#### THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

## CEDARDERD

Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance-Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid within six onths-and THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinct-ly limited at the time of subscribing, will be consider-ed as made for an indefinite period, and will be coned as made for an indefinite period, and will be con-tinued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must INVARIABLY be accompanied with the cash or refer-ence to some one known to us. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per Square (12 lines or less) for the first in-sertion, and 374 cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterlý \$1 per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having

square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the mar-gin, will be continued until forbid and charged ac-cordingly. Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on

liberal terms—it being distinctly understood that con-tracts for yearly advertising are confined to the imme-diate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

r announcing a Candidate, Three Dollars, 18 ADVANCE.

ADVANCE. For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

#### IN SEBASTOPOL.

"A letter from a Russian in the besieged city, published in an Austrian paper, gives an interesting and probably accurate view of the state of affairs in Sebastopol. The letter is dated May 31: In spite of all the efforts which the enemy

have made, our bulwarks stand as fast as ever. Long before the bombardment began, the journals from the West informed us that our walls and forts were speedily to be put to a new proof. This made us redouble our precautions, and we bore firmly the truly murderous fire [hollische] which threatened all with destruction. Nevertheless, thousands were devoted to death, and it made one shudder to see the Elborus [the steamboat] pass every two hours during the bombardment, from the south to the north, with so many wounded that she could scarce-

ly carry them. While standing in bastion No. 4-the bastion which suffered most of all-I forgot the danger to which I was exposed in admiration of the cool and stoical conduct of our sailors. They fell and expired without a cry, though racked with the most fearful agonies. The southern side of our town has suffered most severely and is hardly to be recognized; 500 houses have been totally destroyed, and grass is growing on their ruins. The beautiful theatre no longer exists. Though the upper districts of the town are not so much damaged, yet there is not a single house to be seen which does not bear manilest traces of the hombardment. The streets are everywhere ploughed up by shot, and the pavement is totally destroyed ; while at every corner stand whole pyramids of the enemy's cannon balls and exploded shells, which were daily collected before the opening of the fire. In many streets five or the same time Know Nothing and anti-Know Nothing six such pyramids are to be seen, each of is a ridiculous state of matters which we by no means six such pyramids are to be seen, each of them from eight to ten feet high. Neverthe-disclaim the politics of "NEOS EPISCOPOS" as not less, business is continued, and stores are at present the politics of this paper. opened for the sale of goods. Prices, however, are enormously raised, and sugar costs

one silver rouble (2s.) per pound. The supply of meat is more than abundant, but bread is exceedingly scarce. The streets are filled with people, and crowds of children run to and fro, assisting at the construction of barricades, and pelting each necting link, betweer some point on the Greenville & other with balls of clay. Our life in Sebas- Columbia Road and Aiken, is one of decided interest. topol is agreeable to us, for use is a second We are glad to learn that several gentlemen from this

cessant occupation and its product-wealth. He who has been a drudge all his days to one monotonous mechanical pursuit can hardly be fit for another world. The release from toil in old age most men have the prospective pleasure of; and in the reality it is as pleasing as it is useful and salutary to the mind. Such advantages, however, can only be gained by prudence and economy in youth -we must save, like the ant, before we can hope to have any rest in the winter of our days.

The Advertiser. ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

# EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855.

WE are requested to state that Rev. Mr. Zim-MERMAN will preach at Jeter's Church on the 3d Sunday in this month, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

# FINE BEETS AND SEA CRABS. Mr. HIRAM ADAMS has our most polite thanks for

super b and delicious. Our friend the Captain will also please receive our nost humble-come-tumble-down acknowledgments for that specimen of sea-crab. We should be more to sit upon their banners. As Rome felt towards Careloquently grateful did not the animal bear so close a resemblance to one well known in these parts as the "box-terripin."

#### PERSONAL.

WE had clearly taken ground against the Order of Know Nothings as a party of dangerous 'tendencies and especially useless to Southern interests. Disinclined nevertheless to any regular discussion of that Party's politics, we had contented ourself with placing before our readers certain papers thereunto pertaining, which we regarded as covering the question completely. We adopted the argument as our own and so announced in a paragraph or two calling attention to the same. What then was our surprise upon finding in the last number of the "Advertiser," at the head of "Religious Department," a downright and l earty approval of a letter written in direct contravention of our main selection. The circumstance calls

for an explanation. It is this : Some months ago a friend of ours suggested that a "Religious Department" would perhaps be a useful appendage to our paper and that he would willingly take charge of it. The proposition was acceded to, and under the style and title of "NEOS EPIScoros" the said person entered upon the duties thus marked out for himself. With every one connected with the paper, we felt (and still feel) obliged to him for his trouble on our account ; and we regret having now to object] to his interfering with matters over which it was never intended to give him the direction. We are forced to do this or leave our paper liable to mis-construction. The political sentiments of the "Advertiser" have been uniform and consistent, and we desire they shall remain so. If any one has views and principles, we will gladly give him room as we have ever done. But for those concerned in the management of one and the same sheet to be at

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville & Columbia Rail Road hold their annual meeting for 1855, during the present week, at Abbeville C. H. The deliberations of the body are anticipated with much anxiety by the citizens of Western Carolina. To us of Edgefield, the question of building the long talked of con-

THE EIGHTIETH YEAR OF OUR INDE-PENDENCE .-THE anniversary which has just ushered in the 80th year of American Independence seems to have passed off with the usual manifestations of pride and rejoicing. In our own Village, despite the shocking weather of the forenoon, a dinner was had and a respectable round of cannon fired by our young men in honor of the day. We observe that in Columbia, Lexington and several other localities throughout the State, preparations were made to celebrate the anniversary in a style worthy of its hallowed associations

This is certainly as it should be. Whatever may be the divisions and disputes which now distract our country, it is over right to recall with lively gratitude and glowing pride the Day in which the American colonies threw off the Britishwoke and asserted their Independence before the world. Would that the spirit of 1776 were the spirit of 1855!

THE ALLIES DEFEATED. THE last intelligence from Europe, by the America tells a fearful tale for the Allied Armies- in the East. The Russians had again defeated them in an engage-

ment of unusual magnitude. The telegraphic statement is that the English loss alone was four thousand men and seventy-six officers, including Sir. COLIN CAMPBELL. Another such blow as this, and the hope of conquering Russia into terms may as well give up those fine beets sent in a few days ago. They were the ghost. Yet, fighting before the world as they are with all their ancient prowess and military renown at stake, England and France will perhaps redouble their

efforts with every defeat, until victory shall be forced thage, so feel they towards Sebastopol. Delenda est. "She must be destroyed" not only for Turkey's sake but for the sake of the glory of the. French and English arms. "It is not," said Lord PALMERSTON. " for Turkey alone that we are now fighting, but for the position of the two great Western nations as first

class Powers in Europe." Such being the incentive thing is certain, that by the time the Allies get out of spire confidence in one who is bidding for the pubenough of war and its incumbrances. It may cure them of all desire to interfere with American affairs : and, if so, their losses in Russia will not have been altogether unprofitable to them.

A REFLECTION.

THE more sensible and genteel Know Nothings do not object to the Roman Catholics as Christians. Their apprehension is that the perfect system of secular polity, which that Church possesses, may become

too powerful and be converted in our Republic to wrong political purposes. This we understand to be the position of the Charleston Evening News, decidedly the most high-toned exponent of this Order at the

Now, if this be the only objection and this the only cause of hostility to the Church of Rome, why, we ask, may not the same apprehensions exist as to other denominations of Christians ? What security can the Methodists for instance have that they and their secular polity are not to be attacked next? It has been the remark of sagacious men held in high public estimation, that the Church Government established by JOHN WESLEY is the most powerful organization exa communication to offer at any time adverse to our istant, whether for spiritual or temporal purposes. And when we consider the subjection (so faithfully yielded in the main) of members to class-leaders, of class-leaders to the itineracy, of the itineracy to presiding elders, and of elders to bishops, the opinion appears correctly founded. But who shall dare to

raise a voice, in free America, against the polity or privileges of this highly esteemed branch of the Christian Church ? A year ago the reply would have been. " Not one." Since that time however this New Order, with its banner of Proscription, has come upon the

vail, the friends of Religious Liberty may well tremble for the consequences. RAILROAD MATTERS.

WE hear nothing very lately of the Savannah Valley Road. What does that Company intend doing ! 'The made of the route from their Road to Aiken. The

THE salary of the Governor of Rhode Island as recently been raised from \$400 to \$1000 per annum, and that of the mayor of Boston reduced from \$4000 to \$3000. -.

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THE Hon. A. C. Dodge, U. S. Envoy to the Spanish Court, has arrived in Spain, and been received with every mark of respect in the cities through which he passed to the pointal. In Burgos and Vic-toria, he was furnished with a military escort to protect him from the Carlist insurgents.

THE liquor dealers of New York city are enavoring to raise a fund of \$100.000 to start a news paper to be devoted to their interests.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

#### FOR THRADVERTISER THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT-ITS GOOD TASTE AND PUBLIC VIRTUE.

ALL are ready to concede to the Editor of this Journal, elegance, courtesy, and manly propriety in private life ; but any one who has watched his public course, is forced to the conviction that he is politically, " the chice sinners." Let him but ouch on a single law, a solitary measure, or institution of the country, and all his judgment, his dignity, and his excellent common sense, as well as his amiable disposition, seem at once to forsake him. He is in every respect transformed on the instant, and becomes as unseemly and repulsive in controversy, as he is refined and fascinating in the polished circles of his neighbors and intimate companions. He to pretend to define patriotism or to talk about patriot! If to disagree with his native State in all her most cherished schemes of improvement constitutes a patriot, then is the "Southern Patriot" a lover of his country ! If to be at variance to a prolonged and desperate struggle, who can tell with his immediate fellow-citizens in all their notions when it shall terminate, or how it, will result. One of Constitutional Government, is calculated to in-

this scrape with credit to themselves they will be sick lic regard, then is the "Patriot" a fit depository of our trusts, and a suitable representative of the interests of our people! If men are most easily and willingly taught by one who scorns their understand-

ings, laughs at their predilections, and treats their tenderest sensibilities with contempt, then is the "Patriot" a proper instructor of the youth, the manhood, and the genius of South Carolina! If a nan who habitually derides his own section of the Union, holds it up to ridicule whilst injuriously contrasting it with another hostile section, and in every way appears to depreciate his own domicil,

can have a right appreciation of patriotism and true loyalty to one's country, then is the " Patriot" able to apprehend the duties which devolve upon the subjects of a free government. . If the man who professes on all occasions to love the enemics of his State, who vindicates them by the greatest efforts of his intellect, and at the same time applies derogatory epithets to the land of his fathers, and erms of detraction to the associates and friends of his youth and meridian prime, can catch or feel a single spark of that noble generous fire that anima-

ted the Spartan to offer himself up for Greece, that induced the Athenians to betake themselves to their ships, and abandon their houses and wealth to the flaming brands of their enemies, and that sustained our revolutionary fathers, when cold, and naked. and perishing, they struggled seven dreadful but glorious years for the redemption and salvation of American liberty, then is the " Patriot" the model of heroic virtue, and all love and devotion to the stage of American politics; and, if its principles pre- land that nurtured his infancy, that has joyed in his

growing fame; and that now claims his liveliest sympathy, his full allegiance, and the homage of a dutiful honest heart.

In the issue of the " Patriot" of the 28th June, under the caption of "The Forgeries," is one of Greenville & Columbia Direction have had a survey the most unprovoked, (and one would almost be justified in saying, did we not prize the character and boldness of the author, impudent) attacks upon a large and respectable partion of the inhabitants of South Carolina, that was ever written by the hand, or uttered by the lips of the most vindictive spirit. Have the Co-operationists or Unionists not gained the victory ?. Who insults a fallen foe, but a precipitate ill-natured man, a barbarian or savage, or ne destitute of courage, a quality no person denies to the Editor of the " Patriot ?" It is excusable, perhaps, in a heated controversy, or it is at least, olerable, from the frailty of our species, to apply harsh and undeserved epithets to our opponents; but when the dispute ends, a high-toned victor ceases his opposition, calms his preturbed temper and actually endcavors to soothe the man who was out yesterday his active and determined antagonist. I have seen the bravest and best soldiers on earth after a desperate conflict, offering bread and water to their wounded enemies, whilst those who skulked from the fight, or were implacable by nature, delighted to increase their tormert, and make their anguish

#### ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

well authenticated report has been received at Liverpool of a great battle having been fought in the Crimes, in which the Allies were defeated with great loss. The particulars are expected by the America, which has arrived at language:

Halifax, and the news by her is momentarily expected. There was a rumor afloat that the French Emperor was suffering from the effects of a fit of appoplexy.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

H'ALIFAX, July 4. The royal mail steamer America arrived here this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult.

The news is not in very great detail, but is anite important Dispatches have been received by government

announcing that the French and English made a combined attack, in force, on the Redan Battery and the Malakoff Tower on the 18th of June, and were repulsed by the Russians with great slaughter.

The government had given no details of their great repulse, but fragmentary intelligence and private advices say that the English lost no fewer than 4000 men, including Lord Campbell and 76 officers. Rumors of other disasters are prevalent.

A large French loan is immediately called for. In the English Parliament. Mr. Roebuck has moved a vote of censure on the conduct of the war.

Breadstuffs unchanged except corn, which has leclined-1s. 6d.; white 51s. a51s. 6d.! yellow 49s. 6d.a50s.

Flour Philadelphia and Baltimore 41sa43s.-Wheat 11s 9da12s 3d; red 11sa11s 6d. Money and Stocks-State securities better-supply short. U. S. bonds of 1868, 107a108.

Money is easier-Consols have declined, clos ing at 901

### LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION .- The steamer Lexigton, running between Louisville and St. Louis, was blown to atoms near Stephensfort. Kentucky, by an explosion of her boiler on the upper trip. The packet Ballimore, has just arrived from the scene of disaster with 20 of the officers and passengers of the Lexington, including the Captain and first clerk, Mr. David son, both of whom are wounded. The captain thinks that 35 were wounded out of one hundred on board. The ladies were all unharmed. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

#### SPRINGFIELD, July 3.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GLASGOW MILLS BY FIRE.—The gingham establishment known as the Glasgow Mills, at South Hadley Falls, was burned this afternoon. The fire originated in a pile of yarn in the attie, and is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. The machinery and building, with much of the stock, was destroyed. Most of the manufactured goods were saved. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Two men were injured by falling from ladders and one man killed by the falling of a wall.

BURGLARY .- The store of Gray Brothers was entered on Thursday night, by means of two large holes made with an auger, in the back door, by which the thieves could unlock the door and praise the iron bar. After entering. they forced open the desk and two drawers, but only got two dollars for their trouble, as that was all the money that was in the drawers, and there appears to be no goods missing .-Augusta Constitutionalist. ----

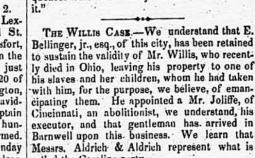
A SLAVE CASE IN PRUSSIA .- In the interesting column of the Washington Union, devoted to information of general value derived from the several Departments of the Government, we find the following account of the decision, by the highest Court of Prussia, of a question in which our readers will feel an interest. British Conrts have decided that the law of nations

#### UNION OF THE SOUTH.

The Charleston Mercury, in commenting on a strong article from a Boston paper on the Union. of the North, appeals to the people and states-men of the Southern States in the following

"Is it not high time for the statesmen of the South to turn to the defence of their own section of the Union, and to lend all their energies to the one great object of effecting a Union of the South. for her protection against the hostile and deadly combination of the free States ?-Will they stand divided and bickering against each other, concerning party associations, with them, which every principle of self-respect, dig-nity or safety forbids? To stand apart and be united amongst themselves-to meet the Union of the North for their overthrow-is the course which the North teaches them, and the only course left them short of a flat surrender of their rights and institutions. We thank the North for her lessons. Although slow to profit by them, we do not despair of the South yet winning her way to independence and honor under her memorable teachings. A united North, and then a united South on the institution of slavery. The day of our deliverance will then come, never more to be darkened by perfidious and implacable associates.

When we think how easily the South might vindicate her character, and rescue her institutions from the assults of abolition, were she only united, and what a multitude of natural sympathies and interests would be blended in uch a Union, in contrast with the discordant elements which exist in the Union of North and South, it is indeed surprising that they should so long be the victims of a blind fatuity. The prayer of the venerable Cheves, so eloquently uttered at the Nashville Convention, 'Oh, God! unite us, and a tale of submission shall never be old'-was as prophetic of the blessings of Southern Union, as of the base ruinous consequences which will surely follow the absence of



called the Carolina party. This is a case about which we have said nothing, being of that class we have no desire to give publicity to; but, as a newspaper, we feel

justified in publishing the above intelligence, that our renders may know who is independent enough to take the unpopular side of the cause, and who are the counsel opposed to the Ohio executor.

Mr. Joliffe may be an honest and straight forward business man, and in all the confidence of the respect which the people of South Carolina have always exhibited to the laws of the land, he has come among us to execute a trust. It does not manifest any extraordinary courage that he should come all the way from Cincinnati to Barnwell, alone and unarmed, for Carolinians are not fanatics nor freebooters. But if he be, as he is alleged to be, an abolitionist, he has been foolhardy in risking his person among a population who have good cause to be wary of entertaining such arch-agitators among them. We understand that he has lodged with the Commissioner of Barnwell, bonds and notes to the amount of \$22,000, which were found on Mr. Willis's person after his death, to wait the

final decision of the case .- South Carolinian. Mr. JOLIFFE .- We referred to this gentleman vesterday. We learn from the Orangeburg Clarion that he was advised by the citizens of Williston to leave that place in short order. Being indisposed to bide the consequences, he left on the down train cars, Monday morning last, taking back tracks for Cincinnati .- Caro-

THE WASHINGTON SENTINEL.-We admire

expose the arrant absurdity of the intermedling

of the North, and prove to them, as the Sentine

does, that justice to the South and her peace

and welfare takes nothing from Northern rights,

the North would be silenced, or the South so

united; in intelligent defense of her rights, as to

The Sentinel also gives the North some lessons

in favor of the practical morality of African

slavery, and its practical good to the race. As

to the abstract morality, of slavery, the North

should be referred to the Bible, history, sacred

and profane, the physical and intellectual differ

ences of races, and the prophetic announcement

Noah after the flood. As to the christian duty

of all parties in the premises, let the North be

referred to the New Testament. As to the fu-

gitive slave law, we hope they will be referred

to the example and teaching of the Apostle Paul, rather than Horace Greely and Garrison.

[Greenville Mountaineer.]

carry every just and constitutional measure .--

#### · A BED OF RATTLESNATES.

A correspondent of the St. Democrat, at Paolity Kansas Territory, serves up the following "dist of horrors :"

"On last Sunday evening the air was so bewitchingly balmy, and the sky so softly veiled by shadowy clouds, that I was seduced into a lengthened strol along the bluffs, which proudly aspire to overlook the umbrageons woodlands on the one side, and the sun-lit plains upon the other, until I reached an elevated pinnacle so tall as to command a pagoramic view, whose picturesque and varied beauties ravished all my 

my head upon my hand, until presently it rolled away upon the cushion of springy mess which grew there like an emerald diadem, and I was locked in that strange slumber which leaves your semi-conscious, and yet restrains volition. I had lain thus several miniues, with my left are stretched to its extent, when at the extremities of the fingers of that hand there was a sense tion new and peruliar that sent a thrill of pleas-ure to the mind and heart; it was soothing, drawing, and agreeably titillating, as if the fin-gers were dissolving away in a delightful selfabsorption. " Just then, from this sort of blissful abandon

I was startled by the report of a gunshot within a few paces of me, I sprang to my feet, and with astonishment saw my friend Mitchell stanting pear and gazing at me with a fixed look of ghastly horror. Before I could inquire what he meant, my attention was chught by the sound meant, my attention was caught by the sound of the most shrill, keen, ringing, rattle that ever penetrated human ear; and on looking down, I discovered a huge rattlesnake, with gory head, guivering and writhing in the sgonies of death, and sending forth from his erect tail the terrible tocsin that I heard.

" From his fearful propinquity, I began to realize my position, but not until I heard an ex-planation from M. could I fully understand and appreciate its horrors.

"He told me that my resting-place was the top of a rattlesnake den, and pointed out the orifices through which they passed; that he was ornices through which they passed; that he was in the habit of coming there on Sanday evenings to shoot rattlesnakes; that when he approached that evening and saw me lying upon the den, he supposed I had been bitten and was dead; that he crept nearer and 'saw my respiration, and knew I was alive, but discovered a monster snake licking my hand and covering it with a slimy coating, preparatory to deglutition; that he made a slight, involuntary shuddering excla-mation of "my God !" which drew the suske's attention, and caused him to turn his head, when he discharged a load or buckshot into his face and neck; mangling and tearing them to pieces,

and thus saved my life. "He had scarcely told me this, which took but a moment, when rattles all around bronght us to a recollection that we were not yet free from danger. We saw ten or fifteen large ratthesnakes approaching us from every quar-ter, with eyes glaring revengefully; barbed tongues thrusting threateningly, and rattles sounding alarmingly. They are brave and can-not be intimidated, and will die over the dead body of their companion sooner than descritit. We knew the indomitable character of our ene-my, and Mitchell and I with his double-barrelled gun, and my sticks and stones, fought our way out as best we could. You may imagine that my nerves were slightly agitated that evening, and that I dreamed of snakes that night .--Mitchell has killed one hundred and seven of them, the largest of which had twenty-six rattles. He says the Indians who have been in the habit of hunting them for many years, have killed much older ones, and have slain thousands."

A MAGNIFICENT WEDDING IN PROSPECT .- The Richmond Dispatch treats its readers to the following wonderful picce of gossip:

We make no excuse for referring to a grand nuptial occasion which is to take place next month in New York. It is gotten up on a scale of ostentation and munificence necessarily giving it a publicity that will force the reporters-in spite of their well known repugnance for such things-to notice it as a part of the chronicles not to be withheld from the public. The parties are wealthy. The bride room is a Lou-isana planter (sugar) and the bride is the daugh-ter of a New York Judge. The proparations are of the amplest kind. No Presidential toer was ever so magnificently provided for, even in the hey day of Old Hickory. There are 2,000 guests invited, all of whose expenses are to be borne by the invitors. The bridegroom is to be accompanied by 200 pairs of young ladies and gentlemen from the South, and will pass through this city about the 12th July. [That's something to watch the cars for!] In his route he will be joined by recruits in every city; for the attractions will utterly throw in the shade the fleshpots of the "wealthy Camacho."-There being no possibility of accommodating the multitude at a private mansion, the St. Nicholas Hotel has been rented at \$2,000 a day for four days, during which there will be royal feasting. The most distinguished caterer in New York has been engaged to fill the port of purveyor for the vast assemblage of guests. Every art, and every expenditure that can add to the pomp and circumstance of the event, will be employed. Wealth there is in abundance, and the parties are determined that the coremony and attending circumstances shall exceed in grandeur anything that has ever preceded it! We will not for the present let. our fair readers into the secret of who these people are who are about to become so notable; it would diminish the interest of the affair to tell them all about it at once. So we will drop the subject for to-

nature. The greatest activity prevails in the der, fascines, sacks and provisions are landed in astounding quantities, as they are forwarded from the northern forts. In a word, neither the thunder of the enemy's cannon, nor the siege of Sebastopol is suffered to disturb us any longer; we mourn over our adversaries, who are shedding their blood without result before our brazen walls. We read many absurb statements about the condition of the besieged; but the absurdest of all is, undoubtedly, the news that we suffer from want of supplies, and that hundreds and hundreds of us are daily cut off by death-of all which no trace is to be seen.

# EXTRAORBINARY FLYING MACHINE.

We find the following curious and interesting statement in the Paris Petrie :

"The Academy of Science is a good deal interested by the invention of a flying tandum de gustibus." It is impossible though to avoid machine, by Don Diego de Salmanea. With the conviction, that the paper in question has lost, in this machine Don Diego's daughter, Rosaura, the estimation of some good men, much of its value rose in the air some time ago at Madrid, to and interest by a too frequent sprinkling of those unthe great astonishment of the Spanjards. who are but little accustomed to this sort of miracle. Don Diego de Salamanca and his daughter is about to arrive at Paris to show the effects of this marvellous invention. The machine is very simple, it consists in a case two feet long, and one foot wide, adapted to a band of leather round the waist buckled behind. The two iron rods fastened to the case support a small piece of wood on which the feet repose. The case contains a simple and ingenious mechanism, similar to that employed to set an autaumaton in motion. The mechanism is worked by means of a handle. It sets in work two large wings ten feet long, made of very thin caoutchouc, covered with feathers; and the wings may be so worked to produce vertical, perpendicular, or horizontal flying. The number of turns given to the handle determines the height to which it is desired to go.

The handle has to be turned every quarter of a league to regulate the distance : the operation of turning lasts a minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult. The wings beat the air like the cars of a boat, or rather like the feet of a swan when it swims. By means of this curious machine a man can go almost as rapidly as a carrier-pigeon from the Hotel de Ville to the Are de Triomphe de l'Etolle, in eight minutes, and in half an hour to Versailles. The experiments, which will be made in Paris, will be on a small scale, and the flights of Don Diego will not extend beyond the Department of the Seine; but at a later period he proposes to go to Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles and Tours, and to take the lines of railway. He pretends that he can travel quicker than by rail. The price of each machine will not exceed 1200f. for men, and 1000f. for women. If the experiment succeeds Don Diego will take out a patent. and make the sale of the machines a branch of commerce. Although greatly astonished at this new invention, several members of the academy have pointed out the inconvenience of bringing it into general use. In point of fact, there will be no security for any one, if by the aid of such machine all our usages and customs be overthrown, and if maletac-tors can fly on the roofs of houses, after. wards get into apartments and commit all sorts of pepredations. It, will be very curious to see policeman in France or England pursuing theives in the air, in order to lock them up on earth. It appears that 1855 promises us all sorts of marvels."

It is not well that a man should always labor. 'His temporal as well as spiritual interest demand a cessation in the decline of life. Some years of quiet and reflection are neces. Bary after a life of industry and activity. There is more concern him in life them in tomoved for political reasons.

vicinity have gone up to watch the progress of this Company is to act upon the matter this week. In the glad tidings of great joy when they return ; which is forthwith. It has been in expectancy long enough. ly. And the hour is surely arrived in the which to begin this work. We suppose it is not to run by our Court House. So let it be. But it must pass through our District; and we " holler" for it on that ground.

THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

WE give place this week to a rather caustic comunication signed "BLACK JACK," in which the Editor of the "Southern Patriot" is handled more unceremoniously than we could desire. While we agree with our correspondent that the "Patriot" at all times and on all occasions is too full of sneers and inuendos against its political opponents, we yet prefer, as a general rule, to give all such provocations the go-by under the well-grounded motto of " Nil dispucalled-for taunts and invidious comparisons which render enemies bitter while they make no single friend. Confident, as we are, of its Editor's worth and purity of character, of his information and editorial ability, we have been from time to time half sorry and half mad to find the " Patriot" still bent upon interlarding otherwise admirable articles with flings of an unpleas-

ever welcome it as one of the best papers in the wholo

country. HEALTH OF VILLAGES. Or all the villages in South Carolina we verily be-

ieve there are three in Edgefield District which fairly take rank with the foremost in point of real healthful. ness. We mean Edgefield Village, Hamburg and Graniteville. Greenville had in days past a high reputation in this respect. But the Typhoid fever of 1853 and the Measles of the present season have gone far towards frightening people out of their confidence in her complete salubrity. Spartanburg too has suffered a similar decline in public estimation. Abbeville has chills and fevers as a matter of course every summer,

while Newberry has every year or two a mixture of all the ills that flesh is heir to. In our Edgefield villages on the contrary we scarcely have one sickly year in ten. We do not boast of this. Yet that it is entirely true cannot be denied. If we only had the mountain breezes to fan us occasionally during the hot months of July and August, we should really regard our climate as fine as any on earth. Still, old prejudices and old notions are difficult of extinction. Years ago the low country people of South Carolina took up an idea that our village was a perfect graveyard; and to this day the few who travel this way in the summer will put themselves to any amount of inconvenience rather than stop here a night. These silly notions to the contrary notwithstanding, we up-

hold our village to be as healthful as any in the State. THE RAINS.

THE rains of last week were the heaviest we have had this year. Cotton is supposed to be considerably injured and, corn at least not benefitted. Some of our streams overflowed their banks to the injury of the pated. Our lands have been washed considerably

and our roads torn up sadly in many places. The harvesting of the oats crop has been impeded and the crop itself deteriorated. Still, the provision prospect is upon the whole a very fine one. Corn is falling as well as flour; and they must both continue to fall. So say those who watch the markets. Without further disasters, the recent high hopes of the people will yet be realised to the full. A few weeks more of sunshine and showers, and all will be well.

TT DURING the month of June, about twenty government employers in Washington City have been

harbor of Eztarin, where cannon balls, pow- discussion. It is to be hoped that they will bring us mean time a proposition is being made by them to the Laurens Railroad company, inviting the latter to come to say, that it shall have been resolved to build this link in and be absorbed. The Southern Patriot seriously objects to this proposition on the ground that the Green-The times are growing better. The bonds of the ville & Columbia Company would sustain a loss there-Greenville & Columbia Company are rising in the by. The "Laurensville Herald" objects to the armarket. The Rabun Gap Road is going forward steadi- | rangement with equal stress, on the ground that the Laurens Road would lose by the operation. The "Herald" maintains that the Greenville road is more in debt, proportionally, than the Laurens road, and that the latter is actually doing the better business of

the two. The object of the Greenville & Columbia Company is supposed to be the extension of the Laurens branch to Greenville to enable them to compete with the Spartanburg road for the trade and travel of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee. What then is to become of the segment of their Road from Newberry (via Greenwood, Williamston &c.) to Greenville! That part of it which connects Greenwood and Belton will probably be sold to the Rabun Gap Company. What then of the piece from Newberry C. H. to Greenwood, and again of that other piece from Belton to Greenville? Will they be given up? It would seem that our Railroad enterprises are getting into something of a jumble. And we respectfully suggest the following improved chart as the one desirable under the circumstances: Let the Savannah Company build their Road connecting Anderson and Hamburg. Let them build too (with the help of Edgefield and Charleston) a branch from Dorn's to Aiken running by Edgefield C. H. Let the Greenville & Columbia Company remain as they are. Let the Laurens company continue their road to Greenville. ant character. Still, we should never have found it

Let the Rabun Gap Company build to Anderson and in our heart to indite an attack like that of " BLACK no further. Let them there make arrangements with JACK ;" and, in publishing this attack, we must take the Columbia Company for the carrying of produce occasion to say that we do not consider Major PERRY destined for Columbia and the Eastern part of the justly chargeable with several offences therein laid at State. Let them negotiate with the Savannah Comhis door. With all its objectionable features (and pany for the transportation of produce intended for what paper has not a list of such ?) we have ever re-Hamburg, Augusta, Clarleston &c. And let us then garded the " Southern Patriot" an honest and fearless call a halt in Railroading until we shall have had full journal. Indeed, but for its Union monomania (to time to see how the whole business works. adopt the " Patriot's own style of epithet,) we should

Condensed Items. To Gen. WILSON, of Mass., whose conscience is sorely troubled on the question of slavery makes his

living by selling brogans to our Southern slaves. THE robes worn by Archbishop HUGHES at the late dedication of St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, cost \$3,000.

A MAN has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, in Mississippi, for stealing thirty cents worth of goods. 157 Mr. S. TILLEY, of Middletown, R. L, has a

flock of twenty-seven South Down ewes, from which he raised last year fifty-five lambs. Twenty-six of the ewes had twins, and the twenty-seventh had three. They all lived and were sold for five dollars. TO Mr. R. HAMMOND, of Ann Arundel county, Md., has 100 acres planted in strawberries and employs about 200 pickers, men, women and children His largest day's picking amounted to 14,000 quarts.

worth about \$3,500. The yield of the land is 150,000 bushels; pickers work at one and a half cents per quart, and some make \$3 per day. A colored volunteer company, called the Attack Blues, made their first parade in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday last. They are said to be well

uniformed, well drilled and well officered. They were preceded by a colored brass band. WHEN you hear an old bachelor inveighing

against the extravagance of women, infer that he has never calculated the hundreds of dollars he has spent for wines and segars. ONE of the oldest and most distinguished Heads" at Oxford, Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Greek, and a philologist of world wide celebrity, died on the 2d ult., after a short but painful illness, in the 75th year of his age.

Mrs. PARTINGTON expresses great apprehen tion that the people of California will bleed to death. as every paper she picks up announces " another vein opened.

ANNETTE, what country is opposite to us on the globe ?" "Don't know, sir." "Well, now," continued the perpiezed teacher, "-if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out ?" " Out of the hole, ling. sir," replied the pupil, with an air of triumph at hav ing solved the great question.

cen rendered by the fortune of war. Every one acquainted with the strife between the cessionists and their adversaries supposed it to be terminated, and articles of peace ratified by the conslave. testants. One side was willing to believe, or at any rate took it for granted that the other was honest as well as patriotic.

Why mention the late forgeries as the acts of a distinguished Secessionist ?" Why not have said the attention and cultivation given them, they that they were the decds likewise of a zealous methoare astonished at the results. The strawberries dist exhorter? The gentleman alluded to, was not of the present day, in these parts, are almost a very important member of the State Rights party. entirely a different fruit from those of but a Even if he had been, that party should not be times as large; and as rich and luscious in problamed for his transgressions. Of the twelve chosen portion .- Albany Atlas. followers of Christ, one was a Devil. I have known more than one Co-operationist tried for stealing,

but that did not lessen the great body of Unionists in my esteem, or in the good opinion of any well speculations or misappropriation of funds charg-ed against him in the official report of the N. Y. regulated mind.

The " Patriot" too, has felt moved to repeat the & N. H. R. R. This letter, it is said, was stale stuff about patriotism, and the hacknied charge received by the last steamer; it may be so, but there are those who think that Mr. Schuyler has that professed patriots and revolutionists are often, or generally, men bankrupt in character and fornever left the city since his fraud was discovered. We have heard that his signature was furnished tune. Such allegations have been made by the unsome time since to a document, which never resisting and by tories against the true men who made the voyage to Europe. would revolt from tyranny, and vindicate the free-THE St. Louis Intelligencer of June 25 gives dom of man, ever since the beginning of governthe prospective price of wheat at \$1 a bushel: ment.

It is not the fact, that the poor are less patriotic there is wheat in the great West. The great wheat surplus of the Mississippi Valley must bring us some millions of dollars in the next han the rich, or in the more crudite phrase of the "Patriot," " than those who hold the stakes." It is true though, that the most resolute defenders twelve months " of their country, at every period, have as frequently that great wheat-growing region of the world. been found among the poor as the rich. There may be something in the argument of the "Patriot" which would greatly militate against his own position-that the rich and prosperous are indisposed to

risk their property to the hazards of war, and hence they hug despotism to their bosoms-and swallow it down as a sweet morsel.

The views though, of this great man of the mounreply, over their own signatures, " Judge Trumbull is a Democrat, who stands upon the Baltitains, (I will not retort upon him, and say " the old more platform, and therefore does not go either man," since he has charged a considerable part of of the Know Nothing platforms." our inhabitants as being very youthful,) are in this KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Courier has in

case highly inapposite. For it happens that in all the great efforts of South Carolina to free herself from Northern rule, she has been supported by at east half the wealthy, besides by incomparably the larger share of the learning and talent of the State If the " Patriot" will henceforth cease his vitueratios, I am sure that he will be allowed for many years to come to repose in that sweet oblivion from ecuniary, personal and political risks, which he claims as his birth-right; and it might be added.

that the people of South Carolina, will possibly rest in utter forgetfulness, both of himself and his immortal achievements in Legislation as well as Literature, and in bitter political and newspaper wrangcame back again. He says he has seen the elephant," and is satisfied,-Richmond Whig. BLACK JACK.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE .-Tr is a law which God himself has made, that the arrow which is shot from the persecutor's bow shall rebound and pierce the persecutor's heart. We have received intelligence of the death of Joshua Hill, esq., of this district, aged ninety-two years.—Abbeville Independent Press. brown stone building, corner, of Broad and Masters streets, in Philadelphia, for \$30,000, and intends making it his residence.

melts into municipal law, when it touches the soil. The Prussian Courts, with a juster and larger view, have determined that the laws of he common sense and able manner in which the other nations are to be respected even when Sentinel discusses the slavery question. If the they conflict with their own. Southern newspapers would all take out and

The information is derived from a letter da ted Dresden, June 12.

"I have taken the liberty to acquaint you with a most singular decision which was given yesterday, and particularly confirms our fugitive dave law. As the decision emanates from the highest tribunal of the kingdom of Prussia, it is certainly an authority which may be successfully quoted hereafter. It appears that a Dr Ritter brought with him to Berlin, (Prussia,) a negro slave which he had purchased in Brazil. All the proceedings which are so often and successfully had in the free States were immediately instituted by the European abolitionists, and although the slave was first declared to be free, or rather the owner prevented from taking possession of him, it has been decided, after full investigation, that the case has to be adjudged according to the lex loci, and the application of the slave has been refused, and he has been remanded to his owner. As far as my informaand misery more intolerable than it had already tion on the subject, after diligent inquiry, goes this is the first case ever decided in Prussia; and it is, therefore, fully conceded that the owner of a slave may bring him with him to Prussia, and

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"We advise the Eastern States to rest easy-

That paper is satisfied that the crop is safe in

GEN. SHIELDS' SUCCESSOR .- Mr. Trumbull

Edwin Forrest-has purchased a splendi

be far better than last year.

A SAD AFFAIR AT CHESTER .- The annexed etter from an esteemed correspondent says the Columbia Times, gives an account of a stabbing there retain him, and again extract him as a affair, which occurred on the evening of the 4th inst., at Chesterville. CHESTERVILLE, S. C., July 4, '55. STRAWBERRIES .- Nearly everybody having : spot of ground sufficiently large to accomodate Editors Times: The celebration of to-day a dozen strawberry plants, has turned his atten-4th July, passed off quietly until about 8 o'clock. tion to cultivating them, and in accordance with

P. M., when an altercation took place between James Huggins and a Mr. Culp, of this place, which resulted in the stabbing of Culp. Sev. eral wounds were inflicted, two of which are thought to be mortal-one in the lower part of the abdomen, the other in the back. few years back. They are from three to four the physicians called in told me, a few minutes ago, he did not think he would live until midnight. The difficulty occurred at the bar-room THE Journal of Commerce says :- A contemof Seely. Huggins is in jail, as the party present arrested him on the spot. porary publishes this morning a weak letter

Robert Schuyler, denying certain small NEW HAMPSHIRE .- In the New Hampshire Legislature, Mr. Tappan, Representative elect to Congress, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the State of Maine on the subject of slavery, reported a any Savannah ever enjoyed ? series of resolutions to the effect that in considration of the exigencies of the times, it is the

duty of the free States to postpone all differences of opinion upon minor questions, and unite in demanding the immediate restoration of the Missouri compromise, and in resisting the admission of slave States formed out of territory covered by that compromise; that standing upon an issue so clearly right, no threats of a dissolution of the Union shall deter New Hampshire from doing all in her power to restore Kansas and Nebraska to freedom. To this end the following demands are made: 1. That no more slave States or territory shall

ever be added to this Union. 2. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

hosen by the last session of the Illinois Legislature to succeed Gen. Shields in the United 3. The unconditional repeal of the Fugitive States Senate, has been generally supposed to Slave bill, and

be a Know Nothing. The question being asked whether he goes the Northern or Southern 4. The protection of the people of the territo ries from the unlawful invasion of slavery pro-Know Nothing platform? two of his friends pagandists. AN OLD MAN .- We had the pleasure of

visit yesterday from one, perhaps, of the oldest men in Maryland, Mr. Richard Crandell, who was born in this county on the 16th of July, 1747, and, therefore, will be one hundred and formation from all sections of the State, to the eight years of age the 16th of this month. He

has not the appearance of a man of more than eighty, and even last fall he sowed nearly all effect that there is every reasonable prospect of a harvest unparalleled in the history of Kenthe grain on his farm. He is in the enjoyment tucky. Every species of grain has grown with the greatest luxuriance. The orchards are bowed down with their fruitful loads. Hemp of most excellent health and spirits, and at the age of one hundred he says he had not a gray promises to be a fine yield, and the tobacco will hair in his head. He served as a privateersman during the Revolution, and relates many interesting facts connected with the struggle for No PLACE LIKE HOME .- A negro boy belong-American Independence. May he long continue ing to Judge Summers, of Kanawha, (Va.,) reto enjoy the blessings of health and 'happi-

cently absconded from his home and went to ness !- Annapolis Republican. Canada, but was so disgusted with the appear A Cow WORTH KEEPING .- Peter Lawson, of ance of things there that he turned about and

Dracut, Massachusetts, has just sold an Aldernep cow and calf for \$325. Last year the cow produced 17 pounds of butter per week of such quality that it sold at fifty cents a pound ; 600 pounds per year is considered her average. Mr. Lawson sold at the same time an Alderney heifer eleven months old for \$126. boat several hours, and his horse in the mean-time was dreadfully beaten. eleven months old for \$126,

day. HEALTH OF SAVANNAH .- The Republican of the 6th inst., says: We took occasion last week. to congratulate our readers on the healthfulness of Savannah at this season. This week we have a still more flattering account, as represented in the bill of mortality, and may safely challenge a comparison with that of any city of our population in the Union. The report of the Board of Health shows but eleven deaths for the week ending the '3d inst., and of these nine were children, the oldest but three years and four months; but two adults are reported. May we not, in view of such an exhibit, predict that the present summer will be as heatlhful as

How TO ADDRESS THE POST OFFICE DEPART-MENT .- We understand that the department is frequently embarrassed by the neglect of persons to give the name of their office and of the county and State in their communications. The official name of the office, and not the name of the town where it is located, should be given. Sometimes persons write for the establishment of an office, and neglect to give their State or county, and do not even mention the name of an office through which a reply may be sent them. It is not a matter of wonder if they should sometimes fail to get replies .--- Washington Union.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA .- It is stated that from present appearances there will be immense

crops of corn and tobacco in Halifax county, Virginia. In Botetourt, county the wheat is anusually fine, and one farm, it is reported, will yield between 7,000 and 8,000 ushels. In some places the corn is six feet high. On the line of the Southside Railroad, however, the accounts are not so flattering, the wheat being represented as thin and the corn and outs rather unpromising.

OUTBAGE BY ABOLITIONISTS IN KANSAS .- The

Kansas Herald of the 15th instant contains the particulars of an outrage by abolitionists on the Kansas River, which shows the justice of the ery of persecution which their friends at the North have raised. W. J. Osborne, a young man from New York, was quietly working his claim on Kansas River, when a band of Cincinnati abolitionists, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, armed with guns, came upon him and ordered him to leave the neighborhood, otherwise they would drown him in the river. He left, and after time enough had elapsed, as he approved, to let the excitement go down, he went to Manhattan to ask the lender of the band the cause of such treatment. He was spain saized

A LANGE . An · 1 3.4