I UNHESITATINGLY hazard the expression that from its broad territory, dense population, irregular circumference and non-central Court House. there are at least one thousand men, not women and children, in Edgefield, who live so remote from the Court House, that some of them actually refuse to redress themselves by law, in very many cases where it should be done .-Many more who institute proper suits, now and then discontinue them, or fail to be present at the trial, to aid their counsel, owing to the inherent difficulties which beset the path of justice in such a District as ours. Witnesses not unfrequently reside so far away, that they either decline to attend or fail to do so punctually, and thus a trial is often, either forced on, in the absence of important testimony, or wholly abandoned. Who has not time and again seen just causes discontinued or lost, both at Edgefield and Barnwell, mostly because a party or his witnesses, or both were not present? No man can know positively when his case will be called for trial, which compels both himself and witnesses to be in almost constant attendance during the whole term of Court. I own that some Attorneys endeavor to prevent this, by naming a particular day for the appearance of their clients and witnesses, but such a course is seldom pursued without regret to the lawyer and perhaps injury to the client. Every such case trial unprepared, or of having to be continued off the docket. I verily believe that the reprehensible practice, so common in our District, of continuing cases to the next term, has its origin in this, "naming a day," oftener than is supposed. If certain and fixed periods were assigned for calling the various Dockets, or for be named for the trial of a given cause, but the prosent organization of our Circuit Courts allows a Judge, at any time within the term, to take up a case indifferently from the Process, Issue, or Criminal Dockets, as well as Appeals, or Suggestions from the Courts below.

This confusion or indiscriminate blending of several jurisdictions is a grievous wrong to the people of the State, and especially to those of Edgefield, because our District is so large that its litigation now occupies the Law Courts for a fortnight, and parties to suits are forced to pay witnesses for attending Court two weeks instead of one, as in the smaller Districts. Every one must grant that witnesses are generally the largest item of expense in litigation, and that if the District were divided those chizens who live at or near the Court House would be as much benefitted as the inhabitants of our remote frontier in the diminished expense of procuring evidence. But the cost of litigation is still more increased in respect to distant parties by the long mileage allowed the Sheriff for serving papers. In addition to this, about one-half of our numerous population are unable to visit their homes in the evening and return in time for for Court next morning. Hence, when attending Court, as parties or witnesses, they must remain at the Village for perhaps a fortnight, on expenses for both themselves and horses, as we'll as endure the anxiety and suffer the depriof being absent from their families and

erintendance of their business. The party to a suit must also frequently the Court House previous to the sit-Court, in order to confer with his Counprepare his case for trial, which greatly es the price of justice. A witness in on is paid only \$1.00 per day, which reimburse half his expenses for attendt; while the poor fellow from abroad o unfortunate as to be a State witness, no compensation whatever. This is an inducement to make many witnesses at they know anything about a civil case, to attend Court if they do; and who to appear as a prosecutor or witness griminal when his public spirit is taxed By ? Thus lying is stimulated, evidence essed, crime goes unpunished, and a thle reluctance to attend Court, that as be done their neighbors, pervades our opulation on the borders of the District. ful di-regard of the law is often pracd whenever outraged justice does puriders, whether in civil or criminal prosbut imperfect testimony is obtained, or hole truth comes out, it causes great

s of time, money and feeling. rs, who constitute the bulk of our popue emphatically domestic men, and therein absent at Court, as suitors or withey are forever oppressed with a torxiety for their distant families and bu-To allay this anxiety and escape from stonous, but turbulently thronged Vilfrequently steal home as it were, deided continuance has become a fixed ase of their long absence. Numerous

continuances occur in our Courts from this cause, even after many witnesses have been in attendance for several days, thereby delaying and increasing the expense of justice. If a Rule be sent after a distant witness, two or three days must clapse before it can be answered and a continuance of the case is almost unavoidable. It is a uniform custom for the Sheriff of Edgefield, during the whole two weeks of our Court to have a battalion of deputies, armed with Rules and Attachments, riding night and day, in the pursuit of absent and distant witnesses,-but even these attractions at times are too feeble to bring the witnesses into Court, and a "continuance" follows as an inevitable result. The expense of serving these Rules and Attachments must also be paid by litigants. Suppose, however, that a successful action for damages be brought against a distant witness for his non-attendance-or suppose that a Rule or Attachment always produce the desired evidence, does it not also produce a rebellious or snarchical spirit in the witness? Does it not make him feel, that he is oppressed by the strong arm of the giant who inhabits the distant Court House, in being obliged to neglect his affairs, exile himself from his wife and children, and travel a fatiguing journey, as well as lighten his own purse, that defective justice may be done to

Furthermore, our domestic farmers from the frontier, while attending Court, are hourly mak- fore few in number, as they are mainly depending eager enquiries about "Sweet Home," from ant on regular boarders for a support. The conwhich they are banished for the time being. Of all men one of this class, is the best prepared unable to entertain all of their distant guests to believe evil tidings of what is near and dear during Court. Many of our worthiest citizens to him. A harmless incident at his plantation at nearly every Court, have no alternative but to spreads on every tongue and growes in every ear, until it reaches his, magnified into an awful catastrophe. He hastens away in painful sus- by dozens, up at all hours of the night, or cover pense to find that he has been deceived by a ed with cloaks and some without covering lying false alarm .- but before he can return, the dila- on the floor, or across chairs, around the fires of tory and fatal word, "continued" or "discontinued" has been recorded by the Judge, opposite the case, in which he was a suitor or witness. I am not without suspicion but that tain their feet and drink, gamble or carouse, to much diplomacy is used in Edgefield to have | quell their gloomy feelings and wear the inhos cases from a distance contin ed, by inventing. circulating and embalishing rumors. This of itself adds nothing to the morality of our peo- walk here, or hire an expensive conveyance, have ple, and witnesses whose patience and pockets to bring their provisions from home and lodge are exhausted by attending our long Courts, in rude buts like Indians, or camp out like sturdy nometimes aid parties and their friends in the

The litigation of a large District, such as Edgefield, is quite sufficient to attract the ex. train of wagons, carts, buggies, &c., which leave clusive attention of its local Bar. Consequent- our village every evening of Court time, crowded ly the professional conduct of this litigation, falls into the hands of resident Attorneys, two or three leading men of whom, always monopolize it. The practice of law, particularly in the forum, is very exhausting to the energies of of things exist at our District Capitol, for a good. both body and mind. But few, if any, of these leading lawyers are prepared in every ease, at every Court, or if prepared, exhausted nature cannot continue to wrestle for two whole weeks | with each other without an explosion? Can all in the struggle of giants. Counsel grow weary and cease to be keenly alive to the business before them. They need repose, and when a case comes up for trial, late in the term, they ether acquit themselves badly, or "continue" it to the next Court. In this way much delay of justice is produced in our Courts, without parties be- mestic farmers who are banished from homeing aware of the real cause of it. In small jn- who must neglect their business-who must dicial Districts, where Court sits but a single board themselves and horses out of their own week and sometimes less, the business is in a pockets if distant State witnesses, and bear at great measure divided among Circuit practitioners, who are always prepared, and generally can find but very inferior, and perhaps no accom- sky about 7 o'clock P. M., and resembles the tailed dispatch li igation with much more vigor and modation at the Hotels-who must keep anxious visitor of last Fall.

of labor lessens labor and improves its efficienvivifying novelty, is imparted to the proceedings in Court, very different to the stale hum drum and Dead Sea prospect which the Courts of the Southern Circuit in South Carolina now exhibit, by reason of the large Districts which constitute it prohibiting Circuit practice. The good old social system of Circuit riding gives the people an opportunity of seeing, hearing and becoming inted with the mightiest intellects of the land which enables them to select Cornsel from a greater number of able lawyers, and for a cheaper fee, as competition at the Bar results as as much in advantage to the public as competition in anything else. Where Circuit riding i done the lawyers are better skilled in their profession, because they rely more upon memory and less upon a facility of reference to books Every travelling Attorney strives with renewed energy to master his profession, that he may es tablish a reputation among strangers, as well as at home. The riding system causes litigation to be conducted with more dispatch and efficiency, and the practice of the Courts to be regulated with more uniformity in the settled form, manner and order of doing business. An itinerant Bar is every whit as advantageous to the administration of justice as an itinerant judiciary, and a Lawyer should learn the varying customs, or common law of the County by travel-

must run the double risk of being pressed to ing as well as a Judge. The notion which seems to prevail in certain quarters, that the Attorneys as a last resort to save it from being stricken of small judicial Districts must necessarily be pettifoggers is simply absurd. Let them seek practice in other Districts, by Circuit riding in is done in England, and in every other State of this Union. I have yet to learn that the riding Lawyers of other States, or those of the smaller Districts in South Carolina, are in any wise inhearing a particular class of cases, a day might | ferior to the resident practitioners of Edgefield or Barnwell. Comparisons are odious, but I believe that most of our Judges have been elected from the smaller Districts. The practice of Law is a calling of immense responsibility, because it regulates more or less. nearly every right of every individual in society

at one time or another. It should, therefore, b kept as pure and free from corruption as possible; but large judicial Districts have a tendency to increase its impurities, and to poison the four tain of justice at its source-the Court House. The pursuit of Law is the great highway to the Temple of Fame in this country, and Lawyers are generally as ambitions of political distinction, as they are of professional eminence. The leading Attorneys of a large Judicial Districtthose who control and monopolize its litigation, are almost invariably the leading politicians of such a District also. If their love of fame predominate over the love of money, as is often the case, professional relations are unconsciously made to subserve political advancement. They do and leave undone many things at the expense of their clients, which would never enter the brain of a distant or circuit practitioner. I feat that they do not identify themselves with the interests of their clients as they ought-that they sometimes decline cases, or give improper advice to parties designedly, and consent to assail an honest man, who is a political enemy, or refuse to unmask a scoundrel, because he is a political friend-that they compromise cases when they should not, or delay the hand of justice in the hope of a compromise. I am unwil ling to charge all this as literally true, but I do allege, that the Lawyers of large Judicial Districts often fail to do their whole duty, and that they are fettered at every step, whether in their offices or in the Court House by their political aspirations. The evil is seriously aggravated in those overlarge Judicial Districts, which likewise constitute election Districts of commensurate extent, because, for reasons that will be assigned in a future number, it is much more difficult for a Lawyer to win and maintain high political dis tinction in such a District, than it is for him to do so in a smaller one, or in a larger one that is politically sub-divided, like our Parish Districts, or the Judicial counties in England and New England. Lawvers are "minor Judges" in the strictest sense of the phrase, and they are very powerful Judges too, whether for good or evi to prevent, create, or conduct litigation. The injury they do to society in a large Judicial District, by the imperfect administration of justice. on account of their political dependence, is one of the many causes which unite to engender the turbulent character of our people. Clients oceasionally discover that justice has not been done them, and hence they are disposed to curse Law and Lawyers, as well as to right themselves by their own strong arm, especially when they remember the delay, trouble, and expense attending litigation or even a roluntary observance of the Law in our large District. Language of this sort may seem unkind to the Bar, but stern truth requires that I should religiously speak errors of a Subpana, or the danger of what I honestly think, neither suppress nor wil tance, and by the time they can return fully misrepresent, and in a future paper, I shall vindicate the Bar of Edgefield from many foul and unfounded calumnies which have been heaped upon its members as a class, by designing demagogues in the country.

> with a view to remain together for any length of time, say a fortsight, dissipation, vice and crime are apt to follow as a natural consequence. This proposition has a living witness of its truth in every city on the face of the earth, and it is more correct of a rural than of an urban population, because the former being habituated to solitude and restraint, are more excited by mingling with a vast assemblage of strangers, and more ready to yield to the temptations, of indulging every bad passion. All who oppose our present abominable Militia system, on account of the facilities which it affords for dissipation and crime at Regimental and Battalion musters, can appreciate the force of what I am going to say. At every Court in our extensive and populous District, a crowd of several hundred persons always assemble at the Court House, and as I before stated, about half o them are compelled to tarry at the village, since they cannot return to their homes, which are from twelve to forty miles distant from the Court House. Those who go home at night, still throng the village by day, and add much to the turbulence of the heterogenous gathering. Our people only assemble at their County seat, on Court weeks, Saledays and some other State occasions. The Hotels at Edgefield, are theresequence is that the village Hosts are generally sit up all night, because they cannot find a place on which to lay their heads. the Hotel or Bar Room. The men that are fortunate enough to obtain beds are kept awake by the midnight revels of such as must mainpitable night away. Others, and particularly the distant poor, many of whom are required to waggoners in the most inclement weather, for Court, or rather Spring and Autumn generally bring rain. Who has not counted the long with passengers, that must expose themselves for the night, about a wakeful fire, in the open air and return next morning to repeat the same whole fortnight at a time, twice or thrice in the year, without producing bad fruits? Can countless passions long restrained, come in contact deal. Much corn has been nipped by the late severe of the scattered enemies; all of the opposing litigants; all of the opposing witnesses; all of the opposing partizans and all of the opposing factions, in a population of 16,256 souls, collect together in the same place, at the same time and

mingle with each other like angels? Can do-

Whenever men congregate in large masse

success than resident lawyers. The division of vigils for the approach of morning, or expose their health and lives to the cold and rain, under cy. The first members of the profession relieve the canopy of heaven-who, whether rich or ach other, and something of interest, as well as poor, if they would redress themselves, for even the most flagrant or insufferable wrong, must, pay perhaps a host of witnesses for attending Court two whole weeks, at several Terms. say, can men, who endure such hardships as these who are kept in continued contact with such temptations to vice or crime be as meek as saints, as pure as virtue and as forbearing as a member of the "Peace Society?" Let the fisticuffs and homicides which adorn our Public Square on Saledays, Court weeks, &c. answer. have heard the report of death shots even while a Judge was administering his office in the Temple of Justice. Can ours ever become a law abiding people, as long as there are so many inducements to violate law-as long as so much time and space stand between half of them and the means of even peacefully obeying the Law, or as long as so many of them have but few, or no facilities for learning Law! Some old men in Edgefield District have never visited their Court House. Many others have only crossed its threshold once or twice, and those from a distance who attend as spectators, parties, witnesses or jurors can have but little or no enjoynent there. Long absence from one's family o usiness is not agreeable, and extravagant Bills are by no means a luxury. So that about half of our population know nothing of the other half, and there are hundreds, yea, thousands in Edgefield, who are as ignorant of the people or history of their District, as they are of the Laws of their country, because they are depriv ed of the instruction and pleasure of frequently meeting their fellow-citizens from all quarters as well as of seeing, hearing and observing what

is done in Court.

Example we know is contagious, be it good or bad. For instance, one drunkard makes many and one liar, gamester, fighter or murderer wil soon have a number of brethren imitating his conduct. Habits, principles, manners and customs, act and react upon each other from the centre to the circumference, and from the circumference to the centre of every community which is governed by the same laws and identified by the same interests. I must, therefore again declare my unchangeable belief, that it is he huge dimensions of Edgefield, with its numerous, but scattered population, producing general immorality, as well on the borders as at he centre of the District, that is the chief cause of the many crimes and infamous fame, which have so long been the reproach of Edgefield. further believe that it has engendered the bitter natred and blind prejudice which the country people bear towards Edgefield Court House and the Lawyers who reside there. No District in the State, and I venture to say, no County in the United States, cherishes such antipathy to its County sent, or local Lawyers as do the people of Edgefield against theirs. The reason of his is that our people have no pleasant associaions connected with their District capitol. It a pilgrimage of pain to go there; long journeys, heavy bills, cares, vexations and exasperaions are involuntarily called up in the breast of half our peaceable or litigious citizens, at the the kind as any in the country, we yet are clear for very thought or name of their distant Court louse. Demagogues for their own selfish political purposes, feed this popular prejudic gainst the village, and thereby as well as othervise encourage the delusion against Lawyers but the people now feel and I think, they will oon see that they are made the dupes of all parties. I will endeavor to convince them, that hey should hate the Parishes, not their Court House, and quarrel with the Legislature, which is rotten to the core, not with their Lawyers, for the wrongs that they suffer.

HARPER. The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY APRIL 5, 1854.

Change of Publication Day. AFTER this date our day of Publication will Thursday in place of Wednesday.

A good Article. WE ask the special attention of our village readers to the excellent and well-timed communication of VILLAGER." He speaks language of truthful warn-

ing. Let us be up and a doing. Rail Road Books. THE Books of the Columbia and Hamburg Rail Road are now open at Dr. R. T. Mins' Boot & Shoe

The Weather.

It is April, and ice abounds in our water-buckets and chicken-troughs every morning. Green peas look wilted and sick-radish tops are all faded and drooping-snap-beans are utterly used up-Irish potatoe vines are dead as last summer's foliage-rosebuds are blighted-peaches and pears and plums are killed, and all nature has been unnaturally and unseasonably chilled. The Thermometer stood on Sunday night last down in the neighborhood of 40°. What could old Winter have forgotten, that he has come back upon us thus rudely and inopportunely! Has some poor mortal escaped his fell influences, whom he designed not to spare ! Or is it a mere freak, a good-humored and well-intended "ruse?" We trust the latter .-Meanwhile, we advise all to be careful, and especially little children not to go bare-armed until the sur is up with ruddy glow.

Col. A. C. Garlington.

It will be seen that this gentleman is announced by his friends as a candidate for Congress. The election comes on next October, at the time of the general elections of the State.' Having given the incumbent the full advantage of our columns, by publishing every complimentary notice of him we have been able to find, we think it but right briefly to introduce the new candidate to the people of Edgefield.

Col. GARLINGTON is a native of Laurens District out a resident now of Newberry and a prominen lawyer of that place. He has headed the Legislative representation from the latter District for several consecutive terms and is a great favorite with his immediate fellow-citizens. His capacity is remarkably good, and his readiness in debate well proven. His renerous tone of character is universally accorded to im. The many friends of this centleman look to him with high hopes. And, desiring to be represented by him in the National Legislature, they have respectfully placed his name before the people of the Fourth

Congressional District.
Having thus briefly introduced our new Congre ional candidate, we leave the whole matter where it elongs, with the intelligent electors who are to decide between the honorable contestants now before

Sale Day.

all we saw to remind us of the sale-days of old. But efforts of his senior. besides being quiet and peaceable, the day was esperially dull and every way unimportant. But few of our citizens were out and that few seemed to have but CHAFFEE, CATLIN, OATES and others are strewed little business for lawyers, merchants, printers or any along here; it is unnecessary, after mentioning these one else. That little transacted, off they went for home. We have heard it said of late that our burgh and night. Still below this square, we have several is in a decline, and really it begins to look so. And who are to blame for it ! Why those, who from absurd indifference to the real interests of the communihave thrown cold water continually upon every thing thing, for perhaps a fortnight? Can such a state like public spirit and noble exertion for the common his Honor, the Mayor, down to the sausage merchant

We gathered no news of consequence on sale-day Farmers are complaining of the cold weather a good frosts. And very early wheat is supposed to be much damaged. A few planters we heard of who had fairly commenced putting in their cotton. Corn-cribs generally are holding out better than was expected; but fodder is nearly unattainable at any price. We had to send ten miles the other day for some, and paid \$1 per hundred at that. Upon the whole, matters with us are no better, no worse.

The Comet.

A comet is now apparent to the terrestrials of this least half the expense if civil witnesses-who latitude. It may be seen low down on the Western Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Edgefield village was held on the morning of the 4th instant, to take into consideration, the propriety of having our town represented in the Commercial Convention to assemble in the city of Charleston, on Monday, the 10th instant, W. W. ADAMS, Esq., having been called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting briefly and appropriately, when R. T. MIMS moved "that it is right and proper that every part of the State be represented in the approaching Convention." and "that the meeting forthwith proceed to appoint seventeen delegates."-The following is the list of the delegates:

Hon. F. W. PICKENS, GEO. A. ADDISON, ARTHUR SIMKINS, BENJ. WALDO, LOD HILL, Col. J. P. CAR-ROLL, G. D. MIMS, WM. BURT, THOS. G. KEY, S. S. TOMPKINS, T. I'. MAGRATH, H. R. SPANN, R. T. MIMS, LEWIS JONES, Gen. M. L. BONHAM, WM. P. BUTLER and ELBERT BLAND.

It having been agreed that the proceedings be published, and that the delegates receive their credentials from the Intendant, B. C. BRYAN, the meeting ad-

Cmmercial Convention.

We see that great preparations are making for the eception and entertainment of the members of this ody, which is to meet in Charleston on Monday next. The Railroads have all generously agreed to give delegates a free passage down upon their exhibiting roper credentials. A splendid banquet is to be given the Convention some day of the week. An excurion on the water for their benefit is to vary the occaion. And grand fire-works will be put in requisition to add splendor to the nocturnal hours. Every District in the State will be represented, and delegations will be present from all points of the Southern conntry. Natters of high interest are to be canvassed, and many able speeches are looked for. We were told the other day by a gentleman just from Charleston, that the citizens of that place were deeply concerned to have every thing done that a nuble hospitality prompts. in the best possible style ... Success to them in their endeavors, and may the week be memorable in the

Columbia and Hamburg Railroad

The subscriptions to this road in Edgefield District ay. Some think that amount may yet be doubled .-We hope so sincerely, but have our fears. The stock is taken conditionally, the condition being that the road run upon the Ridge route. The Columbia subscriptions have not reached \$100,000. The Lexington amount is somewhere about 40,000. At Hamburg and Augusta nothing has been done. Unless the enterprise is taken hold of more rankly in other quarters, it will assuredly prove a ridiculous flash. And this would be a pity. A beautiful project like this knocked into a cocked hat all of a sudden !- it would really be too bad. However, the people along the contemplated line know best what they want and how much they are able to give for what they want. It is not for un to meddle with others' business. While we think that this railroad, if well built, would be as good stock of every man's exercising proper consideration as to the propriety of every investment of his own funds.

WE were in this city a day or two last week, and spent very agreeable time at the Augusta Hotel, now cept by Mr. W. P. STARR formerly of the Carolina Hotel, Charleston. His table is a comfortable and we may add, an excellent one. We confess to liking his style of supper especially-with plenty of hot hominy, warm meats, well-bettered wastes and smoking hattercakes, besides any quantity of nice refections. When in town, people expect generally to sit up lateand why not take in a good supply of wholesome victuals at once, instead of laying back for those per nicious 10 o'clock suppers, . Mrs. STARR was formerly Mrs. West and many have known her elsewhere as an energetic and skilful landlady. We commend the

and considerate, kind and intelligent. Augusta is also with merchandize and materials landed at their very quite a stirring city. Her merchants, and men of doors, with the crowd of persons attracted thither accomodating. Her trade, even at this period of the season, is evidently a driving and a profitable one. As one walks up and down broad street, he can but he struck with the number of handsomely arranged establishments of various kinds.

We will start, for instance, at the afore-mentioned several very neat Stores in the basement of the building from which we set out. Conspicuous among these, is FOGARTY'S Drug Store, and CLAYTON & BIGNON'S Store. Let all who will, go up and put down their Clothing Shop-both excellent places in their line, as we learned by experience. Not long after we come to Boxes' Hardware House, one justly celebrated in all these parts. We bought the hest knife there we have seen in ten years. Although this House does not advertise with us, yet we "make no Bones" in saying that its proprietor has every thing of the hest from \$3,000 to \$6,000, might then be obtained for n his large establishment.-We go on up, and after a few steps, come to the old Dry Goods Store of J. P. be seen to rear their ugly fronts everywhere in our SETZE. This is the old. French House of the City. and has a long list of standing customers, : We always are sure of getting a genuine article at SETZE's. -Not much further on, we find Volga's Cigar Store, which is one of the very best in the South. Then come several other well fixed shops, which we cannot stop here to notice, as SHEAR's magnificent establishment is right before us. We go in, and find rustling silks and gay bonnets moving to and fro, as each one's fancy calls for this article or that. Busy clerks are darting from shelf to shelf in eager haste to accommodate and please the ladies. The fact is SHEAR's Augusta Store would be very respectable in Broadway, and so we bid him good day. Passing on, we next come to WARD & BURCHARD's, a new store, established in connexion with a large New York house and conducted on cash principles. W. & B. seem to have laid in a select stock, chiefly of fine goods. They exhibited to us some exquisite specimens of various mirable taste had been exercised, either by W. & B.

or their New York co-partners. We leave them now and go on to MILLER & WAR-REN's, a Baptist house, where the useful and the lovely are found in elegant abundance.-We should not omit to mention here that ALDRICH & ROYAL are on this side of Broad street with their large Shoe-store, where every kind of foot-furniture can be had at modintegrity is far above suspicion, while a manly and erate prices.-We go on up a little higher and then old LAMBACK, (that prince of confectioners,) and to say "good day" to THAYER as he stands in the door of his popular family-grocery. And here we are at LALLERSTEDTS corner. LALLERSLEDT is one of our men. Plain and strait-forware as a man can well be, he yet well understands unfolding the beauties of his store to the ladies and gentlemen who so frequently Our public day for April passed off very quietly and drop in upon his attention; while his obliging young beaceably. A single blood-stained countenance was clerk, Mr. W. of Edgefield, is ever ready to second the

From LALLERSTEDT'S to CLARK'S is perhaps the most complete "row" in Augusta. NEWBY, CRANE, names, to remark that the row is a brilliant one day who hangs out his links near the lower market.

Arctic Temperature. The author of a book on the "Grinnel Expedition" to the Arctic sees, thus speaks of the effects of Arctic " Nothing more distinctly marked the extremity of

'suffers a cold change Into something new and strange. A fair geological cabinet might have been furnished from these indurated specimens. Dried apples and beaches assumed the appearance of chalcedony; peaches assumed the appearance of chal-

the cold than the transformations wrong articles of provisions. Not a thing but

FOR THE ADVERTISER ATKEN & NINETY-SIX RAIL ROAD.

Shall the people of Edgefield village sit with foldget away-and shall we still look on with listless keep the springs of business in motion? Shall we allow the whole current of our lives to stagnate !

of enterprise must begin to display itself among us, or soon a death-like calm will come upon all that pertains to the wealth and prosperity of our village. When half the stores of the place are closed and

and the liberality of our citizens? phrase : we are behind the age in which we live .- there can scarcely be a doubt that the Road will be We are standing still while every body else is built, and brought directly through our village. moving on. We are sleeping, while others are wide awake, thinking, acting, improving. Under this state of quiet inactivity can we expect to grow in ing citizen of wealth will take the lead? Who is the wealth, intelligence and general prosperity? Can man? Let him step forward, and he will be deemed we think to retain a thriving and a contented popu- a public benefactor to our Town. lation? Can we hope to avoid emigration? Shall we be surprised to hear of many valuable citizens selling out and leaving us?

The truth is, Rail Road facilities are demanded by the necessities of the ace. Business, intelligence convenience call for them. Without them these cannot now live and thrive. Along the line and at exertions! May complete triumpherown their spirited the termini of the Rail Roads cluster the fruits of a 5 11-16. Middling Upland 5 9-16 a 5 9-16: genius, enterprise and capital. The mechanical arts, manufactures, mercantile business, general intelligence bloom and flourish there as the Rose in the garden. All these here concentrate the inave scarcely amounted to fifty thousand dollars,- tensity of their force, and display the grandeur of Whether it will stop at this or not, we are unable to their results. If Rail Roads are not brought to these, they will go to the Rail Roads. The will and genius of the age have so ordered it, and all the oldfashioned obstinacy of old-schoolism cannot change

> the conclusion to which we wish to lead the minds of our citizens viz: That unless we bring a Rail Road to our streets, we must necessarily be left be hind all our sister towns, in wealth, in the conveniences of life, and in all that looks to the general welfare of our village.

Now is a very proper time for us to ponder over this result. A Rail Road from Columbia to Hamburg is seriously agitated, and must and will be built. Time will, also, surely bring into existence another Road running from New-market, or Ninetysix in Abbeville District, to Aiken. Have none of the sage capitalists and property-holders about our village cast their thoughts ahead to view the probable (we might say the certain) effects of these two enterprises upon the welfare of our little town ?-Let the Columbia and Hamburg Road pass by or near the Pine House (there is no chance of its that place, but is threatening instead Galatres coming nearer to us:) and let the Aiken and Ninety-six Road pass by Lott's, or, if you please, six miles nearer this way-what then, we ask, is to become of the prosperity of this our little town ?-Where then will be our merchants and mechanics -the bone and sinew of every village and town? by land and the fleets by sea. You will find them snugly quartered on the Roll under its present proprietors, to the public gy, which the steam-engine never fails to excite. | Think you, merchants and mechanics here can com-Augusta is a pleasant city. Her people are polite pete with those there? With insignificant rents, business generally, are active and cheerful, honest and by the life, the activity, the intelligence borne along on the wings of steam, the latter would soon draw our custom away from us, and new villages would pring up to rival and break this down. It may now excite surprise to see several of our stores closing up-it would then be surprising if most or hotel and walk up on that side. First, we come to all should not be closed. Where now the track is beaten, and the side-walk and the garden show marks of a cultivated taste, then grass would spring up in our streets and neglect would manifest itself in everything around. Merchants and mechanics, Lawyers and Doctors, citizens, one and all, whose interests lead them to dwell in towns and villages,

> beautiful and flour shing little town, Is this, Mr. Editor, a mere fancy sketch? Let much truth in the picture to doubt the unpleasant

Men need not form their judgment on these matters from the state of things which precede the building of Rail Roads among us. Because our left by the deceased, will be a little less than village has prospered up to this time, it is not to be inferred it would continue to prosper when Rail Roads shall be built in our vicinity, leaving us in an insulated position. A new order of things will arise, which it will be impossible for us to withstand. fabrics; and we were obliged to conclude that an ad- Roads when brought within a distance to affect us. grade is said to be about fifty-two feet. The It would be useless to try. It would be like fighting the inhabitants of the moon. Our efforts would be about as unavailing as the attack of the Pineywood's Bull upon the engine in motion. Rail Roads create actual necessities that cannot be successfully resisted by men or cities. See how Charleston is already groaning under the weight of the Wi'mington and Manchester Road! Yet we, the people of crossing over we find ourself at the door of Gray a little Borough, think we may be more than a BROTHERS As usual, a crowd is gathered around match for even so great an enterprise as that of the their counters, some prying, some buying, all eyeing Rabun Gap Road, extended to Aiken and Charlesthe splendid goods so profusely spread out before them. ton. What a sanguine people we are becoming !-But we must hurry on down having only time to greet No! let us not be deceived; this Road will be the ruin of us, unless we bring it within our corporate limits!

Our course, then, is marked out by strong con-

adopt that course, will, we venture to predict, cause in the minds of our citizens, long and lasting regrets. A false step now made, can never be recovered .-We must take an active part in the structure of ties of trade will demand it. A subscription by our vessel or eargo .- Savannah Georgian. people of \$75,000 or \$100,000, will secure its passage through our village over a way entirely practicable. What difficulty can there be in raising this acquaintances of merit in the commercial line, but we amount of money in a region where so much wealth have said enough at present. Suffice it to repeat in abounds? What is this sum compared with the imconclusion, that Augusta is a lively, thrifty, pleasant mense advantages that must accrue to the village in ty and with eyes single to their own paltry pockets, place. Liking the place and people both, as we do, the great future which is before us and our chilwe heartily wish them all luck and happiness, from dren? This amount of money will actually be saved in a short time by avoiding a great falling off in the business of the village, and by preventing the inevitable depreciation of property that must take place if the Road runs some miles distant. But, apart from these negative results, who can justly estimate the positive benefits of this Road to our village? Recollect, this will be a permanent, payions wrought in various ing enterprise, the advantages of which will multiply and increase in all time to come! Some of 'ts results are obvious. It will bring us into direct communication with the east and with the far west. It will place us on the great line of travel from the with difficulty separated by a chisel; butter and lard were passable marble; pork and beef were rare specimens of Florentine mosaic; while a harrel of lamp oil, stripped of the staves, resembled a sandstone garden-roller."

West and the North, and will thus bring thousands of travellers to our very doors. It will throng our streets with life and business of every description. It streets with life and business of every description. It two feet deep, and in the woods five feet. The

mnnufactories : open an inviting field to the mechanical arts ; and will enhance the value of our property. It will moreover bring us into daily contact ed arms while all the world beside is full of life, with the great streams of intelligence flowing from energy and enterprise? Shall we see our stores the East and from the West, and from every part closed, our merchants abandoning us, our citizens of the world. It will serve to make our people conoffering their houses and property for sale, eager to tented, prosperous, happy and sociable. Instead of stores to rent, there would then be stores to be eves and lifeless nerves? Shall we do nothing to built. Instead of sellers, there would be buyers of private residences. Luxuries, comforts, conveniences, will be gathered before our doors in tasteful The most heedless cannot fail to see that a spirit display, exhibiting every variety of merchantable commodities to gratify the fancy and to feed the an-

to estimate the comparatively small cost of this nowhen many of the choicest residences are actually ble enterprise. In this work our village is deeply for sale, does it require the ken of a prophet to fore- deeply interested. It is our last and only chance for a tell a serious decline in the value of real estate and Rail Road. Think of that, And should the Road other village property? What are we to come to be built in another direction, we can never never unless we shake off this sluggish indifference and recover from the injurious effects upon us. Letour clothe ourselves in the proper energy and manliness people, therefore, awake to a just view of this natof nature? Will no one vouch for the enterprise ter. Let them take the initiative step in this great work, and carry it on to a successful termination .-The cause of our decline may be stated in a single If the amount of money above indicated be raised

Fellow-citizens: when shall we meet to discuss and act in the princises? What generous, enterpriz-

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. THE steamer Baltie had not arrived out. The Niagara and Cambria will return to the United

The Brokers quote Middling Orleans at ! 11-16 to 54. Fair Mobile at 61-4; Middling 5 5%. Stock, exclusive of that on shipboard, 675,000 bales, of which 358,000 were American Rice quiet Common Rosin firm at 6s. to 6-3d; fine 12s 6d. Spirits Turpentine 56 a 57. Coffee unchanged. There is a limited busi-

ness doing in Sugar, but prices are unchanged with a moderate demand. The Czar's answer could not arrive until the

17 or 18th. England and France had resolved to decline ll propositions from Prussia for the resumption f negotiations between the western powers and Russia, and to increase their armaments. There had been a general decline in Bread doffs in the French markets.

The subscriptions to the French loan had:al eady reached over three hundred millions. Thirty thousand Russians were employed in entting a channel in the ice from Cronstadt to

A Treaty between the Porte and the Wesern powers has been concluded on the basis dready known. The allied fleets were at Beycos. The Rus sian fleet at Sebastopol.

Prussia holds back, although professing t act with the allies. The French loan is taken with eagerness i

France. There had been no movements of importane on the Danube or in Asia. Kalafat continues to be strengthened, and Russia has suspended her intention of attacking

Prince Paskiewitch would soon inspeat th troops on the Danube. It is reported that the first operations of the

Brailen, Ornar, and also menacing various othe

anglo-French army will be to attack Sebastopo The Russians were fortifying interior oilies Road, partaking of the spirit of activity and ener- of Wallachia and Moldavia. Workmen were strengthening the fortifications at Sebastopol,

> entrance to Dueiner. INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. SOULE .- The New York Sun says it learns from private sources that Secretary Marcy " has instructed Mr. Soule, our Minister at Madrid, to make the demand for indemnity and apology in the most peremptory manner; and should the Spanish government hesitate, or put off its reply, under pretence of waiting for information from Havana, Mr. Soulis to lose no time in communicating the fact to Washington, when our government will proceed

instanter to blockade every Cuban port.'

BEOUEST OF THE HOS. KER BOXCE .- We learn that the will of the Hon. Ker Boyce has been opened, and some magnificent bequests are found to have been made to public and charitable institutions in this city. It is stated that the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars has been given to the would seek the Rail Road, and there they would Orphan House, Ten Thousand for establishing a remain. Lots in our village that now command school for the poor at Graniteville, and Thirty Thousand Dollars to the Charleston College. half their present value. Decay and gloom would The bequest to the Charleston College is for the education of poor young men, to be appointed by his son, Rev. S. P. Boyce, and, at his death, by corporate limits, and the inhabit ents would scarcely the Trustees of the Charleston College. It have the spirit to ask for a re-charter of their once provided, we understand, that in case the school in Graniteville should ever be discontinued, the bequest to that institution is to ensue to the benethose who boast of their practical wisdom reflect fit of the Charleston Orphan House. The will edmly on these things, and they will find alas! too of Mr. Boyce had been in keeping of Mr. Fanning, and by him was deposited vesterday with the Ordinary of this city. The persons appointed to execute the will are, Judge O'Neall, the Rev. J. P. Boyce, A. G. Rose and Col. Whiteside, of Chattanoogn, and it is estimated that the property | Books and Music sold.

SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD .- We understand that the survey on this Read will be completed from Hamburg to this place on to-day. The Road as marked out will pass by Dorn's We cannot resist the powerful influence of Rail Gold Mine, and Lowndesville. The highest route is ascertained to be a splendid one. We wish the work much success .- Anderson Advo-

million and a half.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE .- 600 Africans were recently landed near Trindad de Cuba; they were, however, seized by an officer in command of a detachment near that place; although it is alleged the Governor of it had received one thousand ounces to permit the slaves to be landed.

VESSEL BURNED .- The sloop Visiter, Domingo Galio, master, which left Savannah, at 10 o' clock on Wednesday morning, with a cargo 50,-000 bricks 50 bbls lime, and 500 bushels of corn, for D. L. Clinch, on the Satilla river, when near Thunderholt was discovered to be on fire, caused by the sea breaking over her bows-it blowing fresh at the time-and the water getting in siderations of wisdom and policy, and the failure to through the hatchways to the lime. The hatches were taken off when the flames bursted out. She was immediately run ashore, scuttled and sunk, and the flames thereby suppressed. She is now under water, nothing to be seen but the mast. She belonged to the Captain and Mr. by the Rail Road from Aiken to Ninety-siz. The Stewart Austin. The cargo was shipped by Road must sooner or later be built. The necessi- R. Habersham and Son. No insurance on either

THE remains of the late John Howard Payne the author of "Home, Sweet Home, " are to be brought to the United States for interment in the Congressional burial ground, and a monument erected to his memory at the cost of the Govern

DEBT IN EUROPE .- The funded debt of all the European States is, in the aggregate, about \$9,-590,000,000, or \$43 for each inhabitant. Switzerland is the only European country out of debt. As a war is imminent, all these countries are in the market as borrowers, some with and some without credit, so that the people have the propect of a considerable addition to their already burthensome taxes.

PHILANTHROPIC.-Major Gibbs, who has been getting up a company in Chicago, to emigrate to Nebraska, has run away with the funds raised by the volunteers. The Major, we learn, is a noisy free soiler, and a violent enemy to the Nebraska

will enlarge the trade of our merchants: build up ice is two feet thick in the ponds and streams.

HYMENIAL, WEN

MARRIED, on the 1st inst., by Lewis Culbreat Esq., Mr. Rest. Turner alias Robinson Crusoe, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, to Mrs. MARTHA TAYLOR, all of this District.

> COMMERCIAL. "Correspondence of the Advertiser.

HAMBURG, April 1. Corron.-During the week ending to-day, our Market has been somewhat irregular in prices. In the early part of the week prices was full, and the demand good; but yesterday and to day sales have een made at 1-4 cts. decline on all qualities, and the week closes with a dull market. Stock on hand 1st inst. 4,291 bales,-same time last year 6,052. The decrease in the Receipts at all the Ports as compared with last year is 631,482 hales.

We quote sales to-day at 7 to 91 ets., which is about the extremes of our Market. 1).

Religious Notice.

THE Union Meeting of the Fourth Division of the Edgefield Baptist Association, will convene at the Mount Lebanon Church, nine miles, by Plank Road, from Hamburg, on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in April. We hope the meeting will be fully represented by Delegates from all the Churches We also affectionately invite Ministering Brothren to attend.

Brother G. H. CLIET, of Georgia, is appointed to preach the introductory Sermon, and Brother S. P. GETZEN, his Alternate.

J. G. DAGNELL, CLERK.

For Congress. MR. EDITOR :- Please announce Hon. P. S. BROOKS as a Candidate for re-election to represent the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of Edgefield, Abheville, Laurens, Newberry and Lexington, in the next Congress, which election willbe held in October next, and thereby greatly ob-MANY FRIENDS.

The Friends of Col. A. C. GARLINGTON respectfully announce him as a Candidate to represent the 4th Congressional District, at the election in October next.

Corcordia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. M EDGEFIELD C. H., APRIL 4, 1854.

HAVING been requested by the Directors of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Building Association to Lay the Corner Stone of their New Hall, on the 21st., there will be a Procession and Pration delivered on the occasion by Worshipful Brother Albert G. Mackey. The Americal Sector of Brothern in good standing are Fraternally invited Brother ALBERT G. MACKEY.

A. G. TEAGUE, SEC'AT. April 5

Washington Division, No. 7. SONS OF TEMPERANCE! REGULAR Meeting of this Division will be

held in their Hall on Thursday evening next,

i o'eloek. A large attendance is desired as much important usines will be brought before the Division Come Brethren, one and all. By order of the W. M.

EDGEFIELD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES. Rev. C. A. RAYMOND, Principal

75 Pumls have entered since 16th of Jan'y.

TME SUMMER Session will commence on I Monday, April 24th.

The Academical building consisting of eight

ommodious Rooms is finely furnished with every thing necessary to secure the most rapid advance-ment of the Pupils. In this respect we are not that greater advantages can be anywhere enjoyed. The prescribed course of Studies is so arranged, that if the l'upils remain long chough at the Institution to pursue it regularly, they can hardly fail of acquiring a liberal and finished education; and in the Extra course a thorough knowledge of the fine arts. Pupils can enter at any time, and if near the iddle or close of the Sessien, are charged but from the time of entrance. All such deductions however date from the close of the second week's that Session. Loss of time from sickness if of more

than two weeks is also deducted. The Rates of Tution are conformed to those of other Institutions of the same grade. Payments are to be made at the close of each Session. The following list includes all Expenses per Session of 14 Weeks.

Collegiate Department\$15 00 parged Extra \$2,00 per Session. And all Pupils are charged 50 ets each, a Session, for contingencies.

Extra Branches. French...... 8 00 icing at the Institute are however charged \$1, each session, to pay for keeping the Pianos in tune. Board, with washing, lights and fuel \$10 per

There are no other extra charges, except for R. T. MIMS, S. F. GOODE. E. PENN, G. A. ADDISON, Trustees A. SIMKINS. April 5 12

Plastering Laths. 200,000 PLASTERING LATHS, four sale low. Apply at Plank Road Mill, 10 miles above H. A. KENRICK. Hamburg, or to

For Sale! VINE CARRIAGE and HORSES for Sale .-The Carriage is of the finest style and nearly Apply at this Office, or to E. N. Scibels, near Mt.

Just Received BEAUTIFUL assortment of FLOWER VASES, of different styles of Bohemian and hina Ware, -fancy, gilt and flowered.

Also, fine Jewel Stands, Cologne Bottles, Card Trays, Fruit Baskets, Bird Glasses, &c.

Also, a great variety of Gilt China Ornaments nd Toys, -For sale low by J. A. GURLEY. April 1, Fans. Fans. JUST received a large and varied assortment of FANS, of beautitui styles,—for sale very cheap

Head-Quarters, 2ND REGIMENT CAVAERY, LIBERTY HILL, Mar. 31, 1854.

THE Edgefield Squadron of Cavalry will app April next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Drill and Review. The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers will assemble the day previous for Drill and In-struction. By order of J. F. TALBERT, struction. By order of Col. 2nd Regiment Cavalry.

J. M. LANHAM, Adj't. April 5

Notice. MIE Partnership formed between Jas. A. Wit-LIAMS and SIMEON CHRISTIE, having been dis

solved by mutual consent, the liquidacion and settle

ment of the business of the Kirm will be conducted

exclusively by S. Christig. S. CHRISTIE, JAS. A. WILLIAMS,

Fresh Flour. In the vicinity of Bangor, Me. the snow is about two feet deep, and in the woods five feet. The