

From the Abbeville Banner, 10th inst.

**THE CANDIDATES.**  
Below will be seen the letters of three of the candidates for Congress, assigning their reasons for not being present on Saturday, to address the people; also setting forth briefly their views on principles. No letter was received from Mr. SULLIVAN. We regret that none of these gentlemen would write to us on this day, as quite a number of persons come from the country with the expectation of hearing them. True there are no important questions immediately before the country, and the political careers of these gentlemen are well known; yet specifying is not unproductive of some good, to give a proper direction to public sentiment, when it proceeds from those capable of teaching.

By a resolution passed unanimously at the meeting on Monday, all the papers in the Congressional district are requested to copy the letters referred to.

**ABBEVILLE, C. H., Jan. 29, 1853.**  
To the Voters of Abbeville District.  
At a recent meeting convened at this place, a formal invitation was extended to the candidates of the Fourth Congressional District, to address you on Saturday next. Highly appreciating the honor which I enjoy in common with the other gentlemen who are candidates for the same office, I feel constrained from circumstances beyond my control to decline the invitation. A few weeks ago I received from a number of respectable citizens of Lexington, an invitation to address the people of that District, on the same day, which I accepted previously to receiving the like honor from Abbeville.

The favorable opinion, fellow-citizens, which you have heretofore entertained of me, and which has been so often kindly and openly demonstrated by you at once, is a source of grateful remembrance, and will be an incentive, in my humble way, to merit what further honors your generosity may confer upon me. I feel assured that you believe it was my ardent desire to meet you here to-day, and to have discussed, fairly and honorably, any issues that may be presented before you.

Of course this candid and just *avowal* is not a *doublet*, but if any exist, it flourishes and luxuriates in that bosom which cherishes no generous feelings toward me, but which harbors that hostility which will not be satisfied short of my prostration, and if possible, ignominious consignment to political death.

Not being aware of any important political issues before the country, and at a loss to conjecture what matters may be discussed before you, but in any event be assured my political tenets and sympathies are as they ever have been, favorable to those principles which I have so ardently advocated since I have had the honor of serving you in the capacity of Senator. Pardon me, my fellow-citizens, if I pass over the particulars of my political views, and would modestly encumber this communication. As a matter of reference allow me to refer you to the records of the State Assembly. I have ever endeavored to make my political course consistent with what I conceived to be the true interest of my country. Will you excuse me for a brief allusion to my course upon the floor of the Senate, in matters of State policy? I assisted with my whole ability in the Granite and Columbia Rail Road, Reuben Gap Rail Road, Savannah River Rail Road; and in fact, all the internal improvements within our borders, having for their object the advancement of commerce, and the developing of our resources.

If it should be my good fortune to be successful in this canvass, I hereby pledge myself to exercise my utmost power to advance the honor and interest of South Carolina, as well as the National Union, and to be faithful to the halls of our Legislature. It is at all times disagreeable for one to allude to matters which directly reflect honor upon himself; that I have been a soldier I do not pretend to deny. By some it has been urged as an objection—why an objection? Not that the honorable distinction and reputation which attaches to a soldier, who has served his country on a field of conflict, is in itself an objection; but from the fact, that in many instances, individuals totally disqualified for civil position or place, have by the alluring blaze of military fame, and through popular enthusiasm, been elevated to offices which by nature and education they were never intended for. I know that this argument has been urged and repeated, and that many have been misled by its effect; it is to have weight in the present canvass, my fellow citizens, are to judge. I will not longer tire your patience.

In conclusion allow me to add, that I have always exerted myself to sustain your honor and support your interest. All that I am and all that I have, I owe to the people of Abbeville; and if I ever prove recalcitrant to any trust that you may confide in me, let no part of the reproach rest upon you, my fellow citizens, yours, &c.

**J. P. T. MARSHALL.**  
EDGEWOOD, 1st Feb, 1853.

Gentlemen: I was absent from home for a week, and did not receive your letter, notifying me that you were instructed to invite "all the candidates for Congress" to meet next Sunday at Abbeville to address the people, &c. and will return; and this is the first leisure moment I have had to answer. I was nominated for Congress at Edgefield on the 27th inst. and a few weeks ago I withdrew my name upon the express ground, that under the existing circumstances, I could not consent to enter an active canvass. Upon the earnest entreaty of many citizens from various quarters, and from the very best friends I have in the world, I was prevailed upon to allow them to run me, but upon the understanding, that I was to go into the canvass personally; and I have accordingly respectfully refused two other calls to address the people, because of this understanding. I am deeply attached to the people of Abbeville from all the associations of my life, as well as from all the historical recollections connected with the early settlement and development of the District by our fathers, and would do anything that a man ought to do to meet their wishes.

If there was any great public question immediately in issue upon which the country was divided into parties, I would not hesitate a moment as to my course—I would meet anywhere in the discussion of those questions, and there should be no voice who were ignorant of any sentiment I entertained on the question at issue. But in your present case, and in the future, there is no such question at issue, and it would rest emphatically in an "active canvass" for personal claims and merits between the candidates. Now, in such a contest at present, I confess nothing would be more unpleasant than to appear to become the solicitous advocate of my own claims. It strikes me, that the peculiar fitness and merits of all of us, who are now before the public for their offices, is clearly seen, in the existing state of the country, for the calm and deliberate judgment of the people.

True, we live in an eventful age, and we are on the eve of mighty events. The surface of the world seems, at present, smooth, but there are deep and angry currents running beneath. All society is in a state of energy that has never been known before. Our Government occupies a position of vast responsibility, not only as respects our own welfare, but the welfare of mankind. Wise statesmanship may do much towards giving a sound direction to events, and advancing the blessings of chartered liberty. Ignorance or bad judgment might produce a convulsion that would throw every thing into confusion.

The Cuba question, with all its vast and mighty collateral issues, may be forced upon us at any moment; and let no man deceive himself under the idea he has no interest in it. It is connected with a chain of events that deeply involves the final destiny of the shivering globe; and whatever it is to be that destiny, is the greatest problem that is to be worked out in modern society. It will require profound judgment and thorough knowledge to enter us through the difficulties that lie in the future. Patience, softened by conciliation; wisdom, sustained by firmness, may save us and our children; but, without these, our doom is fixed. I have the greatest confidence in the personal integrity of the President elect, and the sound principles of his public life nobly devoted to the public good; but allow me to say that the day of danger to minority interests is always that day

when a triumphant party, flushed with an overwhelming majority, comes to power.

If, in view of all these circumstances, the people elect me their Representative, I pledge to them my past life, as a guaranty, that I will endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully to them. And, while I love my country, and would feel grateful to serve a free and independent people, yet I would not, for the proudest office, consent to be for it, through personal solicitation, or to deviate for one moment from the direct path of many independence. If I have erred in these views, I hope and trust my friends will pardon me; whatever may be the result, I shall ever feel for them the warmest impulses of a grateful heart.

This session of the State has given some of the most illustrious names to the public service. Our people have been educated to a high standard of public worth. Heretofore, mere personal electioneering has had but little influence with them. They must feel the deepest stake in who is to represent them. I have been placed where I am with no seeking of mine. And, if they were to elect me, under the peculiar and unusual circumstances in which I am placed, it would fill my bosom with the most grateful emotions; and, if the reverse, no man will bow with more respect to popular opinion. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. W. PICKENS.

Messrs. H. A. JONES, J. J. MARTIN, C. H. ALLEN, Committee.

**LEASIDE, EDGEFIELD, }  
February 1, 1853.**

Gentlemen: A previous engagement precludes my addressing my fellow-citizens of Abbeville, on Saturday next.

There being no political division of our people, or issue of moment, now before them, and my own position, relative to that which last agitated our State, being fully known, and, if present, do no more, than give a general outline of my political principles.

A single sentence is sufficient to convey my entire political creed to those who understand the principles of our form of Government. I believe that each of the thirteen States, by which the Constitution was formed, was a distinct and equal Sovereign.

In aspiring to become your Congressional Representative, I advance no claim beyond that of being an honorable gentleman, whose ambition to be distinguished among his peers, is not chilled by a consciousness of mental inferiority.

You will please accept my acknowledgments of your courtesy, and make known on the occasion of my absence.

I have the honor to be respectfully your fellow-citizen,  
P. S. BROOKS.  
Messrs. H. A. JONES, J. J. MARTIN, C. H. ALLEN, Committee.

**The Advertiser.**  
ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.  
EDGEFIELD, S. C.  
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1853.

**Candidates for Congress.**  
COL. F. W. PICKENS,  
CAPT. P. S. BROOKS,  
C. P. SULLIVAN, Esq.,  
COL. J. F. MARSHALL.

**Capt. Brooks and Ourselves.**  
The communication, which we publish to-day from Capt. Brooks, has been sent abroad over the Congressional District with the following prefatory remarks:

"The following communication will appear in the Advertiser, by course of mail, on Wednesday night. The Advertiser is published on Wednesday, and, judging from the heretofore liberal course of the Editor towards me in the matter of this election, I am confident my article would not have been inserted in this week's paper."

We design to write a few words, in reply to the charge therein contained and in reference to a sneering allusion to our sheet, which we find in the body of Capt. B's article.

We regret that the writer thought proper to bring us into this matter at all. But, as it has been done, common sense demands that we should answer his charges and repel his insinuations. And this we propose to do very briefly.

The supposition, expressed by Capt. Brooks, that we would not have published his article in our last issue even if he had sent it to us by the Columbia Mail of Tuesday, is entirely misplaced. Because, before that mail reaches Edgefield village, our paper is almost invariably out in the hands of our town subscribers; and we had supposed Capt. Brooks knew that such was the fact. This however would have been too small a matter to merit attention, had it stood alone. But in immediate connection with it, is an ironical allusion to our "very liberal" bearing towards him in the matter of the present election.

Upon this point, we offer the following statement of our course and leave our readers to decide for themselves.

We, with a large number of our fellow-citizens, preferred to be represented in the Congress of the Union by Col. PICKENS, rather than by Capt. Brooks. Our preference, we are free to say, was decided—so much so that we felt it to be our duty (as it was our right) to set forth Col. P's claims briefly, and without depreciation of ours. This we did in several short articles of which combined would not exceed a half-column of our paper. Of this preference on our part, Capt. Brooks was informed the very week his name was first announced in the Advertiser for Congress. And he was thus informed in view of the very election which is now coming on. It cannot therefore be pretended that, in advocating the election of Col. PICKENS, we have done anything but what (Capt. B.) was well aware of long since. Was not all this entirely fair?

But it may be said that we published extracts from other papers, in furtherance of Col. PICKENS' prospects, while we neglected to publish some extracts which might have resulted in advancing Capt. Brooks' election. We do not recall, at this time more than two such articles which came to our knowledge. One of these was in the Laurensville Herald, nominating Capt. Brooks, saying something in the way of compliment, and urging his claims. The other was contributed by some friend of Capt. Brooks to the *Carolinian*, containing a very high eulogy on the merits of our candidate. We were the first to copy the meaning of Col. P's exercise any dictation or direction over the Advertiser, or those connected with it, the intendo is utterly groundless.

Secondly, to say that the Advertiser has "glorified" Col. P. (in the sense of alluding to him in terms beyond what he richly merits) is entirely at variance with the record.

Thirdly, in reply to the sneer at our "Village Newspaper," we would simply say, as Editor of said "Village Newspaper," that we are utterly at a loss to know what Capt. Brooks has ever done, or spoken or written, which can, by any stretch of fancy, justify him in assuming this air of superiority in reference to one who is his cotemporary and equal. We will not merely be accused of vanity in saying that we feel "no consciousness of mental inferiority" to him self. Were it so, we might well doubt our ability to give even a "Village Newspaper" any very remarkable degree of excellence.

We would add but one remark. We have hitherto studiously avoided writing a word of disrespect towards Capt. Brooks. True, certain severe strictures have appeared against him in the Advertiser; but, having expressed what influence we had towards softening their asperities, we hold ourselves blameless in this matter.

**Emendations.**

Our cotemporaries of Georgetown have happily blended their offices and interests. The result of the operation is "The Peo-Dee Times," a large-sized and good-looking sheet, which is subject to the management of Messrs. DOZIER, WATERMAN & TARBOX. Under the captaincy of Mr. DOZIER, with a skillful Waterman and a well-supplied Tarbox, we trust and believe that the "Times" will long continue to flourish, without a leak, "way down upon the Old Peo-Dee."

The "Lancaster Ledger" has also come out with new and useful rigging, and top-gallant flaring handsomely to the breeze. R. S. BALLEW, its Editor and Proprietor is evidently making his paper one of the best in our State. We perceive that Mr. B. gives us the likeness of himself, as seated in his arm-chair, at the top of his first editorial column. Our impressions that he would hate to work under that fellow, if he was mad every time he looked ugly.

The "Georgia Home Gazette" has also been very much improved in every way, and bids fair now to climb up towards the highest round in the ladder of literary excellence. We sincerely wish for it ten thousand subscribers.

**The South Carolinian.**  
We invite the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. JOHNSTON & CARIS, to be found elsewhere in our present issue. Their paper (*The Carolinian*) deservedly ranks among the best of Southern publications. Its management, under the proprietors and editors named above, has been skillful and judicious to a degree which is seldom if ever exceeded. It has been so since its commencement from the Press generally and the strongly-attached confidence of its numerous subscribers. While ably advocating its own independent views, whether upon questions of politics or morals, the *Carolinian* has rarely abstained from unsupported invective or supercilious taunts against its opponents.

We are pleased to know that the *Carolinian's* circulation is rapidly becoming co-extensive with its merits. Its Tri-Weekly issue should be in the hands of every one who can afford the expense, which by the way is very slight, only 82 per annum. Messrs. JOHNSTON & CARIS offer our heartiest wishes for their private happiness and public success. They have now a considerable number of subscribers on this side of the State. May that number be speedily doubled! Their watchfulness, their proved abilities and their faithful discharge of the onerous duties of their position richly merit this increase of patronage.

**The Southern Agriculturist.**  
We noticed the Prospectus of this work some weeks back, and confidently predicted, from what we knew of all concerned in its publication, editorship &c., that it would be a first rate thing. We have now received the January number, and find that our expectations were right. The first number is a green-covered Pamphlet of 32 pages—good paper and well printed. It contains a large amount of very useful information in reference to the farm, the orchard, the garden &c. We would respectfully advise our friends, who are interested in such matters, to send on their names at once as subscribers to this valuable Journal. It is with perfect confidence, as to its present and future claims to the support of Southern planters, that we drop this recommendation.

**The American Cotton-Planter.**  
This is another Southern enterprise, for which we would speak a word or two of commendation. The *Cotton-Planter* is a Monthly Journal devoted to improved plantation economy &c. &c. It is published in Montgomery, Ala. The Editor, Dr. N. B. CLOUSE, is a native of Edgefield District, or at least was raised here. He is well known as an excellent planter himself, and we remember him of old as being a persevering and successful student. We learned a good many things together, under that admirable teacher and perfect gentleman, SAM'L M. STAFFORD, at present a Professor in the Alabama University. Among these, an item which we call to mind distinctly is one of the mottoes of the *Cotton-Planter*, viz: *possent, quia posse videtur*. It conveys the true secret of all success. For the editor of the "Cotton Planter," our wish is that he may attain the full measure of prosperity which his industry, determination and energy ought to secure him. His publication is not surpassed by any similar one in our country.

**Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry.**  
We are indebted to the politeness of the work for an introduction to a neatly-bound copy of this work from the Press of Messrs. WALKER & JAMES, Charleston. Besides being an invaluable source of instruction to the Free-Mason, it is a book of great interest to the general reader. Mr. MACKAY has devoted much time and labor to the investigation of Masonic science, and the *Lexicon* is one of the richest products of his industry and research in this department. In presenting and explaining the peculiar vocabulary of his venerable Order, he has entwined around his definitions much that is rare and worthy of being prized by the scholar, the historian and the philosopher. This work has now reached its second edition, has been considerably enlarged and improved, and unquestionably merits a place in every library.

**The Gardiner Case and Gen. Thompson.**  
MUCH has been said and written about this celebrated case of supposed fraud. We say "supposed," because the question of fraud has not yet been decided. There will be an adjudication however, in all probability, during the course of the present month. Dr. GARDINER has returned to Washington, it is said, with an abundance of positive proof as to the existence of his Mines in Mexico, whereas the Commissioners make a return of non est inventus. The circumstances thus far developed justify the conjecture that palpable guilt will attach to the claimant.

But whether any such guilt is necessarily chargeable upon the Counsel for Dr. GARDINER is entirely a separate and distinct question. We should say in reference to our own free-press, gentlemen, that in our *Times*, would we deny the propriety of any such conclusion, at least until the most satisfactory evidence of criminal connection with the affair shall be adduced by his accuser. The *Southern Patriot*, in a late article upon this subject, says with much good sense and fairness, "It is true that the most valuable possession of our beloved State is the character of her distinguished sons, and we think that this should make us all cautious in lending the slightest appearance of believing any charge injurious to their reputation and honor."

The *Patriot* further states with confidence that, in the event of a final proof being proved against GARDINER, Gen. Thompson would be promoted that in our way, and with such proofs, as will not only satisfy every one that he has been without blame in the whole matter, but has acted in this as in all other cases in which he has been engaged before the Mexican Commissioners, with the most scrupulous honor.

With this assurance, which doubtless emanates from the best authority upon this point, we think every the most sensible, Carolinian should rest satisfied, until it is clearly falsified by stubborn facts. At all events, we are of that mind at present, and trust we shall find no cause of dissatisfaction in the matter.

**The Current Reversed.**  
The discovery of gold in Australia is said to have checked the tide of foreign emigration to the United States in a very remarkable degree. The Port statistics on this side of the water not only confirm this opinion, but go to show that large numbers are daily leaving the American shores in pursuit of Eastern Gold. The New York Express thinks the country has not yet felt the effects of this reversed current—and, we would add, never will.

**The Fisheries.**  
MR. EVERETT, Secretary of State, has made a report upon the subject of our difficulties with Great Britain as regards the Fishery question. From this report, it appears that time only is wanted to conclude an arrangement which will be satisfactory to both Governments. Owing to various undetermined details, this arrangement cannot be prepared for the action of Congress during the present Session. In the mean time, it is recommended that Congress take such immediate action in the matter as will remove all danger of trouble on the fishing grounds during the approaching season. The plan suggested, to effect this desideratum, is that Congress should forthwith pass an act admitting provincial fish free of duty into the United States, on condition "that the fishermen of the United States are admitted into a full participation in the provincial fisheries."

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

**FOR THE ADVERTISER.**  
MR. EDITOR.—The Advertiser of February 2nd was placed in my hands on Saturday last, by a friend, at a Company Meeting in this District, and my attention directed to the communication of Col. F. W. PICKENS, and also to a scurrilous attack upon me by some one, over the signature of "CASUSUS." In the statement made by Col. PICKENS and myself relative to the conversation held between us in March last, there is no discrepancy, except as to the passage "I think, he added, might have the effect of keeping others off." It will be observed from the construction of the sentence that I was not altogether confident of the language, and as it had been used by others, it was designedly qualified. Col. PICKENS publishes through the Advertiser, and also in hand-bill form, a letter from me to him, to the effect that I never regarded him pledged not to be a candidate for Congress. Nor did I. It is not usual for gentlemen to require, or give pledges upon matters of election. A simple intimation is generally altogether sufficient to induce a belief, and if by chance a wrong construction given, there is a high moral obligation to correct it instantly. In matters of contract a gentleman's word is his bond, and in social intercourse an intimation is equal to a pledge.

Now, the entire truth as to my letter to Col. P. is simply this. By a private letter from Edgefield Village, I was informed that Col. PICKENS would, in the Advertiser of that week, publish a card withdrawing from the canvass. As my relations with him had previously been altogether of a friendly character, and knowing that those relations were threatened by a disturbance by the continuance of his nomination after his defeat for the U. S. Senate, and whereas, we deeply lament the loss our Company has sustained in his untimely death and sincerely sympathize with his relatives in their severe afflictions, therefore,

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect and esteem for the memory of our departed brother-soldier, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our confidence with the bereaved family, a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to them by the Clerk of the Company.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Edgefield Advertiser.

**FOR THE ADVERTISER.**  
EDGEFIELD, Feb. 14, 1853.

MR. EDITOR.—Having been called on to give a certificate explaining the nature and purposes of the letter published by Capt. Brooks in your paper of the 25th inst., I hereby submit to you the following statement, in which I believe all of the subscribers to that letter concur.

The letter to Capt. Brooks was intended to be entirely private, and not to express any preference for Col. PICKENS to Capt. Brooks, but to leave us unpledged to either if our suggestions were not approved.

We regret exceedingly that this letter has been made the ground of an unkind controversy—a result which could not have been foreseen, and for which we would gladly hope, there is no good cause for continuing. Yours, respectfully,  
H. R. SPANN.

**FOR THE ADVERTISER.**  
"I am glad to know you, sir," your "comely hunch" exposes a "lump of deformity," and reveals more of a "Fathom," than a "Master Walter." "I'll speak to it"—briefly. And first as to the number of persons present at the meeting held in this place, by the friends of Capt. Brooks. True our numbers were small, yet sufficiently "large" to speak the sentiments (and speak the truth) of at least one hundred and fifty of the "same freemen" who vote at the Hamburg box; for proof wait till the fourth Monday. This meeting was not composed of "HYPERBOLICALS," all that class of the mongrel gender having long since been expunged from our councils, and our society; therefore the meeting was quite "respectable," quite. There was but one dissenting voice to the Preamble and Resolutions, and that proceeded from one of the members of the committee who reported them. The gentleman who composed that meeting were not conscious of having "stuffed" themselves, as you so fearfully and unattainably indicate. This, my dear sir, was, to say the least of it, no mark of gentlemanly bearing, or good breeding in your "hunch." The proceedings, if they bear evidence of a want of common "English," seem to have contained too much truth to have been successfully attacked by the "indecible weapons" of your stilted logic. Why did you not attack the business of the proceedings, instead of the "size" and "respectability" of the meeting, the ability of its members, and the philosophy of the proceedings? I strongly suspect you felt the writing of a conscience ill at ease, and dared not venture into the blaze of truth. "At what means will not the desperate man?" (Vulgarly—a drawing man, &c.) May you not appropriate the adage to yourself, and the Master "whom still thou hast served?" *CASUSUS* "Help me *Casusus* or I sink." You are curious to know how many of us can "parse" this "English" contained in our proceedings. Now this is ungenerous, I declare it is. Can you thus willfully, and of your malice, notwithstanding your ignorance, because we hunt got the book *Latin* like yourself, to conceal it? I once heard a story of high *Latin* 'I'll tell you. One of Africa's sable sons was discoursing of the superior merits of his young master, who had just returned from the University, when, to give the utmost extent of his acquisitions, he said, "why *Misiss*, since *Massa*—come back from de College he so high *Latin*, he no understand common people." He says this in the case with your *Latin*, (it is now time you had claimed your *Latin*.) You should recollect, my Lord, the Law maxim, "Mala grammatica non vitiant charitatem," and you should recollect that when a man has not received the benefits of *high Latin*, it is uncharitable, unkind and ill-bred to taunt him with a criticism in company.

Yours till death,  
HAMBURG, February 12, 1853.

**YORK DISTRICT.**—The situation and prospects of the farmers of this District, the present season, are favorable in many respects. A market for the produce of the past year has been furnished them at home. A fair and remunerating price has been obtained for cotton, the article of chief production. Comparatively no time has been consumed in reaching a market. They have saved one month, one twelfth of the year, which will be devoted to the improvement of their farms and the preparation for the ensuing crop. Their increased production ought therefore, to realize hereafter, fully one twelfth more than heretofore. Indeed, this increased production ought to be far more than the above estimate. An increase of twenty-five per cent would perhaps approximate nearer the probable truth. Besides the mere consideration of time, it should be remembered, that the working stock of our farmers begin the season in most excellent order, and fit. It is a subject of daily remark, and the fact has given us much satisfaction, that the horses and mules of the District were never perhaps in better condition. They bring their loads to this market frothing. They are, from this fact, in a condition to perform far more labor than they otherwise could. To wagon down horses and mules into a low state of flesh, and to have them judged and spiritless at the commencement of the ploughing season, must necessarily impede labor, and detract greatly from the profits of our District. Let our farmers then go to work at once, and in spirit—take a fair start with the season—turn over as much land as you can before planting

recourse is had to "large and respectable meeting" to bolster up—the columns of a village newspaper are put in requisition to glorify—and "CASUSUS" springs forward to defend this man, who "has more popularity and influence out of South Carolina than any statesman within her borders."

So much, Mr. Editor, is intended for your readers. I have no right to carry personal matters before them, or to distract the community in which I live. Did I know who "CASUSUS" is I would here stop—But I do not, and therefore add a few words for his single ear.

"CASUSUS"—Sir: You have taken advantage of a fictitious signature, and my presumed absence, to make an unprovoked, unmanly and ungentlemanly assault upon me, by name, through the public Press. You have, by implication, innuendo and insinuation, outraged the sensibilities of the females of my family, by publishing, in a newspaper accessible to them, as "exclamations," what you dare not speak in plain English. The heart that can cherish so much malice as you have displayed towards me, should have the courage to gratify it. Immediately after the election I will be at leisure, and subject to your commands. P. S. BROOKS.

LEXINGTON, C. H., February 6, 1853.

**FOR THE ADVERTISER.**  
**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**  
At a Meeting of the *Butler Flying Artillery*, held at their Parade Ground on Saturday the 12th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased a wise and inscrutable Providence to take from us, by the hand of death, our esteemed young friend and fellow-member of the *Butler Flying Artillery*, Mr. GEORGE MURRELL, and WHEREAS, we deeply lament the loss our Company has sustained in his untimely death and sincerely sympathize with his relatives in their severe afflictions, therefore,

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect and esteem for the memory of our departed brother-soldier, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

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H. R. SPANN.

time, plough as deep as you can in the soil, that will permit it, and trust in Providence for the increase.—Yorkville Miscellany.

**HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN OHIO.**—The Tuscarawas (Ohio) Advocate, has the following account of a most brutal homicide.—On last Saturday a murder in cold blood was perpetrated near Bolivar, in this county. It appears that two brothers, of the name of O'Fray, were wrestling, when the eldest one, aged about sixty raised a stick of wood to strike the other. The wife of the deceased one interfered, and implored him not to strike her husband, who was reeling under the effects of intoxication. He made some violent threats, when she left to arouse the neighbors. In a short time she returned with some of her friends and saw the lifeless form of her husband, his head all beat into a jelly. The murderer was sitting on a log near by, and appeared to be unmoved at the awful crime he had just committed. He was arrested, and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

**TO MECHANICS.**—The Charlotte, N. C. Whig says: "Any number of mechanics, whose business is connected with the building of houses, will find employment in Charlotte during the coming spring and summer. A large Female College, Bank, Town Hall, Passenger Depot, and other public buildings, besides a dozen or more of private dwelling houses, are in contemplation and will certainly be built during the spring and summer. Come, therefore, all you mechanics, who desire employment and wish to be well paid for your labor, Come and come quickly."

**FRESHET IN THE ALABAMA.**—The Montgomery Journal, of Tuesday morning, says: "Much damage throughout this section to roads, bridges and fences on the streams, was occasioned by the severe storm on Saturday night. The river rose very suddenly, and doubtless some cotton has been lost at some of the low landings. Some articles were swept from the wharf at this place; among them a large steamer boiler, which floated off as buoyantly as if made of wood."

**PLAIN SPEAKING.**—The origin of the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada, the True Witness, referring to the removal of France, declares that "Great Britain is the most stay of the enemies of God and Christ; she is drunk with the blood of martyrs; and in the approaching contest the prayers of two hundred millions of Catholics throughout the world will daily and hourly ascend for her defeat."

**THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON.**—It is stated that when the officers were passing Schaumburg into the carriage to convey him to prison, an ineffectual effort was made to mob him by the populace. Strong efforts will be made by the friends of Schaumburg to justify the act.

**DIVIDING FLORIDA.**—We learn from the Georgia Journal, that a project is in agitation at Tallahassee for dividing the State of Florida. It is proposed by the advocates of the plan, to unite that portion of the State lying west of the Chattahoochee river to Alabama, and that portion lying between the Chattahoochee and Suwannee rivers to Georgia, and the balance to constitute the future State of Florida.

**THE BABY AND THE PAPER.**—It is a good woman who is her parting thoughts run upon the baby and the newspaper. The Boston Transcript gives us an account of an anxious mother in an omnibus, who on leaving home gave the following injunction: "Take care of the baby, and don't forget to send the Home Journal." The Transcript says, "we have faith in that lady's domestic character, and feel sure that her first care is a happy one. If this good kind soul could not have her baby with her, why she took the next best remainder of her happy home."

We have a particular regard for ladies who think of babies and home journals—let them live where they may. We feel sure they have hearts in the right place, and heads worthy of cultivation.

**MILK FOR BUTTER.**—A French paper, some time since, made an announcement of great interest to dairymen and farmers—namely, that milk kept in zinc pails will curd four or five hours later than that kept in pails of different material, which allows all the cream to separate. In an experiment made for the purpose, the cream taken from the tin pails yielded 2 pounds of butter, and the other 24 pounds. The butter from the zinc pails proved sweeter and more agreeable than the other.

This is certainly worthy of trial.

**THE COLUMBIAN (Tennessee) Intelligencer** makes mention of a very remarkable family in Maury county. The head of the family is Mr. John Kennedy, who resides some eight miles north of Columbia. He has eighteen children living—all fully grown—seventy-four grand-children, and fifty-one great-grand-children—in all, one hundred and forty-three! There has not been a single death in the family since the year 1800. A remarkable family, truly!

**TIED OF THEM.**—Two important bills were reported in the Pennsylvania Legislature on Monday—one to prevent colored persons from acquiring a residence in that State, and the other to prevent fugitives from labor in other States and slaves manumitted by their masters from settling in Pennsylvania.

A MARRIED MAN is like a candle, because he sometimes goes out at night.

**HYMENIAL.**  
MARRIED, in AUGUSTA, Ga., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Hays, Dr. GREENVILLE HODG and Mrs. EVELINE V. HAYS, both of Edgefield District.

MARRIED, on the 13th inst., by Rev. D. D. BRANSON, Mr. WILLIAM CULBERTSON and Mrs. MARY ANN CARLEIDGE, all of this District.

**COMMERCIAL.**  
Correspondence of the Advertiser.  
HAMBURG, Feb. 12, 1853.  
COTTON.—There has not been any material change in prices during the week ending to-day. We have had quite a good week's business at last week's prices. The excess in the receipts has gotten up considerably over a half million of bales, which prevents prices from advancing. We doubt much whether prices will keep up much longer, unless there be some indication of a decrease in receipts.—We quote prices to-day at 6 to 9 1/2 a 100. D.

**Notice!**  
I WILL SELL at private sale, or, if not previously disposed of, at public outcry at Edgefield C. H., on sale-day in March, the following Tracts of Land, viz: