lands at the prices of an old community. Cuba. Self-government involves two considerationsthe race, and the training. There is only one race of people in modern times who have shown the capability of self-government, that is the and with us it is still, in some degree, an experito other races, there can be but one opinion as been able to preserve republican institutions. The Spanish-American Republics, whose populations are of the same race and grade as the whites of Cuba, have become the by-word of histhe melancholy blot and blur of free institutions. The Spanish Creole race of Cuba are the worst | ties might arise on this point from the efforts of | claims with the question of Cuba. I would act kind of materials with which to build up republican institutions. What has their political training been ?-the worst imaginable. They have always lived under the sternest despotism. For the last thirty years in particular they have lived | iards, the residue are Creoles-about equal, as a | act towards her with generosity and magnanimiunder martial law. They have had no political privileges, and are utterly ignorant of the ma- people be relied upon to preserve slavery? The spectful manner. If, after a reasonable time, chinery of free institutions. The touching picture which Tacitus draws of the Roman State be, as I have already said, no great tide of emi- bitration. If this failed, then, after assuring under the tyranny of Tiberius, is the condition of Cuba. "Men." he says, "were afraid of southern men who would go there, would be after sufficient and final notice, I would send out Men," he says, "were afraid of knowing each other; society was at a pause; relations, friends, and strangers stood at gaze; no gration from the North. The continuance of pay the claims, and give a receipt in full. public meetings, no private confidence; things slavery would, therefore, depend on the Creoles deemed informers." What could we expect Slavery is never secure, where the masters are my part, I am clear that our Government should from suddenly investing such a people with selfgovernment, but a disastrous failure? But it tendency in the Spanish Creole race to emanci- would stop at nothing, not even war. There is, may be said that our own people would go in pation. This is owing to several causes. upon annexation, and control the Cubans. But I do not think the American emigration would similate without difficulty; there is no gulf be- I would act upon this maxim. I would remove be large; at the South it would not, because tween them. The philosophy of African slaveagricultural emigrants never go in large numbers ry consists in the superiority of the white race; to an old country; from the North the emigratural emigratural emigratural emigratural emigrants never go in large numbers ry consists in the superiority of the white race; are two—the fear of our designs upon Cuba, where this superiority is wanting, there is no tion would be mostly commercial men for temporary sojourns. Whilst the emigration from the United States would not be large, its influ
2d. The tendency of the Spanish de ence would be greatly weakened by the prejudice of the Creoles to our people, the prejudice of race and religion, which is intense in Cuba. If Cuba were annexed, and a slave State, but proved incompetent to self-government, she would not only be no benefit to the South, but a great calamity. If we are most at the thres-hold with this difficulty, we might, perhaps,

sive. But I shall pass on. The next question is, would Cuba be a reliable slave community-that is, would slavery be be likely to continue there ? In order to determine this question, we must

forbear to go further, considering this as conclu-

tion of Cuba. 5 I shall put down the population at the lowest estimate, one million two hundred thousand. Of these, two hundred thousand are free negroes. I pause involuntarily at this startling fact; it is worthy to be pondered on by southern men. This army of free negroes are not such free negroes as ours are. Our free negroes are American free negroes, dwarfed by being in contrast with the greatest white race on the globe, the Anglo-Saxon race. There is a vast interval Of course there are, among the gro race; but the remark I make is, nevertheless, true in reference to the Creole masses.

that the Creole masses are about equal to the Mexican masses; between the Mexican masses and their free negroes, is no abrupt line of demarkation-the same state of things exists in tendencies on the part of the Creoles to revolution. In pursuance of this policy, in some in-stances, the free negroes have special and excluwhat is more striking fact still, free negroes have for the uncertain hazards of annexation. been enrolled in the army, taught the use of arms, and instructed in military tactics, while the Creoles have been regularly excluded from Power, without provocation, her most valuable I cannot but consider the free negro element in lit torches, which a single flash may light up, and set the whole island in a flame at any moment. from this source are not, by any means, diminisharmy, would the whites of Cuba be safe? They

The next element in the population of Cuba is the slaves: there are four hundred thousand of them. These slaves are not christianized, humanized, or civilized, to the same extent as our slaves. A large portion of them have been imported from Africa, and are still half savage. They cannot be relied upon for fidelity and loyalty to anything like the same extent as our slaves. Such are the slaves of Cuba.

would, I think, be sleeping over a volcano,

I would now refer briefly to some of the slave regulations of Cuba. By the laws of Cuba every slave has the right, on complaint of ill usage, once every year, to hunt a purchaser, and his master is bound to permit him to be absent for a sufficient time for that purpose. When the slave finds a purchaser his master is obliged to sell him, not at his own price, but in case of disagreement between the master and purchaser, at a price to be fixed by a certain public function-The slave who can change his master when he pleases is hardly a slave; he is almost free. In populous portions of Europe the free laborer has no other privilege of freedom than the right to change his employer. Not only has he slave a right to change his master, but he has the right to buy himself; and not only the whole of himself, but any part of himself, the one fourth, or one third, or one half of himself; if he buys one fourth of himself, then for three months every year he is free to work for himself and do as he pleases. Every mother, before a child is born, has the right, on paying twenty-five dollars, to have the child declared These facts are full of meaning, and they show how the Spanish Government keeps the African idea impending over Cuba, like a portentous cloud, which she flashes up at intervals to retain dominion by the terror of its lurid glares.

There is another consideration on this branch of the case to which I would allude: the slaves brought into Cuba since 1820. Spain, by treaty of September 23, 1817, in consideration of £400,000 paid by England, engaged that the slave trade should be abolished throughout the Spanish dominions from the 30th May, 1820. By the ordinance of the King of Spain, of December, 1817, it is directed, that every African imported into any of the colonies of Spain, in violation of the treaty with England, shall be declared free. By the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, of June 28, 1835, for the purpose of "rendering the means for abolishing the again declared to be totally abolished." Yet, in spite of the treaties and ordinance of the King stitutions of other people, for I wish other peo-

west, instead of across, and with a population of of Spain, Africans, in vast numbers, have been ple not to interfere with the domestic instituone million two hundred thousand to one million imported into Cuba. One writer whom I have tions of our people. On the other hand, I canfive hundred thousand, instead of her present consulted, puts down the number of these Afri- not shut my eyes to the inevitable future. I see population of one million two thousand seven cans, who are, called Bozal negroes, now in the the world is in a transition state, and I feel that hundred and seventeen. The mere statement island, at two thirds of the entire number of the independence of Cuba is only a question of of the case in this light, is sufficient to show slaves. He says they abound in the rural disthat emigrants would go on a wild goose chase tricts, and may be easily recognized by their of annexation belongs appropriately to the fuif they went to Cuba expecting to get lands for language and the marks of the tattoo. An in- ture. I say, take no step now in that direction nothing. Our people would stand a better telligent Cuban has lately informed me that wait and watch the course of events, and profit lands in Tennessee. The nearly all the slaves in Cuba are Africans impor- by them. I do not wish to shackle the ultimate lands in Cuba must necessarily, to a very great | ted since 1820, and their descendants; that, unextent, be in the hands of private holders, and til recently, it was estimated the entire slave round, and Cuba emerges independent from its our people moving to Cuba would have to buy population died out every ten years. Now, I bosom, when the fruit is ripe, then let this great wish to ask what would be the condition of this | question be decided under the light of all the therefore, could not fulfill the requisite of a class, if Cuba were annexed, and there is ought, wilderness to which southern men might go to without any modification of their condition by but several hypothetical cases must be disposed stable political community, or, in other words, Spanish Power and our own, under the influence

get lands at nominal rates. Would Cuba be a any supreme authority intermediate between the of to manifest myself truly. competent to self-government? I doubt it, of the law of our Federal Government? This seize Cuba, what then? There are some things very question has already been decided upon by our courts. The Supreme Court of the United and this is one. After England and France are States, in the celebrated case of the Amistad, 15 | done with Russia, they will not be in a mood to Peters, 593 sustaining the decision of the circuit disturb anybody, much less will they want to Anglo-Saxon race, the race to which we belong; court, hold that "these negroes were unlawfully | jar on the United States. But neither England transported to Cuba, in violation of the laws nor France want Cuba; in their hands it would ment. But whatever question there may be as and treaties of Spain, and the most solemn edicts be necessarily a free negro colony, and, thereand declarations of that Government. By those fore, worthless, but if either of them should to the incompetency of the Spanish race. At laws, and treaties, and edicts, the African slave | want it, their mutual jealousy would prevent no time, and under no circumstances, have they trade is utterly abolished; the dealing in that either from taking it. But if, in violation of all is deemed a heinous crime, and the negroes possibility, they should make the attempt, I say thereby introduced into the dominions of Spain are declared to be free." If Cuba were directly | into the sea. annexed from Spain, without an intermediate tory; every step in their insane career has been state of separate independence in which a new to satisfy our claims against her, what then? My fundamental law could be passed, great difficul- answer is direct. I would not mingle up these

race. This is estimated at six hundred thousand, ness consists in great ideas. I would exhibit of which a small portion are European Span- the country in this light towards Spain. I would class, to the people of Mexico. Now, can these ty. I would urge our claims in the most recountry being an old settled country, there would inanimate had ears, and roofs and walls were of Cuba. I would consider this bad security, attempt to Africanize Cuba, what then? For an inferior white race. There is, too, a marked use every possible means to prevent this. I

the Abolitionists.

2d. The tendency of the Spanish democratic

treme of anarchy.

3d. Their inability to govern themselves produces bloody struggles, the leaders in which seek the aid of the lives. Hence it has resulted, that the Spanish American colonies, who have set up for themselves, though under Spain they were slave communities, have all gone into emancipa- to have more slaves, as to have more people intion. Have we any right to expect anything more from the Creoles of Cuba, than the Creoles of Central America? I think not.

From the rapid summary thus taken of the population and institutions of Cuba, I doubt houn. As late as May, 1848, he said, in his thether Cuba would be reliable upon the slavery issue. Looking at the question of annexa-tion in all its bearings, I doubt exceedingly consider the nature of the population and instituwhether it would be to the interest of the South to annex Cuba now, if it could be done without money or blood. But no one has any idea that Cuba can be thus easily acquired at the present

> There are only three modes by which Cuba could be acquired, viz; 1. By purchase. 2. By war. 3. By treaty with Cuba as an independent

The first method is impracticable, because with us between the two races. The free ne- Spain will not sell. The recent debate in the without the consent of Spain. groes of Cuba are Spanish free negroes, eleva- Spanish Cortez sets that point at rest. I go ted relatively by being in contrast with an infe- further; not only Spain will not sell, but no except by treaty with Cuba as an independent There is no abrupt separation | Spanish administration would dare to sell. The between the two races; they approximate and announcement of such a treaty would revolu- tion for the future. When the contingency tionize Spain, and the Ministry who would have arises, then, and not till then, we should render white race in Cuba, many individual exceptions, the temerity to sign a treaty so humiliating to the a definite judgment. which stand out in bold relief from the free ne- pride of the nation, would be torn to meces by the infuriated mob And hence I have always looked upon the mission of Mr. Soule for this purpose, as a sterile idea, fruitless in itself, and To illustrate my meaning more fully, I take it, unfortunate, from his European birth, in the agent selected. But, supposing this difficulty overcome, the price would be so enormous-\$150,000,000 or \$200,000.000-that I would Cuba. The free negro race stand, in a great not be willing to give it. I look upon the addegree, upon an equality with the Creole masses vantages to the South as too precarious to give -neither have any political privileges. This so much money, especially when I see that the equality, which I have been dwelling upon, be- necessary effect of such an expenditure, would tween the races, is fostered by the Spanish Gov. be to fasten a high tariff upon us indefinitely. ernment, as a great political idea, to check any There is no practical measure within the scope of Government power, from which the South would derive so vast a benefit, as from the reduction of the tariff to the lowest revenue standard. sive advantages of schools; marriages between I should be very unwilling to abandon this great the two classes have been encouraged; and, practical measure of deliverance to the South,

As to the second mode, war, I say nothing of

the shocking injustice of wresting from a feeble the army. From these various considerations, possession. I have no doubt we could succeed in this way, but at great cost of money, and men. Cubit : s most dangerous, and not auguring well The Spanish troops would make some resistance, for the institution of slavery there. Two hundred thousand Spanish free negroes! They strike me more like two hundred thousand half- wrung from the hard earnings of the southern wrung from the hard earnings of the southern people, and much of the blood shed would be the best blood of the South; for our system of When I remember that it was this same free taxation is unequal; and this being looked upon negro race, under the workings of Spanish and as a southern measure, the gallant young men French ideas, which upturned the entire social of the South would volunteer with abscrity .fabric in St. Domingo, and wreaked such infinite But of all modes which could be devised for the slaughter on the white race, my apprehensions acquisition of Cuba, for the benefit of the South war is the most fatal. For no one who has nov ed. Twenty thousand Spanish troops preserve knowledge of the Spanish character, its pride, the peace of Cuba now; but under different obstinacy and revenge, can for a moment imagine circumstances, and in the absence of a standing that Spain would stop at any steps to blast the acquisition in our hands. The policy of Spain is obvious: she would cling to Cuba with the tenacity of a dying convulsion, and when she ors to the fathers of the Republic; let us learn could hold on no longer, she would decree uni- from them, that the truest patriotism is the preversal emancipation. But, it may be said we servation of our institutions, the truest wisdom would reverse this state of things in our territo- is moderation. In short, let our history be not ry of Cuba. But, just at this juncture, the peo- the history of our imagination, but the history ple of the North, who have the control of the of our common sense. By this course we may Federal Government, would, by a unanimous not vaunt so many statues, so many triumpha voice, bid us stay our hands; that non-interven- arches, so many trophies of victory, and boundtion was their doctrine; that, by the Spanish less dominion, but we shall have what is more law, there were no slaves in Cuba. The result glorious than these, we shall have our instituwould be, that the South, after all her sacrifices, would have acquired a free negro colony, the greatest curse imaginable. This result would lianity working out, unimpeded, her Divine misbe very amusing to the Abolitionists, but not to me. I have, therefore, no idea of blindly travel- umphal arches; these the trophics of our vicing a road which leads nowhere but over a pre- tories; and they will be such as no nation before

> Another motive which makes me still more determined not to go to war with Spain for Cuba, is, that we of the South are upon the eve of a great struggle with a hostile majority of the North, and we will need all our resources, not to make foreign conquests, but to defend the very ground upon which we stand. I am, therefore, unwilling to weaken our resources, or complicate our position by an attack on Cuba; others, who hear only the songs of peace in the future, may take a different course.

As to the third mode, treaty with Cuba. This implies that Cuba has thrown off the Spanish yoke, and established independence. If it were desirable to acquire Cuba, this seems to me to be the only mode it could be done beneficially to the South. By this mode we would escape the agitation of the slavery question in the territorial condition of Cuba. The question would be in a nut-shell, annexation or no annexation The Wilmot proviso might precede and prevent annexation, it could not succeed annexation and mar it. Cuba would have organized her institutions. We would be enabled to judge, with some degree of confidence, as to her capability for self-government, and her reliability upon the slavery issue. We would know what we were getting, and run less risk of getting what we did not want. We would have gotten rid of the embarrassing questions arising out of the treaties, ordinances, and decrees of Spain. And then, nationally speaking, she would cost us

It may be supposed, from these considerations. that I favor fillibustering. Not so. An impassatraffic in slaves more effectual, the slave trade is ble gulf intervenes between me and this policy

nothing, neither men nor money.

It may be said, suppose England or France at once I would draw the sword and drive them

Again, it may be said, suppose Spain refuses towards Spain with extreme forbearance, for she The next item in the population is the white is weak and we are strong. The truest greatthey were still disregarded, I would propose ar-

But, it may be said, suppose Spain should however, an old saying, and a true one, that an 1st. The quality of the two races. They as- ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. At present, however, other matter of more general in the causes leading Spain to this course. They where this superiority is wanting, there is no and the pressure of England. Let us take such basis for the institution to rest upon, and it crumal a line of conduct as will remove the first cause; the Russians are removing the second cause, in which operation our Government could co-operidea is to ultraism; they carry liberty to the ex- ate efficiently, by encouraging Spain. That, in my opinion, is the true line of our diplomacy. It is the interest of Spain to preserve slavery in Cuba-her interest and our policy concur. We would be bunglers, indeed, if, under such circomstances, we could not produce the desired result. The policy of the South is not so much terested in slavery. Spain is so interested; we

should let her continue thus. I am glad to be able to fortify my opinions upon this subject by the authority of Mr. Calspeech upon the "proposed occupation of Yuca-

"So long as Cuba remains in the hands of Spain, a friendly Power-a Power of which we have no dread-it should continue to be, as it has been, the policy of all Administrations ever since I have been connected with the Government, to let Cuba remain there."

I assume what he says as an axiom. I deduce from it a corollary, that we are not to buy Cuba, or go to war for it; because, if our policy is for Cuba to remain with Spain, it is against our policy to change that possession, with or

This disposes of every mode of acquisition, This is, from its very nature, a ques-

Mr. Chairman, the acquisition of Cuba will acquisitions were the necessities of location, or from which there is no outlet but to storm the for our greatest success would be our greatest

The history of nations has been the history of their imaginations. The pomp of power. the thirst for dominion, the glare of glory, have been the empty baubles for which they have exhausted their energies, and slaughtered each other. These have been the dim lights by which humanity has hitherto advanced. Who can estimate the infinite miseries, the multitudinous slaughters, these barren vanities have entailed upon the human race. The book of time is bloody on every page with the horrid recital. Shall we learn nothing from it? Shall the past turn its sorrowing features upon us in vain? Shall we be insensible to the tears and agonies of history? or shall we furnish another instance of stupendous folly by embarking in the same insane career? I trust not. I trust we shall turn with aversion from the deceitful se-

the disasters of universal humanity. We may extend our dominion over the whole continent, our navies may ride triumphant on first impressions. every sea, our name may be the terror of Kings. our decrees the destinies of nations, but be assured it will be at the price of our free institutions. I know not how it may be with others but for my own part, I would not pay this price for all the power and all the glory that ever clustered around all the banners and all the eagles emblazoned in the pantheon of history.

Let us turn from the line of vulgar conquertions preserved; we shall have the conquests of peace; the mighty march of civilization; chrission; these will be our statues; these our trius have ever had.

Public Meeting .- At a meeting of the citizens of Augusta, held at the City Hall, on Tuesdsy evening, the 23d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a subscription to the Savannah River Valley

Railroad. On motion, his Honor, the Mayor, was called to the Chair, and Milo Hatch appointed Seere-

A memorial of the stockholders of the Valley Road was read, and the meeting addressed by the following named gentlemen, respectively, towit: Andrew Hammond, John A. Calhoun, I. P. Garvin, W. T. Gould, James Gardner, A. J. Miller, and J. M. Britt.

Dr. Garvin offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adonted:

Whereas, the construction of the Savannah River Valley Railroad will conduce greatly to the growth and prosperity of Augusta; and whereas said Railroad cannot be constructed without the co-operation of this city, therefore,

Resolved, That the City Council of Augusta are hereby requested to subscribe for five thousand shares of the capital stock of the Savannah River Valley Railroad Company, payable in their bonds, bearing an interest of seven per cent. per annum, upon the conditions set forth in the proposition made to December last, and upon such further conditions as the City Council may deem necessary to secure the interests of Augusta, provided that such subscription shall not be binding until it has been authorized by the

Legislature of Georgia.

The meeting then adjourned.
A. P. ROBERTSON, Chairman. MILO HATCH, Secretary,

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1855. A Rule without Exceptions!

LL Persons who fail to settle their indebtedness will be compelled to settle with one legally authorised. As a Co-partnership has been entered said to reside on the border adjoining Kansas and to into it is requisite that all out-standing debts should be intimately and personally acquainted with the presbe collected forthwith.

Acknowledgment. WE are indebted to the Hon. JAMES L. ORR for the neech of Mr. BARRY on Know-Nothing-ism.

Preesing.

WINTER still prevails. On Monday night last, it was cold enough for any purpose. A chap in these parts, who happened to look out upon the twinkling stars about midnight, was heard to observe-" Well. they tell me this world turns around, and I reckon we must be about ' Novy Skoshy' now."

Convicted FROM a private source we learn that the trial of H. KEENER, for the murder of JAMES REESE, (which came off in Augusta, Ga., during the latter part of last week) was one of very considerable interest. It terminated in the conviction of the prisoner about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Among the prosecuting 13 defence, several able lawyers appeared, among them the Hon. A. H. STEVENS. Another trial for murder is said to be pending before the same Court, which it is thought cannot result otherwise than did KRENER's. Our neighbors of Richmond seem determined to use the jury power energetically and effectively.

Yorkville Preparatory School. THE "Yorkville Enquirer" discourses of the school

& JENKINS, in exalted terms. We doubt not its ex. cellence. No better guarantee of the fact would we ask than a candid recommendation from our friends of the " Enquirer." We should be glad to publish the very satisfactory article, on the subject of this school, which our cotemporaries put forth in their last number. terest occupies our space. We take much pleasure in again calling the attention of all, who may desire to have their sons graduate at our military colleges, to the fact that this school of Messrs. Coward & Jen-EINS, at Yorkville, is established principally to prepare boys for a successful course in those inst From all accounts, it is destined to prove a Number one Academy.

Mr. Boyce on Cuba.

THIS talented young statesman has recently delivered a speech in Congress, which we are honest in pronouncing well worthy the past fame of South Carolina. The position we have ever occupied in regard to the acquisition of Cuba is one utterly adverse to any foul play, towards Spain, on the part of our government. So, likewise, have we ever looked upon fillibustering with an aversion amounting almost to abhorrence Still, our notion has been that the peaceable and rightful acquisition of this fair island was an object to be desired by the South. The dangers attendant upon its possession and the difficulties that must necessarily ecompany the process of making it an American State were at the same time too obvious not to be apprehended with a degree of anxiety. Yet we had supposed that these were dangers and difficulties which the tact, the energy, the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race (improved by American experience and trials) would conquer in a very few years. And even now we are of opinion that Mr. Boyce has over-drawn his picture. We would think that he had looked upon the question through glasses too gloomily shaded, did we not know the hopeful buoyancy of the man. Knowing this, we have pondered well his several positions, and must in candor say that we find them sustained by fair and

strong, if not conclusive, arguments.

As to his general views against further extension of territory, we concur with him heartily. It is sickly cant to say that our political system should be extendopen a new volume in our history. Former ed, simply because there is good ground for faith in its for good, far too large for evil. Our eagle's wings of circumstance. This is not. By this step we for good, far too large for evil. Our eagle's wings are fairly launched in the career of conquest, have been outstretched, perhaps long enough. Let him be perched, with closed pinions but watchful eye, future, sword in hand. From this eareer we for the future, as a mark that his boundaries are set have nothing to hope, and everything to fear; and that he means now to preserve them inviolate. Of course we allude to our general policy. Occasions would be inseparable from gaining more.

To the argument of Mr. Boyce, upon the improbability of Cuba's proving (in the Union) any great bulwark to the domestic institutions of the South, we ask general consideration. There are some grounds taken upon this point by our representative, which exhibit, on his part, a most cureful study of this momentous question. They will doubtless impress many, as they have us, with a disposition at least to pause and reflect before joining further in this Cuban hue and cry.

But we forbear further comment. We have made room for the whole of this speech in our present number; and we are sure every sensible reader will thank us for having done so. It is worthy of being published, in full, throughout the country. Its method and manner are admirable. Its originality is striking. Neither is it devoid of real eloquence. These at any ductions of false glory, and be instructed by rate were our views of this effort after a first reading; and we have scanned every line a second time, and with care, without a desire to modify in the least our

Won the Book.

SEVERAL very well-prepared solutions of our enigmas have been sent in by young friends from Curryton and elsewhere. But Miss KITTIE G., of Cambridge, has won the book from them all. Here is her note, followed up by her responses in verse;

DEAR SIR,-I send you the answers to your enigmain the Edgefield paper. I hope you will correct what is wrong in them, if you present them in the Advertiser. Kittie G.

(There was not much to correct, Miss KITTIE-all very nice for a little girl of twelve.-ED. ADV.)

ENIGMA FIRST. Of all the animals caught by the cat, The most pestiferous is the rat; And the wittiest fellow in Edgefield, by far, Is that jocular genius, Lewis Covar. The Latin for men is viri, I ween, And the riddle itself is England's queen.

ENIGMA SECOND. Dirty water (with turnip-tops) Is what a pig would know as slops; And the great little word, without a jest, Must be that good superlative, best. The tired hound delights to cool His panting sides in a limpid pool .-But would it not be a sad mis-hap If the trees should die for want of sap?-Ah! never may it be my lot To have for a husband a drunken sot! Sooner, young man, thy vitals stab Than visit too often the side-board slab. And now, by the bright beams of old Sol, The field of blood is Sebastopol.

ENIGMA THIRD. A highly-tilled, richly-kept parcel of ground Is known as a garden the whole world around; And the fearless man, who has been all the world

Most justly deserves the bold name of a Rover. While Mason's our minister to La belle France, A rondo is surely the gay Spanish dance. The speed of the loud-snorting, iron-rib'd horse Wont compare with the lightning as guided by Morse. Verona, the lovely Italian city! When you go there, dear Col., do take along Kittle And now I will wager my hopes of a lover, That in garden and rondo, in Mason and Rover And Morse and Verona, kind sirs and sweet madams You'll find all the letters to spell Governor Adams.

The answer to number four, of our Enigmas, not being given in full as are the foregoing, we must reject as insufficient. But you are fully entitled to the book, Miss Kirrie; and let us tell you, your competitors were very clever. So much the more credit for you.

THERE was received at the port of Galveston

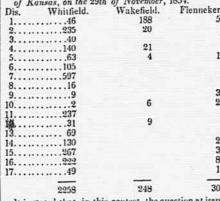
Will Kansas be a Slaveholding State!

Hon. P. S. BROOKS, in conjunction with several other members of Congress, has recently elicited a strong affirmative reply to this question, from one General STRINGFELLOW who appears to have been for many years a citizen of Missouri. In all such cases, the credibility of the witness is the first consideration. Who is General STRINGFELLOW? The note of Messrs. BROOKS, CLINGMAN and others, introducing his communication to the public, speaks of him as a gentleman of high reputation in his own State, to the "Advertiser Office," in a very short time, who has displayed signal ability at various times in the discussion of the slavery question. He is moreover ent condition of that territory. Such is the ground (good, we think) upon which the authenticity of his that information. that information.

The late vote for a delegate to Congress is given by

him in full, and is as follows: OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of an Election for a Delegate to the House of Repre sentatives of the United States, held in the Territory of Kansas, on the 29th of November, 1854. Dis. Whitfield. Wakefield. Flenneken.



It is stated that, in this contest, the question at issue was slavery or no slavery. WHITFIELD was the proslavery candidate, WAKEFIELD and FLENNEKEN on the other side. It will be seen that WHITFIELD beat them both 1705 votes, receiving over four-fifths of all recently established at that place, by Messrs. Coward the votes polled. The rumor, as to this majority having been obtained by Missouri assistance, is stoutly de-

divided, only one (the 1st) appears to be much tainted with abolitionism. STRINGFELLOW accounts for this by showing that the abolitionists, sent out by the Emi-But where, it will be asked, are those long trains of hurriedly and happily wending their way, over hill and dale, to this bright land of promise, there to crush by triumphant majorities every effort to establish African slavery in their midst? Where, GREELEY! Where GARRISON? "Ob, where, tell me where?" Look at that vote for Congress, and account for your three thou sand vaunted emigrants. STRINGFELLOW says the most of them (trifling scoundrels!) sloped as soon as the stipend was placed in their hands. Some went to

"Some flew East and some flew West, Of those that remain it is said, that "a large proportion of them, so soon as they see slavery as it really exists, are freed from their prejudices, and from sheer

The cause of this general abandonment of Kansas, by these New Englanders, STRINGFELLOW thinks is found in the fact, that a prairie country like Kansas either requires that a settler should have a sufficiency of capital to hire laborers, or that he should (as slaveholders do) carry laborers along with him. This position is elaborated with considerable ingenuity. A portion of General STRINGFELLOW's remarks upon this point we here append :

"To the farmer who has no 'help,' but is dependant on his own unaided labor, Kansas is, of all, the least desirable country; it cannot be settled by such. "In the timber, the poor man can with his axe, erect

his cabin, make his rails on the line of his fence, with his one-horse plough break his ground and put it in cultivation. But in Kansas there is no such land for cultivation! Every foot of timber is needed for fuel and fencing. The timber is confined to the banks of the streams, on the bottoms and the breaks of hills; hence timbered land is less fitted for cultivation, while, expansibility. Our country is sufficiently large already on account of its scarcity, it is far too valuable for that purpose. Farms must be made in the prairie. The ducing the proportion of fencing, can render its cost reasonable. Dwellings must be framed, and built either of brick or of stone. But, perhaps, the greatest of all the difficulties in the way of the poor man, is the first might arise, when to defend what we already have cost of breaking prairie. To do this requires two hands land to break; each settler must, hence, have his own team, his own ploughmen. In no instance has prairie land been first settled by poor men. After a country is settled, and every facility is afforded, it is just possi-ble for one here and there to make a farm in the prairie. In Missouri, such instances even yet are rare. In northern Illinois, with all its facilities, its rich prairies lay virtually a waste until railroads were made through

> But the argument which to our view seems strongest, in making out the probability of Kansas becoming a slave State, is the contiguity of Missouri and the determination of her people to protect themselves against the inroads of abolition propagandists. We are glad to see the writer in question express himself so emphatically on this point. He is evidently convinced that Missouri is wide awake to the interests of herself and the South generally, and that no effort will be left untried on her part, to secure the speedy establishment of African servitude throughout the territory of Kansas. "To protect their homes, they will, if need he, make their homes in Kansas." They know full well that Abolitionists desire Kansas that they may use it as a lever wherewith to overthrow slavery in Missouri and Arkansas, and they are resolved to meet the danger promptly and effectively.

it in full to our readers. Our immediate representative and his co-adjutors have done a wise and useful thing in calling it forth and then placing it before the country. For one, we have not hitherto been very hopeful as to slavery in Kansas. But if the statements of this letter are to be relied on (and we cannot ed him to every member of his Company. see why they should not be) the thing is almost rethe North indicate pretty clearly that such too is their citizen. opinion about the matter; and the Tribune is beginning to helph forth new threats of vengeance and enmity, preparatory to a grand outbreak when Kansas shall thirty days. come knocking at the door for admission into the Union as a Slave State. Hasten the day, kind Fates! in the Edgefield Advertiser and Valley Pioneer, Let the issue be fairly and squarely met by the North and by the South. And may the fight be a decisive tives. one-decisive of the future of our institutions, decisive of the future of the American Union!

The Public Records.

IT strikes us as being most mistaken policy to leave our Public Records unprotected by fire-proof buildings. We mean now the Records and papers belonging to our District offices throughout the State. The interests therein implicated are not generally appreciated as they should be. They are immense. They affect, one way or another, the rights of almost every man, woman and child within the scope of their action. The judgments, receipts, credits, &c. of the Sheriff's Office-the deeds, mortgages, &c. of the of the Ordinary's-the pleadings, decretal orders, reports, bonds &c. of the Commissioner's office-how varied, how ramified, how important is their bearing on the public welfare! Suppose the Court House, at Edgefield for instance, should be consumed by fire Shiffler Hose House was entirely destroyed. A with its entire contents. Could any man, or any number of roofs were blown away, windows hundred men in the District, rectify the disaster by the smashed, fences and trees torn up and scatterunceasing labor of twenty-five years? Could they ap. | ed, &c. proximate it with any certainty, by a hundred thousand dollars? Give them a half million as margin, and they might or might not succeed. It would be all uncertainty, all darkness, all blundering surmises built upon a few known facts. Imagine yourself apprised some gloomy morning " that the Court House at the village was burned down last night and nothing saved. How would every good citizen feel ? " Nothing saved !" How terrible would be those words! The rights of this morning and still continues. As yet we plaintiffs, the off-sets and vouchers of defendants, the hear of no serious damage. The tide has risen claims of mortgagees, the interests of landed proprietors, the showings of administrators and guardians, the in the year 1850, 26,255 bales of cotton, and in the dues of minors, the precise condition of a thousand year 1851 74,175 bales. This shows a rapid increase other important matters, and (last but not least) the rein the production of cotton in Texas.

saved!" Would not the intelligence be indeed startling, yes, terrible to every thinking man! And yet, here we are, in perhaps every District of South Carolina, continually exposed to this great risk-in some Districts more so-in others, less-in Edgefield emphatically, decidedly and dangerously so. Will not our Grand Jury, at the approaching Term of the Court, look into this matter and carefully weigh the propriety of recommending a fire-proof building, on an isolated position, for the safer keeping of our common records The example would doubtless be followed by every enlightened Grand Jury in the State. It might lead to a thorough renewal of our Public (Judicial) Edifices, throughout the State-a renewal that would afford ten-fold, aye, a handred fold security for the preservation of the ten thousand public papers which knit and bind together the ten thousand individual information rests. Now for the sum and substance of rights of our people. We conscientiously hold that one million of the people's money could thus be most righteously used throughout the State.

Air Lines.

which demonstrates very palpably the truth of a posiion not long since taken by one of our correspondents, viz: that air lines, so far from being the general rule in England, are very rare exceptions. The great North Western road, leading from London to Liverpool, keeps a tolerably direct bearing throughout; yet even this deflects more or less every five or ten miles. 7 A large majority of the others are as zigzag in their courses as the Hudson River railroad, the Greenville and Columbia railroad, or any, the most circuitous, of our routes. But there is this to be said on the subject. In England, railroads came after the establishment of 1 large and populous cities and towns in every part of the kingdom; and of course there was a pre-existing necessity for diverging frequently from direct lines be tween any two distant points. Otherwise their roads would not have properly subserved the purposes of intercommunication and the demands of trade. Whereas with us, railroads are in most instances preceding the business of building important towns throughout the interior; and are of course not subject to that warping

Still, deflections are prudent frequently from another reason. To tap a fertile and highly cultivated strip of country, is enough of itself to justify it, especially when the direct line presents a worse succession of grades than the circuitous one. If, in addition to this, the longer line is cheaper in construction and was quite young, piety was one of the leading traits of her character, and in the fourteenth year of her likely to prove less expensive for all time, the question is at once settled in its favor. We take the proposed age, she became a member of the Baptist Church. grant Aid Societies of the North, nearly all concen- Ridge route, for the contemplated Railroad between trated in and about Lawrence, a town in that district. Aggusta and Columbia, to be an exact case in point; and if that road be determined upon, we should regard glad-singing travellers, who were but yesterday so it near akin to absolute folly for the Company to give of her life, she manifested a meckness and resignawhat is called the " Lower Route" the preference.

Condensed Items.

FIRE-The alarm of fire was given yesterday about half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., when it was discovered that the Chapel of the South Carolina College in the Campus was on fire in the cupola. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and the flames, although burning slowly, soon destroyed the building, Nebraska, some "back to hum" and some scattered together with the east wing, Rutledge College. Every effort was made to save this portion of the block, but all proved unavailing, from the want of water. The cause of the fire is universally attributed to a spark from one of the chimneys, lodging in the cupola of the chapel.-South Carolinian, 27th inst. necessity become slaveholders; for no other labor can

A small party from Penfield, went down in the lower part of the State a few days since, on a deer hunt, and in six days killed forty. Some shoot-

ing that.

LE On Thursday last, says the Lexington Temperance Standard, a negro man, belonging to Mr. I. VANSANT, the present Sheriff of this District, shot a negro woman-his wife, we are informed,-also belonging to Mr. V., which caused her immediate death. We understand he had been drinking a few days, and was most likely drunk at the time. So much for the

137 In the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, on Monday, WILLIAM BLANDING, Esq., of this State, was admitted an Attorney and Counselor of that Court.

FIRE IN NEWBERRY .- Information has reached us, says the Columbia Times, from a reliable source, that the store of Mess:s. BEACH & BRONSON, of Newberry, North of the Court House square, was discovered to be on fire Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock. The flames were speedily subdued before they had farmer must have a team to hand his rails, and in most cases they must be handed so far as to render fencing too costly for little fields. Large fields alone, by rewere consumed. THE Columbia Carolinian, of Thursday rays

A fireman named STEIGERS, on the Charleston road, on Tuesday's night train, accidentally fell from the and at least six yoke of oxen. If hired, it will cost at least three dollars per acre; but it cannot be hired in Kansas for years; there, every man will have his own came necessary to amputate portions of both feet. which was done, under the influence of chloroform, by Dr. R. W. Gibnes, jr. We understand he is doing

ZEP VERY recently a gentleman was convicted of nanslaughter, and sentenced to the Penitentiary in New Orleans, for killing an antagonist in a duel. We believe this is the first conviction of the kind ever had

in Louisiana. THE City Council of Montgomery have raised he price for retailing liquors in that city to five hundred dollars. It also appointed a committee to procure an amendment from the next Legislature to the city charter empowering the corporation with authori-

ty to raise the license to three thousand dollars. FOR THE ADVERTISER. AT a regular meeting of the " Engariant lluz-

ZAS," at Edgefield C. H., on the 27th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted. WHEREAS, it hath pleased divine Providence to

remove from amongst us, our friend, companion and fello -soldier, John L. Richardson, our hearts in-Upon the whole we are much pleased with this letter cline us, to a kind and proper expression of our of Gen. STRINGFELLOW, and should like to have given high regard for the many excellent qualities of the deceased, and our deep grief for his early departure. Therefore, Resolved, That in the death of John L. Rich-

ARDSON, this Troop hath lost a true, efficient and noble hearted soldier, whose many excellencies endear-Resolved, That this community have suffered in duced to a certainty already. The Abolition sheets of the death of an amiable, warm-hearted and useful

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted mother and sisters of our deceased comrade, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published and that a copy of them be sent to the afflicted rela-

JAMES CURRY, 1st Serg't, and Sec'ry. THE LATE STORM .- During the late storm at Petersburg, Va., trees were up-reoted, fences blown down, and window blinds driven in with great fury. At Richmond it is discribed as havng been terrific, with hail, wind, thunder, and lightning as vivid as in mid-summer. Trees,

fences, signs, and the roofs of houses suffered A dispatch from Cape Island, dated Tuesday, savs : A violent gale occurred here, between 2 and

5 o'clock on Sunday morning. Roofs and fen-ces were much damaged. A portion of the Clerk's-the decisions, returns, wills, settlements &c. Mount Vernon Hotel roof was torn off. No wrecks have yet been heard of. A tremendous storm occured on Sunday night in Philadelphia, which did great damage to build-

> Several oyster boats in the river were sunk, but no lives have been lost as far as ascertained The new Court House at Camden, N. J., partly unroofed, and several dwellings in the neighborhood demolished, and trees and fences levelled

in all directions. A despatch from Boston dated Monday says " A violent Northwest gale, accompanied by heavy rain, commenced here at an early hour to a great height."

Young ATTORNEY .-- A useless member of

ECONOMY IN WIVES .- A young married voman, who has not had the opportunity of profiting by the advice and example of a good nother, will find some difficulty at first in spending her money to the best advantage; or there is really an art in spending money, though it is getting rid of it.) Some women will keep house respectably and plentifully on one-third less money than will be required by others, and without meanness or illiberal dealing. But to do this, judgment. forethought and experience are necessary. One woman will be able to tell how much her house keeping costs to a shilling, while another cannot guess within ten. The former has method, rule, regularity, and a certain sum assigned to her; with the latter it is all hap hazard-it comes and it goes, she neither knows how, nor cares. And this is almost sure to be the ease if the money is WE have before us a map of the English Railways, doled out by her husband in a few shillings at a time. - Farmer and Planter,

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 25th inst., by Rev. J. II. Zimmerman, at the residence of Mr. Abner Bushnell, Mr. WILLIAM JORDAN and Miss E. RYANdaughter of Mrs. S. Ryan, of this District.

MARRIED, at her father's residence, on the 2nd nst., by the Rev. T. Birmingham, Mr. James A. GRAY, of Augusta, Ga., and Miss ARABELLA F .. only daughter of F. O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Vintage, Edgefield District, S. C.

OBITUARY.

Digo, near Longmires, on the night of the 25th December 1854, in the thirty-fourth year of her age, Mrs. CAROLINE ELIZABETH, consort of Capt. Wiley Harrison, and only daughter of her surviving mother, Mary R. and the late Ansel Talbert. Sr. dee'd. of this District

Were it necessary to write a lengthy notice of the deceased, the many virtues which adorned her character in early youth, and which shone out more brilliantly in maturer years, would afford ample material. It is sufficient to say, that even when she and for the remainder of her life she adorned the profession she had made, with an "upright walk" and a Godly conversation. Under the affliction which it was her lot to suffer during the latter part tion worthy of the deepest admiration. She had an abiding trust in God and his promises, and when unable to read would often select portions of His hely Scriptures to be read to her, and at times, point out hymns to be sung, which exercises seemed alwa, s to have a sustaining, elevating influence upon her mind. Though she often spoke of her children with the deepest solicitude, yet she was willing to resign them to the care of "Ilim who doeth all things well." Thus she died as she had lived, a practical and hopeful professor of the religion of the blessed Redeemer. She was truly the Christian, the wife, the mother, the daughter, the affections sister, as well as the light of the home over which she presided.

COMMERCIAL.

HAMBURG, January 27.

Corros.-We have no quotable change in prices from our last week's report. The market for the past two days has been quite dull, eaused by a similar depression in the Ports. Unless we are favored by better advices from Europe, prices will decline the ensuing week. Sales range from 61 to 8 ets.

TO ALL WHO ARE IN ARREARS

Edgefield & Cheatham Plank Road! THE Road is finished, and debts due by the pany for Lumber, hire of hands, &c., must be paid. Those indebted therefore, must come forward, without any further delay, and pay up their Stock. The creditors of the Company cannot be put off any longer. "

S. F. GOODE, Pres't.

Wanted, GOOD BLACKSMITH, by the month of A year, for whom liberal wages will be given.
Apply to the Subscriber, at Edgefield C. H. S. F. GOODE.

tf Store House for Sale!

TILL be sold on Monday next, the STORE HOUSE formerly owned by Dr. E. J. Mins, and occupied by Mr. G. L. Penn. TERMS .- On a credit until the 1st Monday in J. HUIET, Chair. C. P. B. June next.

Notice to Farmers!

WILL HIRE my Blacksmith HARRY the re-I mainder of the year, at \$1 per day. . Harry is an excellent Blacksmith, and well calculated to do all Smith work requisite on a plantation. His work is warrented to be done with neatness, promptness and durability. Any one desirous of having their Blacksmithing done at their residence, would do well to secure Harry's services.

A. B. ADDISON.

tf

Notice to Guardians. LL Guardians, Committees and Trustees, whose duty it is to make annual returns of their transactions as such into the Commissioner's

Office at Edgefield C. II., are hereby notified to make their returns for the present year by the 10th of April. Otherwise, they will be ruled without exception. The law must be enforced. A. SIMKINS, c. E. E. D. Com'rs. Office, Jan 29, 1855. 10t 3

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY.

Elizabeth Berry, vs. Hellen Berry, Bill for Partition. John G. Berry, et al.

BY Virtue of an Order from the Court of Equity in this case, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield C. II, on the first Monday in March next, all the land formerly belonging to the late Joseph Berry, in which the late Hannah Berry held a life estate. The said Lands consists of about THREE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, situate on Big Saluda River, in the District and State aforesaid, and bounded by lands of William Bouknight,

S. G. Coppick, Bennet Perry and others.

TERMS—Said Lanes will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date, in two equal instalments, except for so much as may be necessary to pay costs of suit, which must be paid in cash. Purchasers will be required to give bond

with two good sureties. A SIMKINS, C. E. E. A. - 5t

Estray Horse.

TOLLED before me by S. Broadwater, living about three miles West of Collier's P. O., a BRIGHT SORREL HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, a white star in the forehead-collar, saddle and gear marks. Appraised at fifteen G. W. NIXON, M. E. D. 1m4

Fair Notice.

I THINK it bad policy, both for the Debtor and Creditor, to let their accounts stand unsettled longer than one year. I would therefore say to all indebted to me by Note or Account for 1853, to come up and settle the same by the 10th day of Exhaustra by the they will be compalled to settle February n xt, or they will be compelled to settle with my Attorney.

JOHN LEIGH. with my Attorney.

3t Jan 23, Administrator's Notice.

A LL Persons having demands against the Estate of Wm. II. Adams, dec'd., are hereby notified to present the same, properly attested, for payment, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are requested to make payment to

E. PENN, Adm'or.

Notice! A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of N. L. Griffin, dec'd., are requested to settle by the

7th February next. Longer indulgence cannot be given. M. L. BONHAM, Adm'or.