one of the small stations, which has been well said, of being the daughter of a powerful emperor, the queen of another still more powerful, and the mother of a king.

European News.—The steamer *Cambria*, arrived at Boston, a few days since. The only political event of importance which has occurred, to diversify the face of affairs in Europe, is the joint intervention of England France and Spain, in the dispute between the Queen of Portugal and her subjects. Some persons of distinction have recently died. Reuben G. Baseoley, the American Consul at Havre, died on the 1st inst. All the American shipping, at that port, had their flags half mast during the day. The death of three persons of great renown are announced. We make the following extracts.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon, lately died at Florence, from a disease of the spine. His physician at first gave some hopes of recovery, if the Prince used the waters of Vernal, in the Pyrenees; but the French Government refused permission for the Prince to enter the French territory.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Glasgow, recently died suddenly in that city. The *European Times*, in announcing his death says:

"He expired as calmly, in Scotland the other day, as the babe at its mother's breast—as placid, resigned, contentedly. No previous intimation showed that he was heir to nature's infirmity; the hand of disease was not upon him. The brilliant intellect was to have shed its light next day on the General Assembly. He was a great man—great in his power mental supremacy, in his moral grandeur. Foremost amongst one of the most enlightened and best educated nations in the world, Dr. Chalmers was his country's idol—her favorite son. Peace to his memory! He broke through the fetters of self-interest in establishing the Free Church, and professed the dictates of conscience, the sense of manly independence, to the smiles of power or the blandishments of a throne. In his life he was revered—in his death he is deeply, sincerely, affectionately mourned."

Daniel O'Connell, the Apostle of Liberty, as he is called, is no more. He died at Geneva on the 14th of May, at the advanced age of 72 years. A letter of the Rev. Dr. Milley, his chaplain, announcing the melancholy event is as follows:—"Geneva, May 17, 1847.—Alas! my dear friend O'Connell is dead! I am so completely overwhelmed with the blow that I am almost incapable of writing. His death was serene and happy, for it was sanctified by the sacraments, and alleviated by the consolations which our divine religion lavishes with so much mercy on its children. He replied at first in word, and afterwards with look and gesture, to the exhortations which I addressed to him up to the last moment. He rendered up the last sigh with the calm of an infant who falls off to sleep, on Saturday, at twenty-five minutes to ten at night. He requested that his heart—that heart which always beat for the cause of religion and liberty—should be taken to Rome. We have had that noble heart embalmed,

and have enclosed it in a silver urn, the body, which has also been embalmed, will remain here in a chapel until our return from our pilgrimage to Rome with his heart, and then it will be transported to his native mountains, to remain there to the day of resurrection. The heart of O'Connell at Rome, his body in Ireland, and his soul in heaven—is not that what the justice of man and the mercy of God demands! Adieu!"

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

Ireland.—Death is still making terrible ravages in different parts of Ireland; in the South more especially. The services of the Clergy, Protestant as well as Catholic, are in hourly requisition. In some of the principal towns of the North of England, typhus fever rages with increased virulence. In Liverpool, Leeds, and other places, several of the Catholic Clergy have fallen victims to their ministerial duties—caught the fever, and died.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.

Cotton has advanced owing to fine weather and a consequent decline in the prices of food, and a continuance of this state of things, implying greater ease in the money market, may lead to some further advance, as our home demand, would most likely improve, and the reports of the East India and China markets are, we think, more favorable.

ANTWERP, May 31.

Our Cotton prices have experienced a decided improvement, and several transactions have occurred at our quotations. The revival of the article in the leading European markets produced a corresponding effect with us, and the decline that has already taken place in our Corn prices, cannot fail to have a favorable effect on the future course of this produce, especially if our stock, which is gradually being exhausted, could be reinforced by a few direct supplies, whereby purchasers could have a larger assortment at their disposal, and increased activity be given to the article.

For the Edgefield Advertiser.
MR. EDITOR.—The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed an act to diminish the number of Magistrates, to one for each Beat Company, and two for each corporate Town or Court House Village, and that the office of all Magistrates heretofore appointed shall be vacant on the first day of March next, and that those to be appointed at the next session of the legislature shall take their offices on the same day, which act will reduce the number of Magistrates, for Edgefield District, from fifty down to twenty-eight. It therefore becomes important, that competent men, and such as will suit the people, should be appointed. I, (as one of the representatives of the people,) take the liberty to suggest, to the commanding officers of Beat Companies, throughout the District, and to the Town Councils of Edgefield and Hamburg, the propriety of each, respectively, appointing a day and place, and giving public notice, requesting all men entitled to vote, to assemble, and when assembled, proceed to nominate by ballot or otherwise, (as may suit the people best), the man or men (as the case may be) whom they wish for their Magistrates for the next four years, and lodge the names of such persons in the Clerk's office, or in the Post Office at Edgefield, by which means the people could be suited in their Magistrates, otherwise I doubt their being suited.

DANIEL HOLLAND.
June 24th, 1847.

If the Editors of the *Hamburg Republican*, and *Hamburg Journal*, think the above worthy a place in their columns, they will confer a favor if they will give it a few insertions.

For the Advertiser.
THE HAMBURG JOURNAL AND THE EDGEFIELD RAIL ROAD.
MR. EDITOR.—We have undertaken in some former numbers of your paper, to discuss the importance and the practicability of a Rail Road from this place to Aiken. Others have contributed valuable articles upon the same subject, and although the writers then seemingly failed to awaken extensively a zeal that beat in unison with their own, we are happy now to say, that that desirable object has been accomplished by the Editor of the *Hamburg Journal*. In the Journal of the 17th inst. a most extraordinary article appeared under the editorial head, which we beg leave, briefly to notice.

"The Aiken and Edgefield Rail Road" is the caption of this editorial effusion. Permit me in the first place to direct your attention to the very kind and respectful terms in which the editor is pleased to speak of the enterprise of our citizens. Throughout we find such phrases as "a monument of their shortsightedness and folly," "this miniature project," "this oasis of the piney woods," "this miniature Road," "this contemplated structure of envy and folly," &c. After a careful perusal of this article, the close observer will not be long in deciding which stands forth the more prominently, the little malice which dictated the article or the folly of the enterprise which it so feebly attacks. The editor has not had the smartness to cover over the object of his article even with the flimsiest covering. He professes to lament the folly of his fellow citizens of Edgefield in risking capital in so disastrous a scheme. His paternal care is not withheld from the simple hearted planters who do not live "in the immediate vicinity of the village" and he generously volunteers to warn them against being entrapped by the base and treacherous machinations of those who would "reap the only real benefit" while they will be left "with the bag to hold." Now what is the object of all this? Is it really to prove that the investment will be a bad one? Is there one single argument or even an attempt at argument to prove this? Is it his object really to put the planters upon their guard against this base trick that is about to be played upon them, to caution them against being entrapped by scheming and dishonest men. No. There is no one so blind as to be duped by such palpable nonsense. To be truth, the hated truth which so much disturbs the peace and quiet of the Editor, is, that this miniature work of envy and folly, but it is the importance of the enterprise, its growing popularity, its daily increasing prospects of success, and the threatening aspect it wears to this miniature city of

Hamburg, this "child," this foster child of the Legislature; this "still prosperous and thriving" city notwithstanding the attempts to raze it, which is yet unable to stand alone, and from very fear of this "miniature project," cries aloud to our law makers for their protecting and parental care to "save it from imminent annihilation" from this "Oasis of the piney woods," this little contemptible structure of envy and folly. Why does the editor make such a great fuss about so small a matter, one so hopeless of success, so certainly disastrous to those who embark in it? Why does he open his batteries of such heavy ordnance against so small, so insignificant and so diminutive an enemy. If it be as he represents it and would remain here, there is no danger, it will certainly come to nought and he might employ his editorial thought upon matters more useful to himself and to the community. But if it be of the importance and magnitude which any one can readily see he really believes it to be, notwithstanding all his ridicule and ungenerous insinuations, we fear that he will be left alone in Hamburg, "clinging to her pillars," weeping over the mighty ruins and lamenting his "short-sightedness and folly."

The worthy Editor says "with the gigantic project of the Columbia and Greenville Rail Road &c. staring them in the face, we cannot think that even the small sum required to complete this miniature project, this Oasis of the piney woods of Edgefield, can be raised." Well, Mr. Journal, if you are so well satisfied that "Largent" cannot be raised why have you kicked up such a dust about it? Are you in danger of losing any thing by our failure. This sort of consistency: "Resembles ocean into tempest wrought. To wait a feather or to drown a fly." We are not observant of the progress of the Greenville road. Let it be commenced, and we will go on more vigorously than ever.—The editor again says "They know that the history of all Rail Roads goes to show that the original stockholders in these enterprises are always the losers." Now, that this has been the fate of the Rail Road enterprise in its infancy, no one will deny. But that it is so now, no sensible man will seriously maintain. Would the editor have us believe that mankind are such dotards, such incorrigible fools, as never to profit, never to learn from the unsuccessful experiments of their predecessors in any species of enterprise? Can we not see where others have failed and learn lessons of wisdom from their errors? Can we not see the rock upon which others have split and steer clear of it. If this were any thing that bore the slightest resemblance to the shadow of a sensible argument, there would at once be an end of all improvement in art and science. If this were true, and this editorial of the Journal, could be published throughout the world, in all languages and tongues, and could find soft ones enough to be gulled by it, it would prove the certain death blow to all those magnificent rail road projects for which the present age is so remarkable.—Again he says "They foresee that the stock will be utterly worthless hence their great anxiety to entrap others and to induce the State also to become interested in the enterprise. Citizens of Edgefield, is this the case? Are you really engaged in this stupendous scheme of fraud, to deceive and plunder your unwary neighbors, to enrich yourselves? Who are they, who are engaged in this enterprise? Does the editor know that they are gentlemen, that they are honest men, men incapable of such low, base, dishonorable intentions, such vile machinations, as he is pleased, so gratuitously, to charge them with? We hope he will, when he reads again this last quoted sentence, if he has the magnanimity of a man, if there is in his soul the smallest inclination to do justice to those he has wronged, make reparation by an unqualified retraction of such an unworthy insinuation. It is bad enough to attempt, by ridicule and such unbecoming phrases as he so liberally uses, to impair the confidence of our citizens in an enterprise, which we honestly believe it will be their interest to engage in, without ungenerously impugning the motives of honorable and honest men.—We began by saying that this article of the Journal, had accomplished what certain communications had failed to do viz. the awakening of a proper spirit upon the subject of our Rail Road. The effect he has produced we heartily rejoice at, but the spirit with which he did it, we condemn. It has aroused our people to the point of action, and we sincerely trust the editor will write "a few more of the same sort" and we will give him full credit for doing as much towards animating our citizens and inspiring them with a go-ahead feeling as any of those who "live in the immediate vicinity of the village."

It is a vain and futile task he has undertaken. As well might he station himself upon the bridge and vent his ire upon the Savannah River for the ceaseless rolling its waters down stream,—with the prospect of turning it again to its mountain springs, as to write tirades against so small an affair as the Aiken and Edgefield Road, with the hope of demolishing it. Trusting that he will fulfill his promise to follow up his late editorial with such objections as may suggest themselves to his mind, we take our leave of him for the present, but without returning him, in behalf of those who "live in the immediate vicinity of the village," our sincere thanks for the revival of the strong Rail Road spirit which his editorial has been the means of exciting in the minds of our most public spirited citizens.

GAVIS.
For the Edgefield Advertiser.
THE RAIL ROAD.
At this juncture, Mr. Editor, some of the advantages of the projected branch from Aiken to Edgefield C. H., although sufficiently obvious to most, may not prove unacceptable to the generality of your readers.

First.—Its easy practicability, easy ground as level in most places, as a bowling green. Its short distance, being only 20 miles, and not a stream to cross of any kind, saving the two small branches at the entrance of this place. The road itself running through a well timbered country all the way, and abounding with all suitable materials. Its cheapness of construction.