"It is but an act of justice to the Editors Col. A. G. and Mr. Wm. Summer, to state, that as they are not in the least interested in the pecuniary affairs of the work, they are not responsible for anything but its editorial management. These gentlemen, still ready to serve the Agricultural community with their experience and talented pens, assure us that so long as we can afford to print the work, they will edit it without other reward than the endeavor to benefit their country.

"We hope to make some arrangement by the time specified to establish the Agriculturist on have been, in some degree modified, and that they a permanent basis, and in this hope we rely on our friends, who must be up and doing. "R. M. STOKES."

NEGOTIATIONS AT MADRID .- A FEW WORDS DIRECT FROM MR. Soule .- The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes-what indeed was foreseen as the inevitable result of his negotiations that Mr. Soule has no longer hopes of an amicable settlement of the Cuban question. The correspondent says he derives his facts and conclusions from Mr. Soule himself, and that they are, therefore, worthy of entire confidence. These facts and conclusions are to the following effect, viz; that the responses and general conduct of the Spanish Cabinet have been so uniform from the day on which his first demand was made, that he has become convinced that their minds were made up in advance as to what line of conduct they intended to pursue.

"No turn which he could give to the negotia tions has succeeded in changing the uniformity of their replies, or the obstinacy with which they seem determined to cling to a settled line of policy.-This conduct on their part is based two hypotheses which possess their entire confidence; one of which is, that England and France will lend her their assistance in cases of emergency, while the other is, that the demands of the Government of the United States are mere demagogical threats made to subserve political ends, and not based on the true sentiment of the people of the United States. No treaty has been concluded between France, England and Spain on the subject; but conference have been held, from which Spain has gathered sufficient assurances to give her confidence in their ultimate support in case of actual war. The only question which Spain believes divides the parties, is the question of slavery in Cuba, and upon this question, when it comes to the point, she will give in to her allies, so as to

A NICE INSTITUTION .- On the evening of the is we understand from the Marietta (Ohio) Reputican, the students of Marietta did. The object or the blich a part of them anti-Nebraska resolutions—to decre bei toll self-government-and have the ed on the anniversary of American independence. Accordingly at the morning of the Fourth, when all was joy among the citizens, the American flag was suspended at half-mast from the college cupola, and the bell tolled. Such felalows are cut out for tories and traitors, and such an institution is evidently a fit cradle to rock

STEAM MILL BURNED .- We regret to learn that the Steam Mill in this county, belonging to Messrs, Sproull & Cothran, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, the 18th inst. A large quantity of lumber was burned at the same time, and the loss is considerable.

Cassville Standard.

THE RAILBOAD .- The Committee of Twenty-One and the Council, appointed at the recent town meeting, and to whom were referred the various resolutions submitted to that meeting. have had two sessions, and on yesterday passed resolutions instructing the Town Council to subscribe \$300.000 to the stock of the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad.

Two conditions were annexed to such subscription, viz: that \$400,000 of the stock should be taken elsewhere, and that the town should have the location of the depots, &c.

We were sorry to see any condition with regard to other subscriptions attached to the resolution, and have no doubt but the citizens' meeting will either reduce the amount named in the condition or expunge it entirely. The condition relating to the location of depot and building is. we think, very proper, and one which the Council have a right to claim under such a liberal gies &c., each one of which is little better than a subscription. - Carolinian

allowed himself to be shut up in a pond, and all the European nations, conspicuous among which is John Bull, stand looking over the fence at him, but no one dares to get inside to put the bridle on. Turkey has let down one bar, and reaching a hand through has got hold of his tail, and implores France and England to go in and take him by the head, but they manifest a most decided disinclination to take hold of the biting end. A better illustration of "the war" which was going to shake the whole continent of Europe we have never seen.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE .- The Savannah Georgian, an ultra democratic journal, thus discourses on the subject of the African slave trade: "If there be," as a contemporary states, then passed your way, instead of mentally (and some-"a growing disposition in this country to withdraw the restriction upon the African slave in this matter, instead of saying "if I'm spared this trade, and refer it to the enterprise of our mer-chants," we are very confident that it is to be again," instead of telling it every where, as they go, found north, not south of Mason and Dixon's

FOUR DEAD PERSONS AND A JUG .- On Tuesday last, says the Detroit Advertiser of the 13th a gentleman from the Eighth Ward called upon the city marshall, and requested him to make an examination of a house somewhere in that vicini- great old District, where every one felt an interest in ty. The house was shut up, and for some reason it was supposed by the neighbors to contain lightened civilization, honorable to this advancing age a dead person. The marshall broke open the door, and discovered a most mournful sight. A not take offence at these remarks. It really seems to is cooler all day long, and at night a log of wood gallon jug partly filled with whiskey, sat upon us that they are missing the path of prudence and good could almost perceive the superior freshness of the the floor, and in close proximity lay the forms policy very widely, in not persevering continually unof its four unfortunate victims. A man, his wife and two children were quite dead, with only the jug to give an intimation of their untimely fate.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON HORSES .- We learn that the proprietors (Powell, Metcalf & Co.) of the mail line between this place and Mobile, have lost, during the last few weeks of inclement heat, some sixty valuable horses, and have some 20 or 30 more disabled from work from sun-stroke and the effects of the weather Some 40 of these losses, with several mules, occured on the route from Escambia to Stockton, a distance of about 40 miles and very sandy. It is stated that fastening a wet sponge over the brain of horses, as is often practiced on the Levee in New-Orleans, will effectually protect them from

OFF .- Several of the recently appointed offieers for Nebraska and Kansas left Washington now recognised as the "far west."

## The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR EDGEFIELD, S. C. THURSDAY JULY 27, 1854.

THE obituary notices of Mrs. RIDLY GRAY and JOHN CHAPMAN Esq., have been received but unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

Owing to the crowded state of our column we are refuctantly compelled to omit the article signed "RAMBLER," giving a pleasant and interesting sketch of his recent trip to Abbeville C. H., &c. We will take pleasure in laying it before our readers next week.

Death of a Veteran Minister. THE Rev. SAMUEL DUNWODY, one of the older members of the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, died at his residence in Cokesbury, on Sunday, the 9th instant.

Barbecue and Parade at the Pine House WE were invited to attend a barbecue and drill of the Edgefield Artillery, under Capt. MORAGNE, and Capt. LYBRAND's fine volunteer corps, at the Pine House, on last Saturday; and as the opportunity was most courteously afforded us we availed ourselves of

The day was auspicious, and although the turn was not quite as good as was expected, the performance of the troops, their target firing, and the sumptuusness of the dinner made the most ample amends for the lack of numbers. No assembly of the people was ever more harmonious, and there was not only no quarrel, but not even a dispute, in that part of the bloody Seventh."

If some of those opposed altogether to the military system had witnessed the parade of the gallant volunteers, we are of opinion, that their views would would rather have been inclined afterwards to amend and reform the system, than to abolish it altogether. Our present system does seem to us to be very defective, and we trust, that the Legislature will adopt, without hesitation, the plan of that citizen who devises a better. Something ought to be done, for the military spirit in South Carolina is now at a sad decline.

Still it is due to truth, and it is just to the officers of some of the Companies in the District, that we should bear testimony to their efficiency, and to the thorough military spirit they seem to evince, on occasions hardly calculated to excite much enthusiasm, or to arou the ardor of the soldier to its full pitch.

The guns of the two Companies that exercised at the Pine House were not in the most complete repair, and the precision of their aim did not appear to equal the zeal and spirit the men manifested.

Mr. ERASMUS YOUNGBLOOD, we believe, was the victor, and won the prize.

## The Masonic Miscellany,

EDITED by ALBERT G. MACKEY, comes to us in a very neat form, and in a style of workmanship equal

to that of any other periodical in the country. It is difficult to say how much the whole body of Masons, on the Western Continent are indebted to the labors of Dr. MACKEY; and from the benign influence of Masonry upon the morals of a people, he has also placed the whole country under obligations to his diligence, his genius and his profound learning in the

Dr. MACKEY is a graceful, easy writer-full of elegance and taste; and a sublime morality, and good nature almost amounting to religion, pervade and give expression to almost every word he speaks or

It is the July number of his monthly, that we have on our table, and the first of a new series. Its price is only Two Dollars per annum, and it contains thirtytwo pages of as good reading as can be found in any work, on morals and ethics-making in the year a volumn of three hundred and eighty-four pages.

MACKEY, at the laying of the corner stone of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Hall at Edgefield, which although, we had the pleasure of hearing most eloquent-

We recommend the work and the author, to the favorable regard of the public, and particularly of that noble order to which he is devoting his time, his talents and his fortune.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands. THE New York Tribune of the 20 inst., asserts pos

tively that a treaty providing for the early annexation of the Sandwich Islands is completed. The only question is whether they will be admitted as a Territo.

## Editorial Correspondence.

GREENVILLE C. H., July 23. In accordance with a promise left behind, we seat ourself this morning (61 o'clock) to write a letter to the readers of the "Edgefield Advertiser." They must expect nothing more in it than rapid notices and hurried reflections.

To begin at the beginning, we must be permitted to assert our belief, that the road from Edgefield Court House to Ninety-Six Depot on the G. & C. Ruilroad is the vilest apology for a highway now to be found throughout the length and breadth of this wide Continent. From Pottersville to JIM DORN's it is as bad as bad can be, and from DORN's to the Railroad but little better. It is rocky, rooty, rough and ragged ; and, at the present time of drouth, upheaves at the slightest disturbance clouds of fine dust such as we have never seen rivalled in any country. How the good people on this road can abide, in peace and contentment, such an abominable condition of their common channel of intercourse and travel, we are at a loss to comprehend. The most of them own fine carriages, handsome bugnuisance, and a dead expense with such a road to travel on. Twenty-five trips over it would do a nice PUNCH represents Nicholas as an ass who has vehicle more injury than two hundred and fifty trips over a properly made and well kept road. Even the strongest wagons can scarcely be expected to stand it unbroken for a twelvemonth. We tell you, gentlemen, that very few travellers will ever admire or appreciate your lands, your fields, your residences and other improvements, as long as you afford them so terrible a transit through your possessions. With a really good, road passing by your doors, not only would your everyday comfort be increased, not only would some minor interests be promoted, but your lands would-be worth from one to three dollars more per acre. In the name of common sense, let these "devil's race paths" be amended. Work out the full twelve, days every year with all the hands you can raise, and a very great alteration would take place in a short time. When men times orally) cursing your negligence and indifference that Edgefield is the last place in creation, they would rather laud you to the skies as a public-spirited and enlightened population-they would admire your pleasant locations by the good road-side-they would speak of your lands as productive and valuable-and they would allude to your District on all occasions as a the public good and every thing was on a scale of enof ours. Our friends along this line of travel must Edgefield is, to our sense, manifest and distinct. It

> ly? We shall see. In spite of the wretched road however, we were delighted to observe (whenever the joltings and tiltings | On the other side of Reedy river however, quite a little of the carriage would permit) that the crops lying upon t, both corn and cotton, were as fine as could be asked for. Seeing the prospect here presented, calling to mind what we had witnessed in other neighborhoods, and remembering what we had heard from all quarters of our District, we concluded as we rode along continue long to improve as they have begun, it may that Edgefield (with one more "soaker") would be blessed with almost Egyptian abundance for the com- her by this precocious offshoot. ing year. The same blessing of plenty seeming ready

til they shall have made a fine highway where now

It is because we know that this change would redound

to their own good as well as to the credit of the Dis-

trict, that we notice the matter at all. Will not the

many able and high-toned citizens who live upon this

route reflect upon our hints and take action according-

watered and made fruitful our fields, and whose good- form a little society of their own, of all things the

plodding husbandman. We must not omit to mention here that Donn's DORN's informed us that quantities of wheat from the Liberty Hill settlement, from the neighborhood of Edgefield village and elsewhere had been and were still coming in, and that the mill was kept, "in gineral, mighty busy." This is just as it should be. Mr. Dorn advertises in our paper and, what is more if possible, he gives every body a good turnout of excellent flour. All he lacks now is one of the Stoddard Shingle Machines, which he can get for a sum not over large considering that one hundred per centum may be or four months.

At Ninety-Six Depot, on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, we pulled up late in the afternoon, to spend the night and rest both man and beast, after an intensely hot and disagreeable ride. But it was no go. The only landlord in town had a sick family and, besides this, "he had the passengers by the Edgefield Hack to accommodate that night," and therefore "was bustle and city-like haste observable in her streets obleeged to turn us off." Without a murmur we drove than formerly. Every old tenement in the place is on to McCRAKIN's, and he also had a sick family. On we went (whipping up now, for it was getting quite late) to another road-side inn, but they were sick there of town at all hours of the day-and, upon the whole, too. It was the same case at the next house. By this the evidences of her increasing prosperity are palpatime it was dark, and we began to fear we were out ble enough. That her people have not rushed into for the night, when a large framed house in an extensive enclosure was discovered by one of our party be but an indication of their consumate caution and some hundred yards or so from the road. We drove prudence. There is such a thing as making a great understanding, and be quite unequal to the dignity up, made application, were received and kindly ac- to-do in the way of tearing down old shops and rewe return our acknowledgments for their ready attenion and hospitable treatment.

The second day of our journey was more pleasant han its predecessor. The roads were better and the air was cooler. Our third day out was far ahead of either of the other two. The roads had now become quite smooth and shady. Every mile or two, there was a fine well of cold water at which we stopped, blowed," cooled off and imbibed. The distance beween Edgefield and Greenville (some ninety miles) ve divided as nearly as practicable into three equal parts, and when we arrived at this place, about 5 o'clock P. M., on the third day, we were all in better ondition than when we started, and our horses had already gained, we think, a couple of pounds apiece. Old Brag" especially looked ten pounds better than the morning she severed her connexion with her mas-

There was a thought of wonderment and bewilder ment which arose to our mind in the course of our second day's ride, and it originated thus: At a certain house in Laurens District we stopped for recreation doctor rode up. After we had remained fifteen minutes longer another young doctor rode up. We left, but had not travelled five miles before we met another young doctor with his baddle-sags of physic dangling at his horse's side. In another mile we encountered til we had met the fifth and sixth youthful disciple of yet, upon enquiry, we ascertained that there was little our wonderment and bewilderment was two-fold, as medical sprouts could be permitted, in the course of human events, to pounce down upon any one devoted neighborhood-Secundo, we were bewildered in conceiving how, by any concatenation of circumstances and occasions, they managed to make a living. We

are still in doubt-will any one explain it ? Nothing of much interest came to our ken in journeying to this point. It is easily perceptible that the Railroad has resulted in nearly breaking up the travel been destroyed. In a little time, unless ate horses, there may not be left a single stand upon the

to stop when and where they fancied, to rest at noon- Perhaps we may become wiser in time. day or drive up at evening's close, to choose their own for every purpose. For one, we yet prefer the old style mode for short distances, especially when the object is to see and be benefitted by the beauties of mountain scenery, the freshness of mountain air and the sweetness of mountain fare. As to cheapness too, the old style (at least as far as an up-country trip to the mountains of S. Carolina, N. Carolina and Tennessee is regarded) has a decided advantage. We are prepared to show that one can travel from Edgefield servants and 6 horses, at least one hundred dollars cheaper per month than he who starts with 5 whites and 2 servants, taking the Hack from Edgefield, the Railroad from Ninety-Six and depending on a hired conveyance from Greenville. Before our trip is over

we intend to prove this position by undeniable figures. In passing through a corner of Laurens District, we learned that the Electoral question had been lugged into the canvass for the Legislature. It will tell to some considerable extent upon the result of the election especially for the Senate. The men with whom we conversed upon the subject were clearly of opinion that the people cared not one straw about the matter: but the thing being forced upon them by candidates (shame! shame!) they intended of course voting one way or the other. It seems that CALHOUN and IRBY (for the Senate) are opposed to the change while FARLEY, the old commissioner in Equity, (and a very clever man by the way) is in favor of it. It would appear that the latter gentleman's chance for the Senate therefore is not bad, as he has all the advantage of one side and that too, as many think, the strongest side. But from what we could discover of the interest felt in the question, the people will not be so much governed by the political test as to turn the scales in FARLEY's favor. The same question is made here in Greenville but we discern nothing of it in the working

of the public mind of this place. We may as well state, at this point, that the crops in those portions of Abbeville, Laurens, and Greenville which we have traversed, promise, in some spots a fair turn-out, in others a very fine one, nowhere a very sorry one. Some neighborhoods have been suffering considerably from drouth for a few weeks, but the rain has come in time to do no little good. Yesterday and day before this place and vicinity were visited with most refreshing showers. As we sat at our window and listened to its pleasant pattering at twilight, our inward prayer was that old Edgefield might be similarly refreshed

Greenville village has long been a favorite place with us. For more than twenty years we have been an occasional visitor here. For a few summers we lived hard by. It is natural therefore that we should regard the village with esteem and favor. To do otherwise would convict us of insensibility to many delightful associations and fond reminiscences.

As to the atmosphere of Greenville they may talk as they please about its being only a bare grade better than that of places a hundred miles farther South-its all fudge. The difference between this place and air. In short, it is genuine mountain air, far more bracing in its influences than the best sea breeze that runs one of the meanest roads in the United States. ever blew, not to mention the sluggish zephyrs of our

> Greenville, being the upper terminus of a long Railroad, is supposed generally to be rapidly improving, which is not the case. From Reedy river all the way through Main Street, and on into Buncombe road, but little in the way of improvement is observable. Every thing stands yet pretty much as it did two years ago. place has sprung into existence under the fostering influences of the Railroad Depot which is situated there. This may be termed "New Greenville." We were really surprised at the changes effected in that quarter. And they are still progressing. If the tother-siders be that old Greenville will have the shine taken from

We are informed that the society of Greenville is

ness has "given the increase" to the labors of the freshest, raciest and most enjoyable. At this very time, we have at the Mansion House a goodly number of very agreeable persons, all of whom seem disposed Mill, at which place we stopped the first day of our to contribute to each other's comfort and pleasure journey to take lunch, is in constant operation and is While the delightful parlor of our Hotel is made doubly doing a fine business. A knowing old negro of Mr. delightful by social converse, sweet singing, merry dancing and good-humored raillery, its inmates can scarcely be annoyed by the decline of Greenville's ancient hospitality, however much they may regret it for the old town's sake. We have a brace of landlords too who are a host within themselves, and whose pomake us like all of Greenville for the Mansion House's sake. Besides there are many clever fellows about Greenville whose amenity and warm-heartedness towards strangers reflect much credit on themselves and made upon the investment (clear of expenses) in three their community. Still, as a general thing, it may very possibly be that the sociality of this lovely mountain village has suffered a serious decline. And we

should like to find the burgh where such is not the Although Greenville proper (as we have before remarked) exhibits no actual improvements of any consequence, yet there is certainly much more of life and occupied-every man seems to be actively busy at something-carts and wagons are driving in and out commodated for the night. To the master and mis- placing them with expensive houses, when there is ress of this house (Dr. Calhoun and his young wife) really no present pecessity for any thing of the sort. And there is such a thing too as reaping great advantages with but a moderate display of these flashy appendages of modern progress. Perhaps Greenville has chosen the better part.

This summer, Greenville is quite a town of Conventions. Last week, the Railroad Convention jammed State Convention is sitting. And next week a Temperance Convention is to come off.

The principal questions before the Baptist Convenion are the taking care of the "Furman University" (the treasury of which is regarded as being in a low condition) and the establishment of a Baptist Female

If this undertaking is determined upon, Greenville holds out the inducement to the Denomination of a lot of twenty acres as a site for the buildings and twenty thousand dollars in cash to go towards their construction. It is said that Dr. Cuntis will offer as an inducement to establish the college at Limestone Springs, his whole establishment there, upon condition that he shall receive the profits for the first four or five We had been there only ten minutes when a young years. Anderson also is a suitor for the college, but what advantages she offers we know not.

As one who adheres to the Baptist creed, and pre fers the Baptist denomination to all others, we trus that nothing of the sort will be done, especially if i involve the acceptance of the Greenville proposition. our fourth young doctor. Nor did the thing cease un- It is known that the acceptance of this offer by the Baptists will beget heart-burnings among other de-Esculapius, all within ten miles of each other. And nominations equally respectable and pure with themselves, which may lead to evil consequences of no or no sickness in all those parts. Now the cause of little magnitude. And is it for a Christian church to become a willing accomplice in such a transaction? thus: Imprimis, we wondered how so many young The reply to this query ought to settle the point at once and forever with the denomination.

But, independent of this consideration, what do Baptists want with this mammoth Female College? Is it not better to establish schools in common with other Christians in each District of our State, that the daughters of all may have that peculiar advantage (which the Patriot by the bye urges upon the people of Greenville by way of argument in favor of the proposed location here) of being educated at or near their which once took this direction. Public houses, which homes? What good will this Baptist Female college were formerly thriving and inviting, are now scarcely | do, whether set up at Limestone Springs, or at Greenkept open, so completely has their old travelling-custom ville, or at Anderson, for citizens of the lower Districts, public shall again learn to relish and enjoy the good in their midst ! This work is already going on finely. old fashion of private carriages, private niggers and pri- Why not let it progress? Why endeavor to distract the r home efforts in the cause took their sum- mon college, which may a; least prove scarcety bette mer jaunt in that independent style which permitted than many schools of much humbler pretension ! We them to go when they pleased and where they pleased, have not vetseen the wisdom or policy of the measure.

But we must abruptly close. If our letter is meagre, our next, adieu !

## FOR THE ADVERTISER

COMPLIMENTARY TO CHANCELLOR WARDLAW. A meeting of the Equity Bar, at Greenville, Sto Warm Springs and back again, with 5 whites, 3 SAMUEL A. Townes, Esq., Commissioner of the single duty imputed to me, I was deprived of my Court, was appointed Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by C. J. Elford, Esq., and unanimously hatrohe

This being the first Term of the Court of Equity for Greenville District, at which Chancellor WARD-LAW has presided, and the business of the Term having been unusually large and laborious, it is proper that we should formally express the sense which we entertain of his ability and courtesy.

Resolved. That the able, courteous, and dignified manner in which Chancellor WARDLAW has presided over the said Court, entitles him to our warmest thanks, affords abundant evidence of his peculiar fitness for the high station which he so eminently adorns, and is in beautiful consistency with his elevated private character.

Resolved. That the newspapers at Greenville and Edgefield be requested to publish these proceedings. and that a copy of them be presented to Chancellor WARDLAW by the Chairman of this meeting.

B. F. PERRY, Chairman. SAMUEL A. TOWNES, Secretary.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-We have heard, but cannot say how reliable the information, that an elderly gentleman, living a few miles below lle, well known to our citizens by the Green name of Cain Wells, attempted his own life by shooting himself on Sunday last. It seems that he did not quite succeed, but it is supposed that it will be impossible for him to live, as much of his brain was shot away. The causes of this unfortunate suicide we have not sufficiently learned to positively state, but this much we would repeat of what we heard: On Wednes-day or Thursday, of last week, he promised himself that unless it should rain upon his crops by Saturday he would kill himself, and it not having rained, it appears that he endeavored to put his awful threat into execution. We sincerely trust that this report is untrue, but if it be, it should prove a dreadful warning never to tempt the Almighty in the dispensations of his Providence.-Greenville Enterprise.

AWFUL MORTALITY .- On the last trip of the ropeller Oriental, a large number of Norwegian migrants were on board, among whom the ship fever suddenly broke out, and, before the trip was ended, carried off about fifty of them. They had endured a long and tedious journey from their fatherland, the confinement of closely packed cars overland, and were fully prepared for the incursion of a disease which is never satisfied with a few. Every attention was paid to their wants by Capt. Squires and his crew, but for which many more must have perished. The deaths occured, principally on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.-Buffalo Express.

It is said that Anderson will be a second Atlanta when the Rabun Gap and Savannah River Roads are completed. We devoutly hope that these predictions may be verified. The Rabun Gap is now rapidly progressing-the certainty of its completion is beyond a doubt. But what has become of the Savannan River Valley Road? Why are its friends so lukewarm at present? We are confident that it only needs the exerions of a few determined men to raise the requisite amount of stock along the line of road. The importance of this project is so great and so directly pertaining to the interests of the country through which is passes, that the people will not on Monday last for their new homes in what is to alight upon the country generally, is there not great not what it used to be in point of gaiety and hospitality. let it fail, if a vigorous move is made in its facause for thanksgiving to Him, whose clouds have Visitors do not however feel this, as they generally vor .- Anderson Gazette.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. TO THE PEOPLE OF EDGEFIELD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- As I have permitted my ame to be announced as a Candidate, at a rather ate period of the canvass, I have judged it proper o publish the reasons which have determined my conduct, together with such other remarks as the pecasion may justly call forth.

To begin, without preface, I really have a desire

of possibly benefitting both myself and country; and lite attentions to their various lodgers are enough to I have felt, I own, an honorable ambition, for public ments, from my childhood. Having, then, even improving my manners, in practising my astuteness looked forward to a position of the kind, from youth, I have a natural confidence in my ability to my store of information, by an interchange of views make myself useful in the Legislature. Otherwise, I would not dare to ask for the suffrages of the people of so intelligent a District. When a man fixes positively in his mind, a standard of excellence, or when he determines upon the accomplishment of any object, or upon the attainment of any laudable health receives its severest and most trying shocks, hope of preferment, all his faculties, and all the powers of his mind will set in that direction, and becoming shaped and trained to the discharge of their appropriate functions, labor will become to him, a pleasure, and common toil, a pleasant occupation, while they are aimed to reach the darling prize of his soul. Indeed, he will make progress in his favorite pursuit, even unconsciously to himself, and without effort, although he may boast an inferior he purposes to enjoy.

I was persuaded, you may know, that my poor exertions, whilst I was a member of the House, deserved even more than a defeat in my next election. and that they gave good earnest of a willingness to do my duty, if no more. A few disinterested strangers, were flattering enough to bespeak for me, a career of usefulness, not only to my District, but to every bouse in the place. This week the Baptist the State at large, and they (singularly, indeed, some would suppose,) considered, that Edgefield District was rather indebted to me than I to it, for the posi-

All of which tended to pamper my vanity and self-conceit, in order that they might receive the deeper wound by my subsequent disappointment. But I have an abiding conviction still, although so

chastened by the rod, that youth is the season for man's greatest attainments, and the most appropriate time for either talents, or industry, or energy to be called into the service of the commonwealth. So, that, if I have for my portion, either mind, or zeal, or assiduity, I wish to be allowed the opportunity of displaying it early, in the noblest cause that can engage the attention of man-the cause of my fellowman-the cause of humanity and law, and the cause

In a few years, I shall have passed the meridian and prime of manhood, and shall be incapab'e of doing much good, or of largely promoting virtuous ends, even if my poor abilities should be put into nous voice of my countrymen. If I possess any nerits. I humbly believe, that now is the "accepted time," for their employment, so that when age overtakes me. I shall have learned something, and done something worthy of a living page in History-of a lasting renown, and an enduring reputation.

It requires experience to perfect a man in any tnowledge, in any avocation, or in any mere accomplishment of life; and it is utterly vain for one to be statesman, unless he is continually honored by his fellow-gitizens, with position, and also with their generous and willing confidence. To prove the importunee of training in business of such great moment, the celebrated Charles James Fox, declared, conduct as a politician and minister, his omission to occupy the floor of Parliament, on one night, when he had the opportunity to speak.

sentatives, I was very proul of the distinction coming as it did from so numerous and so respectable a constituency, and being very grateful to you for the trust you reposed in me, I labored most earnroutes, their own stopping-places and their own hours be it remembered we have but a meagre field. Till estly and attentively to discharge all my duties, and also, to render myself most thoroughly acquainted with those duties, in their nicest detail. I forgot MEETING OF THE GREENVILLE EQUITY BAR, that the night was made for repose, or the eyelids for slumber, whilst I devoted myself to your interests, and to the honor and glory of South Carolina. C., was held in the Court House, immediately upon the adjournment of the Court, at July Term, 1854. But I had scarcely learned to spell "Baker" in leg-the adjournment of the Court, at July Term, 1854. Hon. B. F. Perry was called to the Chair, and out one official sin, or without the omission of a place, to make way for men, who, though they may have brought more intellect to their task, I am sure, were actuated by no purer or higher motives, than prompted my own acts; and no one pretends, that the District has had a better right to be exhalted at their achievements, than at the very humble efforts of the unpretending individual who now appeals for your

encouragement and support. I must be permitted to say, with some show of dignity and self-satisfaction, that young men from other Districts, whose rank in the House, by no means put me to shame, and in comparison with whom, I had nothing to dread, either on the score of character, industry or capacity, by being continued in their seats, have won for themselves, an enviable title to distinction throughout the State.

I am satisfied, that if it is my destiny to make myself beneficial to mankind as a lawgiver, or as an expounder of the law, I can suffer nothing by being sent again to the Legislature, as roon as possible, before I shall have lost all the knowledge of my duties, which I had previously gained by the most intense application. A member barely obtains much influence in Legislative bodies during his first term; and he is searcely ever made the head even of a Committee, until his re-election, when he shall have had occasion to acquire tact, readiness in debate, business habits, and to have secured the confidence of his brother members-who constitute the wisest body of men in the State. It has been some years since Edgefield has claimed, among her delegation, the Chairman of a single important Committee of the lower House : and Edgefield District, from her great size, and from the worth and education of her population, should and could exercise a commanding and a prevailing influence over the Legislation of the

State, and over the destinics of South Carolina. Perhaps I have in my heart as strong a reason for again soliciting your support, as any that I have yet offered. I hate " to give up the ship." " I cannot" is not the language of manhood, and of a resolute noble nature. "I will try," was the gallant reply of a true Chevalier Bayard, (Col. Miller,) when asked by the hero of "Lundy's Lane," if with an inferior body of Infantry, he could storm and carry a most destructive battery of the enemy. He only with shouldered arms, into the very mouths of the guns, and largely contributed to win a glorious day. The dying words of the heroic Hull, when faint

with loss of blood, and being borne below deck, were, " Boys don't give up the ship." Danes, after eleven successive defeats, from the ento restore his exhausted strength after the fatigues upon his bounty. and hazards of a disastrous day. And thus was suspended upon a spider's web, the fate of a mighty Monarchy, which has been brilliant and glorious beyond any example of history; and one of the

It grieves me to cease my exertions in defeat. I and apprehension of human nature, in increasing with the people, in extending and cultivating my acquaintance generally with those from whom I anticinate deriving my living and gaining my patronage, and in affording me constant employment, at a season, when, from the want of active exercise, the

Besides, it is my firm persuasion that I was not

allowed fair play in my last election. Only two or three days before the votes were to be polled, a despicable and villainous scheme was set affoat, by persons unknown to me, whereby an impression was made in the Seventh, and even in parts of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments, that I and others were seeretly in favor of a project, with which I disagreed, and which therefore I could never have encouraged, all cords of silver and gold would snap asunder like for dividing the District, so as to make a new Distriet of the Saluda Regiment, and were sacrificing the interests and prospects of other Candidates, by artful and unscrupulous intrigue. The current of opposition, thus set against me so late, it was impossible for me to check, and I was cheated of right and justice by a paltry and infamous trick, which would have disgraced the electioneering annals of the graceless and unwashed Democracy of New York or Pennsylvania. I believe that the people were in favor of my success, and I thought at one time, that I could count votes, which had been lost to me, by a lying stratagem, sufficient to have secured my seat in the Legislature. It is the truth, that mainly through respect to me and other gentlemen, who had treated their opinions and feelings with proper courtesy and regard, the part of the Saluda Regiment most devoted to Division, had formally declared, in a public resolution, at HAVARD'S, that they would wholly decline to make the Division of the District a test question at the election then to ensue, and would defer it to this present canvass, so as to give all applicants for their support, a fair chance and open field. The votes taken at the various precints too, proved the sincerity of the declarations of those people.

But I had other imputed crimes to bear, of which was not only innocent, but of the imputation of which I was totally ignorant until my case was ir-

It is well known, that I am not rich, but after all perpetual requisition by the partial and the unani- I am not so very poor, and God knows, that I never attempted to evade the law, in the least particular; and the charge, that I was destitute of the property qualification, when I suffered my name to be announced as a Candidate for the House of Represen tatives, was as false as the foul heart that conceived it. Real estate of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling constitutes the necessary qualification for office, and as severely pinched with poverty, as I may be, I have long been worth dou-

ble that amount of this world's goods. The Tax books and the Clerk's office, or the office of Mesne Conveyance for the District, is my most

triumphant vindication. Our ancestors never meant really to make a property qualification, or they would have exacted a ger sum of wealth. The clause referred to, was embodied in the Constitution of the State, to prevent a mere transient person from claiming a sent in the Halls of Logic ation and to make sure that each member of the House should be a histogram of the dent or citizen of the State, or should have some interest, whereby he was rooted and fixed to the

Though I would most punctiliously and exactly comply with the whole letter and spirit of the Constitution, as to my own qualification for office, and especially in the solemn oath each member elect is called upon to take, yet I know that the cath from sustom or some other cause, must be considered by nany, pretty much as a formality, so far as it relates to the property qualification, otherwise we should have a thiner House of Representatives than is usually the case in Columbia.

It is true, that those men, who by their industry, foresight and economy, have accumulated fortunes, and raised themselves and families from obscurity to the high places of the country; and also, that other class of men, who were born rich, and who have had the skill and energy to merease their inheritance, and to gain greater affluence, deserve the approbation and applause of mankind. For "he that provideth not for his household denies the faith and is worse than an infidel."

But notwithstanding all this, it is very certain, that neither property or poverty ever yet made a soldier. or ever yet made the most middling patriot or statesman. Those persons are mistaken who attribute all a man's worth to the patriotic influence of the land and negroes he owns. The argument proves too much-the good qualities of our race are mmon to no class and to no spot of earth-and the worship of Gods of gold and silver has long been interdicted by the voice of the Most High.

The man whose patriotism depends solely upon the amount of real and personal estate, or the number of dollars and cents that attaches him to his country, would betray that country for a larger amount of property, or for a few more pounds of copper and silver. Patriotism is a holy sentiment, and like religion and integrity, springs from the heart. It is breathed into our nature, with the breath of life-

" And parts not quite with parting breath." The men who fought our battles in the Revoluion, were many of them, very poor, and it is recorded of some of the heroes who bled at Eutaw Springs, that they stood naked in the ranks of war We read, that when Washington gained the battles of Princeton and Trenton, his army could be tracked by the blood that trickled from the bare-feet of his soldiers in mid winter. Such patriotism, such devotion as that displayed in such a manner, on those hard-disputed fields is far above price, and too sublime to be purchased with gold, or to admit of its virtue being expressed in pounds, shillings and pence. Many men, who stand out very brightly upon the

annals of their country, have been exceedingly annoyed by the want of means. Jefferson the immortal author of our " Declaration of Independence," was continually haunted by poverty, and Patrick modestly promised to make a trial, but he marched, Henry, who afterwards amassed a great fortune, was chilled with want when he flung defiance into the roaring cannon, and with his trusty, confiding and face of the King of Great Britain, and by the lightunwavering little corps, he fell upon the daring col ning flashes of his eloquence, made the throne of umns of England's chivalry, drove them from their that monarch to tremble, and plucked the fairest flower from his royal diadem. Some of the greatest champions of freedom in England were as little valued for their riches as Thomas Jefferson, of America-such as Fox, Burke, Sheridan and Pitt, An incident is related of the Great Alfred-that whose chief glory it was, that after having been he made his twelfth and successful battle with the Prime Minister of England for many years, and to meet the people, at all their larger assemblies, having had all the most lucrative offices, and even but I can do no more, and must not promise more. couragement he derived upon viewing the same the Treasury of Great Britain at his disposal, he number of efforts made by a provident spider to was so utterly forgetful of himself, that this dispenspan his net across a ruined cottage, in which the ser of millions secured for his own income, a less is some danger to them, as well as expense and loss

cradle of opulence, but who by an upright course of flattering the vanity and pride of the people by apliving, and by a skillful husbandry of their resour- pealing to their lower and more selfish passions and most renowned and important achievements of the ces, have gained riches, and earned for themselves feelings, by misrepresenting the truth and by circuworld, owed its performance to the memorable les- consideration and respectability in the land-what, ating falschoods, and in some cases, by having re-

son taught to a King by a grovelling insect, "Never I say, do they think of the influence of property in producing patriotism, and in begetting those high qualities which make the statesman, the hero, and the could be content if I were successful, to lay aside, philanthropist? Was the patriotism of those worfor a time, all idea of the honors and distinctions of thy members of the community and their love of office; but, it is humiliating for a man, who has country, not equally as intense and pure, while they buffetted it with the world, as I have, when he were yet, under unfavorable auspices, striving with strongly desires to realize an object, to be compelled fortune, as it is now since they have gained a victory to own, in his heart, that he lacks the ability to ob- over that fickle goddess, established securely their poto serve my country, as a legislator, with the hope tain it. A graceful and a generous struggle never sition in life, and mainly accomplished one of the yet brought dishonor, and I have the consolation to chief ends of our existence? It is insulting to such believe, that, if I am again beaten from the field, men, who constitute the very "elite," and "the employment and its consequent fame and emolu- the race will nevertheless be of service to me, in bone and sinew" of American society, and the ruling class of the country, to cast upon them the imputation contained in interrogatories of the kind. I have been betrayed, Fellow-Citizens, into a much onger letter than I intended to write, and I have

not yet finished what I purposed to say. I was most unworthily charged, in the last canvass, with possessing too small an interest in the State to qualify me, either legally or morally, for the post I was seeking; and, inasmuch as the insinustion was a reflection upon my personal honor, it has made a lasting impression on my mind, and engendered feelings that the patience of Job could not

well suppress. If, though, I was as stricken with poverty as even that most afflicted servant of God. who was given over to the temptation of the Devil for the trial of his faith, I still feel, that I should be bound to my native State, by ties, before which cob webs on the lion's mane, or like threads of flax before the flame. South Carolina was the birth-place of my father

and mother, and in its bosom their sacred dust will slumber well 'till the last summons shall awake us all to judgment. My grand father and my greatgrand father lived here and died here, and sleep in this soil; and all, all that I loved and that was dear 10 me on earth rest quietly in their Carolina graves. Why, the grave of my mother, and the earth that lies lightly on the bosom of my little sister-the dear innocent that rests by her side,-to protect that from the foot-prints of the tyrant and invader. I would offer up my body at the signal of a moment, and deem it glory enough to baptize their hallowed tomb. with the richest currents of my heart.

It is not in the bosom of the red man alone, that glows the feeling which consecrates the last resting place of his Father and the Fathers of his tribe, and that makes it holy ground, where the spirits keep their nightly vigils, over the blessed remains of those who were once the strong, the terrible, the valued, and the loved of their race. Affection, in all ages has lingered around the tombs of the departed, and the highest memorials of the skill and enlightenment of past generations are evinced in their works of piety and devotion to the dead.

I had wished to say a few words more, in order that the people might know my sentiments and feelngs on other subjects more interesting to themselves

It seems to me, that what is called electioneering, has at times, been carried to an excess in Edgefield District, which is not only shameful and oppressive to the Candidates, but which is netually wrong and sinful as human conduct. It will soon come to pass. that a man of business or of any useful employment will be entirely excluded from office in our District, or he will be deterred by the great loss of time incurred from entering into the lists of applicants for such distinction. It is too much to require, that a man of any steady occupation shall ride all over the District every time he becomes a Candidate. There is no man more eager to be elected than myself, and I am sure that there is no man who better loves the good opinion of the people. But it is absolutely impossible for me to waste as much time in canvassing the District as some men are willing or constrained to do. I wish to earn an honest and inde pendent living, and in order to do that, I am compelled to pay strict attention to my profession. Nearknow me, and I will warrant that they have as intimate acquaintance with my character, as if I visited forty times at their own houses, as a cringing political aspirant. Indeed, what little history or reputation I have is known by heart all over Edgefield and beyond it; and I have no doubt that a great deal is known about me that nia, occurred in the tide of time. But, what if I travelled day and night to see the people? The Candidate, as a matter f course, always puts on his best habit, endeavors to conceal every capital defect, and prepares and keeps both mind and body in the most perfect trim for the occasion. He is eternally on his guard lest some fault should be detected by the scrutinizing glance of the public. He never meets a man, but he feels the deepest solicitude for his dear wife and pretty sweet little children. He has a thousand questions to ask him as to his present welfare and

future prospects, which he has learned by rote, and taught his tongue mechanically to speak. In a word, a Candidate generally loves everybody-he is everything to every man-he agrees with the absurd opinions of all men-he has no independent view of his own-no mind of his own-no heart of his own -and, in many instances he studies to make himself the most consummate Talleyrand of his whole section or District, as he is convinced, from experience, that he will only thereby become the more popular, and the more highly appreciated by his Fellow-Citizens. He is aware that they have no means of prying into the profound depths of his mysterious and well guarded nature. How can the people, with all their honesty of purpose, probe such a creature, and ascertain his genuine character and disposition? It is utterly impossible, unless every man were a complete phrenologist, and a better physiognomist than Lavater himself, and unless he could fathom the very bottom of the human soul. when that soul itself, being of the smallest perceivable dimensions, is veiled from sight by an extra coat of brass, and doubly shielded by an impenetrable breast-plate of art, and fraud, and dark diplomacy. Of course, I believe myself to be a good and virtuous man, and I except myself and all the other Candidates of this District, from the general character I have here drawn for the sake of argument

and illustration. There is no mistake, that very inferior and very dishonest men, oftentimes possess the knack of persuading the people that they are infinitely better than I could ever represent myself to be, or than Jesus Christ, our Saviour required that man should be. So, that I confess the difficulty I experience in discovering any real good, which can accrue to me, from a regular and rigid system of electioneering. If every other Candidate can make as good an impression as I can, and can recommend himself to be just as wise, just as loving, and just as truthful as I am, or can pretend to be, it would be vain for me to contest the palm, and contend for superiority with him, unless there was something in my personal appearance, (which there is not,) to commend me to the favorable regard of the voters of the District. My friends, must, therefore excuse me from riding

the custom in Edgefield heretofore to do. I do think, that, if I can succeed in my effort to set this example, the District, as well as all future applicants for office or honor, will realize its beneficial effects, for many long , ears to come. I hope

about, to altogether as many places, as it has been

It is evident, that if our people are at all corruptible, which I leave it to others to determine, there weary and battle-worn chieftain had taken shelter sum than that provided for the smallest pensioner of time to the Candidate, in paying too assiduous court to them. It is obvious, that it is the chief aim What do those thriving and most enterprising of many Candidates, at least, in other States, merely citizens of our country, who were raised out of the to promote their own interests and popularity, by

