THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

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For announcing a Candidate, Three Dollars, IN For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be

LETTER OF HON. JOHN W. WHITFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1856. To the People of Kansas Territory :

paid by the Magistrate advertising.

The long threatened act has been consuminated by the recklessness of the Black Republican party in the House of Representatives, and I, in violation of the Constitution and the law, have heen removed from my seat as your delegate upon the floor of Congress. It is an act without parallel in the history of this country, and it is calculated to excite alarm in the minds of all good men. But it more especially concerns you. to whom it has denied the right of selecting your own delegate to Congress, and you will soon be called on to condemn or approve the disfranchisement. If you are ready to become the supple slaves of a mad and fanatical party. you will approve it; but if you are the independent freemen I suppose you to be, you will condemn the enormity.

By the Constitution of the United States. the House of Representatives is exclusive judge of the qualifications of its own members. But this power must be exercised under existing laies. In my case it has been exercised not only without law, but in defiance of law. The House has trampled with violence upon all the principles heretofore considered necessary to guard and protect the representative feature of

our institutions. 1. In order that the contest of my right to the seat should have been a legal one, I must have had a competitor at the election. It is conceded that Gov. Reeder was not a candidate. Therefore, he is an intruder, and had no more right to initiate and prosecute a contest than any other citizen of the Territory for whom a vote might

have been cast. 2. To have made such a contest as is contemplated by the law, the contestant should have claimed that he was entitled to my seat, in consequence of votes east at the election at which I was voted for. It is notorious that Gov. Reeder sets up no such claim, but that all the claim to which he pretended was founded upon votes given him at a different time.

3. As I was sworn in as your delegate, without any legal contest of my right, I had the right, under the constitution and law, to remain your delegate during the whole Congress, unless I had been guilty of some act which subjected me to removal.

4. The House has appointed a committee for political purposes, and this committee has gathered together a mass of heresay statements, that are not proof, of transactions with which I had no concern, and which have nothing to do with my election, and these heresay statements have been used as evidence in my case, and made the pretext for my removal.

And thus, in a most unparalled manner, and justice, has the act of my ejection from my seat been consummated. Although my expulsion concerns you, the people of Kansas, more directly, yet it also concerns the whole people of the United States, for the party, who have perpetrated the act, consider is only as one in a series of measures with which they threaten the peace and safety of the Union. You have done nothing more than act pursuant to an existing law of Congress, which organized the Territory and conferred upon you the sovereign right mould your own institutions in your own way. Under this law you elected representatives to the territorial legislature, and they, in the exereise of an acknowledged power, provided, by a law of the territory, for the election of a delegate to Congress. At the time fixed by this law I was elected without opposition; yet, in defiance of this fact, and after I was regularly admitted to my seat, I have been removed-not really because I was not elected, but because it has become necessary to the consummation of certain party and political objects, within the States, that the laws of Kansas should be stricken down, and all the rights which have arisen under them should be destroyed, even to a denial of the right of representation. These are serious and startling matters, and it becomes Aiken began and opened on Tuesday evening, you to meet them like men conscious of your rights and prepared to assert them by the peaceful but powerful remedy of the ballot box.

This party was compelled to halt a little in its career of recklessness. There was one pectation, the interest of all visitors well rething which even it could not do. It could not legislate Gov. Reeder into Congress, although it | 19 such as was to be expected from the zeal, legislated me out. Yet there were eighty-eight of those who compose a majority of the House the ladies concerned. In addition to the sumwho did vote that no should be admitted to a seat, in defiance of principle, precedence, and ing in the town of Aiken, there was a large conformal seat, in defiance of principle, precedence, and ing in the town of Aiken, there was a large conformal seat to myself—now I've got it." And get it I did. who did vote that he should be admitted to a mer residents and visitors, temporarily sojournlaw. These men who thus voted-when it is conceded that Gov. Reeder was not a candidate and districts, to a considerable distance; the at any legal election, and only claimed his seat in consequence of votes cast at certain popular and more readily induced by the liberal policie meetings, held without the authority of any law- provision made in heir favor, by the S. C. Rail must have a terrible responsibility to answer for before the bar of the country. But I have now and attractions of the fair continued in successonly to deal with the results; and this result- ful progress, under most encouraging indica the rejection of Gov. Reeder because he was elected at a legal election—shows that I had no in addition to inappreciable and incalculable adcompetitor; and that it was only by the em- vantages of social culture and enlivening socieployment of the mere force and violence of ty a gratifying reward for the noble aims and party that I have lost my seat. If this action shall become a precedent hereafter, it may be applied to the States : and a profligate majority may deprive any district in the United States of the right of representation. There was never a more alarming and startling question presented to the people. And it will be a proud day for lor, of Stump Sound District, Onslow county, the people of Kansas when it shall be in their power to rebuke this outrage. Although they shall do so on their own account, yet they shall do so no less on account, of every congressional on her person indicate that she was choked to

district in the Union I shall return immediately home, and fully explain these matters to you, so that you may act with full knowledge of the whole of them. At the proper time a new election will be ordered, at which I shall be again a candidate, because in my person this outrage has been offered to was about nine een years of age. you. I shall expect you to avenge it; and this. I trust, is not expecting too much at the hands of a liberal and enlightened constituency.

Very respectfully, J. W. WIIITFIELD. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION - The Wilming-

ton Herald, (Know Nothing), of last Monday surrenders, unconditionally, as regards North Carolina. The Journal, (Dem.) of the same place, exults as follows:

From the seaboard to the mountains the peaceful battle has been waged, and the decisive issue made at the ballot box. The smoke of the contest is now clearing off, and the result is becoming know. It is a result of which all may well be proud. North Carolina sends greetings to her sister of the South-she sends greeting to the conservative men of the North, and she proclaims by acts and majorities which speak louder than words, that she is ready. That when the day of trial comes she can be depended upon. She will speak even louder and more emphatically in November next."

NEW COTTON .- The first bale of the new crop reached Charleston on Friday last. It was

There is a sportsman in Michigan, so lazv, that he put out one of his eyes the other day to pins in the mouth, has caused many deaths be- We are in doubt from the different spelling of the save the trouble of winken when he takes aim, side this.

CONCERESTONAT.

WASHINGTON, August 13 .- In the Senate, to day; the message of the President was received, enclosing Mr. Marcy's reply to the French Minister in relation to Privateering. The bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress was passed. The Senate, also, in Executive Session, ratified treaties in relation to the extradition of criminals, with Austria and Baden-Baden, and commercial treaties with the two Sicilies and Nicaragua. A commercial treaty had already been made with the former Government of Nicaragua. The House of Representatives adhered to its Kansas amendments to the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation

32 year to 17 nays to pass the bill for the improvement of the Des Monies Rapids over the rely of the President. The House adhere to their amendment to the Legislative and Appro-

August 14. - The Senate has disagreed will the House in prohibiting to the military the erection of public buildings, and have added to the Civil Appropriation bill \$100.000 for purchasing three stores at Atlantic warf. New York The House has tabled the Senate bill appropria ting one million to pay the bond-holders for the amount expended by California to suppress In

August 15 .- The Senate have added to the Civil Appropriation bill, \$750,000 for the extension of the capital, and \$500 000 for the Washington acqueduct. The House passed the Senate bill regulating the Diplomatic and Consular salaries, and appropriated \$200,000 to the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick. Ga. The Senate bill for the compensation of members, was amended by allowing \$6000 for the entire session. Many bills were also passed

AWFUL CALAMITY AT NEW ORLEANS.

137 LIVES LOST! New Orleans, August 14 .- A tremendon storm of wind and rain commenced here on Sun day, which has hardly yet abated. Immense damage has been done, all the streets of the City having been flooded. The water of Lake Ponchertrain were blown back, submerging the plantations along the Jackson Railroad for many miles, and causing enormous loss.

It was reported yesterday that the last Island summer resort on the Gulf had been submerged and all the buildings swept away, causing the loss of 137 lives. The steamer Star a small packet was blown ashore a few hundred yardfrom the Hotel on the Island and wrecked. I was reported that 250 persons were clinging to her. A steamboat has been despatched to her by planters in the neighboring parishes, and contained a large hotel, with numerous cottages. all of which are gone. The water rose at the was five feet deep all over the island. The weather was still cloudy and rainy. Great losses are reported from every quarter.

FURTHER ABOUT THE STORM. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15 .- The recent storm

d inpudation have caused the death by drowning and easualty of one hundred and ninety persons on Last Island. Almost everything is swept away from the I-land, and as the water rose at the rate of a foot per minute, but little opportunity was afforded for an escape. The disster is very great.

FROM KANSAS.

CHIDAGO, August 12 .- Advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Wednesday, have been receiv-The overland emigrant company had entered Kansas and probably arrived at Topeka safely. The company of Missourians who marened to intercept them returned without fighting. The company of dragoons headed by Judge Lecompte, which entered Nebraska to arrest General Lane, also returned without effecting

It is rumored that a battle occurred between braska line, but, it is not generally credited. It was rumored at Nebraska city on the 13th that a large force of Missourians and Carolinians had invaded Kansas and blocked up the public roads. Volunteers had gone forward to drive them out.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Advices from St. Do mingo state that a revolution was in progress. growing out of the terms of the Spanish treaty which favors the descendants of Spaniards These being most numerous, desire to hoist the Spanish flag, and numbers were hastening to the Spanish Consul's office to get their names registered as Spanish citizens. Great excitement prevailed, and business was suspended. The President of the Cabinet had threatened to resign. The foreigners were anxiously looking for Government vessel to protect them. The liberals say the Spanish flag shall never again be hoisted. The Spanish Consul was opposing the ratification of the American treaty. FAIR AT AIKEN.

Pursuant to preparations and arrangements (says the Charleston Courier) that have been advertised through our columns, the ladies of 12th inst., a very attractive and well organized Fair, in aid of the reconstruction of a Church in that favored town. We are delighted to hear that the attendance was large, even beyond exwarded and maintained, and the success generaldetermination and tastefully directed efforts of course of visitors from the surrounding region attendance of such visitors being encouraged Road. Up to our latest accounts, the interests tions. the result will be, we have no doubt, efforts of the fair managers.

HORRID MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA .- The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, states: On last Thursday, about one o'clock, a young lady turously into new paths, but all the better for that. named Ann Melissa, daughter of Richard Tay- | Manifestly, an amount of labor and care is bestowed was found not far from her father's residence, having evidently been murdered within an hour of the time when she was found. The marks death, marks of fingers being upon her neck which was also much swollen. The deceased was an exceedingly amiable young lady, and very much respected. The occurrence has caused a deep sensation in the neighborhood. The excitement is very great. Miss Taylor

Suspicion attaches to a young negro fellow belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Taylor. There is items from Kansas are few. Lane had managed to a character, that he has been taken up and is had himself left "like a shot out of a shovel" for the keeping, to await his trial at the next term of Kansas Territory! "nary time." Hope the majority Onslow Superior Court.

SAD ACCIDENT .- Young Mr. George Cox, son of Mr. Lewis Cox, of this county, happened to a very serious accident on Wednesday, 6th inst. while out hunting. It seems that he was looking up into a tree for a squirrel, and in stepping wind pipe and throat, and breaking his jaw bone. We are glad, however to learn that there are hopes entertained by his medical attendant that the wound will not prove fatal .- LaGrange

The first sweet polatoes of the season appeared in the New York markets on Friday last and commanded a high price.

A colored woman died a few days since at have been a good while. Doubtless, the careless | port is anticipated." practice, common among females, of holding

Che Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1856.

A TREAT AT HAND. Ir will be seen that the ladies of our Methodist ongregation propose soon to give a collation, suitable to the season, in the new Old Fellows, and Masonic Hall. It will consist of cakes in great variety. fruit of all kinds, lemonades, ice-creams, and many other delicacies. In addition, there will be music. strumental and vocal, to relieve the monotony of fare, every hody will surely be there. Only thinkevery thing sweet and nice, fresh and joicy, in the way of cake and fruit, with a plenty of drir kables and music to boot! and all for 50 cents a head! When is it? Wednesday night week.

FINE POTATOES. A capital lot of Irish potatoes was that we received day before vesterday from our friend ARMSTRONG. They are decidedly remarkable, especially for this eason when patches have very generally dried up and run out .- By the way, Judge, the fre from the wedding of Mr. Jones and lady was not acknowledge last week through sheer inadvertence. We thought the acknowledgement was handed in to the he printer; but upon looking over some papers in or hat after we had gone to press, there it was, Suffer us even yet to wish the happy couple length of days and lots of happiness. May all their ways be pleasantness.

And all their paths be peace! ERRATTA.

In the article of Mr. GRIFFITH, published by cently, there were several errors in typography which we can only now atone for by stating and correcting them. Instead of "It is magnanimous," it should have been rendered "Is it magnanimous." Instead of "Ireland," it should have been "Iceland." We assure Mr. G. that these errors were purely oversights. We could not dream of doing him injustice in so small a matter. It is our principle to do the best we can for all our friends.

THE ORANGEBURG SOUTHROY. This paper has retorted in fine style upon our gent nurmurings regarding the "cut direct" we had supposed it gave us. The reply is so well gotten up in the main, that our admiration overwhelms whatever assistance. The island was mostly frequented of chagrin we might otherwise have experienced upon reading it. Now we are even-are we not? To keep so, control your Devil and we'll control our Longfellow. But that caption of yours, brother Southron: " Hold rate of one foot per minute, and at last accounts him-How he rears!" Ah, Mon Dieu! there is a polish, a refinement of sarcasm about it that penetrates the very marrow of our sensibilities. All our good Stars preserve us in the future from the flashings of the Southron's Damascua blade!

> NEW COTTON IN HAMBURG. The Augusta Chronicle & Scatinel of the 12th inst says: "A bale of new Cotton, the first of the season, was received in Hamburg on Monday from Mr. CHARLES HAMMOND'S "Snow Hill" plantation, and sold to James C. Lank, at 15 cents.

> COLUMBIA FRUIT. THE subjoined note from Mr. LYONS, of Columbia will explain itself; but we shall have to wait patiently for an explanation of the reason why the fruit has not reached us. Perhans to-night's (Tuesday's) Hack will tell the tale. Mr. Lyons is very kind to think of us backwoods people in the distribution of his favors. The attention is highly appreciated. As to the benighted heathenism," of which our friend speaks, we postpone comment till next week. What we shall say about it, will depend entirely upon how far the fruit carries us into the "seventh heaven." Now let

COLUMBIA, Aug 15, 1856.

My Dear Sir: -I admire the plack of a man who stands up for his own District, but at the same time can not allow you to blow so lond a horn in favor of "old Edgefield," without something to say of noung "old Edgefield," without something to say of young Richland. As such, I send you by Stage a hax containing Grapes and Plums, to show you benighted heathens how nigh you have been bordering on starvation all your lives, and to give you a slight insight into the seventh heaven. Had you been present at our last fruit exhibition—you would have seen a sight that would have repaid you for a journey from home.

I doubt if we have ano her such this season.

Respectfully, yours.

HENRY LYONS.

THANKS! MANY THANKS! The thanks of our D. R. D. are most cordially rendered to Miss S., of Horn's Creek, for two water- every succeeding year of its progress, it is now advismelons, "as large and as sweet," says he, "as this season has exhibited '-Also, to Mrs. WADE BARRON- for that enlightened end, and to trust, for sooth! to the Ton he tenders his grateful acknowledgements for that fine basket of peaches, "far superior," he remarked to us, "to those sent you by Mrs. Jones last week." To this conclusion we distinctly demur. But as he did'nt see our peaches nor we his, of course there's no deciding the point.

INE AND THE MILLINERS. Daniels, the accomodating proprietor of the accomo dation line from this place to Augusta, must have produced a stir among the Augusta, Milliners last week. In response to our request that he would purchase for us a keg of ink, he drops the following reply:

HAMBURG, Aug. 17, 1856.

GENTS: I went to the house you named for the ink, but they had none. I went to the grocery stores, and they had none; to the Dry Goods houses, and they had none too. I tried the coffin-maker, but he had none likewise. I then bethought me of the Milleneries a: poor feilow, they did at me when I stepped into Mrs Blank's and enquired for Printer's Ink. I'm sure shall never walk on that side of the street again. Confound your Printer's Ink. Get it yourselves next time or send the devil after it if you can do no better.

Yours, in dismay. C. Daniels.

Yours, in dismay, C. Daniels.

We extend to our good friend the sincerest condo lence of our hearts in this Inkerman blunder of his. But such things will happen; and the only advice we are carable of giving is that they be borne with meck resignation. Time will may be remedy the matter.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL. This is certainly one of the very best medical pub lications in America. Its articles are almost always strong and well written-sometimes dashing advenupon its columns not often evidenced in works o. the kind. They are consequently entertaining and agreeable as well as solid and instructive. We commend the work not only to medical practitioners but to the general reader. There are few periodicals that return as full an equivalent for the subscription price, which is only \$2 per annum, payable in advance. Address " R. S. & O. E. Newron, No. 90, Seventh street, Cincinnati."

FROM KANSAS.

'The" Border Ruffian" is again on our table. The now in the jail of New Hanover county for safe | Free States. Says the Ruffian: Catch Jim Lane in of that six hundred will soon follow in Jim's tracks. Another item we annex in the Ruffigua's own lanin every way; and are as fine a looking and orderly set of young gentlemen as can be found anywhere. Col. T. deserves great credit for his untiring industry

> Dr F X Richardson, our esteemed friend, a gentleman of education, and one who possesses a high reputation as a physician, is surgeon of the company. The only had luck we wish you, Dr., is that you may never be called on to perform a surgical operation for

any of your company.

Messis, J. B. Lumbert, J. H. Blackburn, W. Dewy,
Lt. Wm. Beard, and many others whose names we
do not know recollect, belong to Col. The company.

We learn that the abolitionists have sworn that they will drive Col. T. and his company from the Territory. consigned to the house of E. H. Rogers & Co., and is from the plantation of George Norris, of Orangeburg District.

A colored woman died a few days since at Richmond, Vn., and a post mortem examination on the solution thieves a merry time and a quick trip to the "other side of Jordan," whenever they make an attack on Col. Trendwell and his men. With such a man as Col. T. to command, a good re-

Is this TREADWELL one of our Carolina Tradewells?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. It is with feelings of mortification and regret that we have observed a rising hostility to this venerable institution, in certain quarters of South Carolina. We say venerable, not only from its fifty years of usefulness but in vi-walso of that long list of Carolinians -statesmen, jurists and scholars-whose earliest ambition to become great may be traced back to this, their revered alma mater.

it appears to us) so unnatural a hostility? Let us briefly

First: It is urged that the necessity for such an up to the wealthiest class and compute the proportion institution is being superseded by the denominational of taxes they pay into the Treasury. Is it not the Colleges that are springing up throughout the State. What and where are these Colleges? Is the Furman University, or the Wofford College, or the Institution the evening. Several pieces and songs are in course at Due West Corner, or the Lutheran Seminary at the few thousands annually set aside for the adof preparation for the occasion. With such a bill of ; wherever it is), to be placed upon grounds of comparison with that resplendent seat of learning over retically end practically open to the great taxwhich Maxey, and Cooper, and Henry, and Barnwell, and Preston, and Thornwell have successively presided during the past half century? Without a thought of disrespect towards the denominational Colleges properly regarded as in the pursuit of a righteous alluded to, we answer most decidedly in the negative. There are high and inspiring associations that cluster around the South Sarolina College, which of themselves must continually tend to incite its inmates, professors as well as students, to the severest lahors of talent, the highest aims of genius. For who can sit in the chair which has been honored by the distinguished names we have mentioned, without realizing to the full the responsibility that rests upon him in the discharge of the duties of that truly elevated post? Or what young man of virtuous impulses can arousing in the hearts of our honest poor, unworthy walk and meditate over the classic ground which was trod in days that are past by hundreds of now distinguished Carolinians, without catching up the fire of a noble ambition to equal if not to excel his predecessors? Tell us not that this is foncy. There is a reality, bright and inspiring, in those haunts of science that are hallowed by the memories of other days. The histories of Cambridge and of Oxford in them." How fulse the reasoning, how repugnant to the land of our ancestors, or even Yale, Harvard and other long-established institutions of learning in our own country, are pointed to in support of what we say. With each of them, it is the Genius Loci (in no in American society continually turning upon its axis. small degree) that watches over and preserves their high grade of excellence and usefulness .-- But the may in the next be found at the hottom; those who South Carolina College, from its very organization, is not to be placed in the scales with any mere denominational College. The one is sectarian in its character and tendencies; the other is catholic and liberal. The one must necessarily be limited in its scope and fluence; the other is founded upon principles of general utility and opens up equal inducements to all ets and creeds. The one, from its very nature, will uperinduce amongst us more of religious clanishness, we may so express the idea; the other is calculated to combat all narrowness of opinion, to draw the sons of the State together from every quarter and to imoresa them with the sense of a common Carolina protherhood. This indeed is one of the most important characteristics of the State Institution. It is to this perhaps that South Carolina is mainly indebted for her general character of independence and digniv. Hersons, who have imbibed the lessons of wisom and truth at the same fountain, have stamped upon all parts of the State the same views of public at the farthest, may share with the rest the inestimapolicy and have raised everywhere within her borders the same standard of integrity; and thus have they pulled together with a high-toned unanimity that has seldom been surpassed in republican annals. Much as has been said of the influence of Mr. Californ's leadership in producing this end, we incline to think that yet more is referable to the South Carolina Colege .- Again, we would ask those who deem the denominational Colleges of our State sufficient to supersede the State College, is it nothing that the grounds and buildings of the latter have, by the experience of many years and the gradual improvements thereby effected, grown into a place of Academic beauty and elegance as well as of eminent adaptedness to all the purposes of such a Institution? Is it nothing that extensive chemical astronomical and geological appliances have been gradually brought together until we there is but little left to be added? Is it nothin that a splendid library has been accumulating from year to year, where tomes upon tomes, "rich with the spoils of time," unfold the ample page of knowl-

edge to each inquitive student? Is there anything

in the present or the probable future of our more sec-

tarian Colleges, to warrant the belief that they can.

in these respects, supply the place of the South Caro

sectarian schools of the day. Is it not a most lame and impotent conclusion? posed to the College, is found in the fact of its not apporting itself by its own financial income. This is true not only of the South Carolina College but of many others. Indeed, is there one in this country that does support itself decently with its own profits and nothing else? To be successful, expensive literare seminaries must everywhere have some support extraneous of their mere collegiate earnings. And with a fund by individuals, or by denominations, The interest of this fund is applied, together with the tuition money, to pay the Institution's necessary exand even its adornments. Is the State to do less for her people than sects are accustomed to do for their votaries! If it is right at all that the State should looked to in the management of an Institution, like ours, under the fostering care of a sovereign Commonappropriations for our College, none can be more ready than we to demand its curtailment for the future. It should be remembered, however, in estimating the expenses incurred for its support, that the whole original cost of the Buildings, the cost of furnishing the lecture rooms, of repairing from time to ine, of rebuilding after fires, of providing a proper of erecting a Chapel suited to the standing of the Inin this way what the average cost of graduates up to this date has been to the State, of course you make ment wars against the establishment of any Colleges hence. Add to the magnificent sum, set upart ' that good man for buildings alone, the further annual expenses of repairs, additions and improvements (as no positive proof, but circumstances are of such get six hundred men in Kansas via: Nebraska, but years; and then divide the sun-total by the number and that both the original cost of founding an Instiaround the tree his gon, by the trigger coming in contact with a bush, as is supposed, fired—Southerners, who go to Kansas to stay there, and we taking effect in his neck, passing through his wish him and all of his company the abundant suc be incurred or their descendants are never to enjoy that high order of Collegiate facilities without which than individuals or sects in a business of such preeminent importance to her citizens? We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the sensible and good, and pass on to another point made by the

rate with them in any plan they may adopt that may afford them relief, and that will leave old Edgefield a respectable territory and population. We propose having a Court House near the centre of Saluda hia is for the rich and not for the poor, and that it Regiment, and another at Aiken; the boundaries of therefore merits not the munificence of the State. the new Districts are designated in our memorial, This point is only made out by first assuming that the expenses of the College course are too great to which we will have published.

out means should not be taxed to support a college for people with means. And the deduction is, that the College should go by the board. Was ever any argument, in part or as a whole, more preposterous! Even granting, that people of property can alone avail themselves of the College advantages, we ask is it not they who pay the great bulk of the taxes? Every man in the State who works a half-dozen good hands can, with skill and economy, give at least one of his sons the College course if he be so inclined. Take then the whole of our population from that degree of means grand bulk? Then mark the large annual appropriations made for the express benefit of the poor And is it generous, is it right in any one to murmi paying body of our people? When our Legis. lature appropriates hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the education of our poor, it is policy, and one which deserves the approval of all good men. But are the people to turn upon that Legislature in their wrath when it acts in a similar spirit of fortering care (tho' in a less degree) towards our admirable State College? We feel confident that every intelligent reader will eatch up and appreciate the drift of these reflections without further elucidation on our part. They are paleable-almost axiomatic. The wonder is, that in the face of such plain facts any one should seek to attack the College, by and illiberal prejudices against the (so-colled) rich. We maintain that the argument itself is an insult to every high-minded poor man. It is as much as telling him-" you are no better than a serf; your posttion in society is fixed; your children will never participate in these fine literary privileges which the State is rearing at Columbia; therefore fight against our republican experience! It is the poor of one halfcentury frequently who become the rich of the next. In regard to this thing of wealth, there is a great wheel and those who have risen to the top in one generation were below take their places up higher. There are, as a general rule, no permanent poor or permanent rich in our country. We are equals, freemen all and endowed by God with the ability to rise if we will, however low may be our first condition. Take now the application of this truth to the question under consideration. We venture the remark that of all the students who have graduated at the South Carolina College, say for the last ten years, fully one half are children of men who forty years ago were almost dependent upon the sweat of their brow for their daily support. And we venture the prophecy that forty years hence a similar retrospect will occur. It is false then to say that our College advantages belong to any fixed class of our and a dismal war of ruin and extermination upon population. They stand there for all; to be used by you, as if your party were not the real aggressors. persons of property, or not, as they incline. But Who commenced this controversy in Edgefield Disespecially do they stand there as an incentive to every poor yet honest freeman, backoning him to norict, but the Division party? Who, since 1852, ble exertion, that his children, or his grand-children ble benefits of an elevated education. Hundreds have done so already, and so will it continue to be as

our fathers. But our space admonishes us to step abruptly. And perhaps we are wrong in treating the subject seriously. It is next to impossible, that the people of South Carolina can be led to forsake that noble Colleg , which has done more towards elevating and enlightening their State than all the other means together that have been used to that end. As they hope to be blessed and to be prospered, let not such a thought enter their imaginations.

long as our republican principles shall endure. Viewed

in this light alone, the establishment of our College

was a bright evidence of the wisdom and foresight of

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser

A REPLY TO "RICHARD." Sin :- I would not beat the empty air, or contend with a dwarf, and I feel that I am doing but little more in contending with you. You remind me more of the insect that flies over the water, occasionally touching it with its tail, than any thing else. I wish you had given us a tangible point to strike at, but alas!

lina College? Surely, the very face of the query alas! it is hard to hit a nonentity. refutes its affirmation. By a wise munificence, con-In both of your elaborate pieces, I see but one single tinued through the course of many years, the State iden, except censure, irony and sarcasm, that deservehas at length succeeded in establishing a College of a serious thought. I would reply to you as an ancient the highest rank for the inprovement of her youth. Instead of having her still stand by this noble fostersage did to a young orator; "you have been so far from entertaining us, that you have scarcely kept us child, to advance its position yet higher and higher awake." Why do you not come to the point like a man and prove that our plan of Division is defective ed to stop the annual appropriations heretofore made as you affirm, and give us a better one? If you will do this, and then take the oath of allegiance to the Division party, you shall be one of us; but you must learn to argue the point better, in favor of Division. than you now do against it, or you cannot be a leader of our party even then. I declare I think your friends had better stop you, for in my judgment every blow

you strike makes the matter worse for you. We admit that you have proven one thing, and that is, that a Division of the District would diminish to a just and equitable extent the continual increase of the value of property, and amount of income at the village; thus we find them in almost all cases either endowed and cause a greater equiformity in those particulars through the District. We would not injure the person or property of any one at the village. We want nothing but our rights; we are willing that Edgefield penses and, if it is sufficient, to increase its facilities shall have an extent of territory and a sufficient population to mak ther respectable and comfortable. In other words, we are willing that Edgefield should have as much or a little more than most of the Districts create one great central College for the public good have in the State. But sir, we are not willing that (and in this enlightened day few will deny that it is she should have more than this, especially at our exso) is it not also right that she sustain, support and pense. We are not willing that the hard earnings of improve it continually? If the motto "Excelsior" the people should be extracted annually from them to be the one acted upon by the friends of seminaries enhance the value of your lands or property. No sir. comparatively private, how much more should it be tice; and sir, the import of what little argument you have used, amounts to about this. The people at or wealth. If there has been undue extravagance in the near the village are to be sustained in person and property, let it cost us what it may. For proof of this, I refer the reader to your own words in your last or second communication. Now sir, in such a case we say, millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute. We believe that there are but few such as yourself a Edgefield Court House; we believe the people there are generally more generous in their nature. We have library, of putting up additional professors' houses, no doubt but there are some among you that would stitution, &c., &c., have been all embraced in the interest to belp others in distress. It would benefit nea-total of appropriations. If you choose to compute every man in the District, but a very few in the Village, for a Division of the District to take place, for it it did not bring the Court House nearer totall, it would t enormous. But is it not clear that any such argu- lessen the amount of business to be done at that place?

and add such facilities to the transaction of business whatever. Take the Girard College twenty years as would enable all, to have theirs done with greater speed and much less expense. It is not a trifling expense as you seem to think, for people to have to go thirty or forty miles to attend authorized by his will) up to the end of the twenty | Court and transact all their law business. Ask gentlemen of truth and candour what it costs, and you of graduates up to that date. The cost of each will will be surprised. It is hard and oppressive on the in all probability be greater than it inco been with us. rich, but more so on the poor; on many it operates But was Girard to withhold his noble coarity on that more severely than our State tax does. Besides the account? The same will be found true, though of expense, it is a great deal of trouble and fatigue. Now, course on a smaller scale, of Wofford College, of "RICHARD," we have as good a right to a change Furman University and the rest of our denomination- and to be accommodated in this matter as other secguage: "Col. B. F. Trendwell, with his company of about thirty men, have permanently located near lickory Point, K. T. His company is well provided the Lutherans, the Presbyterians of our State be de-have not! How many changes and alterations of the latterations of the latteration latteration latterations of the latteration terred from their educational enterprises by any such | kind have taken place since our State was first setarray of figures? Do they not see that it is a falsity? Ited? Edgefield is more than twice as large as Newberry and most of the other Districts; and can you say that our claims are unjust? Was not Sumpter it, is in reality an investment for ages and ages to divided last winter upon the same principles that we come ? Do they not see that either this cost must are now contending for? We belive that all good and virtuous men will help us; we know we are right, and we shall go ahead regardless of the consequences no people can become truly enlightened, truly civil- If we fail, it will be a failure of that kind which has ized? And is the State to adopt a lower standard distinguished the best of men; namely, a failure in contending for the rights of man.

Our sympathies are with our friends of the lower and upper extremities of the District, and we will co-ope-

to imitate the bull-and stop. Yours Respectfully

JOSEPH GRIFFITH. For the Advertiser.

TO JOSEPH GRIFFITH, ESQ.

Sin: I am most happy in having been rescued by your kind communication, from that contempt, into which my unfortunate attempts had sunk me. My gratitude to the Lion of the tribe, knows no bounds. How shall words express it? The travail of your soul, when you have to marshal the language, unacknowledged by you, of the Elder Pitt, Lord Mansfield, and of the venerated Apostle Paul, himself, in producing a botched and irrelevant reply to me indicates a very different feeling in your bosom than a contempt, which you will visit upon me just about as soon as you will your pity or compassion, It will be well for me not to merit this latter, if your article is any index of your disposition and temper. Take care how you suggest this idea of contempt to the public mind. The ground upon which you stand is so precarious, that you should shudder, at that ominous word. And, to be frank with you. if I had been your enemy my vengeance would have been more than satisfied by your flourishing debut in the papers. I was not your enemy though. I was desirous of discussing with you a grave subject. and I have been answered, by something, frequenty bordering on unmeaning and flippant petulancy. asked for bread, and you have given me a stone or I should rather say, something agreeable neither to the sight, taste or smell, but offensive to all the enses. If I am a young man, the community will olerate a little redundant nonsense issuing from such a source : but from a father, and one who has been a teacher of youth, it requires lessons of practical wisdom, and a food which shall be wholsome to the country, and to posterity.

Men, of course, are compelled to admire your dashing gallantry, when you interpose your manly form between your friends and the lashes of satire. the venomous fang of slander and the blighting curses of the destroyer; and they would naturally sorrow over the discomfiture of such a knight, " sans neur-sans reproche." - in this degenerate age. But they suspect that you have somewhat mistaken yourself, when you intimate that you would rather suffer an attack vourself than witness an assault upon your steady friends-that solid Spartan phalanx who rally around you in all times of dismay. That is a conception altogether superhuman-a little transcending the most romantic impulses of chivalry. It is a glorious sentiment, but too sublimated either for a man, for a spirit or the But, sir, you speak of assaults, and traduction.

have been nursing and fanning the fires of discontent, in every little angle and corner of our once parmonious District, but the Division party? Who, for the last four years, have been starting up every rifling hobby, from the gray goose poney to th fllowing Cannadian, to distract the public mind and the public vote, but the Division party? Who have nooted the questions of giving the election of Magistrates, of Governor, of Commissioner in Equity, of Judges, of Coroner, of Census-taker, of Escheator, and of Commissioners of Roads, Bridges and Feries, and of Free-schools, and of superintendant of the Village Pump, to the people, but the Division party? Who have held caucuses and public meetings, almost weekly, at Red Bank, at Shady Grove, and at every untenanted Cabin on Big Creek and Little Saluda, wherein almost every question at war, with the existing order of things, and with the peace and composure of this society, has been agitated and discussed with fiery vapouring, but the Division party? Who, by the confession of their own High Priest, have banded themselves together, in ties and yows more indissoluble than those which unite Masons in life and death, and have even suffered the Church of the Living God to be swallowed up in the greedy vortex of their order, but the Division party? Who have not only decreed innumerable changes in our judicature and in our system of State government, but have resolved upon the exdusion from office of every citizen who independently fuses to join their unhallowed fraternity? It is he Division party. They have begun the contest, and carried it on at will, and, despite the forbearince of the rest of the District, they have, per force. brought it to arms. They have raised a spirit of existance which will never down at the bidding of iny man or set of men, until we obtain security for community which has been irritated and defied to

What inference can any sensible man, not identified with the Division party, possibly draw from our resolution at Richardsons', passed long ago, and e-resolved in other parts, but that a state of hosfility exists between him and you, by your own solemn declaration? The drift of your resolution was, that you would support, for all offices of honor, profit or trust, the man or men most favorable to lividing the District. That resolve is unrepealed, and all men know that your have acted up to it and tre determined to continue in so doing, at every cost and hazard. A numerous body of excellent citizens differ with you. What are they to do? They see, that in a general scramble for office, you will invariably elect your friends, by giving them an exclusive vote of two or three hundred, to the defeat of other good men, perhaps ten times better qualified for all the duties of Legislation as well as of society than they. Is that to be borne by intellirent freemen? No! An issue must and will be made with you at the ballot box. It is the duty of every friend to justice to sustain such an issue, and o defeat your partisans at every election, until you repeal your obnoxious resolution and adopt a course f proceeding characterized by a higher spirit of iberality. You may depend upon it, that the voters will not now allow you to dodge the question of our own making, by starting an infinite number of ther paltry issues, about which the people have o concern. What care the people at this uncture, for the question of giving the election of Electors of President and Vice-President to themselves? The election of President takes place beore any action could be had on such an issue; and umple time for the discussion of that great and doubtful matter will intervene before the expiration of the next Presidential term. Were it not impertinent, I would ask you, if the late calls upon the Candidates for their opinions on the subject just treated of, was not prepared and signed, after due consultation, almost alone by the Divison party? What reference has it to Division, and what aim could it have now, but to divert attention from the proper issue before the public? If I were a candidate, at this time, I would answer to no such interrogatories as have thus been put, and would respond to no such call by whatsoever authority it was made, unless I felt an assurance that the people generally would be interested in my replies. You have got blows to take as well as to give. Face the uproar, with bare bosoms, as Saluda is wont to do.

the rights of your section, in a manner utterly incomprehensible to me, as well as to every other judicious thinker. If you are not a little more precise in the terms you employ, or more correct in your agonized conceptions, the invidious reader may imagine that my learned senior would be profited by a disciplinary shaving of the head, quite as much as your unpretending and dutiful servant. You have yet no right to a Division. A political right results from a constitutional guaranty, or from the voice expressed, of a majority of the people. That is the doctrine in this country, and all other attenit of its being itsed except by persons of property. Now, "Richard," I would just say in conclusion, talk about rights is akin to absurdity. When the

You speak of your rights to a division, and of

The second premise of the syllogism is, that people with- remember the fate of the frog in the fable, that tried | Legislature, or a majority of the people of the District and State, proclaim that you can separate from the rest of the District, then you are entitled to such a separation-you have a right to it. For the present we have the right to keep you here. This unbounded unrestrained liberty you hear so much of, is the language of demagogues. We have no right to any such. God so constituted man as to make him social in his natural inclinations, and as restraints and laws are necessary, to enable him to gratify these, our right to natural liberty has been restricted to the standard requisite for the preservation of society, law and order. In government there must ever be compromises. From the nature of things, and the shape and character of the globe we inhabit, we all cannot be equally blessed by the same government. Some must live a little farther from the Court House than others for instance, though the Districts should be made as round as a

> The time may come when, from the increase of our population, from other changes in our State. and from the practicability of the measure, a division of the District may address itself to the patriotic and discreet citizen. Then I shall take my place in your ranks with alacrity, and fight for your good cause with as much zeal as he who now bawls loudest in its behalf. In the meantime vou must be curbed and checked, for the husbanding of your esources, and to prevent you from expending your eloquence and useful powers in the pursuit of an ignis fatuus. In your vigorous and sturdy flounderings too, you might do injury either to yourselves or others. You have already induced me, (a thing had thought impossible) to be rejoiced at your infirmities, for if you were well, and should swell beyond the dimensions of Edgefield District, we should evidently have a disastrous explosion of you. I humbly believe that the arder of your party has even now grown into a frenzy! Whom God wills to destroy he first makes mad! You have already magined the Divisionists to be another children of Israel-the chosen of God, not only to take this land from the accursed Cananites, but to rule and govern

it. And you are the Joshua, the chosen leader of this chosen flock who, by the winding of your ram's horn, are to level the walls of this modern Jerico, (Edgefield Village, I suppose) into the dust of the earth. Is this not moonshine and "midsummer madness?" The cold bath and the salutary effects of restraint and defeat have become absolutely essential to your restoration and safety.

In a future number I shall endeavor to present you with an impartial detail of the conveniences and inconveniences—the advantages and disadvantages of Edgefield District as it is. And I cannot better onclude this letter, than by giving my hearty assent o your building a Church on Big Creek, for various reasons. I will cordially co-operate with you in the undertaking, from my love of your neighborhood, and from my love of the fame of Col. BUTLER. will contribute beyond my means to erect a monument which shall perpetuate his character, and point our sons to his glorious example. He fell as nobly s Wolf and Mount Ca'm at Quebec, and whilst he added new lustre to his family and left a rich legacy to his children, in dying, he reflected a glory on the American arms and on the reputation of South Carolina equalled only by the achievement of our most valorous Revolutionary heroes. Because I revere the memory of that good and chivalrous soldier, I deem it desecration to mingle his sacred name, as a disgusting hobby in your driveling contest for Di-RICHARD.

P. S .- What will the other portions of Butler District t'ink of your having already fixed the site of your Court House on Big Creek, within the musical sound of its waterfalls and the stentorian roar of its green Bull-Frogs; and of your having lected two candidates from that immediate vicinit to represent you especially in the Legislature? Have Halfway Swamp, and Mine Creek, and 96 Creek, and Wilson's Creek, and Sleepy Creek, and Dry Creek, and West Creek, and Cloud's Sreek, no claims upon you, and no interest in the contemplated change? You go for the Lion's share-do you ?-self first and country next. Who of the initiated have you nominated for Clerk, Sherriff, Commissioner in Equity, and Ordinary, and Coroner, and Escheator, and Commissioners of Public Buildings of the new District, which is soon to be? What pensioned bard have you chosen, who, in wrapped vision, is to sing the praises of the growing Repub-Le of Butler ?

It must not astonish you, that the writer could nention a probable case in which he might sustain omething like your ill-timed enterprise. He is far more friendly to it and to you, in his heart, than many of the poisonous demagogues, who now make capital of your intemperate confiding zeal, to laugh hereafter, with heartless indifference, at your woful disappointment. He once proclaimed to the public. that, in due season, he would support, or, at least, not oppose a feasible plan to re-district the State, or even the five or six adjoining Districts, including Edgefield, so as to equalize them, and leave no one of them, or of those that should be added, of an inconvenient size or shape. He told you, though, the whole truth in his remarks, but you would not believe t, because it was unpalatable; and the Lord only knows when you will hear the truth again, for you have manifested such a horror for that language. when it conflicts with your caprices, that your fature servants will be afraid to tell it to you. It is true, that it might have looked to you, inflamed and flattered with false hopes as you were, like abandoning Division to put it on such grounds; but mark meas sure as the heavens are blue, those are the only grounds upon which it can ever be effected, by mortal effect. I do disagree with you, toto caelo, as to the practicability or plausibility, and as to the justice or fairness of your clumsey movement, and also as to the necessity or the extent of wrong and suffering, which has caused you to reach at the silver moon, and to hunt money-bags at the foot of the rainbow

Peradventure, you will brand this address, too, as a piece of flattery. If, in your next, you will oblige us with a list of the members of the Village Clique and the Edgefield Aristocracy, that we may kill them like snakes, you shall be decorated with a gold medal, or the grand cross of the legion of honor -with any distinguishing badge you desire-you shall be made as happy as Robin Roughhead in Fortune's Frolic. Otherwise, hold your peace forever commend you to calmer reflection, and to your

For the Advertiser. MR. EDITOR :- I have, ever since the days of my youth and first remembrance, heard of the beauty of your Village, and that it was not to be surpassed by any Town in the State for the high-toned character. sociality and general morality of its citizens; and in fact, during my annual summer visits to your Town, have never observed anything contrary to the above assertion, until a few evenings since, when I happened to spend the night with a friend in the immediate heart of the place. But alas! that night tl.oroughly convinced me that Edgefield was not the garden of Eden-nay, Sir, far from it. Such obscene conduct and disgusting night revelry as then sounded in my ears and disturbed my slumbers, I have never heard hefore in any City, Towner Village which I have had the good fortune to visit. Oh! young men of Edgefield, shame, shame on you. Yes, and you, instead of being participators, should be the very first to put down and denounce such proceedings as were enacted

in your village on Saturday night last. Now, I am not the man, who, with a puritanical brow, would frown down young people from any and every enjoyment. No-hut I take great pleasure in seeing them happy and jovial; yet I think they might be more properly engaged in other and more becoming amusements than howling like madmen, crowing in imitation of Shanhai cocks, braying like donkeys, shooting pistols, &c., &c., through the streets, in the

I have written the above, Mr. EDITOR, on the eve of departure, and trust that ere a another twelve