# EDGEFELD

# ADVERTSER.

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

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

SIMKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors.

### EDGEFIELD, S. C., APRIL 15, 1857.

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# Choice Poetry.

[THE following is one of the prettiest odes in the English language; and Thomas Gray (its author) is in our estimation the most finished of English poets. Mark the purity of his thoughts and the away their fortunes on this mercantile rouge at his numbers and the easy flow of his versification. the Ode-its evidently the inspiration of a bright endorsement in return; and he who once be-Spring morning and is appropriate to the season:] gins to endorse for another, has put his fortune

Now the golden morn aloft Waves her dew-bespangled wing, With vermeil cheek and whisper soft She wooes the tardy spring: Till April starts, and calls around The sleeping fragrance from the ground; And lightly o'er the living scene Scatters his freshest, tenderest green

New-born flocks, in rustic dance, Frisking ply their feeble feet; Forgetful of their wintry trance The birds his presence greet: But chief, the sky-lark warbles high His trembling thrilling eestasy; And, lessening from the dazzled sight, Melts into air and liquid light.

Rise, my soul! on wings of fire,

Rise the rapt'rous choir among;

Hark! 'tis nature strikes the lyre, And leads the gen'ral song : " Warm let the lyric transport flow, "Warm as the ray that bids it glow; " And animates the vernal grove "With health, with harmony, and love."

Yesterday the sullen year Saw the snowy whirlwind fly; Mute was the music of the air, The herd stood drooping by : Their raptures now that wildly flow, No yesterday, nor morrow know; 'Tis man alone that joy descries With forward and reverted eyes.

Smiles on past misfortunes's brow Soft reflection's hand can trace; And o'er the cheek of sorrow throw A melancholy grace; While hope prolongs our happier hour Or deepest shades, that dimly lower, And blacken round our weary way Gilds with a gleam of distant day.

Still, where rosy pleasure leads, See a kindred grief pursue; Behind the steps that misery treads, Approaching comfort view: The hues of bliss more brightly glow, Chastis'd by sabler tints of woe; And blended form, with artful strife, The strength and harmony of life.

See the wretch, that long has toss'd On the thorny bed of pain, At length repair his vigour lost, And breathe and walk again: The meanest flowret of the vale, The simplest note that swells the gale, The common sun, the air, the skies, To him are opening paradise.

Humble quiet builds her cell, Near the source whence pleasure flows; She eyes the clear crystalline well, And tastes it as it goes. 'While' far below the madding' crowd 'Rush headlong to the dangerous flood,' Where broad and turbulent it sweeps, 'And perish in the boundless deeps.

Mark where indolence, and pride, 'Sooth'd by flattery's tinkling sound, Go, softly rolling, side by side, Their dull but daily round : 'To these if Hebe's self should bring The purest cup from pleasure's spring, Say, can they taste the flavour high Of sober, simple, genuine joy?

' Mark ambition's march sublime Up to power's meredian height; While pile-eyed eavy sees him climb, And sickens at the sight. Phantoms of danger, death, and dread Float hourly round ambition's head; While spleen, within his rival's breast, Sits brooding on her scorpion nest.

' Happier he, the peasant far, From the pangs of passion free, That breathes the keen yet wholesome air, Of ruggged penury.

He, when his morning task is done, Can slumber in the noontide sun; And hie him home, at evening's close, To sweet repast, and calm repose.

'He, unconscious whence the bliss, Feels, and owns in carols rude, That all the circling joys are his, Of dear Vicissitude. From toil he wins his spirits light From busy day the peaceful night; Rich, from the very want of wealth, In heaven's best treasures, peace and health.

# Miscellaneous Reading

### ENDORSING NOTES.

There is a moral in the following well considered remarks from the Philadelphia Lodger, the folly of endorsing what is called accommodation paper was one of them. Tens of thouendorse paper with impunity for years discover, at they also, in pite of their assertions that they would never be loser by it, are ments on Constable's paper; and the rest of his life—a life shortened by excessive labor—had to be devoted, not to carrying out the favorite in the favorite left its earthly tenement, and the reach your heart is Su-key. It may be so, replied the other, but I defy remaining a short time in disgraceful captivity, his proud soul left its earthly tenement, and anything to reach your heart but whis-key.

A calm observer is almost led to believe that warrior's spirit. there is an infatuation accompanying the prac-tice of endorsing notes, which lulls sagacity to sleep, else how can we account for the fact that so many able men have, so to speak, gambled at the risk of a hundred casualties beyond his own control. It is a game of hazard, which, once commenced, hardly ever can be stopped. Money can be got so readily by endorsing, that the temptation is great to enter on speculations that would never otherwise be thought of, and hence it requires the coolest of heads and the most prudent of operators to resist, when a habit of exchanging endorsements has been fallen into. Nine men out of ten, sooner or later, get beyond their depth. Hard times come on, and then insolvency follows as a matter of course. It is always wiser to raise money on bona fide securities; and if these cannot be had, then to curtail one's business as fast as possible. Where two men are in the habit of exchanging endorsements they are really in partnership together, but a partnership only of risks, not of profits; and worse yet, a partnership in which neither can control the other.

So far, we have been speaking of cases in which there was a mutual consideration between the parties—an exchange of endorsements; but what shall we say of the man who endorses from motives of private friendship, and not as a business affair at all? Hundreds of such men there are who endorse notes for social intimates, to whom they would scarcely sell a bill of goods on credit, simply because they have not the moral courage to say no. It would be wiser, in such instances, to give the applicant at once whatever you can afford to throw away—for then you know where you are; because if you endorse for him, he may involve you for a larger amount than you can pay; and be sure of one thing-when you pay, as most likely you will, it will be at a time when the payment is especially inconvenient. No private friendship, however close, justifies one man in asking another to endorse for him. He who takes offence when refused an endorsement, is unworthy to be your friend; for he is ignorant wherein true friendship consists-that relation giving no man a right to ruin another. Take advice in time, and don't give or exchange endorsements, if you would escape sleepless nights or avert probable

# From the Charles'on Mercury.

Mn. EDITOR: It was on a bright morning in up to the warf at Sullivan's Island. It was the first time we had ever visited this spot, so celebrated in the history of Carolina. Often when reading of the fierce conflict of the 28th of June, 1776, had we pictured the little fort of Palmetto logs-the white waves beating against its foundation-the Palmetto trees scattered around its walls; but it was in imagination only .\_ The reality was now before us-the Palmettoes were waving gracefully in the soft sea breeze; and there, with its massive walls and frowning guns bristling from each bastion, stood not the fort of logs but-the modern Fort Moultrie. To one who has never visited this renowned fortification, the sight is well calculated to awaken the beholder's attention. Far out on men may be seen fluttering in the breeze, as research is often saved by such a table as the the ocean's bosom the white sails of merchantthey bear the rich products of our land to foreign shores. On the opposite side may be seen the tall steples rising from Charleston, and reflecting the dazzling sunlight from their gilded tops. Mount Pleasant, in all its varied beauty. lies to the right, whilst Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter rise as from the bosom of the

Such was the scenery that greeted us on the morning of our first visit to Fort Moultrie. With what deep emotions we entered the dark archway that led us within its walls! Visions of old Moultrie and his pipe—of Thompson with his wonted coolness—of Jasper proudly catch-ing the old Palmetto Banner, and amid the shower of grape-shot hissing around him, firmly binding it to the broken staff-constantly floated before us. But now the scene was indeed changed. Instead of a few small guns mounted on wooden ramparts, huge grinning cannons were seen firmly arranged in warlike array on those massive walls. Soldiers and officers in gay uniforms were seen lounging around the terrible engines of war, or drilling their respective squads, forming a striking contrast with the imagined appearance of those stern veterans of '76, who knew no company or drill, but knew so well how to defend the rights of their country.

We had spent some time in viewing the scenery from the ramparts of the fort, when one of our party commenced reviewing the outer works, myself among the latter number. On our first arrival we had noticed on the western side of the fort a simple marble slab, bearing on its face some slight inscription, but none then thought it worthy of notice, in contemplation of the more majestic scenery; and now, as we drew near that simple marble, what was our surprise to find that it covered the last resting place of one scarcely less brave than those who had bled there eighty years beforeit was the grave of Osceola! Here, 'neath the walls of Fort Moultrie, the brave defender of his country found his last resting place. The simple marble slab, bearing the name "Osceola," is all that is left to tell where the warrior sleeps. True, some warm hearts, displaying a humanity quite rare, had planted over the spot a weeping willow, which sheltered from the night dew the warrior's grave. But even this token of a susceptible and generous soul was destined to fall withering and crushed like the one o'er whom it was planted. The ruthless storm had lain it low over Osceola's grave, and there it withered and died, a fit emblem of that fate which befell

the stern warrior. The circumstances of the capture, imprisonment and death of the great chieftain are so well known, that they need but a slight notice "It was well said, by a very shrewd observer, that there are some things which every man has to learn for himself. It would seem as if the folly of endorsing what is called a significant the folly of endorsing what is called a significant the following which every man is a significant that there are some things which every man is a significant the following which is called a significant the significant the significant the significant the significant the significant through the s ticed into the camp of his foemen, and in violasands have been ruined in this way, yet tens of tion of every law of humanity, imprisoned and thousands continue to practice it. Many who brought to Charleston. But now, alas! he stern and haughty spirit of the warrior was crushed forever. Tyranny had inflicted its last wound upon his proud soul. For some weeks brought to bankruptcy by it. Sir Walter Scott, he lingered in gloomy and heart-broken sorrow, who had gone on from year to year, adding refusing all relief or consolation. The reed, acre to acre, farm to farm, woke one morning after receiving its death stroke, seldom lingers to find that he was ruined through his endorse long, ere its leaves fall withered to the dust.

dream of his ambition, but to liquidating the debts thus contracted. Even Barnun, whose name had become synonymous with shrewdness, fell before this delusive habit.

| dream of his ambition, but to liquidating the debts thus contracted. Even Barnun, whose name had become synonymous with shrewdness, fell before this delusive habit.

## ORIGIN OF POPULAR PHRASES.

"Hosson's Choice."-This expression is proverbial both in Europe and America. The story in its origin is thus stated :- Thomas Hobson simplicity of his diction. Mark the precision of moir. No man ought ever to endorse an accommodation note. The financiering which raises his employment in that capacity added the promoter and the capacity added the promoters and the capacity added the his numbers and the easy flow of his versification.
Why is it, that Thomas Gray has no more imitators? Because it is easier to write fulsome rhymes

Inductivity wrong. Generally wrong. Generally regarded as the cheapest, it is really the most dearest method; for the friend who enunalterable rule that every horse should have unalterable rule that every horse should have than poetry of the clear, crystalline kind. But to dorses for you is sure, some time, to want an an equal portion of time in which to rest as well as labour. Hence he always refused to let a horse out of his turn, however desirous the applicant might be of choosing for himself. Thus the saying, "Hobson's choice, this or

"BANKRUPT."-Few words have so remarkable a history as the familiar word bankrupt. The money-changers of Italy had, it is said, benches, or stalls in the courts of exchange, in former times, and at these they conducted their ordinary business. When any of them fell back in the world, or because insolvent, his bench was broken, and the name broken-bench bencratto, was given to him. When the word was adopted into English, it was nearer the Italian than it now is, being bankrout instead of bank-

ORIGIN OF THE EPITHET "TURNCOAT."-The opprobious term of "turncoat" took its rise from one of the first Dukes of Savoy, whose dominions lying open to the incursions of the two contending houses of Spain and France, he was obliged to temporise and fall in with that power that was most likely to distress him, according to the success of their arms against one another. So, being frequently obliged to change sides, he rumourously got a coat made that was blue on one side and white on the other, and might be ndifferently worn either side out. While on the Spanish interest he wore the blue side out, and the white side was the badge of the French. From hence he was called the turncoat, by way of distinguishing him from other princes of the

A SAUNTERER .- The words "saunter" and saunterer" are singular records of mediæval practices and feelings. "Saunterer" derived from "la sainterre," is one who visits the Holy Land. At first a deep and earnest conviction drew men thither, drew them to visit

"Those holy fields,
Over whose acres walked those blessed feet
Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nailed
For our advantage to the bitter cross."

By degrees, however, the making of this pil-By degrees, however, the making of this pregrimage degenerated into a mere worldly fashion, and every idle person that liked strolling about better than performing the duties of his calling, assumed the pilgrim's staff, and proclaimed himself bound for the Holy Land: to claimed himself bound for the Holy Land: to supposed success in this State of Whiggery and supposed success in this State of Whiggery and supposed success in this State of Unionism with And thus this word forfeited the more honourable meaning it may once have possessed, and the sainterer cum to signify one have unprofitably wasting his time, lottering here and there, with no fixed purpose or aim.—

Trench, on the Study of Words. Spinsters .- Amongst our industrious and frugal forefathers, it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until s! e had spun for herself a complete set of domestic linen. From this custom it was that they were called spinsters, an appellation which they still retain in all legal proceedings, although now-adays it would be very difficult to find a woman entitled to the name.

### PRESERVE IT.

Few readers can be aware, until they have had occasion to test the fact, how much labor or following, the work of one now in his grave. "If History is Poetry," then here is "Poetry personified."

ersonined."
1607, Virginia settled by the English.
1614, New York settled by the Dutch.
1620, Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.

1624, New Jersey settled by the Dutch. 1627, Delaware settled by Swedes and Fins. 1625, Maryland settled by Irish Catholics. 1636, Connecticut settled by the Puritans. 1636, Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.

1650, North Carolina settled by the English. 1670, South Carolina settled by the Hugue-1682. Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn. 1782, Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.

1791. Vermont admitted into the Union. 1792, Kentucky admitted into the Union. 1796, Tennessee admitted into the Union.

1802, Ohio admitted into the Union. 1811, Louisiana admitted into the Union. 1816, Indiana admitted into the Union.

Mississippi admitted into the Umon. 1818, Illinois admitted into the Union. 1819. Alabama admitted into the Union 1820, Maine admitted into the Union.

1821, Missouri admitted into the Union. 1830, Michigan admitted into the Union. 1836, Arkansas admitted into the Union.

1845, Florida admitted into the Union. 1845, Texas admitted into the Union. 1846, Iowa admitted into the Union.

1848, Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

1850, California admitted into the Union.

EDITING A PAPER OUT WEST.—The editor s paper, published at Lake Superior, after having een without a mail three weeks, says: "Should the mail not arrive next week, shall make our regular issue next Tuesday; for this number was made up from an old magazine and a religious almanac of last year, and so long as this material holds out we shall be independent of the mails."

FISHERMAN'S LUCK .- The following account of an English fisherman, from the Knickerbocker, is a good one: A friend, late on Satur day afternoon, hailed him as he was skilfully essaving the wily fisherman's art for trout, with

'Helloa, there! Got anything?" "Got anything! of course not. I only came here last Wednesday!" was the reply, as the patient angler once more east his patent fly.

The other day a gentleman gave a couple of cents to a woman who asked charity of him-Two cents!" exclaimed she; "take them back sir; I asked for charity; I can't do anything,, with two cents." "My dear madam," said the gentleman, "I beg you'll keep the cents, and give them to some poor person."

" Midas was so great a man that everything he touched turned into gold. The case is altered now; touch a man with gold and he will change into anything."

If eou want to kiss a pretty girl, why kiss her if you can-If a pretty girl wants to kiss you, why let her-like a man.

'There are various keys,' said a young man to another, 'such as the sul-key, bul-key, and ris-key, but the only key to your heart is Su-

THE PATRIOT AND THE COURIER-THE RIGHT

The Greenville Patriot, edited by Maj. B. F. Perry, and the Charleston Courier, which ocorange of the lucubrations of Mr. Richard Yeadon, have of late, for their mutual and edifying glorification, indulged in political allusions, and in the intimation of political doctrines, which have been, again and again, re pudiated by the intelligence and tone of South Carolina. The Corrier commences by a rehash of the stale and exploded doctrines of the Whig party on the Tariff; advocates partial legislation in favor of manufacturing interests under the name of incidental protection; attributes to the resources and industry of the country, all its prosperity; repudiates free trade in commerce; and denounces direct taxation—the only mode under which the people can know how much they are taxed, and how much swindled by the Federal Government: The noted gentleman from Greenville, the Pat-riot of Carolina politics, the exponent of federal radicalism and consilidation combined, the opponent of State Rights—the cardinal points of the Republic's compass, follows in a discreditable allusion to the Secession party of 1851. The Courier re-echoes by an apology for a single generous political emotion, struck by the aggression of the Federal Government from even its stony neutrality and indifference, and prudently displayed in response to a general sentiment, and assails the practical right of secession, announces to the world its determination to give its oracular opinion upon that subject, and finally has proceeded to utter

its dictum. We partake of the general indisposition of the press of the State, at this time, to enter upon any discussion of topics which have divided and excited our people, and knowing as we do, that the opinion of the above mentioned papers neither expresses, influences nor leads the polit-tical mind of our people, we should not give the slightest attention to their ill-timed demonstrations on inopportune subjects, were it not that the young of the State, probably not conversant with the settled truths eliminated by the past, are impressible by passing fallacies.

are impressible by passing fallacies.

The extremes have met—the radical and the federalist. They assume to be of the triumphant, and they imagine that they have met in the full feather of power and success—actually leaders—in the very camp of the Democracy of South Carolina—a State Rights Democracy which has, par excellence, been the standard bearer of principles which has been embedied in leading as ciples, which have been embodied in leading expositions from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolations of 1798 and 1799, down to the Convention Ordinance of South Carolina in 1852, and the late decision of the Supreme Court. They take it that it is the triumph of national partyits opposite, under the name of Unionism with uary, says:

If the late decision of the Supreme Court, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and that Congress has no jurisdiction and can impart none in relation to slavery, and that protected, with his slavery property, into the of T. S. Williams, Esq., and the office of the the Southern citizen has the right to go, and be agitation and aggressions from 1820 down to the from all the papers belonging to the Supreme l'erritories, has any import and scope, then all gon, California, Utah and New Mexico in the filed away, together with nine hundred volumes political fraud and outrages in the cases of Orc-Compromise of 1850, constituted beinous and alarming wrongs to the South. They were denounced by her truest and ablest Statesmen, and produced two ominous Conventions at Nashville. The whole Union was convulsed by them, and the spirit of Abolition overshadowed with lurid portents the future. Blows were cers were now in the Territory must leave as being incessantly aimed at the very vitals of Southern institutions, citizens and States, and hell across lots. Now, sir, can you find a parno arresting hand, even of constitutional au- allel to this act of treason since the organization thority, had intervened or could then intervene. The wrongs were consummated, and more were threatened; and the position and doctrines of the Secession party of 1851 in relation to them, have been triumphantly vindicated by the Su-preme Court. It has now, then, been settled hat there was cause for secession-a cause as sufficient to justify, as it had been to injure and alarm, and coming up to the very basis and height of the Courier's argument.

It was under these circumstances, that a noble body of men, well known for talents, character and spirit, and with no party appliances but the justice of their cause, aroused themselves to take in 1852 some positive action in defence of South Carolina and the South, and were ready to peril their fortunes and their lives. A State is as to citizens their sovereign and their protector; and therefore the Secession party, and in the very truth of loyalty to South Carolina, through whom alone they know any obligation to any Government, called upon her to throw her shield in front of them, and take them from among her of one man is the supreme law of the land, and their desp ilers. It is as to such men and when you have Mormon Jurors, witnesses, offisuch a party, that the Greenville Patriot, in cers, &c., all bound by a secret oath of hostility frivolous badinage with the Courier, audaciously not only to all the laws of Congress, but to-

uses the following language: "How well and how painfully do we remember, when in a short paragraph, in 1850, it (the Courier) lowered its crest and dashed the glorious stars and stripes of the Union to the earth, to be trampled in the mud and filth of secession

and disunion.' We commit that journal to the contempt which it deserves at their hands. And it is as to such men, that the Courier, in complacent assent to the allusion of the Patriot, and in apology for even one smile of approval to them in that trying period, proceeds, in direct relation to their then proposed action, and in mocking disregard of their present calm quie-

tude, to assail and denounce the trut of their The issue thus heedlessly raised is not one now of disunion; but it involves the fundamental character and principles of the Confederacy, upon which either Union or Disunion rests and must rest, or our system become a consolidated

preme) of South Carolina in 1852, which declares the RIGHT of the State to secede AT WILL, and for any cause demed by her sufficient, without let, hindrance or molestation from any power whatsoever. It is upon the truth of its position (of the SUPREME LAW,) that the issue is now made. Standing upon the Ordinance, we will proceed to defend, as against the Courier, the RIGHT OF SECESSION as defined by that Declaration of the Sovereignty and right of South Carolina as a State.

But let certain material facts be here noted, that the singular course of the Courier may stand out in all its narrow isolation and pretentious dogmatisms. The editor of this paper was a member of the Secession party, and a member

ter. The Ordinance was the result, and had the overwhelming concurrence of both parties, and of the people of the State. It was reported from the Committee of Twenty-one, by its Chairman, the venerable and able Langdon Cheves, whose voice rung at Nashville, but who has never yet advocated actual Disunion or the Secession of a State. The Constituency of that Committee, and its great ability, and acumen speak volumes. It was thus composed:

Hon. Langdon Cheves—Co-operationist. Ex-Gov. J. P. Richardson—Secessionist. Ex-Gov. W. B. Seabrook—Co-operationist. Senator A. P. Butler-Co-operationist. Judge D. E. Huger—Secessionist.

Hon. Robert W. Barnwell—Co-operationist.

Judge J. J. Evans—Co-operationist.

Judge J. N. Whitner—Co-operationist.

Judge D. L. Wardlaw—Co-operationist. Judge Edward Frost—Co-operationist. Chancellor B. F. Dunkin—Co-oporationist. Gen. J. Buchanan—Secessionist.

Major B. F. Perry—Nationalist.

Col. Maxcy Gregg—Secessionist.

Hon. Edmund Bellinger—Secessionist.

Hon. F. W. Pickens—Secessionist.

Hon. I. W. Hayne—Co-operationist.

Gen. W. W. Harlee—Secessionist.

Mr. Henry Arthur—Secessionist. Hon. Samuel McAlily—Co-operationist. 11 Co-operationists, 9 Secessionists, 1 Nation-tionalist. It was appointed by Gen. Means, the President of the Convention, a Secessionist. Major B. F. Perry dissented from the Ordi-

ance, and was the only Committee man who roted against it. It was adopted by a vote of voted against it. It was adopted by a vote of 136 to 19. The large portion of the minority were Secessionists, who avowed a concurrent opinion, but being discontented that no action was proposed, voted in the negative to indicate their disapproval of inaction. The Charleston Delaystica as the Ordinarca and American Delegation on the Ordinance stood-Ayes 18 Hon. Langdon Cheves, Hon. A. P. Butler, Col. Hon. Eangdon Cheves, 110h. A. P. Butter, Col. C. G. Memminger, Hon. Edward Frost, Hon. C. M. Furman, Hon. Daniel E. Huger, Hon. Mitchell King, Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Hon. B. F. Dunkin, Col. W. P. Finley, Col. Thomas Lebre, Charles McBeth, Esq., Hon. I. W. Hayne, Dr. John Bellinger, Hon. A. G. Magrath, Col. John Cunningham, Gen. John Schnierle, Col. r. O. Elliot. Nays 1. Edward McCrady, Esq.

The character of the sources from which the assault on this Ordinance comes, is now apparent; and also the motives which stimulate it. But there it stands, one of the great corner stones of the State and the South, and Nation-alists and Whigs will dash themselves against it

The Courier has promised a se ond article in its argument against it. We will proceed to its support, at the earliest convenient moment.

# OUTRAGES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

its centralizing falsifies. In their fields and praintess, they lend it is the conservatism of State Rights, which alone can preserve, or has preserved, a constitutional Union. ate order and direction of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the church, re-

paired to the office of Hon. G. P. Stiles, one of the United State District Judges, the law office Clerk of the Supreme Court, and taken there-Court, consisting of records, dockets, opinions of the laws furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah. The reason given for this treasonous, act was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the federal officers to remain in the Territory; and that what offisoon as grass grows or he will send them to of the Amearican Colonies? if so, please note

the time and place. It seems now to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory-the only law known or obeyed is the law of the church, and that is the will of Brigham Young, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the Courts decided against the enactments of the Utah Statutes, but all in vain. The mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any one unless he is a Mormon, and that any one who thinks otherwise can loose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States government. In vain may one try for justice where the mandate ward all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Mar- vault to thirty-nine dollars of paper in circulashal of the Territory of Utah.

At this time, Sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah Penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that these young men are not Mormons, but were passing on their way to Califor-nia, from Missouri. Poor fellows! they are doomed to a sickly and torturing death, and that soon, for it is not possible to survive such brutal treatment very long. Quite recently a young man by the name of Lewis was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and while on their way to the prison a band of ruffians took him away from the officer, castrated him, and then put him into the prison to die. These things are too common to be en-But the Courier goes further, and assails the dured much longer; and unless the Federal Ordinance of the constitutional Convention (su- Government speedily lends aid unto her officers now in this Territory, the miserable ends of both Mormons and officers of the Government can be better anticipated than told.

ADVICE-'OVER THE LEFT.'-When you enter a printing office, leave the door open behind Then gawk about ; read all the manuscript you can get your hands on ; it is no difference -editors have no business with secrets-besides you might discover some plot against the goveanment—crush it in the bud, and thus become a public benefactor! Be sure to ask the compositor to let you look at the copy he is at work on, of course he won't be so impolite as to refuse so reasonable a request! Examine the types —pick them up, look at and throw them down -no matter in which box; what the duce do to defend its Ordinance.

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party, assented to follow the course of the lat- now seat yourself in the sanctum and after paper he is reading, or entertain him with some long-winded harrangue on some subject which interests you! not him.

Follow these directions closely—or the spirit of them—and you'll surely be popular with the

#### From the Charleston News. THE BANKS AND THE USURY LAWS.

The second head which was proposed for consideration, upon the late returns of our Banks,

cial, monetary or other convulsion, or from any cause which may produce a sudden or large demand for it. The greatest practical difficulty in legislation upon the regulation of a paper currency has been the contrivance of a judicious provision which would ever force the banks up to the standard of a complete specie liability. and to keeping supplies of coin proximate to it. This was the great feature of Sir Robert Peel's bill, re-organizing the Bank of England, and compelling it to maintain an amount of bullion equal to about a *third* of its cash liabilities, besides the guarantee of another third in the securities of the British Government.

A specie basis is not only necessary to safety n banking, and to public confidence therein—the only guarantee against monetary panic—but in South Carolina it is specially necessary to enable the banks to furnish a proper range of home

Specic is the only portion of the means of the banks which is dead capital—a fund not paying interest or direct profit. Their selfish policy of course aims at keeping as little on hand as possible. This may serve under propitious times; but it is incessantly happening in our midst, particularly with the city banks who are made by the country banks to furnish their specie, that current and essential operations are most annoyingly suspended by sudden and un-expected demands for coin. Such is the low range of the specie basis maintained by our banks, that ery small demands produce these effects.

The larger portion of the means of the Banks of this State is, on account of the legal limitation on the price of money, employed in New York and the South Western States, where the price is higher. This diversion of their capital to these fields, is also stimulated, as has been shown, by the evasion of our usury laws, under the pretext and in the form of exchange. the pretext and in the form of exchange.—
Whenever the productions of the South and our
State sent forward, have turned a balance of credits in our favor as against Europe and the North, and yet the demands for specie against A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald: which they flood the South West, a reaction writing from Salt Lake City on the 7th of-Jan-takes place in the exchange business, exchange put on his blankets and walked along the road our banks still run through the bills with on the North will not serve to meet those demands, and instant pressure takes place, until a inply of specie can be brought on. These sud-It is thus evident that South Carolina, while

furnishing an annual proportion of banking means, does not have the full benefit of its use, and is so low in currency, accommodations and specie, that home property and enterprise are depreciated and crippled. It would be well for stockholders to consider the risks to which their capital is exposed by

the Directors' keeping such large amounts of funds in the hands of mere agents in other States. It is a fiduciary arrangement with but little guarantee, and still less safety-defaults on a large scale could be made with impunity. This risk added to that of a low range of specie, renders precarious what for the benefit of stockholders and the public should be most securethe capital and the circulation. But to facts. By the return for February

1857, the specie of all the banks was only \$1,-237,456.80, and the capitals \$14,837,642.25—a proportion of one-twelfth. The total liabilities were \$40,067,707.14—to which the specie is even less than a thirty-second part. These disproportions are as great as those which existed n the general bank suspension of 1837 and '39. In June 1854, the specie was \$1,621,973.00, the capitals \$13,383,195.00, and the total liabilities \$34,621,973.00.

As to the relation of specie and circulation

the bank bills current,) the following table will show the proportions for February last.

City Private Banks. Circulation.
Railroad Rank. \$424,450 00
Planters & M. Bank. \$274,494 00
Union Bank. \$371,090 00
State Bank. \$478,880 00
Bank of So. Ca. \$117,800 00
Bank of Churleston \$1,899,568 00 cople's Bank .... Country Banks. Country Banks.
Bank of Hamburg....
Com. Bk. of Columbia.
Bank of Newberry.
Plan. Bank Fairtleld...
Ex. Bank Columbia...
Merch. Bank Cheraw...
Bank of Chester. 70,710 00 one 6th 42,543 00 one 20th \$52,180 00 409,880 00 998,391 00 628,769 00 600,070 00

. 219,245 00 .489,290 00 Just to think of a bank being allowed in S. Carolina to keep only one dollar of coin in its

The average for the above city banks of the proportion of circulation to specie is less than o 1; and for the country banks over 15 to 1. The proportion of the total capital of the city private banks to their circulation is \$10,033, 275.00 to 5,155,482.00 or near 2 to 1; that of the country banks \$3,700,000.00 to 5,861,711.-00, or about 9-14 to 1.

The proportion of their capitals to specie is in the city over 13 to 1, and in the country over 91 to 1. It is apparent that the chief danger is from

the country banks, as it was that the chief shaving was by those banks. NARROW ESCAPE .- The American News gives the following account of a narrow escape from

assassination in that place on Wednesday night last. Col. Newnan McBain was walking down one of the streets, when he met a person whom he supposed to be a negro. Not a word was spoken but the individual, without any notice whatever, just as they passed, put a pistol to Col. M.'s head and fired. The Col. was prostrated and stunned by the concussion, for some trated and stunned by the concussion, for some assassination in that place on Wednesday night ten minutes. When he recovered, the assassin was gone and he found he had received no serious injury. The ball from the pistol had, however, passed through his cap, and through a sheet of paper lying folded in it. Upon this paper were the marks of powder. The hole through the cap shows the ball to have been a large one. The escape seems almost miraculous .- Columbus Sun.

Modesty.-A simple and modest man lives unknown until a moment, which he could not have foreseen, reveals his estimable qualities and generous actions. I compare him to the concealed flower springing from an humble stem, which escaped his view, and is discovered only

#### From the Albany (N. Y.) Statesman THE ONE HUNDRED MILE RACE.

The excitement manifested by all classes of our citizens as to the result of the race of one hundred miles, and which seemed to pervade the community, increased toward night, and State street was thronged with people until long after sundown. All kinds of rumors were put in circulation, and from their contradictory character, it was impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. satisfactory conclusion.

The match was made several weeks since be-

Mr. Dalton's horse is between nine and ten years of age, and is valuable on account of his speed, having shown 2.43 on the track. He is in every respect a fine animal. The Taylor horse is seven years of age, and comes from a blood stock—being sired by Eclipse from a Messenger mare. He was bred in Westchester counter, where his then owner used him to draw a coal cart, and kept him at such service until he was purchased by Mr. Sheehan, when, for the first time he was driven to harness. His greatest sneed is three minutes. greatest speed is three minutes.

The horses started from Gallup's Hotel, Wash

The horses started from Gallup's Hotel, Wash ington street, yesterday morning at five o'clock, according to the Judge's time.

The start was good, both horses coming up at the word nearly side by side. After leaving the pavement they increased their speed the horses very much animated and manifesting a desire to travel. At 61 o'clock they passed through Schenectady, 15 miles from this city. Amsterdam, 30 miles from this city, was passed at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes. Fonda, 43 miles from this city was passed at 10 o'clock, both horses in excellent condition, and neither appearing in excellent condition, and neither appearing tired from the task they had already accomplished. Fort Plain, 60 miles from this city, was reached at IO o'clock and 45 minutes, the horses having travelled full 10 miles per hour up to this point. Little Falls, 73 miles from this city, was passed at 12 o'clock, and Herkimer, 80 miles from this city, at 12 o'clock and

The horses at this time although they showed signs of being somewhat tired, were to all appearances in good condition to accomplish the remaining twenty miles, and passed Illion, 821 miles from this city, at 1 o'clock and ten minutes. Soon after leaving this the Dalton horse began tion that could possibly be rendered.

Mr. Taylor upon observing that Mr. Dalton a distance of eleven miles, until reaching the outskirts of Utica, when he received information that Mr. Dalton's horse, being very much rewere removed from the Taylor horse, and hav-ing been well rested he received the word with spirit and started off at a rapid pace, passing through Utica at 40'clock and forty-five minutes, about two miles ahead of the Dalton horse, and reached Whitesboro' at 5 o'clock and twentytwo minutes, having accomplished the entire distance of one hundred miles in twelve hours and twenty-two minutes! after having walked eleven miles of the distance! The Dalton horse pefore reaching Whitesboro' was checked and walked nearly a mile.

Both horses on reaching Whitesboro' were properly cared for, and were in good condition, ave being tired. They gave no indication of having sustained any injuries from the great task they had accomplished, and we are assured by their owners, are held as more valuable today than when they started upon the race.

The horses carried about 300 pounds each and we are assured by one of the judges who accompanied them that during the entire distance neither of the horses were touched with a whip.

At all points along the route the greatest ex-

citement was manifested. Crowds of men, women and children were on the road, and seemed o partake of the interest which the contest had created. At Utica thousands of people had as-sembled in the streets through which the horses were to pass, and we are informed by a gentleman from that city he had never seen anything to equal it. So at Whitesboro', it appears as though the whole country around had "come to town" to see the horses, and be present at the termination of the race.

The statement that there was an objection offered to the giving up of the stakes, is without foundation, as Mr. Dalton conceded that he had lost the race, and the wining party was entitled to the money.

GERMAN ANECDOTES .- The commander-inchief at Inkerman, as some one said, "liked being under a fire." He was sitting on horseback in the midst of a battery of artillery, watching our men working the guns. A very heavy fire was being directed against this part of the field, both from the enemy's cannon and also from small arms. One of the staff suggested the propriety of his not putting himself in quite so dangerous and conspicuous a place, especially as it appeared, from the number of bullets which came singing by us, that he was a mark for the enemy's riflemen. Lord Raglan, however, merely said:

"Yes, they seem firing at us a little, but I think I get a better view here than in most

So there he continued for some time, and then, turning his horse, rode along the full

quently exposed himself as much as ever.

As a contrast, take this specimen of the coolness of a sergeant of the gallant seventh. It was towards the close of the battle, and Lord Raglan was returning from taking leave of poor cap, dusted it on his knee, placed it carefully on his head, and then made the military salute, and all without moving a muscle of his countenance. Lord Raglan was delighted with the man's cool-

ness, and said to him: "A near thing, that, my man."
"Yes, my lord," replied the man, with another salute; "but a miss is as good as a mile."

SALE OF THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS .- The White Sulphur Springs, of Greenbrier, Va., have been purchased by a company of Virginia capitalists, for the sum of \$750,000, and are to have expended upon them, as speedily as possible some \$250,000 for extending the accomodations and beautifying the grounds. The prominent stock-holders are Messrs. Caperron and Berne, Monro, MACFARLAND, of Richmond, and WILLIAM CALWELL, of Greenbrier. Mr. CALWELL is to be continued as the active manager.