

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Latest News, Literature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1856.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 7.

Water Proof Ware-House,
HAMBURG, S. C.
The Subscriber has taken the
Plumbers Water Proof
Ware-House, formerly occupied by Mr. J. J. HARR, Sr., and of strict attention to business he hopes to merit a liberal share of the patronage of the generous public of the upper and cotton-growing districts.

The Ware House is above high water mark, and more secure from Fire than any other Ware House in Town.
I will also attend to receiving and forwarding Goods, &c., entrusted to my care.
G. H. KENNEY,
Hamburg, Sept 1st, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of W. & J. HILL, is dissolved by mutual consent.
The unsettled business of the Firm will be adjusted by WILLIAM HILL, who is duly authorized to use the name of the Firm in liquidation.
W. HILL,
JAMES HILL,
Hamburg, S. C., August 31, 1855.

A CARD.
THE Undersigned will continue the business in all its branches at the Old Stand, where he would be pleased to have ALL who are indebted to the Firm in anywise, to call and settle without delay.
W. HILL,
Hamburg, Aug 31, 1855.

HARVEY & MAYS,
HAMBURG, S. C.
NEW FAMILY GROCERY!
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOTEL.
THE Undersigned having entered into a Co-Partnership for the trans-

GENERAL GROCERY BUSINESS!
Solicits the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Having carefully selected a CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS, and at low prices, we are prepared and determined to sell as low as Goods of the same quality can be bought in this or the Augusta Market.

Our Stock comprises nearly every article usually kept in similar establishments. We purchased our Goods for Cash, and can afford to sell at VERY LOW FIGURES.
Our Stock consists in part of
SUGARS, COFFEE, N. O. and W. I. MOLASSES, MACKEREL, CHEESE,
Bacon, Lard, Flour,
Candies, Raisins and Nuts, of all descriptions, TOBACCO & SEGARS,
Pickles, Pepper, Allspice, Blue Stone, Coporas, &c.

A good assortment of Liquors,
Also, a fine lot of Crockery and Glass Ware, Tin and Wooden Ware, &c., &c.
JOHN B. HARVEY,
JOHN A. MAYS,
Hamburg, Nov 26, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of BEWLEY & SMITH, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the Partners will use the name of the Firm in liquidation. The Notes and Accounts will be kept at the Store of W. C. BEWLEY, (as occupied by us).
We particularly request our friends and customers to call and settle up their open Accounts either by Cash or Notes.
W. C. BEWLEY,
W. M. SMITH,
Hamburg, Feb 19, 1856.

A CARD.
I will continue the business in all its branches at the old Stand of BEWLEY & SMITH, and will be pleased to have my friends and old customers call on me. I will keep constantly on hand a well selected Stock of
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.
I will also continue to pay the highest market prices for Cotton, Bacon, Lard and other produce.
W. C. BEWLEY,
Hamburg, Feb 19, 1856.

GROCERIES, &c.
THE Undersigned have formed a Co-Partnership in business, under the firm of SIBLEY & USHER, at the old and well known stand of SIBLEY & SON, Corner of Market and Centre Streets, Hamburg, for the transaction of a general
Grocery, Provision & Cotton Business,
Where we intend to keep constantly on hand a full supply of Goods, and will sell at LOW for CASH as any other house.

Clarified, Crushed, Powdered, St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR;
New Orleans and West India MOLASSES;
Java and Rio COFFEE;
Irish POTATOES for planting;
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
Brazing, Rope and Twine,
Shoe and Sole Leather,
Mackerel, Kites and Barrels,
Blankets, Negro Cloths, Ostraburgs,
Saddles and Bridles, Woolen Ware,
Table Salt, Tea of various kinds, Indigo,
Window Glass, Lamp, Linseed and Train Oil,
Points, Powder, Rifle and Blasting, Shot and Lead, a good assortment of Chairs, Rockers, Sofas, Office, Arm and Bedsteads, Children's Bedsteads, Sofas, Feathers,
Mexican and Peruvian Guano, Kittledew & Sals,
Lime and Plaster, Iron, German and Cast Steel Nails, assorted, &c., &c.
SIBLEY & USHER,
Hamburg, Jan 23, 1856.

Notice.
I AM daily receiving my Spring Stock consisting of every article usually kept in our line of Business, which will be sold at Messrs. Lambcock & Cooper's Cash prices. Among my Stock is the
Best Assorted Liquors and Wines,
Ever offered in Hamburg, which will be sold according to quality and not at a profit.
S. E. HOWERS, AGENT,
Jan 30

Notice, Notice.
NO Orders will receive any attention unless accompanied with the Cash.
S. E. HOWERS, AGENT,
Jan 30

FOR SALE.
THE STORE HOUSE, next East of R. H. Sullivan's, 30 feet front and 60 deep, containing three rooms below, one above, and a good cellar.
Also—
THE TAN YARD and Lot adjoining, and containing about three acres.
Also—
ONE LOT on the branch adjoining C. L. Refe. R. T. MILLS,
Oct 2

VIEWS OF W. C. MORAGNE, ESQ., ON THE ELECTORAL QUESTION.

Continued from last week.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT:
The plans above considered will, as I conceive, weaken the safeguards to property within the State, and must seriously affect the political peace and happiness of our people.

But, they will introduce a train of other positive evils, against which as patriots and good citizens, we should sternly struggle. They cannot fail to create within our limits a strong Federal Government party, with all its evil and corrupting tendencies. This of itself should be sufficient to deter us from the change. Who would wish to see enacted in our State those unnatural scenes of excitement, that wretched system of electioneering, that corrupting strife among political aspirants—all those shameless, licentious party scrambles so common in many of our sister States during a Presidential canvass? Can we fail to perceive the ill-effects of such scenes upon the tone and character of our people? And what a field will be opened for demagogues and wily politicians! Where this party exists, how many prominent men have been led astray by the seductive influences of the powerful government at Washington, or by the tempting offers of gain and promotion held out by the successful party in the great political struggles of the country. Is it not, also, a notorious fact, that when great issues have arisen, involving the honor, rights and liberties of our section, libations have been freely poured upon the altar of party to the sacrifice of the real interests of the country?

It is experience is worth anything at all, it must have taught the American statesman, that systematic party organizations, under the influence of a large government patronage, are no schools for either patriotism or intelligence. They promote neither truth nor morals, but are rather hot-beds of political corruption, in which the plants of patriotism and knowledge do not and cannot flourish. Can we covet this order of things? Could we be willing to see our people lose that fond attachment to their native soil, that noble State-pride, which has so long characterized them, by transferring their affections to the "vulgar tyranny" of the Federal Government? By becoming slaves to a people, who delight to abuse and vilify them? and who are seeking by the lowest means of faction and fanaticism to dissolve their religious and political union with them? Make this change so much desired by some, and these results will follow as naturally as the waters seek the ocean.

Nor is this all. In making this change, you will destroy, in a measure, the moral power of the State in the Union, and in the Federal Congress. Territorily and numerically small, our only hope of exerting any controlling influence in Federal politics rests upon the moral and intellectual character of our people: upon the proud political virtues they may bring to bear before the public eye; upon the fixedness of their political principles; upon the stability of their political conduct. And can these be secured except by a proper development of our moral and intellectual energies? by inculcating a strong devotion to the interests and character of the State? by preserving, so far as practicable, a healthful unity of sentiment and of action? in a word, by avoiding the bitter animosities, the disgusting strife, the evil passions roused by the two great parties of the Union during a Presidential canvass? Weakened by dissension, demoralized by the corrupting spirit of heated party contests, no chance would be left to us for influence in the Union except as a small fraction of a great party within the limits of a little Commonwealth. The State would thus bring upon itself all the evils of a corrupt party organization without any of its benefits: without the offices, the wealth, the power it has at command to distribute among its favorites.

Look at the picture as it truly presents itself. Now, we hold a respectable position in this Confederacy. Our public men are reputed to be honest, independent, intelligent. A fair share of the public honors await them. Our people still proudly stand up for the Constitution, and for the rights of the States, untrammelled by the party shackles with which most of our sister States are mischievously beset. The fire of patriotism still burns in their bosoms with a steady, bright flame, throwing its clear rays into the mists of party selfishness, and serving as a sort of beacon light on the wretched water of Federal liberty.

But effect this change: make us fractional portions of the great parties of the Union, and our place in the table of Federal power will become a mere decimal. The moral and intellectual superiority of our public men, being no longer the index of our strength in the Union, our political importance will be determined by the quantum of numerical force we may be able to bring into the Electoral College. What then will be our future hopes? A mere handful of voters, with slight prospect of future rapid increase, we should be doomed to a miserable inferiority, unable for want of size and numbers, to make ourselves respected and felt in the Government, and with the influence of our public men greatly weakened by the corrupting associations of party strife.

The distinctive features, which now mark us as South Carolinians will be gone, and deemed a mere small party hack to serve the great hydra-headed majority of the Union in the dirty work of making Presidents and acquiring Territory.

But further. By this change you will set elements at work in our State polity that will gradually uproot and destroy all our wise and time-honored institutions. This, I am aware, is much desired by some, who understand little of the true theory and practical working of our State Government. To them, the cry of change brings no apprehen-

sions of a serious nature. Their watch-word is, "Change!" "Change!" "Change!" Yes, this is the talismanic wand by which they hope to achieve the "sovereign good" of society. But prudence bids us, appeal from judgments so slightly and so rashly formed, and to take a few lessons in the school of reason and experience. From these, we may gather a solemn warning: It is a principle of our nature that "change begets change;" and no propensity with which we are endowed is more than this to be held in restraint. This feeling continually grows by what it feeds upon, and is never content, when allowed even the most libertine indulgence. Like the leech, it perpetually cries, "give," "give," till drunk to satiety, it becomes a devouring element, destroying all the conservatism in a community, and scattering horror, bloodshed and ruin in every direction. Look to history. Look to nearly every government, ancient or modern, and you may trace the ruinous work of this rash and ruthless spirit. How many grand empires, how many excellent republics, how many national prospects has it not pulled down, destroyed and forever blighted? How much innocent blood has it not shed? Like some dreaded Gorgon, it has stalked forth over the nations of the world, poisoning the stream of public sentiment, converting the hearts of men into stone, and spreading ruin and havoc in its bloody train. And in this our own country it has already made fearful ravages. Look at its progress here!

After our Revolution there arose in these United States a system of Republics the excellence of which has never been surpassed in the history of the world. Beautiful in theory, admirable in practice, they seemed to combine all the desired virtues within the scope of human government. They served to restrain the many, and to protect the few. They kept down vice and corruption: they elevated liberty and happiness to all. They produced a race of statesmen of which the superiors were never before seen. In a word, they commanded the admiration of statesmen and philosophers, and drew eulogiums from whole nations. Mankind, seeking for ages, after a perfect scheme of government, looked to these as the bright *Utopia*, which had so long been the subject of the patriot's dream.

Yet in less than four-score years, how serious the changes in most of these admirable Republics! How sadly have they departed from their former purity and excellence! Some have changed and changed till they are now little better than the shackling democracies of old Greece and Rome. Where once order and virtue, intelligence and patriotism reigned supreme, the turbulent spirit of a heartless majority controls the affairs of State. The great principle of vicarious power, so wisely recognized in all free governments of modern times, has, in a measure, been laid aside to give place to a formless, irresponsible exercise of the popular will: while third and fourth-rate talent and attainments, adorned by no remarkable virtues, are, in some places, more in demand than the best intellects of the country. This is no fancy sketch. Look around over this broad land. Look to New York—the great empire State of the Union. Her original Constitution, pronounced by ALEXANDER HAMILTON to be one of the best in the world, has already undergone its third radical change, scarcely enough of the original being left, to mark its identity. The old two-third rule—so common in all good governments, and so necessary to the preservation of the fundamental law of the State—is discarded, and a bare majority may now alter the most solemn parts of the Constitution. The whole clog-work of government is effectually thrown back upon the people, who, in addition to their offices under the Federal Government, now elect all their State officers—Governor, Judges, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Canal Commissioners and all. And what have been the practical results? Has the liberty of the citizen been increased? No: diminished rather. A wild spirit of mobocracy has seized upon the people there. Native Americanism, Fourierism, Socialism, Abolitionism, Hunkerism, and all the senselessisms of the day, yielding for the time the most despotic power, have been engendered there with the most astonishing facility. All over the North, secret societies and formless conventions control the most important affairs of State; and confusion and anarchy reign in all their councils.

To some degree this infectious spirit has extended South—affecting, more or less, the political institutions of Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. And where it will ultimately carry these States the wisest heads cannot foresee, unless history shall be a guide to their judgments.

Shall we, too, embark our little vessel of State upon this broad sea of innovation? Can we expect to avoid the shoals and breakers upon which others have been wrecked, and are fast ruining themselves? It were madness to indulge such a hope. The change proposed, if carried into effect, would soon bring its hundred other changes. Party ascendancy would give tone and color to all our Legislative enactments; and each rival party would come into power only to undo and overthrow the work of its adversary, and to appropriate to itself the spoils of the conquest. Whigs would, in turn, displace Democrats, and Democrats, Whigs; and every barrier to party success, though at present deeply planted in the Constitution of the State, would be thrown aside with a ruthless hand. To reap the full harvest of party conquest our people would be annoyed by the election of all our State officers; the present just distribution of power in the State, and our system of representation, the wisest known to any government, would be destroyed before two Presidential campaigns shall have closed upon us.

Even now these various projects of reform have bold advocates among men of importance in our State, both in and out of the Legislature. Stump speeches and newspaper articles have been manufactured to promote them, and in some of the Districts,

if I have been correctly informed, they were made questions of debate at the last general elections. Nor are these new-light reformers content with the one change they now ask for. No! Reform! radical reform is the war-cry of the party. While some seek to cover their ultimate designs by the arts of a staid diplomacy, others rashly proclaim, that one main object in urging a change in the election of Electors, is to effect a thorough alteration of our State polity; and they strive so to interweave these measures as to use whatever of prejudice may exist against the one to aid in the accomplishment of the other. Thus a menacing crusade is preached against the Parishes, and the present system of representation in the State.

I purpose briefly to consider this wild and foolish enterprise in its bearings upon the electoral question. Why should this outcry be made against the Parishes? What have they done, or what can they do, to warrant it? Can the Parish interest cause us any possible danger? What is that interest? Is it not a slave interest? Is it not a cotton and a grain interest? Is it not and nothing more. And are not these the identical interests of all the middle and upper Districts? What legislative influence, therefore, exerted by the Parishes consistent with their best and only interests, can, by any possibility, injuriously affect our welfare? Is it reasonable to suppose that men will legislate against all they have and hold dear in life? So far from apprehending danger the slave and planting interests of the State have, in the influence of the Parishes, a strong guarantee of safety. The members from that section represent a considerable portion of the great planting interest of the state, and are usually intelligent, high-minded and conservative. But more than this: their geographical position throws them into a perpetual minority; and hence it is a struggle of life and death with them to sustain, in its utmost integrity, the Constitution of the State. What better elements of representation could we desire? We are chiefly a slaveholding and an agricultural people, and who is more fit to legislate for the country than the intelligent, high-minded planter, who, be it spoken to his honor, is nearly always soundly conservative in his political creed? Constituting chiefly the bone and sinew of the land, this class has, at the same time, afforded much of the *lofty spirit* which has made for us an honorable name in this confederacy. Why, then, should we seek to check or suppress its influence?

It is urged, however, that the Parish representation should be diminished to establish a proper balance of power between the up and the low country: in other words, to give the up country its full voice in the State government, of which it has been deprived by the existence of the Parishes. This argument is altogether fallacious. By the present order of things that very balance is now admirably preserved, while the effect of the change would be to destroy it, and to give undue preponderance to one section over the other. It might, indeed, in the lapse of time, render insignificant the voice of the Parish Districts in our State Legislature; but, as before stated, in some of these Districts, geographical difficulties exist against anything like a rapid increase of white population. Thus a minority section in the State, would be made wholly subject to the will of a majority section—another name only for slavery—while the *federal* vote of the Parishes would scarcely be worth counting.

Never, fellow citizens, was there less cause for a change than in this matter; for the Districts have now, in our Legislature, the superior numerical strength, and this superiority is gradually increasing by the more rapid increase of white population in the up-country.

Thus at the adoption of our Constitution in 1790, the aggregate representation of the Parishes for the House was 70—that of the Districts 54; while now that of the Parishes is only 45—that of the Districts 79—making a decrease of more than 30 per cent in the Parishes, and an increase of more than 40 per cent in the Districts. The Districts have thus in the way of Legislative power all they can wish, consistent with a true spirit of liberty. They should, in truth, be thankful that their powers are not more comprehensive, lest they might be led into the dangerous temptation of using power arbitrarily and improperly. While by the compromise of 1803, it was designed that the Parishes should have a majority in the Senate, and the Districts in the House of Representatives, the Districts have now in the House a majority of 34, and in the Senate, a majority of 4: thus making for the Districts on joint-ballot a decided preponderance, and enabling them, if they will, to control the entire legislation of the State, to repeal their content, except in matters relative to the fundamental law. They have power to elect all the general officers, to advance all the various interests, and to develop all the resources of the State, so far as this can be done by legislative enactment, without even the aid of the Parishes. The Parishes, in truth, have a more negative or veto power. They cannot of themselves make laws, or elect officers; they have no positive power to do mischief; they can only prevent it. And their practice is consistent with the theory of their power—While voting, with judicious liberality, the public funds, to the raising of which they contribute largely, for improvements in other parts of the State, they very seldom ask any part for themselves. Out of Charleston, where is any appropriation, worthy of notice, applied in the Parishes? How many of the general officers of the State are taken from that section? Almost none. The other

Districts take them all, and receive nearly all the public funds appropriated by the Legislature. I repeat: the Districts have power, if united, all the ordinary legislative power of the State. What more should the patriot and statesman desire? What more could they reasonably expect? Why, then, this perpetual longing to break in upon the sanctuary of the Constitution? To uproot the foundation of some of our wisest institutions! and to drive from us those who are our natural friends, and allies; men bound to us by the strongest ties of a community of political and property interests? What good can arise from this severance? or from these inroads upon the Constitution? Where, in history, will we find a government that has worked better than ours? Where one, which has more fully secured the peace and happiness, rights and liberties, the honor and dignity of its citizens?

W. C. MORAGNE.

Choice Poetry.

Written for the Advertiser.

A CHILD AT PRAYER.
By CAD COLVIN.

There's much on earth that's lovely;
But gentle to me,
Is a beautiful child of innocence
On its little bedded knee,
Lifting its trusting eyes to heaven,
Clasping its hands in prayer,
Thanking its Savior God for all
His kind and gracious care.

How holy is that countenance,
So trustful and so bright,
Lighted by heart that never has known
Dark sin's destroying blight—
As while it deems the earth may be
All beautiful and fair,
It seeks a Heavenly Father's love
In simple, earnest prayer;

As it thanks the Glorious Giver
For the bird-song and the flower,
The golden clouds of sunset,
The streamlet and the shower,
And asks His blessing yet to gild
All beautiful things of earth,
Which, by His love and goodness,
Were ushered into birth.

If to gaze upon the beauty
Of that sweet and guileless brow,
E'en angels to this simple world,
Their starry wings may bow;
And the Saviour's love so graciously
The little one to bless;
O say—what sight on earth can be
More beautiful than this!

MR. BOYCE.
The following tributes fell from the lips of this distinguished young statesman in a recent congressional debate:

Now, why do I think that this party at the North will succeed? Because it recommends itself to the great sentiment of the North—the sentiment of anti-slavery—and because, too, it recommends itself to that love of power which no people can resist. What people have ever declined to receive power when it was offered to them? This great sectional party at the North goes upon the idea that, by uniting together at the North, they can obtain the control of the Government, and displace its vast patronage among themselves, and reduce the people of the South to a secondary and subordinate condition. That is their great idea. Well, what people, I would ask, have ever had the greatness to decline power when offered to them? There is but one man who stands out on the canvas of history illuminated by the glory of having had the magnanimity to decline power. There he is, [pointing to the portrait of Washington:] but no people in ancient or modern times have had the magnanimity to decline power. The people of the North cannot decline it. That party, therefore, which places itself upon the position of giving power to the North, will eventually succeed; and when that party does succeed, the magnanimity to decline power will be an end. I say it in no spirit of threat at all. I am merely explaining my position. I think that this sectional and slavery party will succeed at the North and, therefore, that revolution will be inevitable. But I do not desire it; far from it. All we ask of you at the North, is to administer the Constitution according to the spirit in which your fathers adopted it: the spirit of concession, compromise and concord; to administer the Government in the spirit in which it was administered for the first quarter of a century; and then you will find the people of the South loyal to the Union, and no one more so than myself. What a glorious spectacle it would be if such a state of things could exist; instead of this, the master branch of the Government, being paralyzed and disorganized, it would be in action, giving vitality to the workings of our Government; and the hearts of our twenty-five millions of people would beat in harmonious unison! Why do we hear of treaties abrogated, of threats of sending naval armaments to hover upon our coasts? Why do the masts of hostile ships, perchance at this very moment, cast their malignant shadows over our sea? Because our country is torn to pieces, distracted, distracted by the war one portion of the Confederacy have declared against the institutions of the other portion. I have the most melancholy forebodings as to the ultimate consequences growing out of this sectional quarrel. But, oh! that it may be otherwise!

HORSE-RACING IN EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria of the 23rd December, says: An interesting race was run last week at Cairo, between an English mare and an Arab horse belonging to Halem Pasha, when the former thoroughly beat the latter. The length of the race was eight miles; the time occupied by the mare eighteen and one-half minutes, over a rough, gravelly and sandy road. The same race has been offered for the last two years against all England, for 10,000 sovereigns, with the same horse, and not accepted. The Egyptian prices are now convinced that their Arabs can be beaten by English horses. The late viceroy, Abbas Pasha, had offered to stake any amount up to \$150,000 on his own horse, against any others that might be brought to run.

"A LOVE POWDER" VENDOR ARRESTED.—Dr. Velpaun, the man who sells love powders, was arrested in New York on Wednesday by order of Mayor Wood, because he had broken his promise, made to the executive, to discontinue his love business. He is said to receive \$50 letters a day, which, at \$2 each, makes \$100 per diem received by him for love powders.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the territory, but near its borders, contemplating armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purposes: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individuals of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and if, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intervention into the same, on the part of any individual or body of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, influenced into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty, which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling with the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference with or condemnation of the laws, and that any endeavor to interfere by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the investigations of agitators and disorganizers, and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the laws and of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the eightieth.

By the President,
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

A MONSTER CRIMINAL.—The English papers record the arrest of a man named Evans, on a charge of having poisoned his wife, his brother, his friend, and thirteen other persons. His wife, before marriage, was a ward in Chancery, and lately opposed the match, and the Mar-er in Chancery also withheld his consent for some time. Both finally yielded to the entreaties of the young lady, and yet it is believed that she was subsequently murdered by her infamous husband. He was a finished gambler, and a master spirit of the turf, and his friend, Mr. John P. Cook, gave him the first confidence, and yet, in the end, he was ruined. He was a man of high life, and was effected to the extent of £23,460, and then he also, as is believed, was poisoned. Nay, it is stated that the names of no fewer than sixteen persons are mentioned as having suffered death by poison through the agency of the prisoner.

TRANSPORTATION OF FIGURES.—The Figure Nine.—The numeral nine has a certain peculiar property, a knowledge of which will be of importance to accountants and cash-keepers. It is this: When an error has arisen from any transposition of figures, the sum of the numbers is uniformly a multiple of the numeral nine. For instance, suppose an error occurred in bringing out a trial balance or cash settlement in the amount in question, or that the sum short or over can be divided by nine, without any remainder, there is a strong probability that the mistake has been made by transposing figures; at any rate, if such a mistake takes place by reason of transposition, the sum in question will divide by nine without any remainder. To illustrate this further: If 97 has been put down 79, the error will be 18, or twice 9 exactly; if 322 be set down 223, the error will be 99, or eleven times 9; and so on between any transposed numbers. This class of errors is very common.—Boston Cour.

GEN. ATCHISON IN KANSAS.—Gen. Atchison, with a company of two hundred of his neighbors, have made their arrangements to remove to this Territory early in the spring. He will locate in the neighborhood of Atchison, where himself and friends will be in this section of the Territory. It is the intention of General Atchison to engage in farming, and for that purpose he will bring with him a number of slaves. Many of his companions, who will accompany him, are capitalists and large slaveholders, and their settlement in this section of the Territory is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.—Squatter Sovereign.

FOR KANSAS.—Capt. Eugene B. Bell, of Graniteville, announces that he is organizing a company to proceed to Kansas, about the last of March, and makes an appeal to his native State for aid. He is personally acquainted with Capt. Bell, and we hope his appeal may not be made in vain. He is a man of stern integrity, fully competent to carry out with success the important task.

All the Southern States seem to be alive to the importance of settling Kansas with Southern men, allied to the peculiar interest of the South; and South Carolina should do her part towards sending her young men to that Territory.—Lexington Telegraph.

A GUNPOWDER PARSON.—At a Wednesday evening meeting at Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn, last week, the subject of Kansas got ahead of all others. Mr. Beecher addressed his hearers in the following Christianlike manner:

"He believed that the Sharp rifle was truly a moral agency, and that there was more power in one of these instruments, so far as the slaveholders of Kansas were concerned, than in a hundred Bibles. You might just as well, said he, read the Bible to buffaloes as to those fellows who follow Atchison and Stringfellow; but they have a supreme respect for the logic that is embodied in Sharp's rifles. The Bible is addressed to the conscience; but when you address it to them it has no effect—there is no conscience there. Though he was a peace man, he had the greatest regard for Sharp's rifles, and for that pluck that induced those New England men to use them."

The above, (says the New York Day Book,) would be humiliating, were it the first evidence that Mr. Beecher had taken of his total want of all the requisites of a Christian minister. How the public can be deluded by such a clerical mountebank, who uses religion merely as the means of livelihood, is more than we can understand. Christ relied on the Gospel as a means of doing good. Mr. Beecher would accomplish his mission with "Sharp's rifles." What are we coming to?

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—A company has been formed in the city of New York, composed of fifty-five families, and numbering in all about two hundred persons, who will emigrate to Kansas the coming spring. The company has subscribed capital of \$39,500. A site has already been selected—a place on the bank of the Neosho river near the southern boundary of Kansas, where the climate is warm, like that of Virginia. Their plan of settlement is brief, as follows: Four square miles are occupied. In the centre, a plot of land is laid out in the form of an acre. Roads radiate from the centre in such a manner that the whole piece is conveniently cut up into sixteen farms, adjoining and terminating at one end of the ocean. The sixteen farm houses are placed around this plot, each one upon a separate farm, and yet near together.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We have never heard since the Madison (Wis.) Democrat, of so many cases of freezing to death, as those of recent occurrence. Last week, the driver and two passengers in the stage arriving at Fox Lake, were found dead as it drove up to the door, and two lying on the ground. They were afterwards found near the village frozen to death.

We now find the following in the Sparta Watchman:

FIVE MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—We learn that five men were frozen to death in Minnesota. They were in an open sleigh coming from St. Paul. The horses went up to a tavern on the prairie and stopped. The sleighmen went out and found the five men frozen stiff. Their names are not known.

CURIOSITIES OF WATER.—Water exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of cursory observers. When the drier buys of the dry salt one hundred pounds each of alum, carbonate of soda, and soap, he obtains in exchange for his money no less than forty-five pounds of water in the various quantities, the sum amounting to seventy-three and a half pounds in the third. Even the transparent air we breathe contains, in ordinary weather, about five grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk, and thus rarified water is now more in the air than the solidified water wets the lime or opal in which it is absorbed. Of a plaster of Paris statue weighing five pounds, more than one good pound is solidified water. Even the precious opal is but a mass of flint and water, combined in the proportion of nine grains of the earthy ingredient to one of the flint. Of an acre of clay land a foot deep, weighing about one hundred thousand tons, at least four hundred tons are water; and even of the great mountain chains, which the globe is ribbed, many millions of tons are water solidified into earth.

A WORD TO LITTLE GIRLS.—Who is lovely? It is the girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks and pleasant smiles as she passes along; who has a kind word for every boy or girl she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty; who never complains, never complains, never complains, never complains in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or precious stones, as you pass along the street? But these are precious stones that can never be lost. Extend a friendly hand to the friendless. Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive ever where to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be beloved.

MAJOR THOMAS HARRISON, who died in Boston on Monday, the 28th of January, (says the Boston Transcript) was one of the bravest of the officers of the second war with Great Britain. In the charge at Chippewagon, where he lost his leg, out of his full company of 90 men only fifteen were left standing after the shock. Harrison refused to be carried to the rear, but urged his men, who loved him as a father, to go forward and do their duty. Taking out his handkerchief he tied it round his wounded limb, and making a tourniquet by the help of his own grip-stand, he held the bleeding from his groin for the second and third time. He never lost his senses for a moment. Gen. Scott riding across the field saw him in this condition. "Harrison," said he, with great feeling, "I am sorry to see you in this plight, and I would stay by you if my duty did not call me elsewhere." The next day Capt. H. (as was afterwards revealed Major for his gallantry) submitted to amputation with the utmost fortitude.

A tradesman meeting a customer one day told him that his bill had been standing a long time, and that he would like for him to call and settle it.

"When my bill gets tired of standing, let it sit down," was the cool reply.

A city editor, who is a bachelor, having said in his last issue that he really wished that he had a son so that he could dress him up in fashion, was called upon next day by his adorable, to whom he had been paying his attentions for the last two years, and asked if he really said that.

"Certainly I did, my dear."

"Well, Billy," said she, "why don't you make arrangements for one?"

Our friend says it was the first time he was ever corrected. He felt so mortified that he went right away to the parson.

RENEWING HIS YOUTH.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says there is now living in Hardean county a man aged 98 years who has only recently cut eight new teeth! Such is his vigor that he can walk a mile with the ease of a young man.