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From the Charleston Mercury. THE PROGRAMME.

The spirit of anti-slavery must be considered just now as the real motive power of Northern politics: All ideas are seething in this menstrum. It is the universal solvent and test of Northernism. Whoever is not anti-slavery, is not only a dough-face, but a traitor and a monster. The one idea is absorbing all others in politics and there threatens to survive no party which will not admit this as the primary ele-ment in its creed. Whether we call it Abolitionism, or Free Soilism, or Whigism, or Know-Nothingism, all seeks anti-slavery as its nutriment, its necessity and its soul. And this spirit draws after it, as we have now abundant evidence, the overwhelming predominance of Northern votes. The Democratic party on its old basis scarcely has an existence. The North is politically arrayed against the South, and for no peaceful purpose. The antagonism is deadly.

We warned our friends when the hollow truce of the Compromise of 1850 was accepted. that we were only deferring an issue that would be forced on us at no distant day, in a shape still more fearful; and now we have it. We have, in fact, wofully mistaken the way of mastering this spirit of anti-slavery. Concessions only embolden and madden its ambition. It is a struggle for power on the part of the North. Every concession is a victory, and every compromise is simply a diversion of the struggle into another channel. There can be no peace except by the utter submission of the South, or by the exhibition of such power and determination on her part as to leave no doubt that the further progress of anti-slavery must be, not over remonstrances, resolutions and adverse minority votes, but over a phalanx of cold iron.

The people of Missouri have really made the true issue, and discovered the only practicable remedy. The territory of Kansas was made by law open to everybody. The Abolitionists attempted to seize it by organizing hired hands of making at the outset an anti-slavery colony. The people of Missouri saw this danger gathering over them, and organized to meet it. Gov. Reeder says they have conquired Kansas. Wa hope so, and that they will hold the conquest as gallantly as they have won it.

doze in day-dreams, the North is everywhere fermenting with fiery passion and breathing hostile design against us. Formerly the Abolimovement. The of an unfashionable heresy, but the Tribunes of the People, the statesmen and leaders of the North. This is a state of things that we ought to know and be prepared to cope with.

From the speeches delivered at the recent the concluding part of the address of the Know- | South Carolina.—Camden Journal. Nothing Abolition Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson: and we ask our readers to determine for themselves why it is, that after proposing all sorts of injuries and insults to South as parts of the settled policy of the North, he yet dares to encourage his friends

South cannot be kicked out of the Union. But in a short time was a corpse. rend and judge: "The time has come to declare to this coun-

try that we are in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery, wherever we have the constitutional power to abolish it. Let it be understood that our object is the emancipation of the bondmen of America. [Applause.] We do not propose to interfere with slavery in the slave States. In those States they have the power and are responsible for the existence of slavery; but in the District of Columbia and in the Ter:itories slavery exists by our authority, and we have the power to abolish it; and we intend to abolish it. [Applause.] We intend to repeal the act of 1807, under which the domestic slave traffic is now carried on under protection of the national flag. We intend to repeal unconditionally the Fucitive Slave act of 1850, [Loud applause.] And we mean that Kansas shall never come into this Union as a slave Statenever. [Sensation, applause and cries of brave.] Let these twin Americans-Strongflyer and Atchison-carry their hordes into Kansas, and conquer it as Governor Reeder says they have conquered it; but let them understand this-let the South understand it-that Kansas must come into this Union as a free State or never come into the Union. And let them understand we shall make it an issue in every Congressional district; and I venture to say there are few Congressional districts in the North which can send a man in tavor of admitting Kansas as a slave State. [Applause.] Let them understand we shall contest it in every Legislature in the free States; and let them understand that in 1856, we, anti-slavery men of all parties, make it a condition that we will not qualify for any party or any set of men in the country who are not in favor of our sentiments; and that the man whom we vote for President shall be piedged in favor of the policy of freedom in Kansas and Nebraska. [Applause.] Let it be understood by the country—by the whig party—by the democratic party-by the American partythat the candidate of 1856, if he gets the votes of these free States, must be pledged by his past life, or by pledges which shall bind him as strongly as pledges can bind men, that he is in favor of restoring freedom to Kansas. [Continued applause.] Let them understand, further that we, anti-slavery men of the country, shall carry out these measures. We have the power South. We support this policy because we love the master and the slave, and we intend to of a kind humanity." We intend to wipe out of the constitutions and statute books every law which makes any distinction on account of color. [Applause.] You of New York owe it to the cause of liberty to blot out from the constitution of your great State those provisions which make a distinction here on account of color. [Applause.] If we would show our devotion to freedom, if we would give the power we possess to the cause of liberty, we owe it to ourselves that we place ourselves right in the free States. Let them understand, too, that have drawn public attention to her, was married we are devoted to the constitution and the Union-that we are national. Let them understand that the great doctrine of the Declaration declaration of the constitution of the United marriage. The protest was signed by husband States, that it was framed for the purpose of and wife.' securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, is a national position; and that on that national position we stand-that

freedom is national and slavery local and sec-

tional; that we intend to stand by the consti-

voice "no danger," no. sir, there is no danger; none. Mr. Mason, of Va., at the close of the session, told the Senate that if the next House of Representatives should place on the civil and diplomatic bill a provision repealing the fugitive slave act or restoring freedom to Kansas and Nebraska, he should turn his back upon the Senate and march out of the door. [A voice " let him."] I venture to say the Union would stand. and the States would move in their orbits round tinued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must the great central sun of the Union, even if the great luminary of Virginia should be withdrawn. But there is no danger of Virginia leaving the Union. She has got two or three hundred pledges to the Union in the persons of some of the first families of Virginia," feeding at the public crib in the city of Washington, and while they remain Virginia will belong to the Union. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, the slaveholders cannot be driven out of the Union, if this Union were broken to day into 347,000 fragments, and one of the 347,000 slaveholders on each fragment. [Laughter.] Slaveholders know that the great doctrines of anti-slavery would reach them-that they cannot hide from these Corn will rise up again, and, in the end, do about as doctrines. For this reason they wish to remain in the Union, and by the Union to govern and direct the policy of the country. Let us take Some planters, we understand, are replanting their the government of the country, as we have the power to do it, control and direct its policy, and and establish the policy of freedom, and the slaveholders of the South will quietly submit to be ruled by a majority of the country. At any rate, let anti-slavery men of all arties see to it, that whenever and wherever, and however we may be called upon to act, we shall give our voice and our vote to freedom and free institu-

> [Loud applause.] THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION. In Charleston next month will be a most interesting and delightful occasion, one which se'dom occurs, and in all probability may never again be enjoyed by the friends of temperance n South Carolina. From the Charleston Standard we copy an article to-day, in which it will be seen that the most extensive and elegant arrangements are being made for the reception and entertainment of this highly respectable and intelligent body, which embraces many choice and distinguished men in America and in the

tions for all, and chains and fetters for none.

British Provinces. The committee in Charleston, of which our worthy and much esteemed brother B. C. Pressley, esq., is chairman, are doing everything to make the occasion pass off in a manner worthy of the noble cause in which we labor, and of the great renown of the "Queen City" for elegant ospitality. Let the efforts of these genflemen be strongly aided by the timely and efficient cooperation of the order throughout the country. It is unfair to leave the whole burthen of the duty upon a few. We are proud to know that some have responded to their call, and that money has been subscribed, but as yet it is a mere iota, and the expenses necessarily incidental to an assemblage of this character will require a large amount. Our Charleston brethren have done, and will do, nobly for the cause; but as we learn from an esteemed friend and brother who is on the Committee of Arrangements in the city " they want money very much, and are short in their subscriptions, particularly from to herd upon the soil, for the avowed purpose the country, it becomes us of the country to do something to relieve them; some of us may not be able to give largely, but every contribution made, however small, will lessen the weight upon those who are working nobly for our cause

and the cause of all mankind. We learn from our correspondent that the There was need of such an issue to wake up Mills House—that elegant palace of the travelthere was need of such as South. While we ler, will be the head quarters of the order generally, and that the proprietor has generously lowered his rates to accommodate all who may visit the city. The larger the number, the lower tion meetings of New York were gatherings of will be the fare. In this connection we would a select set of fanatics; but this year they are also state that it is expected that the several assemblies of the general public, and seem to Railroad Companies will reduce their fare, in gates and visitors to the National and Grand Divisions-of this, however, more reliable information will be published when the fact is ascer-

We are requested to ask that our exchanges anti-slavery gatherings in New York, we extract oblige by so doing the friends of temperance in by illustrating to his young countrymen the high char-

SAD RESULT OF JESTING .- On the 2d instant at Memphis, (Tenn.) a young man, in a spirit the of levity, said to Mrs. Green Wormely, a respectable lady in delicate health, that her hus- fort for victory. All preparations possible having been band had been seriously injured by a dr y run- carefully made, the bloodiest act of the Drama openwith assurances that these atrocities involve no ning over him. The announcement gave her sort of danger to the Union,—in fact, that the such a shock, that she immediately fainted, and

> FINE SEASONS .- We have been blessed with a fine rain in this section of the State, and are gratified to learn that it extended to the upper districts. On Thursday night the rain commenced falling between 9 and 10 o'clock, and did not cease until daylight vesterday morning. That rain, if general, as we are inclined to believe it was, worth millions. At our present writing the clouds are again pouring out their moisture on the thirsty earth, with a promise of abundance. The grain crops in the upper districts and in North Carolina will be greatly improved by these welcome and genial showers .- South

TRUE, EVERY WORD .- There is not a newspaper editor or publisher in the world who will not fully and truthfully endorse the correctness of the following scrap which we find floating the rounds of the press:

"You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation or remark from the readers; but just let a paragraph slip in, (by accident or indifferthat to your heart's content."

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Courier of Wednesday morning says: "On Monday the Massachusetts Senate passed to be engrossed, without debate, and by a large majority of the members present, a bill relating to personal liberty, which practically nullifies the fugitive slave law of Congress. The meaning of the bill is, that no slave who has escaped from servitude shall be returned until he has passed through such forms of law as shall make his reclamation a nullity. The bill will probably pass the House of Represen-

nation. "The chief use of bread," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplici-

State last year, thereby causing much of the sed to hear it, as we feel assured it will be needed at home quite as much as abroad.

some days ago, under protest to a Mr. Blackwell, of West Brookfield. She protests against the existing laws of marriage, and as a wife, of Independence, that all men are created equal, claims a right to be a completely independent

to be seen only in that place; the disappoint as the last means left us, to dissolve the Union as it ment was great. It adds that a gentleman from stands, and form a new "Union at the South for the we can secure emancipation, and by keeping to see the secure of the South." In the name of all we esteem to the secure of the South of the South of the secure of the South of the South

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR, EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1855.

THE communication from "A BACK WOODS-AN." was received too late for this issue.

TT AT an election beld on Saturday last, for ieutenant in the Edgefield Flying Artillery, Mr. CICERO ADAMS, was unanimously elected. We congratulate this spirited Corps on its excellent selection.

RAIN AND HAIL. WE learn that a portion of the saluda side of our District was, on Friday last, visited by a severe storm of commingled wind, rain and hail. Cor siderable damage was done to the young crops, especially cotton, which was completely battered into the earth. well as it would have done. But cotton, thus badly bruised, can scarcely recover in time to do much. cotton fields in corn. If all were to do so, the storm would prove a blessing rather than a misfortune.

COLD NIGHTS.

THE nights for the last two weeks have been remarkably cool for May in our latitude. Fahrenheit's has regularly gone down to 70, and in some instances several degrees lower. It strikes us as being unseasonable and we have been expecting to hear health of our district appears to be good in every

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW. THE April number of this Review is received, but we have not had leisure to read any of its articles. Their externals are decidedly taking; and we observe that a good judge among our compeers of the Press pronounces the present number rather a brilliant one.

BUSINESS NOTICES. DRS. A. G. & T. J. TEAGUE'S STORE.-The full and admirable advertisement of the Drs. Teague is referred to with particular stress. Medical gentlemen throughout the District would do well to observe it closely. The ladies should look to it too, if they desire elegant perfumery. The best thanks of this establishnent are due our friends of the Drug-store for the treat of delicious iced Soda, with which we were all regaled a day or two since. That Soda Fount is a

merchants are now closing out and selling off at New York cost, for cash. Here is a fine o portunity for tip top bargains. Call and see them, every body.

WM. H. CRANE, AUGUSTA, GA .- See also the advertisement of this old House. He offers great inducements to purchasers and should command, as doubtless he will, a liberal share of our Edgefield cus-

DEATH OF D. J. McCORD.

WE learn with regret that this eminent South Caromian has been gathered to his fathers. Politically unaspiring, Mr. McConp yet possessed, in a higher degree perhaps than any man in our State since LEGARE, that combination of legal, political and literary lore which characterises the scholar par excellence. He was at one time an active laborer in the outer fields of human effort, and always commanded respect for his independence and information. But of late years, he had retired from the more garish walks lence. He was at one time an active laborer in the of life and devoted himself to a quiet prosention of those studies which had ever been the charm of his existence. Article after article in the Southern Review has evinced the kind and character of these labors. Their polish, their philosophy, their erudition have not been unobserved by the most casual readers of name of D. J. McCorp, and will result in connecting his name with the history of his State and Country. We tender our brief tribute to the memory of one, who if neither a statesman nor a leader in matters of politiwill call attention to this meeting, and they will cal strife, has yet done more than many such aspirants acter of the gentleman and the scholar.

THE COMBAT DEEPENS.

LATE intelligence from the seat of war represents the Allies in the act of making their grand uni ed efed one day last month with a furious bombardment from the most powerful array of ordnance ever brought to bear upon any battle-field. At last accounts it was still increasing in fury. 'The next news may tell us of the fall of Sebastopol. Many, however, are rather of opinion that Sebastopol will resist to the end, and after all survive the iron tempest. If so, the hopes of the Al ies will be indeed blighted. And Russican invincibility be well-nigh proven before the world.

THE CHASM.

THAT there are before us fearful political trials, towards which as a people we seem to be steadily moving, is too true not to be seen by every wakeful observer. Use whatever figure we may to illustrate their frightful character-abyss, maelstrom, chasm, or what not-their magnitude cannot well be exaggerated. Because they threaten for the country at large anarchy and bloudshed, and for the South, the destruction of all we hold fair and beautiful and beneficial in our private and public economy. And yet we lie asleep as it were, unmindful of the prelusive flashes that indicate our thick-coming troubles. Twenty years ago we thought it terrible that abolition petitions should be for a moment recognised, as aught but flagitious effusions of distempered brains, in the halls of our Federence,) of one or two lines that is not in good al Legislature. Ten years ago, we regarded the astaste, and you may be sure of hearing about sembling together of Northern Abolitionists in their party conventions with disdain, firmly believing that their wicked purposes must perish of out their own innate corruption. Yet to-day that party stands domi. nant in the United States. Whatever may have been the assistant causes of their astonishing success, the truth is undeniable that they have the numerical tatives, and those who regret that Massachusetts, have heard for many, many years; and yet we are while we have given it the softest and sweetest name is thus placed in opposition to the laws of the here still, a happy, flourishing people." If we sought in our language, they have scarcely wherewith to deis thus placed in opposition to the laws of the Congress of the United States have no hope to impress upon them that, although difficulty after as illustrative of the peculiarities, of Parisians es.

As illustrative of the peculiarities, of Parisians es. except in the action of the Governor, and his difficulty, and crisis after crisis, had been escaped by veto would be likely to be futile in this instance, us in the past, yet each one of them had narrowed our even if he should have the will and courage to bounds and added new links to the political fetters cident as it was told to us by one who was there: time enough to grapple with the adversary when we He visited her constantly and might have been be that are preparing for us, we should be told that it was bread?" asked an examiner at a school examiaversion among Southerners, we regret to sa, , to look the perils of our common emergencies fully and squareto do so, and we intend to use it. We do not try of the inquiry, "the chief use of bread is to ly in the face. That aversion is growing stronger war upon the South. We do not denounce the spread butter and molasses on." every day. And the time may soon come when we shall prefer to submit to any and every wrong rather NOT TO BE SENT FROM THE STATE .- As some than take the trouble of open, bold, manful resistance perform toward the master and the slave-to dissatisfaction (and properly so) exists in con- There is a stupor being fast superinduced over our use the words of William Leggett-"the offices sequence of sending so much wheat from the section that looks vacantly upon all probabilities of evil. We will not say that this is the natural result. scarcity now, we are authorized to state that of repeated submission to oppressive legislation. But Walker & Pitts, of Clinton have it is certain that unless some startling injury, far out they may purchase out of the State. We are spell and relieve us from its bancful thraldom, we shall sink deeper and deeper beneath its influence until, demoralised and dispirited, we shall be able to rise no more forever. Of that day and that hour, who Miss Lucy Store, whose Bloomer dress and "strong minded" lectures on Woman's Rights, have drawn public attention to her, was married some days ago, under protest to a Mr. Blackwell, of West Brookfield. She protests against the existing laws of marriage, and as a wife, the existing laws of marriage, and as a wife, the missing and the standard and that a long every where, where, which course of things has enlarged t at opinion. We now think that like the measles or the hooping cough, it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will be catching only once in a life time. It is our opinion that they will be at Wiss in Virginia, and if the visible church. Accordingly, the amongst us does not say—"God forefield it?" Let us opinion. We now think that like the measles or the hooping cough, it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will be at Wiss in Virginia, and if the then turn away indolently from contemplating the think that like the measles or the hooping cough, it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it starts—but that then it will go through wherever it is our chard of our Lord, in the ectual gathering of its will go there. Accordingl amongst us does not say-" God forefend it?" Let us freedom we have inherited, we will shun it resolutely -we will turn upon and rend those emissaries of the is the national American position; and that the and seperate ind.vidual, such as she was before devil who would drive us into its polluted depths—we will resolve to unite as one man in our common Southern cause-we will hope and struggle with the energy of desperation for the security of our homes and firestates that many persons visited that city under sides—we will ponder and mature some rational methe impression that the eclipse of the moon was thod of common defence, and we will prepare at once,

LOUIS AND EUGENIE.

WE mean the French Emperor and his young wife. Among the notabilities of earth, they are perhaps the the Queen of England (poor Albert! nobody ever mentions him) has been the grand subject of goosip throughout newspaper-dom for the last three or four weeks. Column after column giving detail after detail of this regal expedition, has been spread before the hungry masses on either side of the Atlantic. And the cry i still they come-longer columns and fuller details.

Well, they are a very unusual couple, whether as to their antecedents or present fortunes. That Louis is an extraordinary personage, may not be guinsayed when the coup d'etat by which he was made Emperor is recalled. That EUGENIE is a peerless beauty-the Helen (in that respect) of modern days-,is the universal acclamation of all who know any thing about the matter. Whence sprung they ?

Louis is the nephew of Bunaparte-the Bonaparteand the grandson of that Bonaparte's first wife. His mother was Horterse, a daughter of Josephine as Madame Beauharnois. His blood is the secret of his success. But how of his bride?

EUGENIE is said to be the grand-daughter of WM. KIRKPATRICK-plain Mr. W.M. KIRKPATRICK-of Malaga. Mr. K. married a Baron's daughter to be sure, and thus came EUGENIE. Her beauty is the secret of her success.

Yes, there they are, the great ones-as little as any body a few years ago, but now the "observed of all observers." Fortune-the dame that turns the wheel -has here been playing one of her most remarkable feats. She is determined to leave her impress upon the age, and this is one of her devices to that end. The dame is certainly doing things up splendidof sickness to a considerable extent. But as yet the ly for the nonce. But by and by (the fickle quean!) she'll turn that wheel just a little, and down goes the all. Before this event however, she has doubtless several other brilliant acts of the play-the ballet we might say-to amuse mankind with. " All the world's a stage," wrote the bard of Avon; and some o..e else speaks of the "boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, the pride of beauty," &c and whither it all tends. As for NAPOLEON, we care not-He is doubtless as graceless a fellow as the Royal purple has adorned for a century. But Eugenie-beautiful, good EUGENIE-uh! let her be spared the iron scourge of an adverse hour. Yet some old republican reader will say-" What's he to Hecuba, or Hecuba to him?" Nothing-only we felt bound to say something on a subject which all the rest of the world are talking about. Having said it, we pause, not however before calling the reader's attention to the following grap: ic description of the "personell" of the French Emperor and his Empress:

THE PORTRAITS-She .- As for Eugenie, she has been the theme of all tongues, each out-clamoring the other in her praise. Such beauty, to begin with, has never been seen; at least so it is said, and the saying doesn't exceed the truth as it is in the savers. It is beauty that combines all styles, and excels in each. It unites the romantic gravity of the coresque Spaniard with the arry piquancy of the Parisian; the re-serve of the British belle with the abandon of the con-

inental southern. Her complexion is at once blonde and olive, and comprises the charms of both. The . xpression of her face is at once winning and commanding, confiding and dignified. Her stature and figure are all that could be wished in a woman or desired in a monarch and each dress she has appeared in public in seems exactly the one of all others that she should never appear out of, if the spectator at the moment had his

way.

Moreover she is just at the precise age when the several graces of the sex seem to blend into perfection, and when the diminution or addition, almost of an hour, would imply a forfeiture of some one attribute that the the completions of the real and the ideal.

seer's likeness, in the "Visit to Waterloo," was a faithful potrait of the then Marchioness of Douro.

There is the same comminglement of the half Oriental, half Scandinavian aspect; the large open antelope eye, with the full drop ing fringe, at once heightening and mitigating its lustre; the same small rounded This probably is but a passing sorrow with the

Empress; for the seport runs that the stag hunt at Slough, on Tuesday, was not Joined by the Imperial lady, last equestrianism, for reasons known in all well regulated tamilies, should be detrimental to the probable prolongation of the line of "the new Sesostris, who, born no king, made monarchs draw his car." He.—Certainly he looks everything that his impassioned assailant in "Napoleon le Petit" describes, and not all the circumstances of splendor surrounding him, not all the romance of his life, and not all the effect which such considerations produce upon the most phle matic and philosophic of minds, could deprive his countenance of its indefinable but unmista-keable repulsiveness. In it is disclosed no one trait of attractivenes. Indeed, the absence of all trait is

the only decided trait about it. It is perfectly expressionless, whether in animation or repose.

Ilis face is a blank, or rather a blight. It may His face is a blank, or rather a blight. It may have been capable of conveying some expression some time, but that time has gone by, and now it really expresses nothing. The eyes are dead; the complexion lived; the mouth, even when smiling, inanimate; the mustles of the whole face at once rigid and relaxed; and the contemplation of the visrage altogether leaves a most uncomfortable impression, no matter what one's predilections in favor of the man himself, or however biassed by the laseinathe man himself, or however biassed by the lascina-tion of the immortal deeds of his uncle, by virtue of

tion of the immortal deeds of his uncle, by virtue of whose name the nephew is what he is.

Between the two men there is not the smallest facial or physical semblance, and certainly as far as externals are concerned, there is much coloring afforded by Louis Napoleon to the popular scandal which assigns his paternity, not to the King of Holland but to a Dutch skipper with an unpronounceable name, and of whom Hortense was said to have become en-

the most acute physi- gnomist could detect no trace of indentity of blood between the relatives.

The Italian element is altogether wanting in the present Emperor, who is much more of the bad French

type of face, what Voltaire called between the tiger and the monkey, than was the great Corsican, whose antique beauty, scarcely less than his deathless ex-ploits, universaled his portraits and busts, by re-der-ing their production a labor of professional love to the artist as the finest subject they could be employed

NO WORD FOR HOME.

Is it true that the French have no word corresponding to our "home !" If so, how significant of the strength by which to control the next Congress ple. They live to enjoy the visible and material of of the Union. Were we to ask our readers to earth, not the contemplative and ideal. They live to part of the body as believers: "for the body is not only begotten Son to make it, and why was it demark this condition of things, to reflect deeply up- visit, to talk, to hear, to be amused, to be excited, to on the threatening aspect of our future, to beware, to be admired-and thus find their chief pleasure out-oftremble, to shake off apathy, to arouse themselves to doors, in the midst of the 'beau monde.' Home, readiness for action, we fear the reply would come though dear to them, does not occupy that first place from many quarters-" This is the old story that we in the affections which we accord to it. Hence,

pecially, in this respect, we will mention a simple in-Monsieur B-was in love with Madamoiselle Cable and delightful resort. And Monsieur B- was ters continuing as they were for months and months, one of his friends asked him in some surprise why he did not marry Mademoiselle C-. "Ah, mon Dieu!" replied he, "Would you have me deprive myself of the only pleasant place I have to go to ?"

How could such a fellow appreciate the quiet sweets of "home? Yet such is Paris. And as Paris, so is

A POLITICAL EPIDEMIC. THE Corner Stone (Columbus, Ga.) thus speaks of

the Know Nothings: We have no idea that their organization will any where last longer than one general election; indeed we have been rather inclined to the opinion that it would not last that long every where, but the recent

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

To-morrow is the great election day in Virginia. A old democracy and a multifarious combination of rot-Wise expresses the belief that he will be elected by tegether work out the desiring which providence in the people hear the voice of intended we should work out. Our Sonthern way threaten to dissolve the Union, [a] suspecting public.

This is sufficient to establish that in order to be a believer, that is, to this then is the people hear the voice of na, was executed at Pittsborough for the caront caront na, was executed at Pittsborough for the caront na, was exe

A THOUGHT FOR THE TIMES.

PERSECUTION, religiously speaking, has often been the best evidence of genuineness in the sect persecumost notable just at this time. Their recent visit to ted. In the history of christianity, this has been exemplified again and again, from the days of the martyrs down. And, what is more, this persecution has in almost all instances been directed by Providence to the good and advancement of the persecuted. Remember the "seed of the Church." Shall Protestants then become the inquisitors of the 19th century? If they do, it needs no messenger from above to declare to wards whom the sympathy of Heaven must flow. Let but the lurid sun of intolerance rise into the midst of our Protestant sky, and "all that is pure and lovely and of good report" will be led of God to seek refuge in the bosom of some holier faith. Should not the reflection "give us panse?" As we love Protestantism, let us eschew aught that savors of persecution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A FEW WORDS ON THE SUCCESSION CONTRO-VERSY. BY NEOS EPISCOPOS.

Our own "department" being filled up and the paper struck off, we have requested a small space in the inside of the paper, to say that we cannot consent to discuss the question any further, except upon two conditions. First, that all communications on this subject be addressed to our "department," and thus subjected to our inspection before being published. Secondly, that such communications profess at least to be original. If the publishers and inside Editor see fit to republish all the Roman Catholic literature, from Hildebrand to the "Immaculate Conception," it surely is no concern of ours. That is a matter entirely between the parties. Imperial card-house, Kings, Knights, Diamonds and But for our own part we have too much work on hand, to consume time in writing replies to the stale and stereotyped and a thousand times refuted essays and homilies, about "ecclesia docens," the " Rock," the "keys." et id omne genus. We say this not from any feeling of ill humor, much less of disrespect to the gentleman that furnished the article signed "INQUIRER;" for we esteem him for the associations of "Lang syne," and know him to be a

We also would respectfully request the publication of the communication signed " PRESSYTER," on the inside, as we had no space for it in our "de-

For the Advertiser. To the Editor of the Religious Department of the

Edgefield Advertiser

My DEAR SIR:-In your editorial of the 9th in stant you have briefly discussed the very important question : " What is an Apostie ?" Your answer to that question, enables you to draw the conclusion that it is as simple for any one to claim successorship to the original Twelve, as it would be for one who had never worn a crown or swayed a sceptre, to set himself up as successor of Henry VIII.

I am fully persuaded that your motive is a lauda ble one in this investigation, and that you will, therefore, allow a subscriber, who regards the Apostolic succession as essential to the preservation of the truth, to bring your definition to the test of that only correct record of Christ's doctrine, the Holy Scriptures. If your premises are incorrect, your conclusions must be also.

Now, according to the terms of your definition of an Apostle, he is one who, 1st, has seen the Lord, 2d, heard his voice, 3d can work miracles.

On turning to the New Testament I find, 1st that devout women, and above five hundred brethren at once saw the Lord after he was risen; and although St. Paul appeals to them as living witnesses of the resurrection, yet surely they were not all Apostles. I find again, 2d, that several women not numbered among the Twelve. And yet, again, 3d, I read that the Deacons, Stephen and Philip, and other brethren filled Jerusalem and Samaria with the fame of their stupendous miracles, and that the scattered Presbyters, spoken of by St James, could raise the sick by anointing them with oil; yet plainly these were not all Apostles! One thing is therefore certain, either that the Elders and Deacons and Laymen, and women, were all Apostles, and that thus there was a multitudinous succession, or else that to have seen the Lord, to have heard his voice, and to possess the power of working miraeles, were never the marks by which to distinguish an Apostle from a Deacon, or even from a Layman

According to the editorial in question, an Apostle is one who is in possession of some attribute or power or authority, which no other members of Christ's

In the configuration of the head there is some similarity between Napoleon the First and Third, and the sparseness and quality of the hair favors the likeness. But in the faces themselves, and even the foreheads, the most actually account and the sparseness. one member, but many."-1 Cor. XII, 14.

Now consider this, the Apostles had all the qualities or "gifts" of believers; they had those of 1)ca- in all religions, or in any religion but his own, why cons, they had those of Elders, but to distinguish were the Apostles so enraptured with the Gospel, them above these different classes in the Church, and why did they make such sacrifices for its prothey must have had some other quality or power mulgation? If they had not been taught to regard which those did not have. Now what was that? it as the only way to salvation, their conduct is un-In your editorial you did not state it to be the having accountable; and if it be not the only way to salvaseen and heard the Lord and possessing the mira- tion they and their Master can be regarded only as it then? Why manifestly the power of making sume our friend concurs with us in all this, and and governing the ministers of the Church. I therefore we shall presume that he holds with us, beg your attention to this. The gathering of the that all mankind are bound to worship God, that christian church was accomplished by preaching to there is one true way of worshipping God, and make conversions, and by babtism to introduce men | therefore but one true religion and that this true reinto the Church. This preaching and this baptism | ligion is the Christian religion. was performed by a class of men set apart for the He who does not admit this can by no allowable by functions committed by our Lord exclusively to premised, we proceed. an authorized ministry. It was to be continued by the same means, viz: the conversion and babtism came into being, for Christ himself baptised not, but only his disciples .- St. John IV, 2. The Eu- teach, and to teach the truth. But one cannot be charist, the discipline, and all those things by which said to be a follower of a teacher unles he believes Governor, members of Congress and State Legislators the members of the church are to be edified after what the teacher teaches. This is further evident In many fields the growth is knee high, promise are to be chosen. The contest is between the sound they are admitted, were committed to the ministry. from the Holy Scriptures-" For without faith it is ing an early harvest. The joint worm generally By this ministry these blessings were to be perpetuten democracy, whiggery and Know Nothingism. It ated in the Church until Christ's second advent. believeth and is baptised shall be saved; but he that is supposed that the latter will be successful. Yet Mr. Now observe, it is equally as important to perpetuate this ministry. Their ranks were to be constant- chapter.

rights die with the person, and as the necessary words, the truth which Jesus Christ taught or reforms of investing a series of individuals, one after | vealed. another, with the same identical rights, would be very inconvenient, if not impracticable, it has been found necessary, when it is for the advantage of Jesus, a member of his Church. the public to have any particular rights kept on foot and continued, to constitute artificial persons, a kind of legal immortality." "The privileges and the truth he taught. immunities, the estates and possessions of the corporation, when once vested in them will be forever cesors; for all the individual members that have ex- them -St. Mark, 28 ch. isted from the foundation to the present time, or The Apostles were constituted a close corporation specific nature. and hence had the power of self-perpetuities, and in their body on from age to age, and it is still posess- is what is meant by natural. ed and exercised by their lawful successors. Hence it was that the Saviour said to the Apostles, the added. God transcends nature, and is supernaturbody corporate, "Lo, I am with you alway, even al; but, regarded solely as the author, upholder. unto the end of the world."-St. Matt. XXVIII, 20. and governor of nature, he is natural, and hence

For the Advertiser. APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION NO. 2.

PRESBYTER.

Mr. Epiror :- Ilaving disclaimed all pretension to originality, and desiring neither victory nor fame upon this matter, but simply to elicit the truth, I shall use the thoughts and the words of others whenever I think them better than my own.

This is a matter upon which I have spent many anxious thoughts in my inquiries whether there be at this time on earth a visible authoritative body of teachers of the revealed law of God, in the Apostolic succession, without which faith is impossible and infidelity inevitable!

In our first article "we proved, as we think, from scripture the first part of our proposition. We will undertake to show the same from positive necessity

We proceed. By the Church we understand, when taken in its widest sense without any limitation of space or time, the whole of the Lord's family, the whole congregation of the faithful united in the true worship of God under Christ the head. In this sense it comprehends the faithful of the Old Testament, not only those belonging to the synagogue, but also those out of it, as Job, Melchesedeck, &c., the blest-even the angels in heaven, and those on the way.

As comprehending the blest in heaven, it is called the Church Triumphant; believers on the way, Church Militant; not that these are different chnrches but different states of one and the same

But the question before us turns on the Church ecclesia credens, the congregation of the faithful, and the ecclesia docens, or congregation of pastors and teachers, referred to in our preceeding article. But the church as the simple congregation of believers, taken exclusively as believers, is not a visible organization, nor an authoritative body. The authority of the church in this sense is a fiction-a mischievous fiction, as the history of our religious sucte for these hundred years of their existence sufficiently establishes.

When we contend for the church as a visible, authoritative body or corporation, we mean the body of pastors and teachers—the ministry as we say.

The question before us turns on this ecclesia docens. Has our blessed Saviour established a body of teachers for his Church, that is for the congregation of the faithful? Has he given them authority to teach and govern unto the consummation of all

lieve : In my name shall they cast out devils ; they Pagan, Mohometan or Infidel. We assume, there-As logically therefore, might you reason that a No one who is not in the church is a follower of be so, prove that it will be so? Deacon is not a Deacon, because he does not work | Christ. If the gospel of Christ be the only law of the works of St. Stephens; or that an Elder is not life no one not a follower of Christ can be saved, and an Elder, because he does not anoint and raise the | consequently no one not a member of the Church | sick, as did the Elders of St. James; or that be- of Christian be saved. To deny this is to reject lievers are not believers, because they do not show christianity altogether, or to fall into complete indifthe signs promised to "follow them that believe;" ferency. If men can be saved, or be acceptable to or the Apostles are not Apostles, because they do their Maker in one religion as well as in an another, not the works of St. Peter or St. Paul, or have not wherein is one prefferable to another? If the their extraordinary qualifications. It follows then christian relevation was not necessary to our salvathat there may be Apostles still in the Church, as tion, why was it given us, and why are we called upwell as believers, and that they are as necessary a on to believe and obey it? Why did God send his clared to be of such inestimable value to us? If part at least, a revelation of the super-natural. our blessed Savior taught that salvation is attainable

In order to be saved, to enter into life, or to become acceptable to God, one must be a Christian. of mankind. Persons may be converted by other To be a Christian one must be a believer. No one means than preaching, and without any human one is a Christian who is not a follower of Christ. that there is such a city. Its truth can be established agency, except, perhaps, that of the individual him- Every follower of Christ is a member of the church self. But without baptism, no one can become a of Christ, and the members of the church of Christ and to the proposition that is, by Testimony. We member of the visible church. Accordingly, the are a company of believers. Therefore a christian first act of our Lord, in the actual gathering of his must be a believer. He who is a believer is a bechurch, was the appointment of a ministry. They liever because he believes something. Therefore

impossible to please God," Heb. 11 ch. "He that makes its : ppearance about the 15th.

distinguished them from their brethren. If, there- believed is not falsehood, but truth. What we are fore, this office of sending out and governing the required to believe is that, for not believing which. ministry, is still essential to the preservation of the we shall be condemned. But God is a God of truth. church, then the Apostolic office must still be in ex- nay, truth itself, and it is repugnant to reason to asistence, and the original Twelve must have succes- sume that he will condemn us for not believing falsesors. You seem to think the original Twelve had hood. The belief demanded is also essential to our no successors. And you ask what does Succession salvation; for "He that believeth not shall be conmean? Why, evidently when the word is applied demned." But it is equally repugnant to reason to to the Apostles it is not illustrated and explained by maintain that a God of truth who is truth can make any of the examples you give. It is, however, il- belief in falsehood essential to salvation. Therefore llustrated by that sort of Succession which exists in the belief demanded, as to its object, is truth not corporations, and which is the very soul and es- falsehood. The truth we are commanded to besence of a corporation. Of the reason or origin lieve is the revelation which Almighty God has of corporations, Blackstone says: "As all personal made us through his Son, Jesus Christ, or in other

> The belief in question is Christian belief, that which makes one a christian believer, a follower of

But all that Jesus taught was truth. Therefore to be a Christian believer, truly a follower of Christ, who may maintain a perpetual succession and enjoy it is necessary to believe explicitly or implicitly all

Hence the commission to the Apostles was toteach all nations and to teach them to observe " all' vested, without any new conveyance, to new suc- things whatsoever" their Master had commanded

But the truth which Jesus Christ taught or rethat shall ever hereafter exist, are but one person in vealed, appertains, in part, at least, to the supernalaw, a person that never dies; in Ike manner as tural order. By which we understand the order the river Thames is still the same river, though the above nature that is above the order of creation. All parts which compose it are changing every instant." | creatures, whether brute matter, vegetables, ani-Instances are found in the Mayor and Commonalty mals, men or angels, are in God, and without him of a city, a Board of Trustees and trading compa- could neither be, live nor move. But God has creanies. This is the meaning of the word succession. ted them all "after their kind," and each with a

What is included in this nature or promised by it. the authority and power vested in them continued although having its origin and first motion in God

Super-natural is something above this and super-If he is with them it must be in the person of their the knowledge of him as such is always termed natural theology.

But as the author of grace he is strictly super-natural ; because grace, though having the same origin, is above the order of creation, is not included in it, nor promised by it. It is so to speak, an excessof the Divine fulness not exhausted in creation, but reserved to be super-added to it according to the-Divine will and pleasure. In this manner God may: be said to be both natural and supernatural.

As natural, that is, as the author, sustainer and governor of nature, he is naturally intelligible, aocording to what St. Paul says, 1st ch. Rom, " For the invisible things of God, even his eternal power and divinity, from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made."

But as super-natural, that is, as the author of grace, he is not naturally intelligible and can be known only as super-naturally revealed.

The fact that he is the author of grace, or that there is grace is not a fact of natural reason, or inrinsically evident to natural reason. It therefore is not and connot be a matter of science, but must be a matter of faith-belief. Hence. Heb. 11th ch., "He that cometh to God must believe that he is and that he is a rewarder of them that seek him." That he is as author of nature we know-but that he is as author of grace or that he is a rewarder of them that seek him we believe. Now, the revelation of Jesus Christ is pre-emi-

nently the revelation of God as the author and dispenser of Grace, and therefore pre-eminently the revelation of the super-natural. "The law was Christ," John 1 ch., 16. Hence to believe the truth and all the truth which Jesus Christ taught is to believe truth pertaining to the super-natural order. Among the truths which are not naturally in-

telligible, or comprehensible, but which we are bound to believe, we may instance remission of sins, the resurrection of the dead and final beatitude. To question these is to lose all right to the Christian name. But these all pertain to the super-na-

Remission of sins, means remission of the penalty which God has annexed to transgression. To assume that the order of nature remits it, is to assume nature to be in contradiction with herself Remission is necessarily an act of grace, and therefore super-natural, and to believe this remission is to believe in the super-natural order.

So of the resurrection of the dead. We will not say that by natural reason we demonstrate a future continued existence, but that a fact answering to the As a matter of course we take it for granted that it must be evident on reflection, not to consist in our Friend admits or intends to admit the Divine term resurrection is naturally neither cognoscible either of the facts of having seen or heard the origin and authority of the christian religion, and nor demonstrable. By no natural light that we Lord, or being able to work miracles. These were that the name of Jesus is the only name "given profess can we come to the knowledge of the fact incidental to the age and possessed in common by under heaven among men whereby we must be that our bodies shall rise again. Yet it is an article his fellows. You remember the Saviour's own saved." It would be discourteous therefore on our of the Christian creed, belief, or faith, as it is more promise: The se things shall follow them that be- part to reason with him as we would with a Jew, generally called. By what natural powers we profess do we arrive at the fact that there are glorified sick and they shall recover."-Mark XVI., 17, 18. The Church comprehends the followers of Christ. velation, can we, even now that we are told it shall

So as to our final destiny, upon which we shall

not stop to argue. The result thus far is, that in order to be christians to be saved, to enter into life, to receive the rewards of heaven it is necessary to believe the truth which Jesus Christ taught, and that we can not believe this without believing in that which is supernatural, and supernatural both as to the mode of communication and to the matter communicated. The truth which Jesus Christ taught is in general terms the Christian revelation : and that the christian revelation is a super-natural revelation, and in

This revelation and its contents we must believe, or resign our pretentions to the christians name.

To believe this revelation and its contents is not, we admit, all that is requisite to the christian character; for faith without works is dead, and therefore inoperative. Nevertheless faith is indispensable. "For without faith (belief) it is impossible to please God." But faith or belief as distinguished cle working power. I have just shown that these a company of deluded fanatics, whose labors, sa- from knowledge and science, rests on authority exdid not distinguish them, for many others, nay, all erifices and cruel deaths may indeed excite our trinsic both to the believer and the matter believed the other classes, possessed them also. What was pity but cannot command our respect. We preab extra. That the sun is now shining, I know by my own senses; it is therefore a fact of knowledge; that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles which I know not intuitively, but discursively, is a fact of science. The first I know immediately: the second I can demonstrate from what in contains in itself. But in matters of the chrispurpose. Thus the church was brought into being stretch of courtesy be called a Christian. This tian belief the case is different. The matter assent. ed to is neither intuitively certain, nor immediately evident. We are told there is such a city as London, which I have never seen. Having myself never seen London, I have no intuitive ovidence lished to me only by evidence extrinsic both to myself will inquire hereafter what must be the nature and character of the witness which is to furnish the testimony necessary to elicit faith or belief.

> CROPS IN VIRGINIA .- The Fredericksberg Herald of the 7th says :- "The wheat prospect in Stafford and King George, for twenty-five miles along the Rappahannock, is unusually promising. heard but little of it thus far.

> Executed .- On Friday 18th inst., Willis Hester, of the county of Orange, North Caroli-