

TWO DOLLARS per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid within six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until terminated by the option of the Publishers. Subscriptions from other States must invariably be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on liberal terms—it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm at the option of the Publisher. Advertisements must be paid for in advance. For announcing a Candidate, Three Dollars, in advance. For Advertising Extra's Tolling, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertised. Such is the inquiry made for the article of the New Orleans Christian Advocate on the prospective feature of the Philadelphia Know Nothing Platform (says the Jackson Miss, Gazette) that we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of laying it before our readers. This influential Protestant (Methodist) organ, and opposer of Catholicism, presents objections to the clause, which cannot be refuted. We invoke for it the careful reading of Protestants of every denomination. Let them heed its earnest warnings as they would preserve the Constitution or our Government from overthrow, and Protestantism itself from pollution:

From the N. O. Christian Advocate.
RELIGIOUS TESTS—CATHOLIC DISABILITY.
The sphere of our discussions is moral, religious and ecclesiastical. Beyond this we do not purpose to extend our remarks upon Eighth Article of the "American Platform." While presenting our readers with a summary of what is being up the cudgels by the time, we have already recognized an implied covenant toward them, not to meddle with their politics; to cast not a father's weight on either side of questions dividing them as citizens of the State. If on our part this covenant has not been faithfully kept, we have tried to keep it, and are ignorant of any infraction. And we shall keep it to the end. If any Southern man, to whom we are indebted for speaking out on a subject even with a political complexion, falling within our sphere.

The proceedings of the convention lately assembled at Philadelphia, whose platform is published in another column, were watched by us with great interest. Ecclesiastical matters were first introduced. An attempt was made to put the "Catholic test" as affirmed, and finally affirmed. "The Roman Catholic Church" named distinctly. "Resistance" to it is pronounced among the things *credenda* and the things *agenda*. If we read correctly, every Catholic is proscribed. He may be an American—native, good and patriotic—he may be stoutly and practically deny the power of the Pope in his relations to other principles held in combination, we expect to pass before the conservative people of the United States, especially of the South. It will not build a step—it cannot stand, with this *histone* about its neck:

There are thousands of the best men of the parties who sympathize in the movement, who are essential modifications of our nationalization, who see danger in the immediate future, and who are ready to vote for the Territories, to shape the character of States; but they will not pursue except it upon conditions impairing religious liberty. If the two be dispensed, they go for the man; and in their ranks we have seen the natural party attachments would be sacrificed to this end, but religious liberty never. We regard it as so. We rejoice to believe this sentiment is imbedded in the heart of the country. It gives our civilization a thoroughly Protestant

no one suspects us of *Popish* affinities. The prying tendencies of the Catholic who take every occasion to expose and attack. The Pope is a king as well as a saint, having his soldiers and his jails. His officials are ministers of state, of war, of finance. An organization has ever shown a tendency to ecclesiastical interference, and presented a difficulty in the application of religious toleration. This difficulty has been solved, and this is solution.

It is the maintenance of the right of every man to full unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and a jealous reverence of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any man in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination or insidious means.

In open Bible, public schools and a free press of good defenses against Catholics and Protestants; for all men low ascendancy, though all denominations have not equal instincts for it. If Methodist ever so far forget their high calling, wander away from their foundation as to signify for special privileges, or form their interests into political combinations, we hope they encounter "a jealous resistance" of the "old fashioned sect, denomination or church." If in ecclesiastical character they stand about ballot box at the call of the highest bidder, let him that bids, and apply to the sect so abridging its influence a moral and local day.

Therefore the religious element of the order doubtful; in some places acknowledged, in some repudiated. Up to this authoritative declaration of the convention we are not prepared to. Had the religious feature been set out of the platform we should now have something to say. There are principles set forth challenging respect and assent, and doing so to those bodily avowing them—as, the nation of a national and American spirit, the of compromise, reverential obedience to the Bible in the schools, and the national ground taken upon the constitutionists and institutions of the South.

eyond the principle involved, there are grave considerations of expediency. A misfortune has lent the controversy as between Catholics and Protestants. Our opponents have suddenly spat at immense advantage. The sympathies of the powerful party are unquenchably with them. Public speakers and journalists comparisons are drawn between Catholics and Protestants, in disparagement of the former; and by those who have hitherto thought either otherwise. comparatively feeble speech has been elevated into importance. According to the report of the census, in 1850, the Roman Catholic Church has but 1,112 churches, and the total ground taken upon the constitutionists and institutions of the South. Beyond the principle involved, there are grave considerations of expediency. A misfortune has lent the controversy as between Catholics and Protestants. Our opponents have suddenly spat at immense advantage.

It gives Catholics the tremendous benefit of persecution. That cry will rally to any sect, hosts of noble spirits, who otherwise would hold in religious abhorrence. Many who were looking loosely by the skirts of Catholicism, and being gradually but surely disinterested from its communion, are fired with new zeal and compacted by the sense of oppression.

The weapons of this warfare are not carnal. We acknowledge the kind intentions but decline the alliance of politicians. *This controversy belongs to—Protestant Christians, Protestant churches, Protestant journals and cities, as such.* We want no direct or indirect aid from Government in managing it, believing that if left alone, with truth on our side, we can bring it forth to victory.

SHANGHAI.
We copy the following interesting letter of Rev. M. Y. Yates, from the last number of the Home and Foreign Journal.

You will doubtless rejoice to know that Shanghai is no longer a besieged city. The imperialists, by some means other than hard fighting, got possession of the city last night. Some say rebels, others say that the rebels having exhausted all their supplies within the city, attempted to escape in the night. If it were an attempt to evacuate, it was not very successful, for several hundred poor victims were caught, and have during the day been beheaded. Those who escaped last night are being hunted down like wild animals. I suppose more than half the rebels that escaped from the city will be detected, and executed.

Among the victims that were decapitated to-day were three foreigners, (a Dutchman, a Dane, and a Malay.) The scene at the camp this afternoon beggars description. The heads of some four hundred unfortunate beings were thrown in baskets or bags, to be taken to the six gates of the city, where they are to be exposed to public gaze for several days; while their headless bodies lie in heaps, and the streets are strewn with some of them having their hearts and lungs scattered over the ground. Whilst this scene of death was going on at the camp, the main body of the imperial soldiers were pillaging the unfortunate inhabitants of the city, who had been shut up there during the entire siege.

The city of Shanghai is now a mere wreck. The imperialists, when they got within the walls here, it would seem, determined to make sure work of it. They commenced setting fire to the houses, and they did not stop their work of wanton destruction till nearly one half of the best portion of the city was in flames. The fire is not yet wholly extinguished. At the churches within the wall escaped injury from fire, though they narrowly escaped. It burned to within one house of the Baptist Church; to within a few doors of the London Mission Church; quite up to the Episcopal Church, and quite up to the Sabatarians Church dwelling on three sides.

The Baptist Church has sustained very serious damage from the French's attack upon the city. It has been pillared many times with round shot and ten-inch shell. The tower is so much injured that it will have to be taken down; at least one-half of it. We have not yet made a thorough examination as to the extent of the injury, but we know enough to feel quite sure that it will not be safe for the tower to remain in its present state. The injury to the body of the church is not such as to preclude our holding services in it, and I hope soon to resume my old stand.

March 6th.—About 1,200 rebels have been beheaded. The leaders of the rebellion at this place, it is said, have escaped. The masses of the rebels are returning to their homes in the thousands of them have nothing left but the few bricks of which their houses were built.

A person, who registered his name as N. S. Pratt, a native of Georgia, near Barcelona, aged 27, arrived at this place on Monday last. He was a Wesleyan minister from Columbia, and shut himself up in the room on the fourth story, tore up some \$80 or \$90, and then set fire to the bed, &c. The smoke caused an alarm, and on the door being opened about half past 6 o'clock, he precipitated himself out of the window and fell to the ground, a distance of about sixty feet, breaking his back and other bones. He was taken up and carried directly to the City Hospital, where he received every attention. He was alive yesterday afternoon, but the lower part of his body was inanimate, and death was deemed inevitable. He is a single man, and his father is alive in Spain, his mother is dead. He had been four years in the United States, and passed the last five months in Columbia, where he worked at his trade, that of a tailor, with Mr. H. C. Franck, of that city. From all we can learn, we are inclined to believe that he was subject to temporary aberrations of mind.—Charleston Courier.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—Two of our city brethren distinguished members of the geographic corps and an equally distinguished member of the medical profession—met on the tenth field yesterday to get, by bullets, the gorilla kind, which the amicable diplomacy of friends could not quiet. The parties having been previously arrested and held to bail in this city, took the cars yesterday morning for Oyska, and on that classic spot settled the point at issue. The weapons used were a *double barreled* rifle of the first fire one of the combatants got slightly winged, after which the difficulty was amicably and satisfactorily arranged. In such cases a lady is generally the disturbing angel, but in the present one we understand the quarrel originated in a difference of opinion in relation to the strength of the Malakoff and Redan towers at Sebastopol.—N. O. Delta, 21st inst.

DEATH OF WESLEY LEVERT.—Wesley Levert, extensively known as one of the first Teachers in South Carolina, died at Williamsburg, in Anderson District, on the 14th inst. He was in the prime of manhood, and in his death a public benefactor has been lost to the country. He was a tall, well built man, and former pupils to meet at Anderson C. H., on Saturday in August, for the purpose of making arrangements to erect a monument to his memory. We hope the idea may be carried out. Such a mark of esteem for departed worth could not be more fittingly bestowed.—Independent Press.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.—The Washington Star contains the following, concerning the prospects before the allied army in the Crimea: "Very generally believed that the allies now have but three desperate alternatives left them. First, to repeat the assault of June 18, with even more murderous disastrous consequences to themselves, as the impregnable Redan and Malakoff batteries must be taken before there can be the slightest hope that they can carry Sebastopol by assault. Next, to retreat to their shipping, which cannot be done without immense loss, unless the Russians choose to permit them to depart in peace. Third, to essay to penetrate into the interior, where they will find on all really important points, lines of fortifications as complete, quite as complete for defence, as those in and around Sebastopol. This is, if they make it, the only chance they have of carrying Sebastopol." They were to march into the interior of the country, leaving their rear uncovered, too, and making the attempt with the knowledge that their return to the coast cannot be effected except through a narrow strip of blood, as it were. One has but to look closely at a good military map of the seat of war to comprehend the truth of these remarks—that is, if he has carefully studied the history of the campaign up to this time.

DUEL IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The personal difficulty between J. D. Hyman, Editor of the Asheville Speculator, and W. L. Hilliard, formerly of the same paper, was terminated at New Market, after exchanging one round with their pistols, and by their mutual consent, each challenging party expressed himself satisfied.

INQUEST.—The Coroner for Richland District, D. B. Miller, Esq., held an inquest last evening over the body of a white female named Jane Hassard, who died suddenly on the evening previous. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death the consequence of injuries by a person, having sustained fatal injuries by a fall.—Carolina Times.

MEETING OF THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.
The 35th annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of South Carolina, has just been held in this place, and at the same time the Board of Trustees of the Furman University held its annual meeting. The Convention assembled on Saturday at eleven o'clock, in the Baptist Church, when the introductory sermon was preached by Rev. R. Furman. After the reading of the Convention was organized, the following officers were chosen: Rev. James F. Rankin being chosen President, and Rev. J. G. Landrum Vice President, and Rev. J. B. Brantly Secretary. As each church, according to the principles of the Baptist denomination, is independent in its government, the Convention is not a legislative body, but a voluntary organization, having for its only object the promotion of the Missionary Bible Publication and Educational interests. Its proceedings therefore relate entirely to such objects. On Sunday the usual Missionary Sermon was preached by Rev. James C. Furman in the morning; in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Dayton, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Baptist Bible Board, established at Nashville, preached, and at night the Rev. Mr. Kendrick, of Charleston, to large and attentive congregations.

On Monday the Convention assumed its sittings. Reports of an interesting character were read from the different Boards of the Convention, and in the morning Rev. Mr. Tustin, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Baptist Publication Society, addressed the Convention on the objects and claims of the Society. At night a mass meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Dayton and Rev. Mr. Whitely, of the Foreign Missions Board, and formerly Missionary to China. The Convention appointed delegates to attend a general Convention of the Baptist denomination of the South, to be held in Augusta in May of next year, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a general Theological Seminary for the South and West. On Monday morning the Convention, after a short session, adjourned, to meet in July, at the residence of Mr. W. B. Johnston, at Charleston. The Convention also closed its session Monday, July 24—Newberry Mirror.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The correspondent of the New York Herald of 20th July gives the following:

The principal members of the cabinet met this morning at the hour. It was chance that brought them together. The President had received a letter from the Czar of Russia, in reply to one transmitted by a special hand through our Minister at St. Petersburg, congratulatory upon his succession. This letter, like a previous one received by President Pierce, with his illustrious father, bore his own autograph, and is evidently not intended for public gaze. The knowledge that this letter of congratulation had been received, brought about the meeting of an inquiring cabinet a day before the usual time of meeting. Its sincerity of sentiment, as far as I can learn, appears in every line. The document is a singular one, and, at the same time, somewhat important in its congratulatory tone of the increasing greatness of the United States. The chief officer of the Emperor, to whom his successor, now the Emperor, was to study his papers—private, which would be found in his escriptorie—which he had received from the most eminent men in the United States, among the names of which are to be found those of Jackson, Clay, Webster and others. The imperial potentate acknowledged the services of the American people by his illustrious father, and received with expressions of more than usual feeling the strong national interest manifested by the American people in the success of the war upon which his great father had entered. He proposes the most lasting friendship between Russia and the United States. This last European mail has brought more important intelligence to the United States than any which has been received on Monday next.

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The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.
EDGEFIELD, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1855.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.
The peaches came, full, plump and juicy as we expected 1 and from the place of all others in this vicinity where such delicacies are most apt to be found—the garden of our worthy friend! The splendid bouquet of Rouse and Dahlias, which accompanied the fruit basket, was as beautiful as the peaches and green-gees were delicious. Many thanks, Mr. Brooks, for your kind remembrance of us.

THE KING BEET.
Yes, we have the very best of the season. The fact is, it may be said by the Czar of all best domes. Come and see, those of you who doubt. We keep it as a relic. It grew in the garden of our friend, Mr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, and comes nearer being an arm—full than any vegetable of the kind we ever saw. It measures—(listen, all those of you who have been bagging on bees)—it measures 251 inches in circumference, and weighs 4 pounds! Nuff sed.

MR. SWEARINGIN'S MILL.
We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Mr. JAMES SWEARINGIN in regard to his Mill. We can bear testimony to the excellence of his flour; for we have just tried him with ten or twelve bushels of wheat and more than satisfied. In truth, we are delighted. Our light-bread rises finely and our biscuit is white enough to please the most scrupulous. We commend Mr. S's Mill to all who like good, clean, white flour.

THE CONCERT OF THURSDAY LAST.
We are glad to learn that the Concert by Mrs. Raymond's pupils passed off in such fine style. The company in attendance was unusually large and the performances were more than ordinarily pleasing, as we learn from several sources. The pride taken by Mrs. RAYMOND in her department of the Institute deserves much commendation, and we trust our people will show their appreciation of her untiring efforts by something more substantial than words.

It is a source of regret to us that an ill-humored headache prevented our usual participation in the pleasures of the occasion alluded to.

MR. W. B. JOHNSTON, OF THE CAROLINIAN.
We regret to see that this able and highly esteemed journalist has retired from his post as chief-editor of the South Carolinian. He takes leave of his readers and contemporaries in an impressive valedictory, the nature of which is indicated in a devoted tribute to the editor, which we have not space to commend towards all whom he had occasion to meet in the field of newspaper controversy; and that, by the proper application of talents admirably suited to the editorial vocation, he has made the Carolinian a favorite in every circle it has entered. We wish him happiness and success in whatever business he may hereafter pursue.

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WHAT IS TO COME OF IT?

Some such query as this suggests itself in view of the present attempt, by the so-called American Association, to pull down all pre-existing parties and build up something new upon their ruins.

Let the people ask themselves, first, what is to come of this effort in a National point of view? How is it to attain the desideratum of unanimity and good feeling in our National Councils? How is it to save the country from wrangling and discord? How is it to quell the turbulence of party animosity and pour oil upon the troubled waters of sectional strife?

Let us observe, in answering this sort of interrogatories, that Know Nothinging has placed itself before the country in vaunting opposition to a party which has ever struggled to preserve the Constitution of the United States in its original purity. Its object, undignified and unmistakable, is to crush that party out of power. We allude of course to the old Democracy of the Union—a party, whose hold upon the affections of Americans can only cease when the memory of such men as JEFFERSON, JACKSON and CALHOUN shall have faded from the public heart. The upstart of a year, with a motley banner of whose various devices the uninitiated can indeed know nothing, without antecedents and of unknown if not ignoble birth, calls upon this old and faithful organization, upon its Government, to ground its arms and bow before the timid scepter of a hour. What, let us ask, is to come of this? Can unanimity spring from such a source? Can good-feeling be engendered by such a process? Is the veteran of many fields to engage for the shabby volunteer of yesterday? Imagine it not for a moment. Even though this new order of politicians had brought with them superior advantages and real safety for our Republican institutions, yet would the pride and obstinacy of an old and cherished creed resist its officious teachings with something of disdain. But they bring no such advantages, no such safety. Is the Democratic party divided upon the question of Slavery? The Know Nothinging are already far more desperately so. Is the policy of the Democratic party unexceptionable in the opinion of the people of the United States? That of the Know Nothinging will assuredly prove infinitely more odious. And so, for every defect that may be pointed out in the Democracy, does a more exaggerated one exhibit itself in Know Nothinging. Superadded to this fact, let it be remembered that all the good features of the New Order are directly borrowed from the Democratic platform. Their "free-trade," "state-rights," "anti-tariff," and "strict-construction," principles are copied from the Democratic creed *verbatim et literatim*. We mention the circumstance, not as an objection in itself, but as showing to whom the Know Nothinging owe all the estimable parts of their political faith. And it is to be expected that the old Democracy should recognize a superior, or even an equal, in this newly patched up scheme of Know Nothinging? Is the usual on such occasions. It is a deserved tribute to Mr. JOHNSTON, to say that he has, throughout his editorial career, pursued a manly and high-toned course towards all whom he had occasion to meet in the field of newspaper controversy; and that, by the proper application of talents admirably suited to the editorial vocation, he has made the Carolinian a favorite in every circle it has entered. We wish him happiness and success in whatever business he may hereafter pursue.

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DATA from Fort Laramie to the 27th of June has been received at St. Louis. Robert Gilson's train had been attacked by the Indians near the Plateau, and Gilson was shot. Another train was attacked near the same place, when two persons were murdered and sixteen horses stolen.

THERE are five hundred troops for the Crimea at Halifax, awaiting a conveyance to England.

It is mentioned as an unusual circumstance, and an indication of the excellent crop in Georgia, that on the 30th instant the Keystone State brought to Philadelphia 500 sacks of superior red Georgia wheat.

FOUR hundred recruits, to fill vacancies in the different regiments of the Texas military department, arrived at Corpus Christi on the 12th inst, from New York.

At a place called Rattlesnake, Pike county, Pa., a man has caught and "barrelled" thirty-six rattlesnakes.

It is thought the French Exhibition will be far more successful than the one held in England in 1851.

THE boat race at Springfield, Mass., between rival clubs from Harvard and Yale colleges, resulted in the former winning the prize in handsome style.

A PROTESTANT lady in St. Louis, with seven of her children, has joined the Hebrew congregation there.

GEN. ALMONTE, the Mexican Minister, is at Saratoga.

A YOUNG man named John Barnes, aged seven years, died at the residence of his father in Buffalo, from the effect of a tooth which had been extracted some days previous.

LEONARD UNGAR, one of the last of the Mohican Indians, was sent twenty dollars and costs for getting drunk at Windham, Conn., last week.

THE Hon. L. D. Witherspoon of York, and B. F. Perry, Esq., of Greenville, have been nominated as candidates for the gubernatorial chair.

THE sum of \$40,000 has been subscribed in the State of New York for a Universalist Theological Seminary.

A YOUNG gentleman of old winters threatened to whip his father because the old gentleman was an Irishman. This is nativism for you.

ON one of the rivers in Iowa, the only ferry is a saw house. He crosses there at a time—two on his back and one fastened to his jaw.

IT is said that a colony of about two hundred persons, from the neighborhood of Rutland, Vt., propose soon to emigrate to the Southern portion of the State of Illinois. They are farmers and mechanics, who go with their families with a view to better their condition.

COL. ORR'S POLITICS.

We are indebted to an attentive friend for a rough sketch of the speech of Col. Orr, delivered at the dinner recently given to him at Anderson C. H. The crowd is said to have been immense and the occasion a highly interesting one. Besides the speech of Col. Orr, W. GILMORE SIMMS, Hon. P. S. BROOKS and others, addressed the meeting. There seems to have been a sprinkling of attendance from various quarters of the State, and there is doubtless the talented Representative of our Fifth District made use of the opportunity to announce in full the present political feelings and principles of himself and those with whom he is acting. This announcement is the more interesting to the people of South Carolina, inasmuch as our Congressional Representation is supposed to be a unit upon almost all the questions of importance now before the country