W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

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ADVANCE.
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Such is the inquiry made for the article of he New Orleans Christian Advocate on the roscriptive feature of the Philadelphia Know Nothing Platform (says the Jackson Miss., Gaette) that we avail ourselves of the earliest oportunity of laying it before our readers. This nfluential Protestant (Methodist) organ, and pposer of Catholicism, presents objections to he clause, which cannot be refuted. We inoke for it the careful reading of Protestants of very denomination. Let them heed its earnest varnings as they would preserve the Constituion or our Government from overthrow, and rotestantism itself from pollution:

From the N. O. Christian Advocate. RELIGIOUS TESTS CATHOLIC DISABILITY. The sphere of our discussions is moral, religius and ecclesiastical. Beyond this we do not purose to extend our remarks upon Eighth Artiof the "American Platform." While prenting our readers with a summary of events aking up the current history of the day, and hich it behooves them to know, we have steadirecognized an implied covenant toward them. ot to meddle with their politics; to cast not a ather's weight on either side of questions diviing them as citizens of the State. If on our art this covenant has not been faithfully kept, is we can say, with a good conscience, we we tried to keep it, and are ignorant of any fraction. And we shall keep it to the end. No mawkish sensitiveness, however, shall revent us from speaking out on a subject even ith a political complexion, falling within our

The proceedings of the convention lately asembled at Philadelphia, whose platform is pubhed in another column, were watched by us ith great interest. Ecclesiastical matters were rly introduced. An attempt was made, princidly by Southern men, to throw them out. re-affirmad. ' The Roman Catholic Church' named distinctly. "Resistance" to it is proounded among the things credenda and the ings agenda. If we read correctly, every tholic is proscribed. He may be an Ameri--native, good and pairiotic; he may stoutly I practically deny the power of the Pope in matters as an inference from the ecclesiasti-Yet, for his religion's sake, he is barred dvancement to all political stations-execue, legislative, judicial or diplomatic." This is est to which our religious principles and re-blican instincts, the spirit of our institutions d the liberty of conscience. as interpreted by the ay expect to pass before the conservatiae people the United States, especially of the South. It not budge a step-it cannot stand, with this

There are thousands of the best men of the parties who sympathise in the movement an essential modification of our naturalization vs. who see danger in the immigration of felsons by voting in Territories, to shape the racter of States; but they neither will pursue recept it upon conditions impairing religious rty. . If the two be disjoined, they go for the er; and in their ranks many of the naturali-Former party attachments would be sacrid to this end, but religious liberty never. . We glad it is so. We rejoice to believe this sentit is imbedded in the heart of the country. It res our civilization a thoroughly Protestant

No one suspects us of Popish affinities. The brrupting tendencies" of the Roman Catholic urch we take every occasion to expose and nteract. The Pope is a king as well as a st, having his soldiers and his jails. His linals are ministers of state, of war, of finance. organization has ever shown a tendency slitical interference, and presented a difficulin the application of religious toleration. the difficulty has been solved, and this is

is own religious opinions and a jealous rence of all attempts by any sect, denominaor church to obtain an ascendency over any r in the State, by means of any special privior exemption, by any political combination

od defences against Catholics and Protes-; for all men love ascendency, though all denations have not equal instincts for it. If Methodist ever so far forget their high calling wander away from their foundation as to gue for special privileges, or form their " a jealous resistance."other sect, denomination or church. ecclesiastical character they stand about pallot box at the call of the highest bidder, him that bids, and apply to the sect so ituting its influence a moral and local

loubtful; in some places acknowledged, in s repudiated. Up to this authoritive declaof the convention the case did not address to us. Had the religious feature been ut of the platform we should now have hallenging respect and assent, and doing to those boldly avowing them-as, the tion of a national and American spirit, the nivocal ground taken upon the constitution-

its and institutions of the South. yond the principle involved, there are grave derations of expediency. A misfortune has en the controversy as between Catholics Protestants. Our opponents, have suddenly at at immense advantage.

sympathies of a powerful party are unably withthem. Public speakers and jourare become their apologists and eulogists. ious comparisons are drawn between Cathoand Protestants, in disparagement of the of the country, leaving their rear uncovered, too, and by those who have hitherto thought and making the attendance with the head-leaving the strengt with the strengt wi and making the attempt with the knowledge that

ted otherwise. omparatively feeble sect has been elevated ndue importance. According to the repreion of the census, in 1850, the Roman lie Church has but 1,112 churches, which goommodate only 621,000 hearers! Not centh of the number of churches belonging Methodists, searcely more than one-eighth number of the Baptists, not one-fourth the of the Presbyterlans. It has not onehird of the whole number reported, while dists have more than one-third, and the sts nearly one-fourth.

this bandful a party aspiring to nationali-General of Jesuits blusself had been in weaken the Protestants and aggrandize

ng steps backwards-back of ourselves.

It gives Catholies the tremendous benefit of MEETING OF THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION persecution. That cry will rally! to any sect, hosts of noble spirits, who otherwise would hold

it in religious abhorrence. Many who were hanging 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 oppres-

The weapons of this warfare are not carnal. We acknowledge the kind intentions but decline the alliance of politicians. It is burdensome. This controversy belong to us-Protestant Christians, Protestant churches, Protestant journals and societies, as such. We want no direct or indirect aid from Government in managing it, believing that if let 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 here was treachery on the part of some of the 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 duing to 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 exe-

Among the victims that were decapitated today 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 some of which having their hearts and lungs extracted, were thrown in wild confusion over the execution ground. Whilst this work of death was going on at the camp, the main body of the imperial soldiers were pillaging the unfortunate nhabitants of the city, who had been shut up here during the entire siege.

The city of Shanghai is now a mere wreck. The imperialists, when they got within the walls eing, it would seem, determined to make sure work of it this time, commenced setting fire to the houses; and they did not stop this 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. Al. the churches within the wall escaped injury from fire, though hey narrowly escaped. It burned to within one ouse of the Baptist Church; to within a few loors of the London Mission Church; quite up to the Episcopal Church, and quite up to the Sabbatarian Church dwelling on three sides.

The Baptist Church has sustained very serious amage from the French's attack upon the city It has been pierced many times with round shot and ten-inch shell. The tower is so much inured 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, out 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

March 6th .- About 1,200 rebels have been beheaded. The leaders of the rebellion at this place, it is said, have escaped. The masses that Red from the city when it fell into the hands of the rebels are returning to their homes in the city. 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 Gerona, near Barcelona, aged | rope. e are all opposed. No party holding it however 27, arrived at the Mills House in this city on nesday afternoon from Columbia, at ting 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 broken open 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 otherately 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, but his mother is dead. He has 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 tempoary aberations of mind .- Charleston Courier.

An AFFAR of HONOR .- Two of our city bloods-a distinguished member of the telegraphic corps and an equally distinguished member of the medical profession-met on the tented field yesterday to cut, by bullets, the gordian knot, which the amicable diplomacy of friends could not untie. The parties having been previously arrested and held to bail in this city, took the cars yesterday morning for Osyka, and on that classic spot settled the point at issue. The maintenance of the right of every man-the full unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment paces. At 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 p open Bible, public schools and a free press | Redan towers at Sebastopol .- N. O. Delta, 21st

DEATH OF WESLEY LEVERETT .- Wesley Leverett, extensively known as one of the first Teachers in South Carolina, died at Williamston, in Anderson District, on the 14th instant ers into political combinations, we hope they He was in the prime of manhood, and in his death a public benefactor has been lost to the country. We see a call made upon all his former pupils to meet at Anderson C. H., on saleday 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 retofore the religious element of the order 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: " Among the military men in Washington, it ng to say. There are principles set forth is 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 murderously disastrous consequences to of compromise, reverential obedience to themselves, as the impregnable Redan and ws, the Bible in common schools, and the 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. That is, if they make that attempt they must reduce a new Sebastopol

every fifty miles on their march into the interior

their return to the coast cannot be effected ex-

cept through through seas 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 remaks - that is, if he has carefully studied the history of the campaign up to this DUEL IN NORTH CAROLINA .- The personal difficulty between J. D. Hyman, Editor of the Ashville Spectator, and W. L. Hilliard, formerly of this place, resulted in a hostile meeting. After exchanging one round with rifles the chal-

lenging party expressed himself satisfied. INQUEST .- The Coroner for Richland District, he could not more effectually have devibe B. Miller, Esq., held an inquest last evening
weaken the Protestants and aggrandize over the body of a white female named Jane Hassard, who died suddenly on the evening buld this platform succeed to the govern- previous. The Jury returned a verdict of aceiwe shall be put back where England was dental death the consequence of inebriacy, the with our progenitors for the blessings of civil State of Illinois. They are farmers and mechanics, the act of Catholic emancipation. This deceased having sustained fatal injuries by a and religious liberty which we, their children, who go out with their families with a view to better fall.—Carolina Times,

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 or Saturday at cleven o'clock, in the Baptist Church when the introductory sermon was preached by Rev. R. Furman. After the sermon, the Convention was organized by the election of officers -Rev. James C. Furman being chosen President Rev. J. G. Landrum Vice President, and Rev. J. J. Branily 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 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, Cor. responding Secretary of the Southern Baptist Bible Board, established at Nashville, preached and at night the Rev. Mr. Kendrick, of Charles-

ton, to large and attentive congregations.

On Monday the Committee resumed its sittings. Reports of an interesting character were read from the different Boards of the Convention, and in the morning Rev. Mr. Tustin, Cor-responding 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. Whilden, Agent of the Foreign Mission 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 of next year, at Greenville. The Board of Trustees 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 an early 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 from his illustrious father, bore his own autograph, and is evidently not intended for the public gaze. The knowledge that a letter of this nature 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 dying father's admonitory advice to the son, his successor, now the Emperor, was to study his papers-private, which would be found in his escretoirehe 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 ack nowledges all the value to these papers placed upon them 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 that any arrival since the establishment of our steam connection with En-

THE Boston Traveller has some further partienlars of the explosion of the bold locomotive on the Vermont Central Raii Road, on Thursday. The train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour at the time, the engineer having put on all the steam in order to reach a turn-out at a certain time. The water, unfortunately, gave out, and the explosion tollowed.

"The report was terrific, and seemed as if half a dozen cannon had been discharged together. The engine was thrown from the track, a complete wreck, and loged some distance off down an embankment. The cars were also both thrown from the track, and so great was their relocity that they proceeded over the sleepers more than a hundred vards before their impetus could be checked, which was ocsasioned by the forward wheels becoming deeply imbedded in the ground. The explosion was heard for miles The conductor who was killed was Richard Bush, of Burlington. He leaves a family. The

Engineer's name was French. The fireman was picked up with a leg and an arm broken, and otherwise shockingly bruised and scalded. He was insensible, but still breathed, and on consciousness returning he asked, "What have you all been about?" It is though What have you all been about?" he cannot survive. A boy in the baggage car had his face badly cut and bruised by portions of the exploded boiler. No passengers were injured, altough their consternation for a while

Capt. David S. Young, of Staunton, Va., was struck by lightning, during a thunder storm, last Wednesday week, from the effects of which he has nearly recovered. The Vindicator says:

"The fluid struck him first on the arm, just below the left shoulder, as he stood on his porch, leaning with his left side against the north east corner of his house. A raised and bruised indenture of about an inch and a quarter outside and transverse the arm, something like a slight burn marks the place of its entry. At that point a hole was made through his coat and shirt sleeve, of about one and a half inches dimension. Thence the track of the electric fluid is plainly visible by marks similar to that on his arm around his back, down to his right thigh, and thence to the outer side of his right leg to the toes of his right foot. In its course it burned the hair from his right limb and tore the shoe from his right foot, prostrating him on the floor of his porch, where he lay helpless, but perfectly in his senses, of which he was not deprived for a moment; indeed, he himself, with entire presence of mind, directed his family in the administration of the remedies by which he was restored-such as pouring over him cold water, &c. The course of the electricity around his body he accounts for by the circumstance of his having at the time keys and other metallic sub-

stances in the right pocket of his pantaloons. A BURGLAR SHOT BY A LADY .- Mrs. Linseys lady residing in Eighth avenue, New York, administered a dose to a burglar, which he will find it hard to digest, and which may perhaps stop the fellow for awhile from laying his hands on other people's property. The Ex-

press says: At about two o'clock in the morning she was aroused from her sleep by a noise in an adjoining room, and upon raising up she discovered a couple of highbinders in the act of carrying off a portion of her jewelry and her husband's gold watch. Seizing a revolver which was under one of the pillows of the bed, she took aim at the chap that had the plunder in his hands, and as good luck would have it, hit him on the first fire. The fellow dropped the stolen property and sprang through the door into the street exclaimed "My God, Bill, I'm shot," On examining the premises, after the burglars had escaped, it was discovered that nearly every drawer and chest had been broken or forced open, but

nothing had been carried off. NATIVE AMERICANS .- On Saturday last some half dozen Native Americans, with their little ones, a portion of the remnant of that noble band of Revolutionary heroes known as the Catawba Indians, visited Columbia on business, bringing with them their usual supply of earthen vessels for sale. They attracted much attention, and are entitled to the warmest sympathy and friendly greeting of every Carolinian, as who nobly espoused the American cause in the Revolution, and bravely battled side by side now enjoy .- Carolina Times,

## The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1855.

A HANDSOME PRESENT. THE peaches came, full, plump and juicy as we exected ! and from the place of all others in this vicinity where such delicacies are most apt to be foundthe garden of our worthy Intendant! The splendid boquet of Roses and Dahlias, which accompanied the Fruit Basket, was as beautiful as the peaches and green-gages were delicious. Many thanks, Mr. BROOKS, for your kind remembrance of us.

YES, we have the very king beet of the season. The fact is, it may be said to be the Czar of all beet dom. Come and see, those of you who doubt. We keep it as a rosicurity. It grew in the garden of our friend, Mr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, and comes nearer being an arm-full than any wegitable of the kind we ever saw. It measures-(listen, all those of ye who have been bragging on beets!)-it measures 251 inches in circumference, and weighs & pounds!! Nuff sed.

MR. SWEARENGIN'S MILL. WE take pleasure in calling attention to the adversement of Mr. James Swearength 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 are 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 comme Mr. S's Mill to all who like good,

THE CONCERT OF THURSDAY LAST. WE are glad to learn that the Concert by Mrs. RAY-MOND's pupils passed off in such fine style. The company in attendance was unusually large and the per. formances 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-timed headache prevented our usual participation in the pleasures of the occasion alluded to.

MR. W. B. JOHNSTON, OF THE CAROLI-

WE regret to see that this able and highly est journalist has retired from his post as chief-editor of the South Carolinian. He takes leave of his readers and cotemporaries in an impressive valedictory, the reading of which has caused as more sorrow than is usual on such occasions. It wout a deserved tribute to Mr. Johnston, to say that he has, throughout his editorial career, pursued a manly and high-toned course owards all whom he has 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 favo-rite in every circle it has entered. We wish him hapmess and success in whatever business he may here-

The Carolinian is now under the sole control of Dr. R. W. GIBBES, and its readers may safely calculate upon its being kept fally up to the high grade of journalism upon which it at present stands.

MRS. McCLINTOCK'S SCHOOL. THIS excellent school is worthy the attention of all ho desire to have their daughters placed under the charge of an amiable lady and an intelligent matron-Such an one Mrs. McCLINTOCK is well known to be

and she deserves at the hands of this community the nost liberal encouragement. It will be seen that the exercises of her school are to

OUR MALE SCHOOLS. IT affords us much satisfaction to be able to point

be resumed on Monday next.

the several advertisements of our Village Schools. remises, for the reception of students in either the English or the Classical department. Mr. L. is a gentisman of varied information and collegiate education. He has beaution and collegiate education teaching; and we have not a down that boys committee the collegiate education to the business.

ted to his charge will be most faithfully cared for. The Edgefield Academy will be re-opened on Monday next. Mr. McCashan and Mr. CROOKER have ' joined teams," and an overflowing school for the Fall season is confidently anticipated. We hear of many who intend fostering this Institution for the fuure. And we undertake to speak for the Trustees and Teachers, and to say that the Edgefield Male Academy shall be made a fit and proper mursery of the budding talent of our District.

In this connection we would mention that Dr. BENJ. Waldo has been elected to supply the vacancy in the Board of Trustees occasioned by the resignation of Capt. LIPSCOMBE.

Condensed Items.

13 JOHN MITCHEL is now residing on his farm in Pucaleeche, Knox county, Tennessee. His health, we are happy to learn, has greatly improved since he left the editorial profession, and adopted the more genial one of an agriculturist.

TEP Or twelve American surgeons who have, within a few weeks, gone out to join the belligerent armies in Europe, nine attached themselves to the service of the Czar, and three had joined the Allies.

A MAN named Dugan died of yellow fever at Pittsburg on Friday last. The body was forcibly seized and burned by the police, which came near leading to a row, the relatives having strong objections to the proceeding. The disease was introduced, it is said, by boats from New Orleans.

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

THERE are five hundred troops for the Crime t Halifax, awaiting a conveyance to England.

IT is mentioned as an unusual circums nd an indication of the excellent crop in Georgia, that on the 20th instant the Keystone State brought to Philadelphia 500 sacks of superior red Georgian wheat.

Four hundred recruits, to fill vacancies in the lifferent regiments of the Texas military department, arived at Corpus Christi on the 12th inst. from New

AT a place called Rattlesnake, Pike county, Pa., a man has caught and "barrelled" thirty-six rattlesnakes. IT is thought the French Exhibition will

ar more successful than the one held in England i THE boat race at Springfield, Mass., betwee

ival clubs from Harvard and Yale colleges, resulted in the former winning the prize in handsome style. A PROTESTANT lady in St. Louis, with sever of her children, has joined the Hebrew congregation

GEN. ALMONTE, the Mexican Minister, is at A young man named John Barnes, aged ser

nteen years, bled to death on the 15th instant in Ruffalo, from the effect of a tooth which had been extracted some days previous. LEONARD UNCAS, one of the last of the Moh

ran Indians, was fined twenty dollars and costs for getting drunk at Windham, Conn., last week. THE Hon. I. D. Witherstoon 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 he State of New York for a Universalist Theologi-

A Young gentleman of ten winters threatened whip his father because the old gentleman was an rishman. This is nativelem for you. On one of the rivers in Iowa, the only ferry sorrel horse. He crosses three at a time-two on hi

back and one fastened to his tail. IT is said that a colony of about two hundred rsons, from the neighborhood of Rutland, Vt., propose soon to emigrate to the Southern portion of the

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 rains. Let the people ask themselves, first, what is to come of this effort in a National point of view ? How is it ORR, W. GILLMORE SIMMS, Hon. P. S. BROOKS and to attain the desideratum of unanimity, and good feeling in our National Councils ? How is it to save the quell the turbulence of party animosities and pour oil

upon the troubled waters of sectional strife ? Let us observe, in answering this sett of interrogatories, that Know Nothingism 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, undisguised 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 de. vices the uninitiated can indeed know nothing, without antecedents and of unknown if not ignoble birth, calls upon this old and faithful organization, whose history is but the history of the true principles of our Government, to ground its arms and bow before the tinsel sceptre of an 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 cringe before 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 uestion of Slavery? The Know Nothings are aleady far more desperately so. Is the policy of the Democratic party unacceptable to a large portion of the people of the United States! That of the Know Nothings 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 tself in Know Nothingism. 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," "antitariff," and "strict-construction," principles are copied from the Democratic creed verbatim et literatim. We mention the circumstance, not as an objection in tself, but as showing to whom the Know Nothings owe all the estimable parts of their political faith. And is it to be expected that the old Democracy should ecognise a superior, or even an equal, in this newly patched up scheme of Know Nothingism? Is the great original to be set aside for a flimsy and uncertain opy? It cannot be. He is infatuated indeed who inticipates any such result. The effect will rather be to array the old party more firmly than ever. This has been shown already in Virginia. It will soon be hown more decidedly in Georgia. And thus, instead of unanimity and good feeling, the Know Nothings are bringing nought but renewed animosity into the midst of the land. The fight between Democracy and Whiggery, kept up for so many years, was as fierce as it was long. Yet there was a boldness in the position of either party which commanded, for Whiggery as well as Democracy, the admiration of the world around. But there is no such admiration elicited by

the approaches of an enemy, who, while affecting sympathy on many grounds and trusting largely to the armory of his opponent for success, would still thrust that opponent into the dust of defeat and disgrace. This contrast between Whiggery and Know Nothingism is already felt and will be more and more felt by the American people. It will be seen too that, ever should the New Order be so respectably successful as to attain the power of the government, there will then be less of peace and less of unanimity among Americans than at any previous period of our history. Thus, as between Know Nothingism and Democracy, the chances are many for increased bitterness of party dissenwhich must enter into these dissensions to make them more terrible. They are, if we may so speak, the foreign and the Catholic elements. However feeble these -y coom in their incipiency, a rapid growth may be scription and persecution. And, (to the Know Nothings be the praise all given!) the day may not now be far distant when these sources of spite and hatred shall pour their dangerous influences with power into the history of American politics. May the hlame of opening up such fountains of mischief attach where it pro

But let us enquire for a moment, what is to come o this Know Nothing oprising in a Southern point of

view ! If the order is to have any success, it must be as a National party. This is boubtless the preference, may we not say the ambition, of its entire membership. Now, as a National Party, let us ask ourselves what are the South and Southern interests to expect at its hands? We answer the question by pointing to the single fact that two thirds of the order North, (which is over one half of the whole order in the Union,) are given up. body and soul, to the Abelitionists .- But, even supposing that the late notion (we forget who started it) of Southern Know Nothingism sigal be carried out, is it not clear that its working must be utterly abortive as to any good results for the South? And this, for the single reason that there can be no affiliation with il em, not only on the part of Democrats, but of thousands of others who abhor their intolerant and proscriptive principles as making up (if possible) a worse evil than sectional inequality. It would seem indeed to be self-evident that a party, having its beginnings but a twelve-month since and that too in the very hot-bed of Free-Soil fanaticism, cannot enlist a union of Southern sentiment on any question, especially when it further appears that this party arrogantly seeks to place itself in the lead, over the head of one more settled, certain and respectable, viz: the Southern wing of the democratic party. This wing is unquestionably preparing to stand together upon the Georgia platform as the very last point of retreat before the unsparing injuries of the North. And, but for the untimely introduction of Know Nothingism into our section of the Union, the Slave States might have been by this time almost in unbroken line. How far this prospect has been interfered with by the New Order, we do not pretend to estimate. We trust not irremediably. But, in view of the danger, we earnestly hope that South Carolinians, and Southerners everywhere, will beware how they encourage by word or deed this strange, unexpected and unwelcome intruder upon the arena of Southern politics. It is not only seless and impracticable for all purposes of Southern ecurity, but seems to have been conceived in illiberali-

y and is certainly based in error. A total of 50 patents was issued from the Paent Office, at Washington, during the week ending

FIFTY barrels of peaches, costing \$3 per barrel vere shipped from Norfolk on Tuesday. WEATHER, CROPS, ETC .- The Winnsbor Register has now in its office one hundred and fortyhree pounds of squashes-and this whole weight is nade up by two squashes, one of which weighs sev-

enty-five, the other sixty-eight pounds. WHEAT in Broome county, Kentucky, has elded 21 bushels to the acre, where it never yielded out 12 besore. Just opposite Petersburg, in Indiana, Mr. Reese raised three hundred bushels of wheat on

ACCOUNTS from Pennsylvania announce that the crops in that State are most flourishing. The promise for wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, and grass is specially good. THERE is an extremely doubtful rumor o

ngagement near San Diego, between a Russian frigate and a French corvette, and that the French blew ip their vessel rather than surrender. IT is reported from Washington that the Cabit

net have come to no conclusion with regard to Mr. Reeder-as to whether or not lie should be allowed to ontinue Governor of Kansas. Advices received at Washington from Kansas. tate that Governor Reeder refused to recognize the

Legislature of Kansas as a legal body, because it has dopted the Missouri code; and that meetings of the cople denounce the action of the legislature as illegal. FROM Mexico we are informed that Santa Anna's father-in-law is appointed Minister to Washing-

ton, in place of Almonte, and that the family of his

COL. ORR'S POLITICS.

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. others, addressed the meeting. There seems to have been a sprinkling attendance from various quarters of country from wrangling and discord? How is it to the State, and there is no doubt 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. Without further preface, we append the notes of our correspondent which were taken down at the moment and may be relied upon. They are of course brief and disjointed as all such annotations o necessity are. But we give them just as they came to us, believing they will be preferred in that form:

Col. ORR fully endorsed the present Administration and passed a high eulogium upon Gen. PIERCE's firm ness and consistent Democratic course, and particularly upon his veto messages. He said we were indebt to the union of the South, the President and the Democratic Party North, for the privilege of carrying slaves to territory North of the Missouri comprom

In speaking of disunion, he said the time had n arrived yet for us to cut off, and could not be under two years, or until after the expiration of President PIERCE's administration,-" not," said he, "until it is ascertained that Fanaticism has full control of the North-until Fanaticism has elected a Free Soil President and Congress."

If Free Soilism prevails, the South must take the

saue in her own hands. Next, speaking of the Georgia Platform, he said-If our Northern friends are defeated, the issue will then be upon the Georgia Platform." He had no doubt that the Georgians would stand to their platform as all parties are pledged to sustain it-even the Know Nothings. If Congress refuses to admit any more slave States, then Georgia, according to her platform, must make the issue. He believed that South Carolina would join Georgia on that platform, and he considered it her duty to do so. If Congress repeals the Kansas Nebraska bill, the whole South would unite in opposition ;-the issue he contended would be very different in fighting for a right, and for that which was in the distance. The repeal of that law would be taking a right from us that had been conceded by Congress. He had no fear that Georgia would retreat from that Platform, and believed that Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and others were now looking to it, as to the field where the issue was to be made.

He had faith, if the Democratic party, North, should gain the ascendency, that they would give the same ote as before and things would remain as they are but confessed less hopes than formerly of their regaining their lost position.

But far the greater part of Col. ORR's speech was particularly directed to Know Nothingism. Among other things he said-" One year ago in Philadelphia Square, when declaring the same principles (denouncing the Know Nothings,) I little thought of ever hav ing to raise my voice against them South of Mason's &

Dixon's line; but I was mistaken." He then asked the question, "What has Know Nothingism done in the free States? Why, in New York it had placed an abolition Governor where there had been a Democrat-in Pennsylvania the samein Massachusetts it had elected an abolition Whig Know Nothing Governor-in Vermont the same-State by State until he had named eight States having elected Abolition Whig Know Nothing Governors, and one Abolition Democratic Know Nothing Governor. He said the Know Nothings had joined themselves to every irm of the day.

Maine had elected FESSENDEN to the U. S. Senate Massachusetts had elected WILSON to " " New Hampshire had elected BELL, Abolition Know

Nothing, and HALE, a notorious abolitionist. she could not even swallow TRUMAN SMITH, a notorious abolitionist-she must even elect a worse man. Illinois elected TRUMBULL-" Blue skin Yankee TRUMBULL."-in place of the gallant Smaller. was sacrificed for him by the infernal spirit of Know

Nothingism. A. C. Donge, of Iowa, a purer man he never knew has been "sacrificed for a round-head Parson (K. N.) by a combination of Know Nothingism, Abolitionism, Whiggery and Free Soilism."

Pennsylvania was prostrated. " In short," said he, " there has not been a man elected to Congress by the Know Nothings who is not tinctured with Abolitionism, and who will not vote to repeal the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Is this an organization for Southern men to fall in with? I feel called upon to warn my constituents against such a

party." "The late Know Nothing assembly at Philadelphia say they have adopted a National platform suited to the South. I hoped they would-I was anxious for it; refers mainly to assaults through the Gulf of Mexico.

but their Platform is the most perfect mockery." He asked the question, " whose Platform is it, adopted by an assembly composed of the Southern wing of that party and one-third of the Northern wing? Two thirds of the North left in disgust, produced a platform and published it to the world as theirs. The remainder of the assembly, composed of the South and one-third of the North, produced what they call the National platform, the Northern party all the time voting against it though remaining with them. It was a fraud upon the people to call it a National Platform." He next treated of the object of Know Nothingism. It was to exclude Catholics and Foreigners from the affairs of Government-even from the elective franchise, and how did they proceed to exclude foreigners By an alteration of a law of Congress to extend the term of residence for naturalization from five to twenty-one years. It was not a fault of Congress that foreigners voted immediately when coming to this country, but arose from the laws enacted by the Northern and North Western States, which provide that foreigners, being six months in the State, have the privilege of voting. He said he was not willing to give Congress the power to say when or who were eligible to vote in the States. It was a power he never wished to see conferred on Congress. If it were, Congress might say our slaves were citizens and entitled to vote in defiance of our laws; and who in the South could

Col. Onn asked the question, " where did the Uni ted States' Marshals receive their aid when trying to restore fugitive slaves to their owners? In all cases the help has been from the strong arm of the foreigners, while the natives were trying to steal them. In the Burns' case, the Irish in Boston protected your rights, when the natives tried to prevent them. .The only man killed in the affair was the Irishman, Bar-CHELDER, and his blood now cries from the ground to the South."

Col. ORR instanced the working of the order in nominations thus: There might be a lodge of one hundred members; fifty-one are in favor of the nomination of a certain person and forty-nine against his nomina tion. The nomination takes place : the forty-nine may know the nominee to be a scoundrel and a base man Yet according to their oath they are bound to vote for him. Where is their freedom and individuality? Regarding the Religious aspect, "my advice is if we are in fear of the Catholics, let us teach the excellency and purity of our Religion; persecution always assists

persecuted." "I'am opposed to Know Nothingism still further. It condemns all the acts of the administration, and as such, is against the Democratic Party."

He said their greatest strength in the South was in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. In Tennessee, where parties are nearly equally divided, the Know Nothing vote was calculated to be 75,000 strong. They have lashed themselves into a perfect frenzy about the Catholics, and the wrongs they are going to inflict upon the State; and yet in the whole State see there are but three Catholic Churches.

Mr. RAYNER, of North Carolina. a Know Nothing, has openly declared against the Kansas and Nebraska bill and in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise. Two Lodges or Councils in Kentucky have done the same. In Congress, there were but six Southern members who voted the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Have they been branded for it! No! No! Four of them are now the nominees of the Know Nothings to be returned to Congress. If the Know Supreme Highness would leave on the 26th ult. in the. Nothings succeed to a majority in Congress, the Missouri Compromise will be restored. Does it then com- vacancy.

mend itself to the people of the South? Surely not. WE are indebted to an attentive friend for a rough Turn and flee from it-it will bring you no honor -it is one of the worst of ierm.

> FOR THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISES. Cuba-No. 3.

In order to sustain the view I last presented, in

the close of my second article, I am justified in stating that the United States has a commerce next to the greatest enjoyed by any nation. This commerce she is compelled to support and defend at any price, even at the sacrifice of her last dollar, and her last drop of blood. But to do this, where is her navy? It would be totally incompetent, under ordinary circumstances, in case of war with a first rate power, to perform the service that would be indispensably and surely required. Though her natural resources are beyond comparison greater than those of any other people, yet the pavy of England and France combined, or of England or France alone could annihilate our dozen men of War, and with them destroy our whole Commerce and impoverish millions of our wealthiest and most useful citizens in the space of a single twelve month The result of such a contest with one of those powers would be disastrous to a degree beyond the power of language to express. It might induce a discontent sufficient to rend the Union into fragments, to sow the seeds of anarchy broad east through the land, and to strike us from the catalogue of great nations. God forbid that such an event should occur. But our government is sleeping upon the dearest interests of her subjects, and if she was awake to the discharge of the debt she owes, with the most trifling effort, and with the most inconsiderable expenditure of money, (which she is afraid to make,) she could soon put it beyond mortal prowess to subdue us, or even to disturb our equanimity by the whole array that at this moment threatens the demolition of Sevastopol, and the destruction of the Russian Empire.

France and England are now fighting as much for the establishment and preservation of their supremacy on the high seas, as for the protection and salvation of the gallant race whose cause they have espoused. See the immense exertions they are making to defend the Bosphorous and the Mediterranean from the ships of Russia; and I may say in this connection, to protect their whole commerce, and their incalculable wealth from that all-conquering and all-absorbing despotism. They feel that they are struggling for their own existence. Russia had skillfully and gradually made every point, in a struggle which has lasted for more than a century, for the occupation of a small sheet of water that would hardly attract the eye of the navigator. In that small sheet of water has been involved, and is yet perhaps involved, the destinies of Europe and

Asia, if not of the whole family of man. Our situation, I confess, is a little similar to that of the Russian Empire, but with much more reason and justice on our side. This accounts, in part, for the great interest felt in America for the success of Russia. But how different has been the conduct of Russia from that of this Government. To command the Bosphorous, Peter the Great, even before his Empire was established, in his incomparable wisdom, and with his sleepless vigilance and sagacity deemed it worthy of a mighty struggle, that made his very throne to tremble and totter under him. and the rod of Empire to slinke and quiver in his Rhode Island the same,"-and he continued with iron grasp. In pursuance of the same policy, his necessors have spent countless millions of money, and almost blood enough to float the remaining navy

left to the Czar. The State of Florida is almost connected with Cuba, and there is barely a passage for large ships between them. In fact, if we commanded this Island, we could erect a system of defences which. with the aid of even our little navy, would prevent ingle vessel of the proudest nation from making the dangerous voyage of the Gulf. It would give us the command of the whole Gulf of Mexico, and protect half of the Commerce of the United States. t is well known that with our intercourse with California, and with our growing trade with South America, with China, and with the whole East, we should be bound to protect the passage alluded to,

f it cost us half the wealth of the nation. But it may be required, that I shall point out mioutely the mode by which the United States would make the proposed possession so useful, and convert it into such an impregnable rampart of defence. Though totally unskilled in the art of engineering, as also in the science of war, still I have original, though it may be crude notions, of protecting our commonwealth, upon which I myself would rely, and which I think could be presented to others with some show of reason. The protection I dwell upon and the most prominent advantage considered, is the command of that Gulf, as well as the perfect security of all our trade and navigation through it.

The Gulf Stream or channel between the South ern point of Florida and Cuba is extremely narrow and dangerous-intersperced with Islands and shoals. So is the channel between the most Western or South-Western portion of Cuba and the nearest points of Central America so narrow that it might be so thoroughly obstructed and commanded by a few ships of war and good fortifications, with large supplies on the borders of Cuba, as to render them utterly impassible. In fact a bridge could almost be constructed across the Florida channel, if not the other one named, making use of all the rocks, shoals, and little Islands intervening, and applying all the other ingenious inventions of war. Large and safe harbors could be built, and towers erected and filled with military stores and materials of ship building, on the coasts both of Cuba and Florida, and so filled with armed men, that even our little Navy could ride triumphant in the face of ten times its strength. So soon as one vessel should be disabled she could run into port under the guard of a thousand great guns, and could be refitted and resupplied with men and munitions perhaps before the action of her sisters could be brought to a close and if the forces of her enemies were great enough, we might possibly behold the extraordinary spectacle of a never-ending Sea fight. Whilst on the other hand every store of the enemy would have to be transported, and having no means of a re-supply, when they should be once destroyed, they would be destroyed forever.

But it is not only in a military point of view that this great question should be examined. Imagine ourselves to be the owners of all the Islands referred to, and the Bahamas, and the Virgin Islands, but particularly of Cuba, and what an impulse would be given to all our trade by the most common and natural causes. Our yearly income would almost be doubled from their productions, and our transportation would be ingrensed to an extent, to astonish the most sanguine friends of American greatness. Our ships would visit every port in the world, our sailors would be trebled, our shipping would be quadrupled; and even our inconsiderable navy and our very mockery of an army would swell into squadrons and battalions to equal Russia on the first part, and proud Albion on the second.

New life would be inspired into our slumbering ody-every nerve would be set in motion,-the pulsations of the natural heart would beat quicker at the news of every success, and our glory and our triumphs would form a new era in the history and in the improvement of mankind. The healthy tone of one member infuses new life into another, and by a skillful oulture, and extension of American power, I may say by a gradual accretion and accumulation to the greatness of our country, we may make the prowess of our government, of her arts, and her arms the hope or the terror of Christendom CRITTENDEN.

DR. MEANS has resigned the Presidency of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., and the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Ala., has been elected to fill the