

From the Washington Union.  
"Direct Trade."

TO THE PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH AND THE FRIENDS OF SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

My private letters from Europe, which I found waiting for me in Washington, indicated that the political affairs of the continent, and the management and diplomacy of New York and Liverpool, had made an impression upon the commercial disposition in Amsterdam in relation to co-operation to assist the planters of the South to resist the New York and Liverpool monopoly of our trade. My advice from Messrs. Gadsden & Co., of Charleston, confirm the intimations thrown out, that the state of trade and politics in Europe will not incline Messrs. Hartzen and Brother to advance the full, or nearly the full value on cotton, &c. They have written nothing to me on the subject, but I infer from the tenor of their communication to Messrs. Gadsden & Co. that the position I have contended for will at last have to be taken by the planters: that is, to view "direct trade" as a southern enterprise for the benefit of the planters, and therefore an interest to be promoted by them.

Difficulties are to be expected, and must be met and overcome. This is not a question to be decided by one or two more houses, according to their humor or convenience, but is a policy deeply connected with the very existence of the Southern States—a matter of great and grave importance, to be preserved in, worked at, and advanced as an absolute, necessary and permanent interest. The habit of relying solely upon others has been one of the causes of Southern decline. The planters must rely upon themselves; this very case is an evidence of it. There is nothing in the letter of Messrs. Hartzen and Brother that affects this principle. I stated to them, as I have often said, that the necessities of some of our planters required advances to a certain extent, but that their affairs were sufficiently independent to enable them, by contributions of cotton in a small way, to begin the trade and lay a foundation, establish a confidence and connexion, which would admit of the safe investment of foreign capital. But these are minor considerations. The great question is, "Must we have direct trade?" "Will it benefit the South?" "Will it benefit the planters?" These are the questions to be asked. We must not give up the object on account of difficulties.

What credit is it to sell cotton for a handsome price, or where is the enterprise of the South, when other people come to us and buy as suits their interests? The planters must have enterprise. If we cannot do a great deal, let us do a little. If the revolutionary tendency of the continent affects the money market, and rivets still more surely the commercial power of England, and her sympathizer in commerce, New York, upon us, we must decide to act independently of these influences. Each planter can send a small portion of his crop, and if we can obtain advance so much the better; but if the diplomacy and commercial power of England cut us off from that assistance, it is the duty of the planters to ship without advances. The hereditary system of advances is the greatest evil of the South. The only argument for it is its necessity. It involves the planter by anticipation, and sets up his means by interest on the money, and gives the power and control of our great staple into the hands of others. Every dollar advanced is a deposit of Southern wealth in Northern banks. But these are difficulties, and they must be overcome. Let us commence in a small way, and keep the ball moving. For the purpose of discussion and consultation, definite plan for a more complete combination of the planters.

In the meanwhile, if my friends have sufficient confidence in me, I will receive consignments in Amsterdam myself, and devote my whole attention to those interests confident to me. I am not able to advance [I wish that I was], and can only say that I make this proposition from the necessities of the case. "Direct trade" must go ahead; and if the world is allied against the planters and southern interests, as involved in her commercial affairs, and a powerful moneyed combination is arrayed against us to fleece and oppress us, we must meet the issue, and take an individual interest in our own affairs. The cotton yarn interest confided to me will also be attended to. The appeal is therefore to the planters to aid and assist in the movement. The friends of direct trade are not six months' recruits; we are enlisted for the war, and if we are overpowered, we will at least die fighting.

I sincerely hope that the spirit and enterprise of the planters will be aroused by the importance of the issue. We are not engaged in a schoolboy's game. It is a question involving the commercial power of New York and the diplomatic policy of England, which influences will most certainly be arrayed against us; and if our cause fails this time, we will relapse into a more abject commercial servitude.

For Heaven's sake, then, let those who are the friends of the measure, and whose affairs admit of it, assist in taking up cargoes. Let our lumber, cotton, rice, wool, and cotton yarns be combined to "fill the ship," and let a determined spirit of "commercial independence," though taking years for accomplishment, animate the South. If she will act, she will succeed. She has the staple, which has the qualities of freight, insurance, exchange, and produce combined, and which cannot be counterfeited.

Let us have "direct trade," if not by the usual means, in some way.  
C. G. BAYLOR.

GAMBLING IN THE MINES.—The Stockton Journal says:  
"The 'professionals' are now, and have been for some time, doing a flourishing business, not only in the 'mining towns,' but all over the Southern mines. Instead of waiting in San Francisco for the miners to bring the gold to them, as formerly, they now go to the mines; and are as faithful in making their circuit, and visiting certain points on certain nights, as are the most zealous of the itinerant preachers in performing their stated tours in East. Mounted on mules, with saddle-bags full of 'big dollars' and a few packs of monte cards, a certain class of gamblers are constantly travelling in the mines, visiting every camp where there is a possibility of getting a bet—keeping a sharp look-out, of course, for rich leads, new diggings, and 'soft snags.' Most of them have their regular customers—hard-working men who 'buck off' every dollar with the hope, some time or other, of 'breaking a bank.' Many of these gamblers are disappointed miners, men who stood well at home, but who, either through laziness, inability to work, or ill-luck, have not realized their expectations in mining. Most of them are wild and reckless, but many are close, shrewd, and calculating men, who, as long as they can make money, have few scruples as to the means. We must say, withal, that some of them act with principle and honor in the ordinary transactions of life.

The vice of gambling has now become so

great a passion with some men in California, and a very large class, too, that they will never profit by experience.

## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1852.

Mr. JOHN SENTELL, is our authorized Agent to collect all monies due this Office, either for Advertising, Subscription or Job Work, and give Receipts for the same.

**ELECTIONS.**  
In the election, which has just passed by, for CLERK, ORDINARY and SHERIFF of this District, the following vote was polled for each candidate. Next week, we will give the full returns.

FOR CLERK.	
THOS. G. BACON, Received	1266 votes.
P. QUATTLEBAM, " "	610 "
E. PENN, " "	580 "

  

ORDINARY.	
H. T. WRIGHT, Received	1232 votes.
W. H. MOSS, " "	590 "
W. L. COLEMAN, " "	542 "

  

SHERIFF.	
LEWIS JONES, Received	756 votes.
W. BONE, " "	611 "
H. BOWMAN, " "	358 "
T. W. LAMAR, " "	287 "
A. MAY, " "	250 "
J. HILL, " "	212 "
T. J. DYSON, " "	5 "

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**  
We are requested to state that the Rev. J. W. KELLY, one of the Missionaries appointed by the South Carolina Conference, for California, will preach in the Methodist Church this (Thursday) evening at early candle light. At which time a collection will be taken up to aid him in reaching his field of labor.

**TODAY'S POEM.**  
Our thanks are due to our friend of Rose Cottage for the pretty verses we publish to-day. We hope she will continue her contributions.

**MR. ARNEY'S SPEECH.**  
We call attention to the excellent speech of Mr. ARNEY (one of our members) which will be found upon our first page. It embodies Mr. A.'s views as expressed by him at different times in the progress of the debate. We should have presented it to our readers sooner—but have been prevented by an unusual pressure upon our columns. It is well worthy the attentive perusal of every subscriber.

**SOMETHING CURIOUS.**  
A skillful mechanic, Mr. HORT, is now at work in his village, engaged in the business of working houses. It may seem strange to some of our readers, but it is nevertheless true, that he can more any building, chimneys and all, without so much as cracking the plastering within, or dislodging a brick.

**EIGHTEEN FIFTY-TWO.**  
This year has certainly begun with unusual harshness and severity. As a certain lady said, when speaking of the introduction of some stranger into the presence of a select party, "it has been rushed in" (showered in) with all the freezing ceremonies of the season. But we are informed by an old adage that "a bad beginning makes a good ending." We trust, therefore, the good harvest may be anticipated for the December 1852.

**LARD WANTING.**  
"LARD" has been "lard" ever since the days of good Queen Bess, and perhaps much longer. We mean the name—the English name—has been the same. And we derive our conclusion from an expression plucked from the works of the great dramatic writer of that day. It was said of FALSTAFF that he "lard'd the lean earth." There was "lard" with a vengeance—but now alas! lard is particularly scarce in our buttery-hatches! Oh! for a FALSTAFF to walk through these parts just at this juncture! Unless the immortal dramatist were guilty of a monstrous hyperbole, it would be a blessing indeed. For, to be brief, lard is in demand here just at this time. No one bought hogs, and consequently no one has 'shortening,' another name for lard. "Bring lard—bring lard to grease the festive board."

**SOUTHERN LITERARY GAZETTE.**  
We are pleased to see that this interesting weekly has assumed a new garb. It is now published in a shape suitable for binding, each number containing from twelve to sixteen pages. The Gazette has heretofore sustained the character of an excellent family paper—and we have no doubt of its continued improvement. Its editor exhibits a most laudable ambition to compete with the first rate publications of that stamp. Nor do we think he falls short of his aim. At any rate our folks at home are of this opinion, and we have confidence enough in their taste to subscribe to it.

We think the present dress of the Gazette should be adopted by every purely literary paper.

**A QUERY OR TWO.**  
We are a little green in some things, and we know it. To acknowledge "verdancy" is generally the best way to get around it. Therefore to the point in question without further parry.  
It has been told us that in the wonderful city of New York—that great American emporium—there are all kinds of things; and among the rest, we have heard of certain subterranean alleys leading, by private entrances, from house to house, not infrequently underneath the principal streets. Now this sounds to us a little Udolpho-ish. But we mean to hear it avowed as the truth, and by men who we have no reason to doubt. What we wish to know, is whether we have been deceived by fertile imaginations? If not, we would further ask, what upon 'air' are those subterranean passages designed for? Should they be connected with the lower "mysteries of New York," of course we desire no response. If with the mysteries of upper-ten-den, we would be glad to hear something on the subject from one of the initiated. Who is there here less green than ourselves? If any, speak—and enlighten our ignorance.

**KOSSUTH AGAIN.**  
"And what have you to tell us about him?" "One will say. We answer, little or nothing. Only we have been somewhat bothered of late by the enquiry which has been made of us as to the true pronunciation of the great Hungarian name. We have seen it stated in one print that the correct mode was "Koss-voor"—and another says "Kossow," dropping the "th." Now which is "au fait"? It is certainly not a matter of very great importance; and some indignant subscriber might exclaim in Shakespearean phrase, "What's he to Hebeus, or Hebeus to him!" Yet, nevertheless, we would like to know what is in reply to the interrogatory "how do you pronounce his name?" Will not some brother of the quill, who really knows, tell us what to say?

### WHENCE MUST OUR REDEMPTION COME?

The future condition of the Southern States is covered over and obscured by all manner of doubts and uncertainties. That there are dangers before us, of the most fearful character, cannot be disbelieved. That these dangers are daily increasing in magnitude is equally true. The spirit of Abolition, which commenced breathing its pestiferous influences upon the American mind but a few years ago, is now being felt in every part of our vast Republic. North of Mason's and Dixon's line, it has already become potent to direct and control the ballot-box, in a lamentably undue extent. And South of that line, it has tainted its thousands. In looking over its past history, the conclusion is forced upon every observant man that this wild and disorganizing spirit has been rapidly progressive. Nor is there any thing, at present transpiring, calculated to lessen the probabilities of its career becoming more and more sweeping with each succeeding year. Every effort to impede its onward course is scattered and driven off, like chaff before the wind. Even the high functionaries of the Central Government, with all their accumulated power, are inefficient to decrease its terrible momentum. The reasons, we fear, are too clear to be doubted, going to show that Power and Fanaticism are hastening on, hand in hand, to the destruction of Southern property by a subversion of that Institution upon which it mainly depends.

And where are we to look for the redeeming angel, destined to roll back this dark and dashing tide? It may be answered, to the honesty, the justice and the generosity of the great American People. There was a time when there might have been something consoling in this reply. But that time is not now—may never be again. Our fathers before us were sustained in many political trials by an abiding faith in the American "raz popul" But as often as they trusted, so often have they been deceived. Until, gradually, the patriotic impulses which led them to instill into the youthful minds of us, their children, a zealous admiration of the American character, became chilled and blighted. And their last teachings partook more of the nature of soliloquy warnings against a great and a growing evil. World that it were so, that the faith of our fathers still dwelt securely in the bosoms of the present generation of Southerners! But it cannot be. A change has passed over the Republic and over Republicans; and every one, who will obstinately close his eyes, must perceive it. Our Government has been basely perverted to unholly and unconstitutional purposes. The simplicity and fragility of former days have been replaced by complexity and extravagance, among our people as well as in the departments of State. The old Saxon and Norman blood, which planted the tree of Liberty on this side the Atlantic, has been strangely mixed and corrupted by an influx of men of all kinds and tongues. And this last evil has but just fairly commenced. The American people are not now what they were twenty years ago. Twenty years hence, and no man may be able to delineate with any accuracy the thousand phases of American society. True, the National amalgam may cement the various heterogeneous compounds into one solid mass. So much the worse for Southern welfare. For every ship-load of emigrants landed upon our shores is but an increase of those feelings and principles, which tend to raise the Central Power, upon the downfall of local interests and State Rights. Because, the advocates of Consolidation and the propagandists of Abolition having already the numerical strength, those who come from other lands and are imbued with similar views, will assuredly blend with the majority. And such are all, or nearly all, the elements of the present Government of the American People is no longer worthy to be trusted. In America, the "raz popul" is now far—very far from being the "raz Dei." It is much nearer the voice of Anarchy and misrule.

Where then, we ask again, shall we look for Southern Redemption? The confiding religionist may reply, to the infinite goodness and wisdom of that Providence which rules the affairs of Nations. May this sacred confidence never desert us! But, be it remembered, the lessons of our holy Religion instruct us that man is the instrument of his own well-being, while it is the active and untiring use of means, with the blessing of Heaven, we are to secure either temporal or eternal good. If we slumber and sleep, it is in vain we look to the Righteous Ruler above us for that which we need. If now, as a people, we lie supinely upon our backs while a political Avalanche threatens to overwhelm us in ruin, we will offend a just Providence by an empty faith which shows itself by no outward works. There is a faith in the just Government of Heaven, which has and will again redound to the benefit of nations. It is a faith, similar to that which animated PATRICK HENRY, when he exclaimed, "To trust to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us!" And here is indicated the only instrumentality, we verily believe, which will disenthrall our Southern homes from the doom which now seems to await them. Let us dare to do what was done in 1776—and the same Providence which conducted that struggle to a successful issue, will lead us out of this wilderness of despair into a fair and happy condition once again.

Some may think that these expressions are out of reason—that they would have done well enough for the exciting days of '31, but are not suited to the indifference and depression which characterize the opening of '52. It is a consciousness of this very apathy which has led our thoughts to this topic. As an humble sentinel upon the watch tower of Southern interests, we feel it to be our duty to keep our perilous position ever before us. What though a particular mode of Southern resistance has been set aside as inefficient! Is our work therefore at an end? Is the Southern spirit therefore dead? We would not yet indulge the dread supposition. And yet, without a powerful awakening, the South is gone and her 'lovely plains' despoiled of all their wealth and beauty. Among others, we have had serious fears that the sleep of death had well nigh taken hold of our people. But no! the end of our struggle for equal rights is surely not yet arrived. Let us not suffer ourselves to become callous to our country's fate, however disheartening the chances may be. Let us endeavor to keep the flame of Southern resistance burning high and bright. The enemies of our peace and well-being are even now madly adding fuel to that flame; and, if we stand firmly at our posts, it may yet become a "consuming fire," to the destruction of all their hellish purposes.

Brethren of the Press! let us arouse ourselves once more to the strife. And should Southern freemen continue blindly to run after their idols of gold and silver to the utter neglect of that higher and nobler work—the work of Southern deliverance—let us at least be certain that our duty has been faithfully discharged.

Men of Carolina! Let us unite once more under a common banner—let us set an example of harmony and union to our Southern brothers—and let us, while awaiting the time and occasion for unfurling the Southern flag, keep our arms burished and our ranks in good order.

The first part of Charity consists in putting away evils; the second, in performing good and useful actions.

### LADIES! NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.

Old Time has kept leaping on with weekly strides, until leap year has once more been brought around "in the course of human events." And now the young ladies may leap for joy; because it is their unquestioned prerogative to leap into the affections of such gallant beaux, as they may fancy, by a direct and downright leap. The only caution we think it necessary to give to the girls is contained in a common maxim, which says, "Look before you leap."

**A PREDICTION.**  
The New York Herald, the first paper at the North, predicts that a dissolution of the Union is at hand, unless the South will submit to the abolition of slavery. "Terrible times," says the Herald, "are at hand."

"All those who can dispose of their real estate and other property in this city at present prices, should sell out at once and move elsewhere; for in either alternative—a dissolution of the Union or the abolition of slavery—New York would, in a few short years, present the gloomy spectacle of her ships rotting at her wharves and the grass growing in her streets."

WRITTEN FOR THE ADVERTISER.

**GENTLE WORDS.**  
As the landscape's suffering green  
Wooes the cool refreshing shower,  
As the sailor seeks the helm  
When the storm begins to lower,  
So the burden'd spirit craves  
Soothing tones and words of cheer,—  
Falling gently on the soul,  
As some pitying angel's tear.

**Wearied with the arduous cares**  
Which a mother's duties bring—  
Seeking, like a fragile vine,  
Some strong staff round which to cling—  
When the quick elastic step  
O'er the threshold meets her ear,  
And she hears those words of love,  
Cherished in her heart most dear—

"Cheer thee, dear one! let a smile  
Wreath again those lips of thine!  
Well I know thy cares are great—  
Greater they may be than mine.

Yet thou knowest I would bear  
All thy burthens if I might,—  
Lean on me—my heart will share  
Cares of thine to make them light."

Like a lone imprisoned bird  
Loosened from its silken chain,  
Does that drooping spirit rise  
Gladsome to the air again.

Sinking with the daily toil  
Which must bring his children bread,—  
Anxious days and sleepless nights,  
Casting snaws around his head—  
Does the father turn his face,  
To the hearth where loved ones meet;  
Feeling sure kind looks and tones,  
Will his wearied footsteps greet.

Now, rewarded for his cares  
By his gentle helpmate's love;  
Peace resumes her quiet throne,  
Nestling like a timid dove.

Gentle words and pleasant tones,  
Cancel griefs that crush the heart,  
Cherished, will its joys impart.

ROSE COTTAGE.

### An Act

TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM LEVY AND SALE.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the following property, in addition to that now exempted by Law, to wit: to each family the dwelling house, and appurtenant thereto, together with fifty acres of Land, and also one horse, and twenty-five dollars worth of provisions, be and the same are hereby exempted from levy and sale, under fieri facias and assignment upon mesne or final process: Provided, that the said exemption shall not include, or extend to any property situate within the limits of any city or town corporate in this State. And provided further, that the value of the said real estate shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

II. That in all cases, where the landed property of the debtor shall exceed fifty acres, three Commissioners shall be appointed by the Clerk of the Court, upon the application of either the plaintiff or defendant in the execution, whose duty it shall be to lay off to the debtor fifty acres of land, including the homestead, which shall always be done most favorably and beneficially for the family for whose benefit the provision is made; the remainder of whose land may be liable as in other cases.

III. And if the said fifty acres including the Homestead, so laid off shall exceed in value, by the estimate of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, the sum of five hundred dollars; then, and in all such cases, the said Commissioners shall proceed to lay off such quantity less than fifty acres, as herein before provided, the value of which shall not exceed the said sum of five hundred dollars, the remainder of which may be sold as in other cases.

IV. That the said Commissioners shall make a full return under their hands and seals, of their proceedings in the premises, together with a plat or some other concise description of the lands laid off by them, to the Clerk of the Court, and shall be entitled to receive a compensation for their services, not exceeding one dollar each, per day, to be paid by the defendant; and the Clerk of the Court shall keep a suitable book, in which the appointment of the Commissioners, together with their return, and all other proceedings in the case shall be recorded, for which services, the said Clerk is entitled to receive in like manner, from the defendant, the sum of three dollars.

V. That this act shall take effect, from and after the first day of March next, in relation to all debts thereafter contracted.

### An Act

TO PROVIDE BY LAW FOR THE COMPENSATION OF PHYSICIANS, FOR POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the following compensation shall hereafter be allowed to any physician who may be called in by the acting coroner to make a post mortem examination, to wit: Where death has resulted from external violence, and where no dissection is required, the sum of ten dollars; where dissection is necessary, and no interment has taken place, twenty dollars; for the same, after one or more days interment, thirty dollars; for the same, when any chemical analysis is re-

quired, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, together with the expense of such analysis; and that in every case in which a physician shall be called to any distance beyond one mile, he shall be allowed the mileage usually charged in his neighborhood: Provided, That in all cases in which chemical analysis shall be made, the physician who shall make the post mortem examination, shall furnish (to the Legislature, with his account, a full statement of such analysis; and Provided, Every account presented for services for any post mortem examination, shall have the certificate of the coroner, or magistrate acting as coroner, that the services were rendered.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—As one of the daily papers informs us, extravagance in articles of personal decoration is carried to an extreme in New York. We cannot vie with European nobility, it is true; but certainly it is a fair advance in a republic, that one of our ladies should exhibit at an opera thirty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry on her person! New York jewellers say that they often sell sets of jewelry to ladies, ranging from three to twenty-five thousand dollars! How will it stand with such persons in that day when God shall call them to account for their stewardship!—Presbyterian.

### Later From Europe.

The British Mail Steam Ship CAMBRIA has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, which port she left on the 27th ultimo.

THE MARKETS.—In Liverpool Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny, principally on those qualities below Fair, although all grades had improved. The demand was good, and Fair Orleans was quoted at 1-18d, and Upland at 5d. The sales since the departure of the Africa on the 20th ult. comprised thirty-four thousand bales, of which exporters took two thousand and speculators two thousand bales. Flour was firm at full rates. Sales of Carolina Rice had been effected at from 18s. to 18s. 6d. TRADE in the Manufacturing Districts was brisk.

ENGLAND.—VICOUNT PALMERSTON, Secretary of the Foreign Department, has resigned in consequence of disensions having existed, in the Cabinet in relation to the language, used by him to L. E. KOSSUTH in relation to the European Deputies, and COMPLIMENTARY to the European Deputies, and GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVISON GOWER—Earl Granville—formerly British Ambassador at the Court of the late LOUIS PHILIPPE has succeeded him.

FRANCE.—LOUIS NAPOLEON has been elected by an immense majority. In eighty-one Departments he obtained an aggregate of six millions and eleven thousand votes, while the votes against him only amounted to seven hundred and nine thousand. He is to be called *Régent of the Republic*.

SPAIN.—The Queen has given birth to a robust Princess.

THE REMOVED CURAN EXPEDITION.—It having been stated by a Washington letter-writer that the Spanish Minister had received information from the neighborhood of Savannah, Georgia, that a new Cuban expedition was on foot, the Savannah Republican says: "We undertake to say that there is not one word of truth in this statement. The public will come to believe after awhile what we have long believed, viz: that a certain class of correspondents, when there is no news of a startling character going, manufacture all sorts of 'treasons, stratagems, and spoils,' with the hope of rendering their lucubrations readable. Some of them seem quite determined never to have done with the rejoice to see the same scenes re-enacted, as it would give them something to write about. Perhaps it is for a similar reason that some of Mr. Thrasher's newspaper friends evince a disposition to ride him to death."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—By a private letter to a member of the Legislature, the Ansin (Texas) Gazette learns the particulars of a terrible tragedy which occurred some three weeks since in the town of Gilmer, Updeur county. A difficulty having sprung up between Mr. Jesse Miller and Mr. Cleveland, in the progress of which Cleveland stabbed Miller with a knife, producing almost instant death. A little son of Miller, aged only twelve years, seeing his father murdered, ran into an adjacent room and caught up a double barreled shot gun, and shot Cleveland, lodging in his body twenty-seven buck-shot, of which he died immediately. The little boy, says the letter, was permitted to go at large, the community, regarding his act as one of true filial affection and bravery.

FATAL AFFAIR.—Coroner Miller yesterday held an inquest upon the body of John Sloan, who died on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, from a wound which penetrated the heart.

The facts established by the investigation were, that the deceased and J. M. E. Sharp were drinking together at the St. Charles, when words ensued about an old difficulty, and during its progress the latter inflicted the wound from which Sloan died. Sharp promptly gave himself into the hands of the Sheriff and was lodged in jail, where he now remains under the Coroner's commitment. (South Carolinian, 9th inst.)

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the saw mill of Mr. Stephen Smith was consumed by fire on Saturday evening last. It was caused by having fire in the mill, we understand, while the hands were at work. The loss will probably amount to about \$1000. No insurance. We sympathize with Mr. Smith, and hope that the business of the mill will warrant the erection of a new one. (Merion Star, Jan. 6.)

THE DIFFICULTY IN MEXICO.—Advices from Brownsville, of the 24th December, at New Orleans, state that the revolution had not been suppressed. Carraval had received reinforcements of one thousand men, and would soon open the campaign. It was reported that Canales was making overtures to Carraval, and that the Government was trying to effect a compromise at all hazards.

### COMMERCIAL.

Correspondence of the Advertiser.

HAMBURG, Jan. 13, 1851.  
During the past week, there has been but little doing in our Market. There is, however, an improved feeling in our Cotton Market, and buyers are anticipating still a better feeling. Cotton, strictly Fair, 8 cents; Middling Fair, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, and downward, as low as 5 1/2. Provisions are the same as at our last quotations. Bacon Sides, 11 to 12 cts. Flour, 6 1/2 to 7 and 88 per barrel. Coffee, Rio 10 to 11 cts; Cuba 11; Java 16. FIDALGO.

### Positive Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to me either by note or open account, MUST make payment by the first of February next, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney to be sued indiscriminately. JOHN LYON. Jan 15 3t 52

### HYMENIAL.

MARRIED, on the 24th ult., by John Quattlebain Esq., Mr. AUGUSTUS MEDLOCK and Miss SARAH BERRY, all of this District.

### OBITUARY.

DIED at Savannah, Ga., on the 28th ult., of Bronchitis, MALACHI BRUNSON of this District, aged 31 years.

The deceased, had left a young wife, and four little children, of a former marriage, to mourn his melancholy and premature death. Severe and afflicting as has been this dispensation of Providence to his young and interesting family, it has been rendered doubly so, by the sudden decease, on the day that we now write, of an older Brother—Mr. R. E. BRUNSON—to whom has been committed the management of his temporal affairs, and the guidance and protection of his wife and little children.

May He who has said, that He "will comfort the mourner in his affliction," guide and protect the Widow and the Orphan!

DIED, on the 9th inst., PICKENS BEYLER, the only son of David L. and Martha A. Shaw, aged one year and seven months.

The God, who gave our child,  
Has taken him again—  
In heaven he'll forever rest  
Nor know one pang of pain.  
Before th' Almighty's rod  
We reverently bend;  
Oh! may we meet our child on high  
Where human woes shall end.

### The Fifth Sabbath Union Meeting

Will meet at Mount Zion Church, in the Fourth Division, of the Edgefield Association, on Friday before the 5th Lord's day in February. Introductory Sermon to be preached by Brother D. D. BRACSON. We wish a full attendance of Ministers and other Brethren.

S. P. GETZEN, CHAIRMAN.  
January 15 4t 52

### Butler Lodge, No. 17 I. O. O. F.

A Regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock.

A. G. TRAGUE, Sec'y.  
Jan. 15 1851 4t 46

THE FRIENDS OF FELIX E. BODIE, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

THE FRIENDS OF W. F. DURISOE, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Ordinary, at the next election.

**A Card!**  
MRS. H. E. BROWN, returns her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the community general, for the liberal patronage which they bestowed upon her during the past year.

She has associated with herself in business, Miss A. A. BELLAMY, an experienced and

**Fashionable Mantau Maker,** who will assist her in conducting the Millinery Department, in all its branches.

They hope to receive a share of public patronage, and will use every exertion to deserve it. They will be found in the building adjoining Mr. P. E. LABONAR, directly opposite the "Spam Hotel." Their friends are respectfully solicited.

Jan 15 4t 52

### GROCERIES.

THE Subscribers has and will keep on hand a well selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Guano and Dundee Herring, Rope and Twine  
Choice Portwines and Clarified Sugars,  
Refined Lard, Powdered and Crushed Sugar,  
Old White Java and Green Rio Coffee,  
A good assortment of Irons and Nails,  
Salt in Sacks, both coarse and fine,  
N. Orleans and West India Molasses,  
Prime Canal Flour, of the best brands,  
Bacon Sides and choice Hams,  
Lard, Sperm and Tallow Candles,  
White Lard and Lard Oil,  
Best Spiced Ham Oil,  
Prime Cheeses in boxes,  
Nos. 1 and 3 Mackerel, in whole and half bar,  
Negro Cloths and Blankets,  
Shoes and Sole Leather,  
Window Glass and Putty.

### Furniture, &c.

Consisting of large and small Rocking Chairs,  
Large Arm Wood-seat Chairs,  
Cane and Wood-seat Setting Chairs,  
Bedsteads, Willow Waggon, Crates, &c.  
Chairs, Beds, Baskets, Barrel Coils, &c.  
Also, a large and excellent stock of Saddles,  
Shot and Bar Lead,  
Rifle and Blasting Powder in quarter, half and whole kegs.

Hamburg, Jan 14 4t 52

### New Goods!

THE Subscriber has just received his Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Black, Colored and Watered Silks,  
Rich Paris Mouseline DeLains,  
French and English Merinos of all colors,  
for Ladies and Children's Dresses,  
Cotton Damask of all colors for Window Cur-

tains,  
Red and White Flannels,  
Fancy Tweeds, Cassimeres and Satinettes,  
Plain Linseys, Geo. Plains and Kerseys,  
Fine Red and Negro Blankets,  
Reynolds Coats and Over Coats,  
Hats and Caps of the Latest Styles,  
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,  
Boots and Shoes,  
A Fine lot of Negro Shoes,  
Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,  
Which will be sold very low on time,