

The Edgefield Advertiser

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY W. F. DURISOE, Proprietor. ARTHUR SIMKINS, Editor.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in six months—Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited as to the time of their termination, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square (12 lines or less), for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly, One Dollar per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until paid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on liberal terms—it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For advertising Estrays Told, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Northern Friends and Enemies.

The election of Sumner, and the violent Abolitionist, to the United States Senate, from Massachusetts, is a new light on the disputed question of the devotion of that State to the Union, and law and order, and other trumpery watchwords of the Compromise party. The Massachusetts Legislature have been fighting this Senatorial question since January. The number of ballots has been great, and the amount of intriguing, lying, bribing, cursing and spitting, incredible. All this for a long time, left the difficulty just where it found it. Mr. Sumner could not be elected. The fugitive Crafts was apprehended, and escaped, but no decisive act was produced on the state of parties. The other fugitive—we have forgot his name—was rescued out of the Court House, to the great indignation of Mr. Fillmore and others, but still neither Sumner nor any body else could be elected Senator. But finally, a fugitive slave is restored to his owner, (at a cost of five times his value) the dignity of the law is vindicated in Boston; it is triumphantly proved to the satisfaction of all Compromisers, that the great body of the people of Massachusetts are sound on the subject of the Constitutional obligations,—and, lo, at the very next trial after this event, Massachusetts elects an unmitigated Abolitionist to the United States Senate. This is the echo which she sends back in answer to the extravagant eulogies and rejoicings of the Administration press, North and South.

It is not indeed the first indication, but it is the most significant. The indignity offered to Mr. Webster was a hint from Boston merely; this is the voice of the whole State. We have, then, Massachusetts declaring herself in the most solemn form, against the extension of the Fugitive Law, and electing to the highest office in her gift, a man notorious for inciting the mob to oppose its execution by violence. This is the State for which the President and his Secretaries, and his organs, have kept up a stream of specious promises,—pledging themselves that its feeling was loyal, and a little time would prove that all the disturbances were the work of a few demagogues at the head of a few fools.

Now, the reason why the triumph of law has been followed by such consequences, is worth considering. There is but one conclusion—that the people of Massachusetts are, with very few exceptions, Abolitionists, practical, determined, and bitter Abolitionists. The fact is indeed abundantly proven by all their declarations of opinion,—but on no other ground could we account for this result, that the execution of the fugitive law has suddenly raised the violent anti-slavery party to supremacy. The "triumph of law" has merely preceded the triumph of Sumner. It has brought the matter to a test, and this is the result.

It must inevitably have so ended, nor so soon, for the reason that those who vindicated the law, have nine-tenths of them, done it in a way to weaken rather than confirm it. The "friends of the South" in Massachusetts have sought a hearing from the people, by professing to be enemies of the South; nay, claiming to be more sure and deadly enemies than the headstrong party which sought to gain all by the mad onset of violence.

We make a single quotation to prove this, and every one familiar with the Northern press, knows that it is only one out of a million similar declarations. The Boston Journal is understood to be the friend of Mr. Webster. It had warmly sustained the United States authorities in the recent fugitive case, and devoted much good writing to the cause of peace, compromise, and the Administration. In a recent article it states that Boston has suffered much in her commercial interests by the withdrawal of Southern custom, and has the prospect of suffering much more, in a way to weaken rather than confirm it. This is the language of our "friends," of those who love the Constitution and laws.—They believe that the Union can be made the instrument for slowly and surely destroying the South, and therefore they denounce the violent assaults which, by awakening the victims to resistance, defeat their own object.

Later from Havana.

The steam ship Isabel, Captain Bollins, arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing accounts to the 22d inst. A great deal of excitement exists on account of the expected invasion which was reported would take place on the 19th. Up to the time of the Isabel's sailing, no news had reached Havana that a landing had been effected. Despatches from New-Orleans are said to have reached the Captain General that the expedition had sailed, consequently the soldiers slept on their arms; horses were kept saddled, and the entire army and navy were in a moment's warning ready for the fight.—One steamer is kept steam upon at all hours, so it is said by some of the personal friends of his Excellency.

A Spaniard was to be "grated," on the morning of the 23d, having been betrayed by one of the Spanish Pilots as a spy, of Gen. L. It seems this man had offered twelve Doubloons to the pilot, if he would join the expedition, and act as pilot for them. He received the money, and then informed the Captain General, who immediately had the Spaniard arrested, tried and condemned to die on the 23d instant.

A gentleman from the Island, and one who has been travelling much of late, informs us that all over the Island the most anxious desire is manifested for the invasion of the Island by the Americans and probably the people were never so ardent and eager to rise en masse and join the invaders as at the present moment.

We give these rumors as they reach us.—The position of affairs in Cuba is doubtless critical, and whether actual demonstrations are in progress or not is a question which remains undecided. Every preparation has been made by the authorities to meet the expected out-break.—Charleston Courier, 26th inst.

Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1851.

We are requested to state that the Southern Rights Association will hold a meeting in the Court House on Saturday next, and that political speeches may be expected.

THE COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

We have received several copies of this neatly planned and well printed sheet. It is published in Columbia, by Messrs. HAIGHT and BROUGHTON, and edited by Mr. S. OLIX TALLEY.

The editor is a Southern Confederacy advocate. So are we all, if there is any road to its attainment that does not involve unreasonable risks and sacrifices. If no such road can be clearly seen, we suppose our new brother of the quill will say "why, then we are for South Carolina moving firmly on, if it must be so." Are we right?

ABBEVILLE BANNER.

We have, undesignedly, omitted to mention that this staunch paper has undergone recently a change in its editorial department. We regret having lost from our ranks so able a coadjutor as Mr. NOBLE proved himself to be. Although he has been induced, by other engagements, to abdicate the chair editorial, we hope that he will not, on that account, cease to wield his effective pen in the good cause.

Mr. KERR, in a number we have seen, gives an earnest of his ability and determination to keep the paper fully up to the high position it has hitherto occupied.

We perceive that he has associated Mr. MOORE with him as co-editor, but have not seen a number of the paper under their joint management.

THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER.

We desire to enlist for this old and well conducted Journal, a share of the support and patronage of our District. Perhaps it has, at this time, a smaller circulation among us, than any of the other papers that come by our rupper mail. We do not, of course, design to mark it out as worthy of encouragement beyond these other papers; but we would only call the attention of our readers to the peculiar circumstances of its present condition.

It is now the immediate competitor of the only rival Union Press in South Carolina.—This Union paper, which has come into existence under the auspices of a company of nameless gentlemen, with several thousand negroes at their backs, and with the help, ab initio, of Federal patronage, is, from its own account, flourishing to a most amazing extent, and therefore needs no help at our hands.—The Mountaineer, on the other hand, which makes no pretension to such high-sounding terms of confidence and power, is nevertheless one of the most respectable and trust-worthy papers of the State, and, as we perceive from its last issue, has now quite equalled the Patriot's very neat and finished external appearance, of which we have heard so much.

The Mountaineer is evidently determined not to be outstripped, even in externals, by its new and singularly lucky neighbor. But, owing to the fact, that party feeling has run very high in Greenville upon the exciting issue of Resistance vs. Submission, the Mountaineer has, as we understand, lost subscribers, and that too, simply for continuing to urge, in mild terms, the necessity of preserving our State, unshaken, in the attitude of determined resistance to the aggressions of the Federal Government, and the importance of seizing the present opportunity for ending the controversy by a resort to a course of measures, based upon the old Carolina doctrine of State's Rights. For this grievous offence, the old South Carolina Press is to be deserted, and the new Union bantling is to be met with open arms, and carried up to the very pinnacle of popular favor. This is indeed a wondrous strange thing to happen in the Palmetto State.

We really must say, that we do not understand the people of Greenville. We had not supposed that defection would thus readily take root among the mountain boys. And yet so it is. We do not blame Mr. PERRY; for, to say the truth, he is but acting the part of a consistent man. If we are not mistaken, he has always been what he now is, an open and devoted advocate of preserving the integrity of the Union unimpaired "to the last extremity." But we do deprecate the blindness and infatuation of those who, at a time like the present, recant the old political creed—the creed of CALHOUN, McDUFFIE, and HAYNE, and adopt the principles of WEBSTER and CLAY.

Against these dangerous innovations upon our ancient doctrines, the Mountaineer is doing the State all the service it is capable of rendering. But it is with a minority in its own District, and needs some assistance to sustain the fight as it should be done. We appeal to our people in its behalf.

A FINE BUILDING.—The Marble Palace of Stewart, in New York, for the sale of dry goods, is valued on the Assessor's book of the Sixth Ward, for this year, at \$290,000.

REVEREND MR. READ.

It is but an act of justice that some public testimony should be given, in Edgefield, of the faithful and able services of this highly-gifted Minister of the Gospel, during his sojourn among us. We take pleasure in making our paper the medium of this tribute.

Mr. READ may be now safely classed among the most intellectual and cultivated Divines of the South. This is, at any rate, the cherished belief of those among us, who have had the gratification of hearing and becoming familiar with his finished style, his lucid reasoning, his chaste and fervid eloquence. Difficult indeed will it be for our friends of the Episcopal Church here, to supply his place with his equal. They have only realised, to the full, his extraordinary merit, since having been deprived of his pastoral supervision.

Mr. READ, some years ago, married among us, and we had hoped that he might have fixed upon Edgefield as his permanent abode. We can only hope that, wherever he may go, his merit may secure to him such a position as his modesty will never seek.

We wish for him a sphere of action commensurate with his distinguished abilities. And this we know to be the feeling of all who knew him here.

Since writing the above, we learn by the Columbia papers that Professor THORNTON has just made known his determination to resign his seat among the Faculty of our College. We have no hesitation in suggesting the gentleman, whose name heads this paragraph, as one exactly suited for this vacant chair.

I. O. O. F. CELEBRATION.

THURSDAY last was quite an occasion with us of Edgefield. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows held, on that day, their annual festival, which drew out an unusual assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, from the district at large. The proceedings were conducted throughout with strict decorum and very commendable propriety.

About 12 o'clock, the Odd Fellows issued in procession from their Lodge Room, under the direction of Col. G. D. MIMS, Marshal of the day, and, having marched up and down main street, they proceeded to the Baptist Church to attend upon the delivery of their Anniversary Oration. The Church was crowded to jamming—and the array of beauty and taste was truly dazzling. The Odd Fellows should feel much encouraged by such flattering evidences of favor and approbation, as have been exhibited towards them by all our citizens, but, more especially, by the ladies. Say what you will of the purely impulsive nature of the softer sex, we would rather trust to their instinct, or rather their intuition, for discriminating between the good and the bad, than to all the reasoning of the schools.

What woman openly approves with her smiles, must be good. She has thus approved Odd Fellowship in Edgefield. Ergo, it must be a good institution. As we were saying, however, the church was a scene of unusual brilliancy—not from the beautiful and appropriate emblems and badges of the Order which were placed around the Orator's stand in such an effective manner, nor from the very rich dress regalia of the members of the Lodge, but from the beaming eyes, the rosy-tinted cheeks of Edgefield's fair daughters. It was, we are sure, enough to have awakened one feeble pulsation, even in the withered heart of the veriest old bachelor that cumbereth society.

The ceremonies of the hour were commenced by a brief and simple, but earnest and appropriate prayer, by Dr. J. C. READY, who acted as Chaplain pro tem. After which, an Ode, prepared for the occasion, was sung, the choir being supported by a Melodeon, recently purchased by the Lodge.

Mr. ANSEY, the Orator of the day, then arose and spoke for almost an hour, in a manner worthy of himself and the occasion. His subject was the Bible, and he presented some striking views of its essential importance to human society, independent of its Evangelical character. He gave some eloquent illustrations of its unrecognised presence for good, even in communities that scoff at its teachings with atheistic presumption.—But we will not attempt an outline of Mr. ANSEY's address, having frequently seen and sometimes experienced, how very far short of justice these hurried sketches usually stop.—At the conclusion of the speech, the audience testified their satisfaction by general applause.

Another original Ode was then sung in good style. We cannot pass over in silence, the spirit, zeal and taste, exhibited by this fraternity, in advancing the cause of their Order. We predict that its benign influence will spread wider and stronger, until our whole people shall be forced to acknowledge the high importance of cherishing and encouraging it.

From the church, the large crowd proceeded to another part of the village, where, under an extensive shelter, two tables, each 75 or 80 feet in length, were loaded with every thing good, solid and sweets, in almost endless variety. We happened to be located, with several ladies, in close proximity to a trout of enormous dimensions—(its weight was some 10 or 12 pounds), the product of one of our piny-woods mill-ponds. It must have been "a glorious nibble" indeed, when this fellow struck the hook; and there certainly was a good deal of glorious nibbling over his well-browned and highly-spiced carcase, as we can fully testify. But, though the trout was number 1, yet there were many other rarities and delicacies, not one whit behind his trout-ship. In the pastry line, our vocabulary has not sufficient diversity to warrant us in broaching a description of the long list of pies, cakes, et cetera which came under our observation, as we made our way around the tables. Altogether, the dinner was admirably gotten up, admirably sustained and admirably carried through. Much

praise is due the efficient committee of arrangements, in whose hands was placed the control and direction of the feast.

These anniversaries, are getting to be the most general and agreeable public merry-makings we have. It is to be hoped that they will be continued. There is nothing like drawing people together on social occasions like these, for the overcoming of narrow and groundless prejudices and jealousies. There is nothing superior to them, for the promotion of the blessings of "Friendship, Love and Truth."

HON. D. WALLACE.

This gentleman has defined his position to the editors of the Laurensville Herald. That paper says:

"We have received a long and interesting letter from this distinguished and faithful Representative, in which he portrays in vivid and truthful colors the real position of the South, and imminent peril not only of our cherished institutions but of our liberties and independence as a people if we remain in the Union, and proves by arguments irresistible and conclusive the absolute necessity of a dissolution of this Union, or ruin and disgrace to the slave States."

"The letter was written in reply to one addressed to him by us, stating that it was rumored here he was opposed to separate State secession, and asking his views on the subject. He defines his position clearly and forcibly, and says he desires S. Carolina to take such steps as will surely lead her out of the Union, in company if we can get it, without company if we can't get it."

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DARED TO DO IN 1774-5.

When Boston was blockaded on account of the rebellious disposition of her citizens, manifested by the act of throwing overboard the East India Company's tea, the Colony of South Carolina immediately held a mass-meeting in Charleston, which was then called.

A very great number assembled from every part of the province, and upon hearing the matter explained to them, they adopted resolutions for supporting the people of Boston by voluntary contribution, for organizing various committees, and for appointing Delegates to a general Congress. "This Convention of the people, and these resolutions," says RAMSAY, "laid the foundation of all the subsequent proceedings," which, in two years, resulted in a Revolution.

We adduce this fact to remind Carolinians of this day, of the prompt, decisive and determined conduct of those from whom we are descended, in resisting the very approach of unjust legislation.

They knew that the prospect of success, in a contest with the power of the Mother Country, was altogether cheerless; and yet they moved right on to it, because the other alternative was submission to wrong and consequent disgrace. They knew it was against their present interest to take the step. They were prosperous and flourishing—their province, the chief favorite of Royalty. "In no colony was there as strong a bond of Union, from a reciprocity of benefits, or a fainter prospect of interference and contention. The colony consumed an immensity of British manufactures, which she could neither make for herself nor purchase elsewhere on equal terms, and for the payment of which, she had ample means in her valuable native commodities. The exchange of one for the other was a basis of profitable commerce." Happy in her connexion with Great Britain, Carolina was moved upon by every feeling of kindness and every suggestion of private interest, to condemn and oppose a rupture. And yet there was not a moment's hesitation, on her part, to DARE ALL THINGS AND RISK ALL THINGS for the maintenance of a principle.

From the State-Rights Republican.

The Evil Working its Own Cure.

The practical effect of the pseudo-philanthropic policy of the British Government in the emancipation of the colored population of its West India Colonies, has incontestably demonstrated that impulses of the heart, are frequently not based on the dictates, either of common sense, or real charity. British Statesmen are now beginning to perceive that the designs of the great Architect of the Universe are indeed inscrutable, and that they had done far better for the cause of suffering humanity, had they attended to the real deplorable condition of millions of their own countrymen, instead of fruitfully endeavoring to raise, from the position in which it had been placed by its Creator, a race, who could be, and ever will be, to be "a servant of servants" unto mankind.

One Canadian neighbor, whose maudlin sensibility for the sleek, well fed black, and perfect indifference for the unfortunate of their own race is proverbial, are alike having their eyes opened to the same fact. A recent Toronto paper states, that it has received a letter from Chatham, complaining that the country in that vicinity is being inundated with negroes from the United States—who are they allowed equally with the white population, the right to vote—to be elected to office—and sit as Jurors. The writer also complains that one fourth of the votes at the late municipal election, were polled by negroes; and suggests that, as Lord John Russell intimated, in a late speech in the British House of Commons, that as the circumstances of Colonies are different, and require different Constitutions, so provision should be made to deprive the colored race of the rights enjoyed by the white population of Canada.

The same writer likewise most significantly asks whether a further influx of negroes might not be prevented and a reciprocal free-trade obtained, by the Canadians agreeing to give up fugitive slaves?

Whereupon the Rochester Advertiser admirably observes: "So it seems, after all, that this boasted British love of liberty and equality, and philanthropy, are ready to be exchanged for free-trade in Cotton and bread-stuffs; and we should not be surprised if this should be the ultimate result of inundating the Canadas with fugitive negroes. The white population will soon become cured of their theoretical philanthropy, when they find themselves likely to be equalled, or outnumbered by a race whose nature, habits and character are so little congenial to their own. Their love of the negro will vanish with that distance which lends enchantment to the view."

Washington, April 27. PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The papers of this city yesterday morning contained a proclamation of President Fillmore, warning all persons against participating in an invasion of Cuba. The President has reasons to believe that a military expedition is fitting out, composed principally of foreigners in the United States, against the Island of Cuba. He forbids all persons connected with said expedition, that they become amenable to heavy penalties, and will forfeit the protection of the American Government. He exhorts all good citizens to discontinue such enterprise, and calls upon military officers to arrest such offenders for punishment.

LARGE CLAIM.—The Board of Commissioners on the Mexican claims have allowed the claim of L. S. Hargous, amounting to twelve hundred thousand dollars, for supplies of cannon, &c. furnished for refitting the castle of San Juan d'Ulua.

monstrances—if all that we have said and written has not been like

"A Lie Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing!"

then it is time to nerve ourselves and boldly strike for our "homes and firesides, God and our native land."

OUR MILITARY ACADEMIES.

We are indebted to the politeness of Gen. JONES, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, for a copy of the "Regulations of the Citadel Academy at Charleston, and of the Arsenal Academy at Columbia,"—also, for the "Official Register of the Officers and Cadets" of those Institutions.

From the latter, it appears that these admirable establishments are coming fully up to the expectations of their wise projectors. The admissions in Charleston, for 1850, amount to forty-four, those in Columbia, to twenty-nine,—making in all, seventy-three.—Under the able and very zealous care of the Board of Visitors, the skillful guidance of their Superintendants and the thorough instruction of the several Professors, these Academies have proved themselves worthy of being ranked among the very first Institutions of our country. The State may well congratulate herself upon this fortunate experiment. We will soon be entirely independent of West Point, for all the purposes of civil or military engineering. In the troublous times that may soon come upon us, much good service may be expected from these fosterings of Carolina, recent as they are. Come peace, come war, we look to them with hope and pride.

We append a few explanatory remarks taken from one of the pamphlets above-mentioned. They contain a brief and plain statement, which may be interesting to many.

"The Military Schools were established, and are supported by the State of S. Carolina; one at Charleston and one at Columbia; the latter auxiliary to the former. Two Arsenals, containing the arms and munitions of war of the State, are located, one in Charleston and the other in Columbia, which were formerly guarded by two companies of enlisted soldiers, at an annual expense of \$24,000. In 1842, this appropriation was transferred, by an Act of the General Assembly, to the support of two schools, which were organized upon the basis of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in the beginning of 1843, by a permanent Board of Visitors, appointed by the Governor, the Cadets at which, perform all the duties of a guard for the Arsenals."

"The Cadets admitted consist of two classes, Beneficiary and Pay Cadets. The State supplies to the Beneficiary Cadet all his expenses. The Pay Cadet pays \$200 per year for every charge, including clothing. The Beneficiary Cadets are selected from those not able to bear their own expenses. Applications for admission are made to the Chairman of the Board of Visitors prior to the Annual Meeting of the Board, which takes place on Friday next after the fourth Monday in November, by whom appointments are made at that time, for both classes of Cadets; respect being had to a due apportionment among the several Judicial Districts of the State."

"The Beneficiary Cadets are selected from those not able to bear their own expenses. Applications for admission are made to the Chairman of the Board of Visitors prior to the Annual Meeting of the Board, which takes place on Friday next after the fourth Monday in November, by whom appointments are made at that time, for both classes of Cadets; respect being had to a due apportionment among the several Judicial Districts of the State."

From the State-Rights Republican.

The Evil Working its Own Cure.

The practical effect of the pseudo-philanthropic policy of the British Government in the emancipation of the colored population of its West India Colonies, has incontestably demonstrated that impulses of the heart, are frequently not based on the dictates, either of common sense, or real charity. British Statesmen are now beginning to perceive that the designs of the great Architect of the Universe are indeed inscrutable, and that they had done far better for the cause of suffering humanity, had they attended to the real deplorable condition of millions of their own countrymen, instead of fruitfully endeavoring to raise, from the position in which it had been placed by its Creator, a race, who could be, and ever will be, to be "a servant of servants" unto mankind.

One Canadian neighbor, whose maudlin sensibility for the sleek, well fed black, and perfect indifference for the unfortunate of their own race is proverbial, are alike having their eyes opened to the same fact. A recent Toronto paper states, that it has received a letter from Chatham, complaining that the country in that vicinity is being inundated with negroes from the United States—who are they allowed equally with the white population, the right to vote—to be elected to office—and sit as Jurors. The writer also complains that one fourth of the votes at the late municipal election, were polled by negroes; and suggests that, as Lord John Russell intimated, in a late speech in the British House of Commons, that as the circumstances of Colonies are different, and require different Constitutions, so provision should be made to deprive the colored race of the rights enjoyed by the white population of Canada.

The same writer likewise most significantly asks whether a further influx of negroes might not be prevented and a reciprocal free-trade obtained, by the Canadians agreeing to give up fugitive slaves?

Whereupon the Rochester Advertiser admirably observes: "So it seems, after all, that this boasted British love of liberty and equality, and philanthropy, are ready to be exchanged for free-trade in Cotton and bread-stuffs; and we should not be surprised if this should be the ultimate result of inundating the Canadas with fugitive negroes. The white population will soon become cured of their theoretical philanthropy, when they find themselves likely to be equalled, or outnumbered by a race whose nature, habits and character are so little congenial to their own. Their love of the negro will vanish with that distance which lends enchantment to the view."

WASHINGTON, April 27.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The papers of this city yesterday morning contained a proclamation of President Fillmore, warning all persons against participating in an invasion of Cuba. The President has reasons to believe that a military expedition is fitting out, composed principally of foreigners in the United States, against the Island of Cuba. He forbids all persons connected with said expedition, that they become amenable to heavy penalties, and will forfeit the protection of the American Government. He exhorts all good citizens to discontinue such enterprise, and calls upon military officers to arrest such offenders for punishment.

LARGE CLAIM.—The Board of Commissioners on the Mexican claims have allowed the claim of L. S. Hargous, amounting to twelve hundred thousand dollars, for supplies of cannon, &c. furnished for refitting the castle of San Juan d'Ulua.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. EDITOR.—Inasmuch as my article was so unfortunate as to reach you too late for its complete insertion, last week, I prefer to modify and abbreviate the remaining portion.

Should "Independence" think proper to reply to what I have already written upon the general question, then what I had intended further to have said upon it, will be, perhaps, more opportune and forcible in a future communication. At present, I design to make a few observations in reference to that part of the article of "Independence," which takes issue with me upon the following question:—"Have our Representatives done more than carry out the clearly implied wishes of a large majority of each and every section of the District?" "Independence" loses sight of fairness, so far as to reply to this question as though it were thus worded—"Have our Representatives done more than obeyed the express instructions of their Constituency?" Now, common sagacity will teach any one that "express instructions" and "clearly implied wishes" are very different things. Had I believed that our people looked to the call of a State Convention as the great object of the last session, I should, of course, have used in my question, the former expression, as being the stronger. But, knowing that such was not the case, I used the latter, more guarded expression, the truth of which can be easily maintained. For although the particular question of a Convention was not canvassed, yet it is notorious that, at our public gatherings over the District, the warmest expressions in favor of the unflinching resistance of South Carolina to the wrongs of the past, were always met with the most decided applause. Although there was, then, as now, heart-felt anxiety to obtain the co-operation of our sister States, yet the almost universal determination was that our State at least, must "stand to her arms," let others do as they would. Although there was, then, as now, a willingness even to follow the lead of some other sister State, to secure united action, yet no one had dreamed of carrying this complaisance so far, as to follow any such lead, if it even looked towards acquiescence in the measures of CLAY'S Compromise. Undying hostility to these measures was every where loudly proclaimed and unmistakably sanctioned. The position, in which South Carolina was placed by her political leaders and advisers, was perhaps a wise one, but it was certainly a forced, uneasy and unnatural one. She was induced, by considerations of prudence, to waive her indisputable right to the first rank in the great action, and, purely to conciliate other States, or rather to stimulate them to a high and honorable course, she declared herself ready to fight under any banner that should first take the field. Much of this assumed diffidence was intended to produce the desired effect in Georgia. But the action of her Convention clearly proved the futility of the scheme. I mention this merely to show that our people were, last summer, endeavoring to assume the semblance of waiting patiently the action of some other slave State. And yet, even under these restraining circumstances, there were many and oft-repeated declarations of their intention to resist the action of Congress, "at all hazards and to the last extremity." I have before me, an edition of the Advertiser for 1850, from which many such sentiments can be gathered in the shape of toasts and resolutions at public meetings. But, lest I might be too prolix, I abstain from using them until they are demanded of me. One thing is perfectly clear, that submission, or if another phrase be preferred, acquiescence in the late acts of Congress was not contemplated in any portion of the District, under any circumstances.

Well, our members go to Columbia, with the reasonable and perfectly justifiable conviction that Edgefield is as determined upon the great question of resistance as any other part of South Carolina—resistance, with help, if possible, but resistance at all events. The Nashville Convention (of which "Independence" speaks as a thing of such moment) is met, in the meantime, and before our Legislature adopts any course of proceeding, is generally regarded as a failure. It proves to be very little more, indeed, than a Convention of Delegates from South Carolina and Mississippi. They agree upon a Southern Congress. In the latter State, a Convention is called to meet within a year from date, to consider the grievances under which she is laboring. In South Carolina, it is predicted upon reasonable grounds that the Southern Congress must prove a failure.

The most active party, towards calling this Congress, except South Carolina, has determined upon a Convention. South Carolina immediately seconds this move of the only sister State that seems disposed to go with her, heart and hand, by calling a Convention of her sovereignty also, to consider the question of direct and immediate resistance. For doing this, it is said that our Representatives have exceeded the clearly implied wishes of the people they represent. "Exceeded their wishes" by placing the State in a position where she can, when the proper times arrives, act promptly and efficiently! "Exceeded their wishes" by providing for the State's being represented properly in a Southern Congress, and by calling into existence a Convention of the people to take cognizance of the recommendations of that Congress—or, should the Congress fail, to take measures that the Republic suffered no detriment? Would a hundred men in the District have objected to this course, because it was ultra? "Independence" surely cannot think so. Our Legislators have not, by this course, defrauded the people of their consciences, or their right to shape their own course of action. They have but thrown the great question upon them, where the right of ultimate decision certainly rests. The only feature in their legislation which could, with any show of reason, be perverted into a transcending of their legitimate sphere, was the course of

active preparation for the approaching emergency, which necessarily involved an increase of taxation.

But this, I am glad to perceive, "Independence" most heartily approves—and further says that "he would have the State do more," indicating the adoption of a course of "military training for our young men" as a thing to be desired. We are pleasantly surprised to hear an opponent of separate State secession advocating the most prompt and vigorous course of military preparation, cost what it may. Greenville was carried against action, because of this very piece of legislation, which necessarily involved an increase of taxation.

So it appears that a Greenville submissionist and an Edgefield temporizer are two entirely different and dissimilar things. This is what I had all along hoped, and what I now recognise with satisfaction. In conclusion, I must say that I still indulge the further hope that our people will soon come together on all material points, and that old Edgefield will yet go forward in the great cause of life and liberty, that now demands her earnest attention, with that unanimity which has heretofore characterized her.

A single circumstance I had, until now, forgotten to mention—it is that "circumstance of decided meaning" to which "Independence" alludes, viz: "the fact that one of our members who voted against the Convention Bill, received about double as many votes, as did any delegate to the Convention." "Independence's" manner of stating this "circumstance of decided meaning" is certainly calculated to lead off the public mind from the fact as it really was; and, doubtless, the writer penned the remark without a knowledge of the real position of the member to whom he alludes. This member is Gen. WEAVER. He certainly ran high upon the ticket in October last, and it is equally certain that, from the beginning to the end of the session, he was one of the staunchest advocates of secession at the earliest practicable day. It was his warm attachment to the stronger Bill of the Senate, and that alone, which caused him, with several other determined and thoroughgoing gentlemen, to stand aloof from the support of any measure that proposed a more undecided course. "Independence" will perceive that he has selected, to enforce his views, "a singular circumstance," which tells with singular force against him.

But I have been longer than I intended, and must conclude with the assurance that I shall only tax the patience of your readers in future, as circumstances may require.

DECISION OF 1850.

From the Columbia Telegraph, 28th inst.

Professor Thornwell's Resignation.

The following correspondence will be read with regret by all friends of our College, and especially by the Alumni of the last thirteen years, who have enjoyed the benefit of Professor Thornwell's labors, both pastoral and professional, and have witnessed the self-sacrificing and earnest spirit with which he has discharged himself to his post. The motives, however, which have prompted this change, must be acquiesced in and appreciated by all, and indicate that with Professor Thornwell, duty and not inclination or interest, is paramount. He will probably retain his professorship until December next—all resignations according to the College laws, being announced six months in advance, unless particular circumstances constitute an exception: SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, April 8th, 1851.

Rev. James H. Thornwell: Dear Sir: At a meeting held by the Students of the South Carolina College, the following motion was made and adopted: "Moved that a Committee be appointed to express our regret at hearing of Dr. Thornwell's intention to resign his Professorship, and to offer our solicitations for his continuance in office; and that the Committee be requested to obtain the signatures of the Students, in order that to express more fully the feelings of the College."

In the discharge of our duty, we, the Committee, would say, in behalf of the College, that we intend by this no empty compliment, or parade of words, for we are not so blind and ungrateful as not to perceive and feel that you have faithfully labored for our good, and that the welfare of the College depends upon your continuance in office. We believe so able to express the great truths of religion, or to impress them upon our minds. Being conscious therefore of the loss, which we must sustain in your resignation we have brought forward this request with the earnest hope, that you will be able to comply with it. But should we be unsuccessful, we will at least enjoy the satisfaction of having paid this slight tribute of our respect, admiration and love, to one who has always aimed only at those ends, which are "his country's and his God's."

D. F. JONES, J. ELLIOT, FRANK S