THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

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W. F. DURISOE & SON.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must invariably be accompanied with the cash.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per Square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly $1 per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on liberal terms—it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For announcing a Candidate, Three Dollars, in advance.

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

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

New York, March 8.—The steamer Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Cotton was quiet, owing to the stringency in the money market; and there having been large receipts of Middling and lower grades of Orleans Cotton, those qualities have declined 1-16d. —other descriptions were steady. Sales of the week 50,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators.

Breadstuffs had slightly advanced.

Consols had advanced to 91.

The Messrs. Rothschild had taken the whole English Loan.

The Peace Conferences were progressing favorably.

Second Despatch.—The quotations of Cotton are: Fair Orleans 6¾d., Middling Upland 6 13-16d., Fair Upland 6¼d. Stock 430,000 bales, including 385,000 bales of American.

The general news is unimportant.

The whole amount of subscriptions to the English Loan reached £30,000,000.

Russia continued immense warlike preparations.

Something of a Family.—A correspondent of the Urbana Citizen, writes from Bourbon county, Kentucky, about a family as follows:

"The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is now in his 70th year; was brought to the State of Kentucky when quite young, and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six sons and three daughters."

He then proceeds to describe the family, all of whom are six feet in height, the tallest being six feet eleven inches and the lowest (a daughter) six feet two inches—the aggregate height of the whole of them, eleven in number, being seventy feet. The father weighs 200 pounds, the mother 285, and the children from 150 to 260 pounds. Their aggregate weight is 6,500 pounds. The writer adds:

"The family are all living except the youngest daughter, are all wealthy, and of the first families of Kentucky. I must add that several of the grand children are over six and a half feet, and still growing."

Staple Productions of Nicaragua.—The New Orleans Delta has been furnished from the Nicaragua Emigration Office, in that city, with some samples of Nicaragua sugar, coffee and rice. They bear the appearance of rude cultivation and manufacture, but are sufficient to prove the natural adaptation of that country to the abundant and profitable production of the articles mentioned. In addition to these, indigo and vanilla are among the products of easy and remunerative culture in Nicaragua, and conduce to enhance its great agricultural value and importance. Nothing seems wanting in that prolific country but a system of labor adapted to its Southern climate, under the direction of intelligence and enterprise.

Health Among the Quakers.—It is stated that from statistics recently published in England, whilst the average duration of human life is estimated at thirty-three years, among the Friends there is an average of fifty-one years. Eighteen years thus added to the human life is a fact too remarkable not to challenge medical attention, and lead us to a close investigation of the laws of life. The Quakers are a remarkably temperate class of men, and the fact of their prolonged longevity speaks volumes in favor of temperance in all things.

Minnie Rifles.—It appears, by recent English papers, that the Minnie weapon must soon be superseded. Lancaster's elliptically-bored carbines having been subjected to various proofs in the arsenals at Woolwich, her Majesty's corps of sappers and miners are now being armed with them. These muskets have several qualities which have caused them to be pronounced superior in construction and power to the Minnie rifle, and have a range of upwards of 1,000 yards.

A Rough Bed Fellow.—There is a good story going the rounds of the papers, told of a man in Arkansas, who had been drinking till a late hour at night, and then started for home in a state of sweet obliviousness. Upon reaching his own premises, he was too far gone to discover any door to the domicile he was about to inhabit, and therefore laid himself down in a shed which was a favorite rendezvous for the hogs. They happened to be out when the new comer arrived, but soon returned to their bed. The weather being rather cold, they, in the utmost kindness, and with the truest hospitality, gave their biped companion the middle of the bed, some lying on either side of him; and others acting the part of quilt.

Their warmth prevented him from being injured by exposure. Towards morning he awoke. Finding himself comfortable, in the blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodation of a tavern, in company with other gentlemen. He reached out his hand, and catching hold of the stiff bristles of a hog exclaimed: "Hallo, my good friend, you've got a —— of a beard!—When did you shave last?"

The Altered Marriage Service.—The late Jas. Silk Buckingham, M. P., in his autobiography, says: "While working at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, it was currently rumored, that some of the young practical jokers of the University, when the sheet containing the marriage service was about to be worked off as finally corrected, unlocked the form, took out a single *v*, and substited in its place the letter *k*. The result was, that when the sheets were printed, that part of the service which rendered the bond irrevocable, was so changed as to make it easily dissolved, and the minister to ask the parties if they would love, comfort, honor, &c., one another so long as ye both shall *like!*"

Birth Extraordinary.—The last number of the Herald, published at Camden, Ark, contains the following:

A few days since a negro woman belonging to Col. John Dockery, the worthy President of our railroad, was delivered of four children at one birth—three girls and one boy; their average weight is seven pounds each. When last heard from, the mother and her little darkies were doing well. The Colonel has named the children after his favorite enterprise, Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad, giving the girls the names of the three rivers and calling the boy Railroad!

The Liverpool Albion says, it has been resolved by England and France, to dispatch two special messengers to the river Platte, with a view to concert measures with Brazil, for the prevention, in future, of occurrences such as have recently again rendered some of the finest portions of the east coast of South America a prey to revolutionary license.

☞ Among the importations by the *Northern Light* brought to Boston last week from Calcutta, was one box containing three Hindoo gods. They were entered at the customhouse "as objects of taste," valued at $5 only, and admitted duty free.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856.

☞ In lieu of giving us a copy of his remarks at the meeting of March 3rd, Mr. G. D. Tillman has promised for our columns a letter upon the subject then considered. It may be expected shortly.

"Daisy."

What a sweet *nom de plume!* It is poetry of itself, whether we consider the exceeding beauty of the little word or the meek loveliness of the flower it represents. We welcome the accomplished contributor who comes to our columns in this guise. She has the true poetic vein, and we shall expect many outpourings of her tasteful muse.

Unavoidably Deferred.

The letters of Hons. A. P. Butler and P. S. Brooks upon the subject of the Cincinnati Convention were among our selections for the present issue, but are unavoidably postponed. Upon the principle of better late than never, we will try to lay them before our readers next week.

TO "B. T. S."

We cannot undertake to correct and punctuate your article. It would require almost re-writing from begining to end. Correspondents cannot expect so much of us. Send us a revised and improved copy of your piece, and we will cheerfully comply with your request to publish.

Barbecue At Curryton.

The example of the people of Curryton and its vicinity is worthy of imitation. On Friday next they are to have a Kansas barbecue. Dr. H. Burt is to address the company. Subscriptions are to be taken with a view to aiding Kansas emigrants. No doubt, an efficient committee will be appointed to direct the distribution of the fund to be raised. We have great hopes of this meeting from what we know of the intelligence, the spirit and the patriotism of that neighborhood. Other parts of the district would do well to follow the good example!

City Hotel—By Starr.

See Starr's advertisement. His house has for a long time been a favorite one with the good people from our side of the river. But now he intends to make it more so. Turn and see; and when you go to Augusta, call and try.

Window Shades.

Bleakly, of Augusta, has a store on broad street where he keeps a full assortment of papering, window-shades, &c., &c. Persons wishing to buy such goods ought to examine his stock whenever convenient. Always buy from a man who deals exclusively in one particular branch of the trade. You are almost certain to get good articles and good bargains from him.

Admitted to Medicine.

We observe that the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Georgia have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following students from South Carolina: Messrs. C. Cox, J. L. Hughes, G. W. Wasson, J. J. Scott, B. W. Glover, T. E. Jennings, W. T. McFall, D. T. Riley, Charles Agar, A. J. Nagle.

War Prospect.

By a private letter from Washington, we learn that apprehensions of war with England are rather on the increase. The disposition, in every department of the government, is to prepare for the event as rapidly as possible.

A Good Idea.

At the request of the President of the State Agricultural Society, the Tax Collector of Abbeville District has consented to solicit information from tax-payers as to the number of Tennesee and Kentucky horses, mules and hogs annually purchased in that district, and their cost. This is accommodating and praiseworthy in Mr. James Moore, the tax-collector; and, if followed out by those officers generally, the result might furnish our people with a chapter at once startling and instructive. What think you of it, Col. Q!

The Forthcoming Agricultural Paper.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have elected Col. A. G. Summer editor of the contemplated Agricultural Journal. We shall look for its appearance with eagerness, and without a doubt as to its excellence. It is hoped that its publication will be begun at the earliest possible day.

Camden Awake.

The people of the old town of Camden held a spirited Kansas meeting on the first Monday in this month. Thirteen hundred and fifty dollars were raised upon the spot, and the *Journal* thinks the sum will reach $5,000.

The "Rising Sun."

Such is the name of a new weekly journal just issued at Newberry C. H. by Messrs. Crosson & Slider. These gentlemen have both been connected with the press of our State before. We greet them upon their return to the arduous and useful duties of the profession. In the appearance of this first number of the "*Rising Sun,*" we think we discover the promise of a bright meridian. Prosperity and plenty—plenty of sound ideas, plenty of racy correspondents, plenty of staunch friends and above all plenty of cash payments—to the new firm!

Philadelphia Medical College.

We are indebted to our young friend and relative, S. G. M., for a Catalogue of the Faculty & Students of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. This institution seems to be as popular as ever with Southern students. Out of 510 now within its walls, 272 are from our side of the partition line. Twenty-two of these are from South Carolina, of whom three or four live in Edgefield. The collegiate Fees amount to something over a hundred dollars per session, with an extra thirty at graduation.

"Hunter's Medical Specialist."

Such is the title of a medical journal recently set up in New York, to be devoted *specially* to diseases of the chest. It is admirably printed on excellent paper in quarto form; and the articles, so far as we have scanned them, appear to be ably written. Dr. Hunter its editor, has been for several years furnishing the New York papers with disquisitions upon this branch of the "ills that flesh is heir to;" and we believe he is highly regarded both as a writer and a practitioner. Perhaps our medical men would do well to examine the "Specialist." A number of it is on file in our office, which any gentleman of the fraternity can see by calling.

The Right Tone.

The Camden Weekly *Journal*, in commenting upon certain unkind flings of the Anderson *Gazette* at those papers opposed to sending delegates to the Cincinatti Convention, uses the following language:

It is to be regretted that the course of some journals, on each side of the question, have not been such as would increase their standing and respectability, but that is no reason why *all* are to be included in such a general category. For *one*, "opposed to sending delegates to the Cincinnati Convention," we deny most emphatically the charge of "endeavoring to create a prejudice against it, by calling it Major Perry's movement."—We are little concerned as to the *paternity* of the "movement," and as we regard it a bad one, would as promptly and certainly repudiate it, if our best and most admired friend was the father of it.

It is certainly a pity that, brothers as we are, the editors of South Carolina cannot discuss this question in a calm and respectful sprit.

A FRENCH BUDGET.

Some clerk, of some one of Uncle Sam's Distributing Offices, somewhere, is a negligent fellow. A member of our family, who occasionally receives Parisian papers from a friend in France, was astonished the other evening at the size of a package sent to her from our village post office. Upon opening it there were found to be, besides several papers correctly sent, seven numbers of *La Presse* for one M. H. Harrisse, Chapel Hill N. C., seven numbers of the *Journal des Debats* for M. Alfred Paul, French consul at Richmond, Va., seven numbers of *L'Union Medicale* for M. Le Dr Huist, Columbia S. C., one number of *L'Abeille Medicale* for Monsieur le Dr. E. B. Gibson, of Richmond, Va. and one, of the *Athenæum Francais*, for somebody else. Our French cotemporaries, after a sufficient airing in the piney woods of Edgefield, have been remailed for their respective destinations, where it is hoped they will be duly received 'after so long a time.'

THE PEOPLE AND THE CONVENTION.

The Charleston *Mercury* asserts that the sending of delegates, to represent South Carolina's democracy in the Cincinnati Convention, is a thing with which the people of the State do not sympathize. We know not from what sources our cotemporary derives the information upon which he bases this announcement. But we must think, until better informed, that their authenticity is extremely doubtful. It may be true that a good many districts are doing little or nothing in the matter. But it is equally true that many others are taking hold of it with an interest that admits of no misconstruction. And we think it will be found, in the end, that wherever the question has been fully subjected to the test of popular sanction, that sanction will have been given to the policy of those who urge the propriety and expediency of a representation. For Edgefield district, which may fairly claim to be as respectable in point of population and as spirited in point of political sentiment as most other districts of the State, we speak advisedly and confidently; and we say without fear of contradiction that the great bulk of our fellow-citizens not only sympathize with the movement in question but look upon it as a duty we owe to the South and to the country. To one acquainted with the complexion of the very large and intelligent meeting of the citizens of Edgefield, which took action in this matter on sale-day last, the truth of our conclusion will be evident. Good and reliable men from every part of the district were there participating and approving, without reference to past political dissensions or present local differences. And their demonstration may be certainly set down as the voice of Edgefield. In many other districts meetings have been held, characterized by similar fulness of attendance and unanimity of feeling. In others the question is to be acted upon on sale day next. In a few, perhaps no action of any kind will be had. In but one, has any adverse decision been given. In Fairfield, after full discussion, the result was favorable to a representation; and that too in the *home* district of Hon. W. W. Boyce, who had declared himself opposed to the course and had published an elaborate argument against it. How, in the face of these facts, the *Mercury* is enabled to arrive at the conviction that there is no popular sympathy with "the movement," we are greatly at a loss to understand.

To speak of any demonstration that has been or may yet be made as but the work of politicians, surprises us when coming from so intelligent a source as the *Mercury*. Of our five Congressional members, only two have been put down as favoring a representation. One of these (Col. Brooks) had never written nor spoken to his constituents upon the subject (publicly we mean) until the appearance of his recent admirable letter; and this reached Edgefield too late to have been the moving cause in what has been done here. Of our two Senators, Judge Butler has been supposed to object to a representation and Judge Evans to favor it. But nothing distinct had come before the people from either, until the former's letter to Messrs. Crosson & Slider of Newberry. Aiken, McQueen, Boyce and Keitt have all along opposed the proposition that South Carolina should unite with the other States at Cincinnati. A strong portion of the press of the State has opposed it, with no less a leader at their head than the able, patriotic and veteran *Mercury* itself. And still the voice of the people, as given through their primary assemblages in different parts of the State, is for participation in the Convention. How do you demonstrate this to be the work of "mere politicians?" Is it not rather adverse to the weight of such influence? We have once before declared our belief (and we would here repeat the remark) that the people of South Carolina, if any issue at the ballot box were made directly involving the decision of this question, would by a large majority determine to go into convention. And why? Because it is a step imperiously called for by the emergencies of the day and sanctioned by the dictates of common sense. This the people know and feel. Taunt them as you may with being led on by Orr, Perry & Co., they resolutely proceed to the discharge of a high duty. They believe that the interests of the South demand that discharge at their hands; and, repelling every effort to bring odium upon their action by coupling it with unwelcome associations, they accede to the known wishes of their southern co-states in a spirit of patriotism not to be lightly regarded or superciliously scoffed. It is not that they adopt or even approve the Convention system. It is not that they are influenced by any shame at South Carolina's past isolation. It is not that they desire any share of the loaves and fishes. No!—these motives have nothing to do with shaping public sentiment in South Carolina to-day. But it is, that they may best contribute to the preservation of the Union on constitutional grounds; or, if that be impossible, to the promotion of Southern unanimity with a view to southern safety in or out of that Union. They believe the State can take the step proposed without injury to her reputation or taint to her escutcheon; they understand the declared policy of the common-wealth now to be Southern co-operation; and thus believing, thus understanding, they recognise "State consistency, policy and honor" in the advice which points to prompt action in this matter of the Cincinnati convention.

One word as to the *Mercury's* insinuation of unworthy motives. Besides being evidence of a weak cause, the attempt to asperse the honesty of an opponent by imputing to him, in whatever political course he may take, such aims as "office and personal advancement," is morally unamiable. It is worse, when connected with an appropriation to the stigmatizer's self and followers of ever-so-much loyalty and devotion to the State. Then it becomes invidiously unkind. It is worse still, when coming from those who have fed upon the crumbs, and who, by their earnest backing of a single named candidate against the field, may possibly look to the chance of having those crumbs magnified into loaves.

"PLEASE GIVE CREDIT."

It is seldom that we receive the above admonition from our brethren of the press; because it is seldom that we violate that propriety which requires that each paper should acknowledge the paternity of its borrowings. We plead guilty, however, to having printed, of late, a lyric by Gen. Morris of the Home *Journal*, entitled "Thank God for pleasant weather," without giving the proper credit. Of course we did not pretend to claim it as original in our paper. Every thing written for us is invariably headed "*For the Advertiser;*" or if it is the editor's production, its place is always in the editorial columns, unless the editor prefer that it appear elsewhere—and if so, it has the same prefix as any other contributed piece. Of course then, as we have said, this song of the "general's" was not printed as original. Nevertheless, no credit was given and we are to blame therefor. Now for the truth of the matter.

We revised the piece, knowing it to be by Gen. Morris, and thought at the time of pencilling the the words *give credit*. "But then," said we to ourself, "it is scarcely necessary. The piece has appeared already in several papers that are read hereabouts, at least by those who watch the poetry corner. And every one of them will know it is Gen. Morris's without our saying so." Besides, when we quote from Morris, we have pretty much the same way of thinking about it as when we copy from Tom Moore; both are national lyric poets, the one of Ireland, the other of America. So we (very simply) concluded that it was of no use to mark with the red pencil what every body would know, or *might* know if they reflected a minute. And thus it was that the general's piece was not properly credited.

P. S.—The man, who wrote '*stolen*' opposite this piece in the returned copy of our paper, *lies*. In the General's own annotation at the top of the column (if it is the General's) we recognise the manners of a gentleman.

METALLIC BOATS.

Our cousins over the water are compelled occasionally to wonder at, if they do not admire, the results of American skill. An English paper of note makes mention of a very extraordinary trial of strength of the celebrated life boats belonging to the Collins and Cunard lines of steamers. This is the paragraph:

The Collins steam ship *Baltic*, as well as all other American steamers, is furnished entirely with these boats. On the deck of the ship is one of the largest boats stowed upside down. She is the dimensions of the longest size man of-war cutter. A strong man with an axe, having a long handle, struck some twenty blows on her bottom, in one spot, with all his strength, without being able to make an indentation. Any one blow would have gone through a wooden boat. One of the boats was then put on shore, and rolled and tossed on the cobble pavement, with all the strength of six men; then lifted up many times on end, and suffered to fall with great violence on the stones. She was then thrown overboard, and rowed many times against the stone-pier, and on, with all the power of four men, and one to guide her. All this did not injure the boat, or cause her to leak. These boats have been on the *Baltic* ever since she was built, over five years since, and will last as long as the ship, without repairs; besides having the advantage of being always tight, and ready for instant use, they are fire-proof. The government of the United States have lined their coast with the metallic boats, mostly on account of lightness, and being able to dart over reefs and rocks to board wrecks. These experiments were made by special directions of the Board of Admiralty, in presence of Commander Bevis, R. N., whose report we understand, has been entirely in favour of these metallic boats as a substitute for those in present use.

JUDGE BUTLER'S REMARKS ON THE NAVAL BOARD.

We had hoped to give the striking speech of our Senator, upon the proceedings of the late Naval Board, *in extenso*; but such is the accumulation of deferred articles and the press of communications upon our columns, that we find it almost impossible. The eloquent speaker, in the first portion of his remarks, attacks with much terseness and power the glaring error of conferring upon this board an excessive and unconstitutional jurisdiction, pronouncing it "the most odiously constituted tribunal that has ever been instituted in this or any other country professing the securities of regulated liberty." He does not so much attack the board itself for venturing to exercise the power with which it was endowed, as he does the unsound legislation which called that power into existence. "The legislative department," says he, "should take the first share of the blame."

The Senator next argues that the President himself, by adopting the opinion of this delegated authority, without an examination of the facts upon which that opinion rested, has not strictly conformed to the requirements of the constitution of the United States. And upon this point we quote from the remarks before us:

Well, sir, if this be the case, I ask the question, (and let gentlemen who undertake to vindicate and maintain this jurisdiction answer it,) has the President *adopted* the opinion of this delegated authority, or has he *formed* his own judgment on the facts submitted to his own mind? is it *his* or the *adopted* judgment of others? If the President has taken the opinion of this delegated jurisdiction, and has swallowed it without examination, or rather has taken it and made it his own, without examination, on his official responsibility, it is against the Constitution of the United States; for he is alone the one to represent the people of this country, and to represent the Navy, as an important interest, with others, committed to his official care. The President is a trustee, and the commission which he confers to each naval officer runs in this way: "Reposing special confidence in your valor, patriotism, fidelity, and ability, I confer on you this commission." What right has he, by his arbitrary pleasure, to dissolve that tenure of office until it has been shown that they are not patriotic, brave, and able to perform any employment to which they should be called? He has no such right; and when he undertakes to adopt the opinion of other people, of a tribunal not known to our institutions, I shall stand here, as a Senator, between the humblest citizen and the President, and shall resist all the appliances which have been, or may be, employed to drag down—not individuals, f perhaps I should not care so much about them—but to drag into jeopardy the Constitution of the country.

When I have asked how this or that man came to be dismissed without a trial, the reply is: the President has the power; the President has done it. Sir, I could reply, in the language of the patriarch, "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

In the latter portion of his speech, the Judge proceeds to the special consideration of the board's action. The following passage is full of classic eloquence:

Sir, I say that the board have done injustice, and have assumed to exercise a jurisdiction upon elements entering into their judgment which were wrong. I believe that, instead of promoting the efficiency of the Navy, they have crippled its power and impaired its influence by touching the laurels of the distinguished heroes who have given it birth and reputation. Is it possible that any tribunal, governed by the common precepts of wisdom and justice, would say that the patriarch presiding over his own family should lose his influence and efficiency when his children have grown up and are able to bear burdens, encounter perils, and endure fatigue, which the parent could not? Sir, I believe that the patriarch presiding in his own family will have more influence by his wise counsels than all the efficiency of merely physical strength. I have no idea that the notion should gain place in the Navy, or anywhere else, that the club of Hercules is to be substituted for the judgment of Jupiter. No, sir; Homer, who has drawn character, it is said, with most unmistakeable certainty, when he portrays, in the Iliad, those who played a part at the siege of Troy, does not represent Agamemnon as detailing for the night attack the Nestor of the camp. That was committed to the skillful Ulysses and the intrepid Diomed, because they were young, sagacious and skillful; but did he deprive Nestor of his influence and efficiency?

Sir, when the Grecian camp was invaded and Hector had almost taken it, and was ready to put the brand to the ships, and a panic spread through the camp, it was Nestor, who, with the trembling hands of age buckled on his armor, and rebuked the youth for the terror which they had exhibited in the hour of peril. Sir, I will say in reference to one hero, Charles Stewart, that I believe, at this time, if we should be unfortunately involved in a war with France or with England—and if we should be involved in war it would be with France or England, or both—the most efficient and powerful influence which could be exerted on twenty ships of the line, embarking into the perils of the sea at Norfolk, or New York, or Boston, would be the example of that gallant old hero in full plume, with his laurels on, and bearing aloft the flag that had been tattered to pieces in a battle in which he had maintained the proud fame of our country, and given honor to the American Navy.

Something in that to stir the blood of the coldest!

Several other cases are next commented upon and among them that of the gallant Rolando, who was deposed and disgraced at the very time when he was reflecting high honour upon his country's flag by his chivalrous conduct in an affair upon the Chinese seas.

Impatient at our want of room and dissatisfied at having thus to tatter Senator Butler's well-timed and well-conceived remarks, we close with his allusions to Capt. Thomas Pettigru of South Carolina:

There is another case to which I will allude—that of a personal friend: I refer to Captain Pettigru. His memorial is before the Senate. He is a man of peculiar habits and remarkable eccentricity, with a great deal of talent concealed under a very embarrassed manner; and many people have told me he was drunk, when I did not believe he had drunk one drop that day. In fact, I heard some naval officers say they did not believe it was possible to make old Tom drunk anyhow, whenever he was required to perform official and public duty. [Laughter.] Pettigru was arraigned formerly upon charges which, if true, would have ruined him. He was charged with using the flag of his country to apprehend a criminal, with a view of yielding to the sordid temptation of taking $5,000 reward in California. He was tried for it; he defied his prosecutor. At that time, at the instance of Mr. Miller, formerly a Senator from New Jersey, I wrote to Captain Pettigru on the subject, and he said that he spurned concealment, and whatever might be said, he would rather have an open trial than a secret insinuation. He was tried, and what was the finding of the tribunal that tried him? Not merely an acquital, but an honorable acquital from the charges made against him. The report now obtains, however, that money was handled by Pettigru to some extent—I do not know how far; but the fact is, that he never got a dollar of it. When he undertook to carry the culprit who had committed a murder, it was not for the purpose of obtaining money himself; and that is acknowledged by the court which formally tried him and acquitted him.

Now, however, as I have learned, such is the charge upon which he has been degraded, disfranchised, crushed. Sir, the honorable Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] yesterday spoke of officers who had shed tears when talking of their fate; but Pettigru did not cry; he choked in an attempt to suppress the feelings which excited his bosom. He was dismissed upon charges made by a gentleman by the name of De Camp, filed in the Navy Department, such as Captain Pettigru never heard of; and these are the crimes and misdemeanors that have been made now to form an accumulated judgment upon him. Well may he say; *Angues latet in herba.* He had not an opportunity to put his heel upon this serpent, that was to bite his heels; and yet he is to submit to a judgment of this kind! It may be said that before a court-martial he would have been convicted. It is a sufficient answer to say that he is willing to be tried. If my honorable friend from Florida will bring forward his proposition to serve notice on those who have been dismissed, to show cause why they should not retain their commissions, I will answer for him, this man will come forward and confront his accusers, and will certainly be better off, in any point of view, when he has evidence upon both sides; and not such as was hidden from him upon the files of the Navy Department.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

There is seldom an English newspaper now-a-days that does not teem with the recital of crimes of every grade. Column after column is filled with instances of arson, robbery, murder and all the less aggravated but not less disgusting misdemeanors of which the law takes cognisance. With all her boasted judicial excellence and legal safeguards to life, limb and property, it may not be denied that she is behind her American offspring in true civilization. And the reason manifestly is, because her people are still without the elevating and enobling influences of an enlarged Freedom.

Who has seen, in the wildest and roughest portions of American society, an instance of guilt that surpasses, in reckless atrocity, the following occurrence detailed by the English journals of the past month?

Murder of a Solicitor.—Yesterday morning the neighbourhood of Bedford-row was disturbed by the perpetration of a dreadful murder of a gentleman, Mr. George Waugh, Great James-street, Bedford-row, of the firm of Messrs. Waugh and Mitchell; the assassin is Weston, formerly a client of Mr. Waugh. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman was coming round the corner of Bedford row, and when opposite Hand-court, the man came to him and said, "You have ruined me; now I'll ruin you, and we'll be both poor alike;" and then drawing a pistol discharged it at Mr. Waugh, who received the contents in his breast. The unfortunate gentleman fell to the ground without uttering a word, and on being examined a wound was discovered in the immediate region of the heart. The wounded gentleman was conveyed to his residence, but Dr. Gibbon pronounced life to be extinct, as the bullet had passed into the heart, and death must have been instantaneous. The perpetrator on being taken into custody made no resistance, and was immediately conveyed to the police-station. He assigns as the reason for his shooting Mr. Waugh, that as he had ruined him he was determined that he should not long survive his downfall.

THE JEWEL CONSISTENCY.

A few years since, the decision of South Carolina went forth, clearly and unmistakeably, against the practicability of effecting any good in the cause of Southern Rights except by sympathy and concert with our co-states of the South. The majority of her people so determined, and the minority bowed to the decree as in duty bound. Hard as it was to surrender the hopes which many of us had conceived in view of separate State action, we did surrender them at once and forever in deference to the policy which prevailed. In their place we accepted the assurance, that whenever any of our sister slave-states should advance a platform of principles consonant with the complete maintainance of the rights of our section, South Carolina should join them heart and soul in any line of action likely to achieve the triumph of those principles.

Now we contend that this contingency has happened, in the late movements of the people of Georgia, Florida and Alabama with reference to the Cincinnati convention. They have declared that they go into this meeting upon the highest southern and States-rights grounds. And one of them at least has specially invited all the southern States to unite with her in making the occasion subservient to southern ends and southern interests.—And yet there are some, among the very men that brought our State into the secondary position she now occupies, who affect to lift up their hands in holy horror at the simple proposition, to accede to Georgia's reasonable request that we should co-operate with her in working out the triumph of southern principles. Has consistency ceased to be a jewel? Or has South Carolina politics degenerated into whimsical imbecility?

ANDREW JACKSON donelson.

Parson Brownlow says it is arranged to print the name of his nominee for Vice President in the above style, in order to make him run well. Hear him:

"It has been understood, as arranged, that Maj. Donelson would be put on the ticket with Andrew Jackson in big letters, and 'Donelson' invisible, and then the Old Line Democrats would think that old Hickory had come to life again!"

INTERESTING ITEMS.

☞ The trial of McCoombs, for shooting Cross the City Marshal of Columbia, on the 14th December last, has resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

☞ The defaulting Wisconsin State Treasurer has turned over all his property to the State; sufficient, it is supposed, to cover the abstracted sums.

☞ The New York *Times* says: There are at present about one hundred and fifty vessels over due, many of them heavily freighted with living cargoes.

☞ The Buffalo *Courier* says, the Erie Railroad has been, for some time, at a daily expense of $2,000 for fodder for cattle, on trains detained by the snow storm.

☞ A dispatch from Kansas, dated the 29th ultimo, says the *Kicapoo Rangers* had commenced preparations for driving the free State men from their claims.

☞ There are said to be thirteen square-rigged vessels in course of construction at the yards in East Boston at the present time.

☞ Mr. Geo. Butler, of this State, has been confirmed as agent for the Cherokee Indians.

New Post Office.—Kinard's Turn Out, Newberry, District, South Carolina; Thomas F. Harmon, Postmaster.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Teasdale preached in the Baptist Church in Columbia on Sunday last.

☞ The Charleston *Evening News* announces that nineteen emigrants left Charleston on the 6th inst. for Kansas.

☞ Corn was quoted in Nashville on the 23d February, at thirty cents, sacks included.

☞ "*Uncle Bob,*" a servant of John H. Pemberton, Esq., of Danville, Va., died recently at the age of 114.

☞ Lotteries terminate in Maryland in 1869—their limit being fixed by the Constitution.

☞ At Pembina, in Minnesota, the mercury for a week averaged 52 deg. below zero. Ugh!

☞ The fellow who spells Tennessee 10 a c does up the orthography of "old Hickory" thus—&rn jaxn.

☞ What is that which is often brought to the table, always cut, but never eaten? A pack of cards.

☞ Where did Noah strike the first nail in the ark? On the head.

☞ Why is a lawyer like a tailor? He is always ready to commence a *suit*.

☞ Barnum, some think, is playing "possum" and after buying up his own paper at 50 per cent. discount, will laugh at his financiering dodge.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser.

TO THE CHURCHES OF THE EDGEFIELD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Dear Brethren: Since the last meeting of your body I received a communication from Elder A. P. Norris, containing the reason why the Charity Sermon delivered by him, at Mountain Creek, had not been published as requested by the Body. This reason, he states, is contained in a communication received from Charleston, from the former, and present Editor of the Southern Baptist. The manuscript, during the prevalence of Yellow Fever, was received in Charleston, and mislaid among other papers, and not discovered until some time since the last annual meeting of your body. The present Editor of the *Southern Baptist* thought it too long to appear in one number of the paper, and advised that it be published in the *Baptist Preacher* of Va.

The author of the manuscript wrote me on the subject, requesting my advice. I suggested to him the propriety of having it published in pamphlet form, assigning as a reason, that the *Baptist Preacher* was red by very few persons within the bounds of the Association, and by such a course, the object for which its publication was requested would fail to be accomplished; and further suggesting, that after its publication a copy could be forwarded to the Editor of the *Preacher*.

A few days ago I received a note from Brother Norris informing me that the manuscript was placed in the hands of Messrs W. F. Durisoe & Son, of the *Advertiser* office. I would most respectly request the Brethren of the Churches to raise the money necessary to pay the printer, and forward it to Messrs W. F. Durisoe & Son, Edgefield C. H., of whom copies can be obtained. The cost for printing is thirty-five dollars.

Yours fraternally,

J. M. CHILES, Moderator E. B. A.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

"Ding! dong! dell!
Pussy cat's in the well!
Who put her in?
Little Billy Green.
Who pulled her out?
Little Jonny Stout?"—New Song.

Oh! John, John, John! ("Of the People" I mean.) how could you find it in your heart to oppose the reasonable and statesman-like proposal of the "*Informer,*" that the Managers of Elections should be appointed by the Clerk of the Court?

To such pleasant, profitable, responsible and desirable offices, the Clerk would of course appoint his friends and partisans.

Besides, if it were not proper that they should be appointed in this manner, think you that the "*Informer*" would'nt know it?

Oh! John! John! John!

ONE OF 'EM.

Composed for the Advertiser.

SPRING.

Spring is coming! gliding brightly,
Shedding sunlight in her way;
Loosing Winter's fetters lightly,
By the magic of her ray!
Flowers from her lap now flinging,
Gemming earth with rosy sheen,
While, old Winter's requiem singing,
Brooks in sunshine gaily beam.

Spring is coming! birds are winging
O'er the earth their sunlit way,
Through the wild air love-songs singing,
Charming wintry gloom away!
Earth with hallelujas teeming,
From her thousand voices raise
Songs of rapture, sunshine gleaming,
Mingling in one hymn of praise.

Hope's long-folded wings are shining
With their own resplendent light;
All the clouds have "silver lining,"
Beaming now in sunshine bright.
While with pinions soft reclining,
Brooding in the light of love,
Peace, the white-winged dove is shining
Heaven's starlight from above.

Peace! to the storm-toss'd river!
Peace! to the ice-king's reign!
Peace, its spring-light dawning ever,
Brightens valley, hill and plain!
Spring, now 'round our hearts enwreathing
Hope-flow'r's cull'd on Eden's shore—
Through our souls devotion breathing,
Bids us *Nature's God* adore.

DAISY.

Cane Brake, March 3d, 1856.

For the Advertiser.

Kansas Meeting.

According to adjournment, there was a meeting in the Court House on the 10th inst., for the encouragement and support of the pro-slavery party in Kansas—G. A. Addison, in the Chair; H. W. Addison, Secretary.

There was considerable interest manifested in the matter, and some necessary business dispatched. Mr. C. W. Styles, Esq., from the Committee of Twenty-one, reported progress; and made a very earnest appeal for aid in men and money.

The Committee appointed to devise a plan for receiving, sending on, and defraying the expenses of Volunteers, beg leave to submit the following—

REPORT.

They recommend that a Committee of arrangements, consisting of five, be appointed in the central part of the District, to receive and disburse all contributions from the Committee of Twenty-one, from Sub-Committees, and all other sources—to enrol the names of all volunteers or emigrants for Kansas, and to pay for each emigrant the sum of —— dollars, if so much be deemed necessary to pay his expenses to the Territory—to support him there one year.

They further recommend, that when a sufficient number shall be enrolled, two or three prudent men shall be elected as Superintendant, Director, and Treasurer of the Company, to convey them to Kansas—to exercise a due control over their actions, and to see that the objects of this enterprise are properly carried out. That this election shall be made by the votes of a majority of the Committee of arrangements and the volunteers.

We further recommend that the volunteers, enrolling, shall subscribe to such an obligation as shall be drawn up by the Committee of arrangements.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH ABNEY, Chairman.

The persons appointed to constitute the Committee of arrangements, consisting of five, were James Sheppard, Simeon Christie, Arthur Simkins, Lewis Jones, and Dr. James Adams. To this Committee of five were referred the following resolutions (offered by Mr. Edwin Seibles) to report at the next meeting:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that a joint Stock Company should be formed for the purpose of making investments in Kansas lands; such lands to be leased for a term of years free of charge to bona fide pro-slavery emigrants and settlers in that Territory. That in furtherance of this scheme, the Chairman of this meeting appoint suitable persons in each Regiment to open books for subscription to said Company at such times and places as to them may seem fit. That they report twice a month the amounts subscribed.

Resolved 2. That no subscription be received for less than $5, which said amount to entitle the subscriber to one share in said Company.

Resolved 3. That as soon as the sum of five thousand dollars be subscribed the Chairman of this meeting call a meeting of the Subscribers, or Stock holders who shall proceed to elect such Officers as may be necessary to disburse the funds in such a manner as the Constitution and articles of agreement shall direct.

Resolved 4. That the Chairman also appoint a committee of three, who are hereby instructed to draw up a Constitution and articles of agreement for the government of said Company in such manner as will carry out the true intent and meaning of the foregoing resolutions and report the same to the stockholders at their first meeting.

Mr. Abney made some felicitous remarks, which were listened to with marked attention, and moved that the following agreement be annexed to the report of the Committee appointed to devise a plan for facilitating emigration to Kansas.

We agree to go to Kansas Territory, and locate there until it be determined whether it shall be a pro-Slavery or anti-Slavery State—and we further agree to support, when there, the pro-slavery party.

This motion was carried, with the following offered by Mr. Styles:

Resolved That this meeting recommend to every Slaveholder in the District, to contribute one dollar for each slave he shall own, in aid of the pro-slavery interest in Kansas:—and further, that our citizens generally be earnestly requested to come forward at once, and subscribe as liberally as they may see proper.

On motion the meeting adjourned to sale-day next

G. A. ADDISON, Chairman.

H. W. Addison, Sec'ry.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor,—*Dear Sir:* In a February number of your paper I observe over the signature of "Piney Woods," a statement of what five negroes did—four of them women and boys, and one a man 60 years of age—making a net profit of $300.20 per hand, on piney woods lands.

Now, Sir, I am in the habit of hiring out my able bodied fellows at the rate of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty dollars per annum, and think I am doing well—although I have a good piece of oakey woods land. Yet, you see, according to "Piney Woods'" account, I am sustaining a great loss.

I do not understand the making of these large crops of Corn and Cotton, and will give "Piney Woods" a good piece of oakey woods land, twelve horses and mules, twenty negroes, half women and boys and half fellows—for some of whom I paid $1,400—and will throw in the overseer I have hired for this year, as good measure, and I will only ask $250, net profit on each negro, for one year.

Now, it can be seen what a large profit a piney woods man can make on an oakey woods man.

As I have been trying for the last twenty-five years to make those large crops and have not yet succeeded, I therefore shall require sufficient bond for the performance of the above work; and when done, and money paid, I will make to him a handsome present.

F. O'CONNOR.

Mt. Vintage, March 10, 1856.

N. B.—An immediate answer is required.

On the night of Tuesday, the 26th ult., George W. Kimbrell, residing near Fort Mill in this District, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The act was committed in a fit of insanity, under which the deceased had been laboring for several days previous. He has left a wife and children.—Yorkville Enquirer.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE
Remarks of M. W. Gary, Esq.,

On the expediency of sending Delegates to the approaching Cincinnati Convention, on rising to second the Preamble and Resolutions offered by Col. Simkins.

Mr. Chairman: It is true we live in a great and flourishing Republic. The nomination of a President and Vice President to preside over her destinies, and under the wise provisions of the Constitution to administer "even handed justice" to all of her citizens, is an occasion of great and exciting moment to her distinguished Statesmen, and one that never fails to quicken the pulsations, even, of her humblest patriots. Already has our gallant sentinel in the House of Representatives expressed himself in favor of our taking part in the approaching Convention, and the demonstration of public sentiment shows that the great mass of our people are willing to respond to his counsel.

As important and deeply absorbing as this nomination has ever been to the people of this Confederacy, perhaps there is no period of her history, in which the election of a President that would stand by the Constitution, and protect the threatened rights of the South has been of greater solicitude or would contribute more to the perpetuity of this Union. Judging from the temper of the times, we are convinced that it is the part of wisdom and patriotism, to counsel in harmony with our sister States; and to cast our aid and influence in the nomination of a candidate that will favor the peculiar interests of the South.

It has been the policy of South Carolina for the last fifteen years, with a few exceptions, to take no part in the nomination, and often to throw away her vote. A blind adherence to a custom that has proven to be of no practical benefits political advancement or utility, is the part of a bigoted and narrow-minded conservatism that does not deserve the encouragement of a free and enlightened public opinion; time can never hallow that which is impotent in operation, and injurious in its effects.

The great name of Calhoun, "whose solid virtues the shot of accident, or the dart of chance, could neither pierce nor penetrate," is brought forward as the insuperable and convincing argument against going into the Convention. It has been well said, that what is a wise act to-day may not be so to-morrow. The facts and circumstances that influenced Mr. Calhoun's opinion have since changed. The policy of meeting, in Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, is no longer an experiment—it has been adopted or acquiesced in by every State in the Union except ours. And by the principles of the common law it has become and is recognized as a fixed and important part of the political machinery of our Government. We admit the force of the objections to the basis of the organization of the convention, that is, that the larger States have too much power—that the spirit of the Convention is not carried out. But, Sir, the same argument, if carried to its logical sequence would exclude us from the Federal House of Representatives, for the Black Republican party are now in the majority—the Constitution has ceased to be regarded as sacred, and its provisions are not faithfully observed.

Previous to the adoption of the Convention system a Congressional caucus was the mode of nominating a President and Vice President. Mr. Calhoun in his letter of February, A. D. 1844, states that this was a corrupt, vile, and demoralizing system; and that he, together with Gen. Jackson, *aided in putting it down*. In the same letter he admits that the provisions of the Constitutional method are *too refined for practice*. Experience has verified the correctness of his judgement.

In the year 1801, the election of the President and Vice President devolved upon the Federal House of Representatives. After many disgraceful intrigues Jefferson was elected by a single vote over Burr. The operation of the Constitutional method was then admitted, by all parties, to be unsatisfactory and defective. Again, in the year 1824, there was no Congressional caucus, or nomination in convention. Jackson, though receiving the highest vote in the Electoral College, was defeated in the Federal House of Representatives by John Quincy Adams, the most bitter and distinguished Abolitionist of his day. This election proved to be entirely different from the wishes of the people, and confirmed all honest Statesmen in their judgment, as to the previously developed defects of the Constitutional method. And, in order to remedy this evil, in the year 1828, Benton in the Senate, and McDuffie in the House, introduced resolutions to amend the Constitutional method, which were voted down; and it now remains in full force, clothed with all of its faults and defects.

Then, Sir, since Congressional caucuses no longer exist; since the provisions of the Constitution have proven to be too refined in theory for practice, and since we have failed in amending them, we are inevitably reduced to Hobson's choice—that of taking the Convention as it is.

The Convention is not such as we would have it, neither, Sir, is the Constitution itself; and we can only find a perfectly organized government in Plato's Ideal Republic, or Moore's Utopia. We live in an age eminently distinguished for its progress, practicability and utility; and I ask what are we to gain by standing aloof any longer from the Convention? In the last fifteen years have we made a single convert to our isolated position? Have we ingratiated ourselves with a single State? Or have we not rather alienated our sister States from us by this exclusive policy? In fact, have our rights been better protected and secured? Have our grievances been more readily listened to, and our wrongs more quickly redressed? No, Sir. The wild spirit of Northern aggression has turned a deaf ear to our complaints; and the iron heel of fanaticism has not been less grinding and degrading.

Again, can it be denied, that so long as South Carolina remains in this Confederacy, she must and does feel a direct intesest in the proper administration of the Government? Does she not partake of its good fortune, and must she not share its evils? Is is not also a matter of fact, that the Government will only be administered favorably to South Carolina, when that party that recognises the Constitutional existence of Southern institutions is in power? And do we consider any other party, except the Democratic, as being favorable to the South? Then the Democratic party must be placed in power, and this is done by every Democratic State concentrating their influence by sending delegates to the Democratic Convention. The refusal of any State to send Delegates is a detraction from the whole or aggregate influence of the party. Those, therefore, who refuse to send delegates wantonly diminish the chances of nominating a candidate that will favor their own views and subserve their interest.

If we are ever again to take a part in the nomination, can there be a more favorable time to do it? It is now no longer a matter of conjecture, who has the ascendency in the House of Representatives. Banks has been elected Speaker, after an unprecedented contest over one of our own Representatives. And we are told that if the people fail to elect in the Electoral College, and the election falls into the Federal House of Representatives, that nothing is more certain than that we will have a Black Republican President and Vice President. The Black Republican banner has already been unfurled, and is now triumphantly waving over the Capitol of the United States. Their camp-fires are being kindled upon the plains of Kansas, and we are convinced that it will become the great battle-field of the South. *There* will be decided the great question, as to whether they will be permitted to say to the slaveholders, "thus far shalt thou carry thy property and no further—the boundaries of slave territory are to be fixed and definitely settled—the destiny of sla-