Edgefield Adbertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DURISOE & ELIJAH KEESE

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for.) Five Dollars. For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to b paid by the Magistrate advertising.

HON. F. W. PICKENS.

Maj. PERRY, the Editor of the Patriot and Mountaineer, in alluding to the vacancy in the United States Senate, says:

We have already expressed our preference of the Hon. J. L. Orr, and given our reasons for such preference. But in case he declines to run we now nominate the Hon. F. W. Pickens as one on whom the whole democracy of South Caro-lina might well concentrate. He is a patriot by inheritance. Whilst a very young man he rank ed with the very first men in Congress for talents ability and eloquence. He has had great experience in the service of the State, and has show himself above all desire or ambition for office No man in the Union has rejected more high offices than Col. Pickens. The mission to England was tendered him by President Polk. H has had offered to him, the mission to Spain, and more recently he was urged by Presiden Buchanan to accept the mission to Russia. But he has declined all Federal offices, and is willing only to serve his native State. He justly feels an ancestral pride in South Carolina. served her longer or more signally in the struggle for Independence, than his illustrious grand-father. His father filled most worthily the Executive chair of the State. He, unlike others, who have sent off their property to increase their fortunes in the West, has brought back into the State a large property inherited in the West. At one time the owner of more than five hundred slaves in South Carolina, he never thought of carrying any of them out of the State. Who is there, by fortune and inheritance, more worthy of being trusted on the slave question, or who can feel a deeper pride in the glory of the State? No one has been more thoroughly States rights in all his political creed than Col. Pickens. And yet, at the same time, he has had wisdom and virtue and boldness enough to appreciate the blessings of the Federal Constitution and the

We have something more to say on this subject next week if we have time during the sitting of the State and United States Courts at this place.

From the Patriot and Mountaineer.

PROFESSOR LABORDE. It is with great difficulty we make room for Dr. LaBorde's letter, and have no space or time

to be scared at imaginary dangers.

for a proper explanation this week. The Doctor thinks we are in gross error and have done him great injustice. If so we assure him there is no one more disposed to make the amende honorable. We know the Doctor stated before the Board of Trustees that he never ad vised the students not to attend President Mc-Cay's recitation, and we implicitly believe his statement. And yet we have no doubt, at all, that the students came very properly to the conclusion, from all that passed between them and the Professors, that their refusal to attend President McCay's Lecture would not be offensive to

We set up no inquisition before Dr. LaBorde. Nor did we catechise him. We simply expressed our opinion, which the Doctor has not dirictly that he did not think the boys ought to be punished. Does he think so? The Doctor says he thought it proper that if the President reported the class they should be tried. The President did report them, and they were not tried! Instead of trying the young men for rebellion against the College and their President, it is thought better to convene the Board of Trustees, and let them try the President on a charge of want of veracity brought by the students! This is what the Faculty called referring "the whole matter to the Board of Trustees!'

There were several Professors who did express the belief that it was no combination for each student to stay away from the recitation on his own responsibility, although he knew that the whole class were going to act in the same way. We are called on to name the Professors. If our memory serves us right, Messrs. Pelham, Rivers and Barnwell expressed such opinion Dr. LaBorde'did not.

We have neither time nor space for further

COLUMBIA, July 27, 1857. My Dear Sir: I am truly sorry to be forced to write a line in reference to the College. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Board of Trustees. determined to take no part in the dis-I have religiously adhered to this determination up to the present moment. 'A sense of duty to myself demands that I remain silent no longer I cannot suffer myself to be put in a false position before the public. You are a Trustee, and permit me to remind you, that as you are supposed to speak by authority, you should be doubly careful in the statement of facts. In the last number of your paper are to be found the following words; "the young men said by way of encouraging their followers, in staying away from Presidedt McCay's lectures, that Professors La-Board and Barnwell would not think that they were made of the right kind of stuff if they attended the lectures of the President." Now, sir, this is a most serious charge against me, as an officer of the College, and well calculated to do me a material injury. Was this charge made by "the young men" before the Board? No. The Board refused to hear the students. I know that "the young men" acquit me entirely, and that you must prove my guilt, if proved at all, by other witnesses. I am the more surprised that you should give currency to such an opinion, hen you know that on being asked before the Board if I had ever advised a student not to attend Mr. McCay, or if it came within my knowledge that any Professor had so advised, I answered unhesitatingly and unequivocally, No. Am I to be discredited? In the face of my flat denial, am I to be made the victim to a vague wild and irresponsible rumor? So determined do you appear to fasten the charge upon me, that you hesitate not to say, that if I was asked the question. I would answer, that the students were right in not attending him, and that they should not be punished for it. You have no right to present me in this aspect before the public to institute an inquisition into my personal, and private convictions; you should know me in this matter only as an officer. But though denying your right to catechise me in this way, I hereby declare distinctly, that if an officer of College were to ask for the punishment of a class, for

nonattendance, I should feel myself compelled by every consideration of duty to vote for it. In the case of the Junior Class I made the motion to summons it immediately before the Faculty. but this motion was made to give way to anothe which looked to the reference of the whole matter to the Board of Trustees. I stated distinctly that I would throw no obstacle in the way of the President-that if he desired the class to be brought before the Faculty, it must be done, let consequences be what they may. There was a eneral acquiescence in this view on the part of he Faculty. When the motion to refer the matter to the Board was made, the President said nothing in opposition, and it received the sup-port of those members of the Faculty who are known more particularly as his personal friends I have given the facts to the best of my recol lection, and refer to my colleagues in proof of them. I will only remark further on this point, that I had fixed deliberately my line of con-duct; that before the meeting of the Faculty at which Mr. McCay made his report, I said to Professor Rivers, that if he reported the class, I would make the motion to summon it before us. He said that I was right, and that he would sustain the motion. As Mr. Barnwell and mysel are the only Professors, I believe, mentioned by name, the reader will very naturally conclude, that we are particularly alluded to, when you make certain other complaints, against "several Professors." You assert that "several Professors" admitted that at the Faculty meeting they took the ground that there was no combination Fairness demands that you give the names of the Professors: I deny it for myself. I took no such round, and made no such admission before the Board. I perceive that you are grossly at fault

the facts that were developed before the Board. Nothing would be easier than for me to show that you have erred. It is not my purpose, however, to discuss the proceedings of the Board, or to take part in the controversy (I hope a friendly one) between you and "Audi Alteram, Partem. At a future time, and before a proper tribunal, I may have something to say. I hope to be able to show that I have done my duty to the President; that whatever other errors I have committed, I have not, as an officer, been false to him : that I have, to the best of my ability, and with at least a fair measure of success, devoted my energies to the good of the College. When that time arrives, I shall look for you, as among the first, to confess your many errors of judgment and opinion, and to make that reparation which very honorable mind feels to be due to those

in reference to the history of our difficulties, and

that in many particulars you have misapprehended

whom he has unintentionally injured. I am, most respectfully, your most obedient, M. LABORDE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

LEXINGTON, (K. T.,) July 20. Mr. Editor: In a late Carolina paper, I see movement made to raise funds to reimburse Col. J. J. Clarkson, for services rendered South Carolinians. In the same paper it is stated that Colonel C. had assisted the "boys" to such an extent that he was seriously crippled pecuniariy. Col. C. is still considered here as well to do the world. There is no doubt that Col. C. lid assist the "boys," Lut were it not as well to ook little nearer home first. I should be glad o see Col. Clarkson paid what is due him, Mr. Editor, many of those that contracted those lebts have long since returned home, and are able to settle their own debts, accounts made recklessly and heedlessly. Would it not be just to commence with your own sons? I have a case in view now, that calls for some actions sooner han the one referred to above-I allude to Maor Bell. This gentleman's action in behalf of Kansas have never yet been duly appreciated at home. In the month of December, 1855, Missouri called on the South for aid; Major Bell was the first one to advertise for men and aid. He was attacked through the papers of his own listrict as endeavoring to make a speculation. When the time came for him to start, \$100 (from Governor R. F. W. Allston) and a gold chain, Federal Government administered under that was the sum total of aid, and he was compelled Constitution. Like a brave man, he is ready to to join Major Buford in Alabama. He was not meet danger when it comes, but is not disposed his reward was, he landed in Kansas with a company of forty-six men, as respectable in looks, as gentlemanly in bearing, and as courageous as any company from Carolina; and I do not hesitate in saying that there are more of his men in the Territory now than any company from Carolina. I could give innumerable instances of their services, but I do not wish to take up too much room; the members of Major B.'s company can testify to his many acts of kindness, his attention to the sick, and his irmness and courage. I unhesitatingly say that South Carolina never sent a braver man to Kangas; several of his men know that he has many time divided his last dollar with them, and the writer of this knows that he stood security for several for board, boots, clothing, &c., and had o pay. In every difficulty he has taken a leading part, and nobly sustained the honor of the Palmetto. At the battle of Ossawatomie, it was acknowledged by all that his artillery saved the lay ; the ladies of Clay County, Missouri, made him a present of a handsome flag, and the citizens invited his company to a dinner. He came here a poor man, and for nearly twelve months he was occupied in behalf of Kansas; this was attended with expenses, and he had no way to make anything. When others pressed horses, he refused. After things were quieted he went out west of Fort Riley, a long distance, surveying, and was frozen up for several months, nearly lost his life and made nothing. I have seen him since doing all kinds of work, even digging a well-showing a true spirit of industry and perseverance. He has assisted every Southern man as far as he was able; but enough.

Gentlemen! Ladies! "South Carolinians!" would it not be an act of generosity to assist such a man? Remember, he owns no slaves, but nas acted through principle. Show him that his principles are appreciated at home by some testimonial; remember, he is still at his post, when many who reaped the benefits of the associations in Carolina have long since returned. ONE WHO HAS BEEN WITH HIM

FROM FIRST TO LAST.

RAILROAD CONNECTION AT AUGUSTA.-The arrangement between the South Carolina Railroad on the one hand, and the city of Augusta and the Georgia Railroad on the other, has at length been happily completed. It provides that the roads shall run parallel tracks in a specified street, in the city of Augusta, thus enabling their respective trains to load from a common platform without the use of drayage. The value of this arrange-ment will soon be felt, as it goes into operation cussion which I believed would take place, and about the 15th of August. The connection between the two roads, always so important, has gained additional interest from the bulk of grain that now passes over them during the summer months. One Railroad delivers at its depot an average of five thousand bushels of wheat daily. and it is expected that in a short time this average will be doubled. Thus the transportation wheat will soon be made to fill the gap in the transportation of cotton. It is another evidence of the benificent operation of Railroads upon agricultural enterprise.—Charleston Mercury.

> THE DECLINE IN SUGAR .- The stock of sugar on hand in New York vesterday, as we learn from the New York Post, is not less than 100,-000 hhds., besides from 15,000 to 20,000 hhds. Melado. The Post states that the decline in price on this stock since the 1st instant, including reduction of duty, is at least two and a half or three millions of dollars. The fall is fully 13 cent per pound on general qualities, and the market remains depressed. Recent importations from the West Indies, costing 111 cents, have been sold in lots at 91 cents! As we stated some time since, the Eastern and Western States have produced largely from the maple tree, and the decrease of demand on the New York market from that quarter is enough of itself to affect prices seriously. Every table in the West is supplied with maple syrup and sugar of home make. We think that the price of sugar has reached the highest point, and from the present time a rapid decline may be looked for.

> SYRIAN WHEAT .- A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some spring wheat from the Holy Land, which he sowed last spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large, full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

ERRATUM.

In the latter part of the 4th paragraph of the comunication of "SALUDA PLANTER," in our last num-

er, for "old grub" read "old grain." THE SALUDA HOUSE.

We are requested to state that the Hotel kept by Mr. L. Covar, and heretofore known as the "Mansion House." has had its name changed to "The Saluda House." We furthermore speak knowingly when we say that it is a capital good House both as to boarding, pedding, and the comforts of life generally. The Governor and his Aids, the Generals and their staff officers, have been sojourning there for some days, and fully concur in our estimate of Mr. Covan's exellent accomodations.

CAMP MEETING.

We are requested by our Methodist friends to state that the annual Camp Meeting at Mt. Vernon Camp Ground will be held there this week, commencing on -morrow (Thursday) evening.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MILITARY. Our military reviews are now in progress. His Exellency Governor Allston and Suite, Adjutant General Dunovant, and Major General Smith and Suite, are in attendance. Our town has had an unusual interest attached to it for the few past days by the presence of these gentlemen. It is needless to say that they are winning golden opinions in passing. How could it be otherwise, when affability, high tone, intelligence, and social warmth so manifestly character-

Gov. Allston, we regret to say, has been somewhat ndisposed; but was improving when he left us yesterday morning. Besides the military duties of his tour, his Excellency is assiduous in his inquiries as to matters of a civil nature, and especially in reference to the working of our present Free School system, which subject he evidently has much at heart. We are more convinced than ever that our Legislature, in selecting him to the Chief Magistracy of the State made an admirable choice. Let us say, that old Edgefield wishes him a pleasant summer and a suc-

Our feelings are not less warm towards the several nembers of his present military cortege.

CAPT. BELL, OF KANSAS.

Attention is asked to a Kansas letter, which we copy from the Carolinian, in relation to Capt. (now Major) E. B. Bell of that territory. We have heard but one account of Capt. B's conduct, and it is alike creditable to himself and honorable to the State he has in part represented throughout the Kansas difficulties. His case, as stated by the letter-writer, is certainly one to culist the sympathics of his friends in this District and State; and we suggest that some testimonial to his activity and zeal would be both opportune and appropriate at this time. A well-filled purse for his present relief would perhaps form the most acceptable offering in his straitened circum-

The letter-writer is wrong in saying that the paper of Edgefield "attacked Capt. B. as a speculator." The Informer may have done so. The Advertises did not, but on the contrary gave many indications of friendliness towards him; and he has been our occasional correspondent from Kansas.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Ninety Six and Augusta stage coach and pas engers came near a serious accident on Friday last upon the up trip. It seems that Stephens' Creek, nine miles above this place, had overflowed its banks, rendering the approach to the bridge a little uncertain. The driver however took a horse from his team and ascertained that it was still quite easy to reach it.

ger. Just at that moment a flood of water came rushing down from a mill pond above, the dam of which had given way, and the horses were at once submerged. The water was quite deep in the coach, yet it fortunately remained stationary, the horses hav ing been cut loose. A Mrs. McCullough, of Augusta, who was inside, succeeded in getting out at the window and climbing with assistance to the top of the coach. Some negroes who were upon the bank then threw in a rope by means of which she got ashore safely. Eventually, the coach, horses, driver and Uncle Sam's mail bags were all extricated from their critical predicament, not however without a complete ducking of the whole party and a narrow escape from more fearful result.

MR. MELTON. OF THE "ENQUIRER." The last Yorkville Enquirer contains the valedictoy of Mr. SAM'L. W. MELTON, lately one of the ediors and proprietors of that handsome sheet. Other engagements and other duties have led this gentleman o bid adieu (at least for a time) to the editorial fraternity of South Carolina. We regret the fact; for it may most truthfully be said that Mr. MELTON was one to the tastes of his readers, ever manly in the expression of his opinions, ever ready with the reasons of his course, he had helped to give the Enquirer a prominent position among its compeers of the South. We must be allowed to think, that much of that paper's success has been attributable to the refined taste, the the critical acumen, and the correct judgment of Mr. MELTON: And, in parting with him, we most heartily express the hope that it is but for a time. True knight of the quill that he is, we will not believe that he has left the profession except with the animus revertendi.

THE CHARLESTON EVENING NEWS. We have just seen, upon the eve of going to press the last remarks of this paper in relation to the Advertiser; and we seize the occasion to express our regrets at not baying republished the article of our cotemporary to which we made allusion in our last We hold that it is but right to give every one, whose rguments or opinions we endeavor to rebut, as fair and as full a showing as he gives us. Such is our usual course. We cry "peccavi" in the present instance.-The complaint of the News seems to have reference mainly to our not having copied its explanation reconciling its former adherence to Americanism with its present attitude. We make the amende by re-stating that explanation as we understand it. It is this: The editor of the News was a member of the American party until he saw that it was becoming (at the North) but another name for Abolitionism He then renounced it, and took the position of a State Rights Democrat, only retaining so much of the American creed as conformed to his duties and obligations as a Southerner. We are free to say that this is an honorable position. The well-known independence and purity of our cotemporary forbid the idea that he could take a position which was not so. And we much regret that different convictions place the Advertiser and the News on different standpoints in the present juncture of affairs. We must think that calm investigation and the developments

it may (more probably) be that he shall come to ours. Nous verrons. ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. Just upon going to press, a gentleman drops in and with hasty carnestness begs us to lay before the publie the following Recipe, as supplying the desidera-

of the next few months will bring us nearer together

It may be that we shall be brought to his views; Or

tum of a "Cheap Sugar Mill:" "Cut as much Chinese sugar cane in the day as you can chew up at night and spit in a tub. Boil next day to a thick syrup. When your teeth wear out, go to Dr. Parker and have more put in."

Now that is not the nicest recipe in the world; but in estimating it, we must remember what they tell us about expressing the real West Indian juice by the nigger-foot operation. "At all events," said our visitor when we suggested this objection to this recipe, " it will do for the Chineso cane and all the sugar it will ever yield."

Our visitor is of course an unbeliever on the Chinese Millet subject. Will no one take him up, or, perhaps we should say, take him down? Where is the gentleman who has that fine lot of the Chinese cane down there under the hill? And where are t hose other gentlemen who wants to trade him out of it and go into the sugar business?

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Gov. WALKER'S intermedling with affairs in this territory has been of a kind to provoke the anger of the South. The tone of his appeal to the Topeka rebels was petty to say the least of it; and his threat to side with them against the law-and-order men, in case the forthcoming Constitution should not be submitted to the people of the territory for ratification, had the appearance of swaggering foolishness. Such has been the light in which his personal course has been regarded by us from the outset of his Kansas career. But we have thought proper, with many others, to forbear any expression of censure towards the Administration on that account, because we did not appreciate the fairness of hastily visiting upon the Government the faults of an agent, who was necessarily entrusted with enlarged discretion as to the mode and mauner of his operations in the difficult field to which he was appointed. In the exercise of that discretion, Governor WALKER has made speeches and announced declarations well calculated to inflame the pride of the Southern people; and, even admitting that this has been a mere hypocritical seeming for the purpose of throwing Black Republicanism more fully into the wrong before the country, yet were his said speeches and declarations uncalled-for and presumptuous, neither creditable to his head as a statesman nor to his heart as a Southerner. But, as we have intimated, the Administration was not supposed to have advised or approved these special acts of its agent; nor does it yet appear that such is the fact. On the contrary, has it not been announced from an authoritative quarter that the Kansas Governor's modue operandi exceeded in its character what the President expected and desired. We are no apologist for the present Administration. Yet, seeing that its rule has been inaugurated mainly by Southern advocacy and Southern votes; and knowing that it has planted itself upon a political code which has for its aim justice to the South as well as the North; we cannot discover the taste or the wisdom of that advice which would have us abandon it abruptly, at this early period of its labors, because its agent has maneuvered offensively in the so-called

But perhaps we do not give the full weight of the charge laid at President Buchanan's door. That charge is, generally, that he is not true to the South upon the Kansas issues. And how does this appear lst. He sends an agent to that territory who uses rash, and apparently anti-Southern, means to secure the success of his mission. 2nd. He favors, through that agent, the submittal of the Kansas Constitution to the people of the territory, for ratification. 3rd He encourages, thereby, the formation of a Free State

We have spoken above to the first count in this in dictment. In regard to the second, we submit to our readers and our cotemporaries the following inquiries by way of suggestion.

Is it not the true principle of popular sovereignty that the voice of the whole bona fide people of a territory be ascertained, upon all measures connected with the important event of its becoming a sovereign State? In the case of Kansas, has the Administration sought anything more than this? And has not its ecredited organ distinctly said that the pro-slavery Convention is the only power to determine who compose the BONA FIDE people of Kansas!

Again, does it not now appear evident, to the surprize of Southerners, that the pro-slavery party is after all in a slender minority in Kansas? And since this has become evident, are there not statements freely circulating to the effect that the climate of that territory is unsuited to the negro race, &c? In short have not the pro-slavery men of Kansas themselves given up all hopes of making it a slave State? Under these circumstances, even supposing that the Convention could force through a pro-slavery constitution, would it be advantageous to the Southern cause? Is it not evident that such a constitution would speedily be abrogated as to its slavery feature by the people of the State of Kansas? And would not this be a more demonstrative and a more danger us blow at our peculiar institution than the one now likely to occur in the primary adoption of the Consti-tution? Do not the primary party in Kansas feel all this to be true? Else, how are we to account for the fact that they are heartily with the Administra tion in its Kansas policy? They, upon the ground and with their eyes open, unite with WALKER; -ar they not the best judges in their own case? And now, because the Administration with the honest de sire of setling a vexed question has recommended that the Constitution of Kansas be referred for ratification to the bona fide citizens of the territory,-leaving the pro-slavery Convention to designate who these bone fide citizens are, -we ask, is it right, is it reasonable is it maguanimous, to urge the South,-for this offence no more,-to turn upon our aged and patriotic Chie Magistrate, and take from him the true lever of hi power for good, the united friendship of the South? Would it not at least be politic to delay such advice, until this whole Kansas question shall be unfolded in all its hearings and results?

A word or two upon the third division of the charge against the President. It contains the real political sin complained of by a portion of the southern press of the ornaments of our State press. Ever attentive and it is, that the Administration, by its course, is en couraging the formation of a Free State out of Kansas. To assume that this is the spirit and intent of Governor WALKER's mission, is to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN is capable of treachery towards that portion of the people of the United States who reposed confidence in his high character for patriotism and ability, and who, by their united support, elevated him to the first office in the Union. In the language of a Western exchange, "we are at a loss to conjecture any adequate motive to prompt the President to a policy violative of the very issue upon which he was elected." It will be said, that however strange and ncomprehensible this may appear, the facts of the case are nevertheless so. What then are the facts One of them is, that the pro-slavery party were, upon WALKER'S arrival in the territory, hopeless of success. Another is, that they readily united with WALKER in his scheme of making Kansas a Democratic State. A third is, that they made no sort of objection to submitting their Constitution to the test of a popular ratification. Is it to be surmised, that these facts were brought about by Washington influences? The supposition is too grossly insulting to the gallant pro slavery men of Kansas. The more natural and the nore liberal interpretation is, that these men saw their weakness and were eager to grasp the only alternative to ultimate defeat left them, viz : concerted action with Walker in giving a fixed Democratic complexion to the future State of Kansas.

And to this point we ask the especial attention of our readers. Kansas, not by the fault of the Administration but by the force of circumstances within her own borders, is to become a Free State. But, by the management of the Administration's agent seconder by the pro-slavery influence in the territory, she bids fair also to become a staunch Democratic State, having many pro-slavery Democrats within her borders, and a large number of other Democrats who respect the constitutional rights of the South. We are aware that this accession to the Democracy will not be relished by Southern Know Nothings, Southern Whigs, or any whose antecedents are adverse to the principles of that party. Neither will it be acceptable in the sight of those extremists who desire now to break up the Democracy and ruthlessly to scatter its ancient glory to the winds. But in the estimation of those onservative patriots who believe that a triumph awaits the South in the Union, and who feel that this triumph is inseparably interwoven with the progress of sound Democracy, it is an accession of real impor-

Is it not then a correct deduction from the foregoing premises, that the Administration has not only done us no wrong in Kansas, but is assisting to achieve all the good that our party there can hope to gain?

A BLAMED BIG BEET. Here's the beet that beat the beet that beat the beater Where's the beet can beat the beet that JERRY MOB

It weighs seven pounds ne-cerly, and measures round the waist about two feet and one inch. Thanks, friend M., for this noble specimen of the Beet family. We must add, that it is not only an unkimmonly big beet, but is also as red as beets grow to be, and as sound in every respect as Governor Wise

of Virginia is upon the nigger question.

EY raised?

COL. LOUIS TREZEVANT WIGFALL. On our first page will be found an article from Texas paper, having for its subject the talented and spirited gentleman whose name is at the head of this paragraph. Many friends of Col. WIGFALL in South Carolina will be gratified to learn that he is entering fully upon the political arena of the Lone Star State. We wish him great success; nor can there be a doubt that our wish will be gratified if he shall put forth his brilliant abilities actively and continuously. Of the aspersion cast upon his good name by Gen. Hous-TON, when he speaks of him as "a fugitive from justice in South Carolina," it is needless to say here that it is as false as it is foul. In honor as well as in genius, Col. WIGFALL is far more than a match for the here of San Jacinto. It is the consciousness of this fact, no doubt, which reduces the notorious General to the extreme resort of fabricating false flings at the character of his opponent. We send a voice from old Edgefield, Col. WIGFALL's native place, congratu lating his political friends in Texas upon possessing so fearless, so honorable, so accomplished and so able

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. READ the very interesting letter of our " I K." touching upon matters in Greenville and up-coun-

try topics in general. THE rains still continue to fall profusely. Th

earth is thoroughly soaked. WE had a fair turn out of the people on Sale

day, considering that the weather was so foul. No THE thermometer has latterly ranged with us

t or about 80°. It has not, we think been above

90° ten days throughout the season. 22 As bricks on the Columbia road seem to sell lowly at six dollars and fifty ets. per thousand, they will be offered in future at \$7.50.

TAT A fresh edition of old Weems History of BECK COTTON-(a most remarkable narrative)-will shortly be issued from the Advertiser Press in pam phlet form. It is emphatically what an old friend of ours used to denominate, "A love tale about murder." Speak quick for copies. Price, 15 cents.

THERE is a feeling affoat in our community worable to the licensing of a decent dram shop, or, to write it down more elegantly, "an imbibing sa During a late thunder storm at Greenville

he lightning struck a mill, knocking over two negroes the were at work in it. As soon as they regained their feet, the first exclamation of one of them, i great surprise, was, " Who fire dat gun ?"

Williamston Springs is mentioned as thronged vith visitors, is easy of access, and its mineral water Is inferior to none in the State.

Washington drew his last breath in the las hour in the last day of the last week in the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century. He died Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

That capital journal, Porter's Spirit of the Times, has an excellant article in its last issue entitled English Fair Play," which we will endeavor to lay pefore our readers next week. Hon. JAMES L. ORR (says the Anderson

Gazette of the 29th ult.) arrived at home from his Western tour on Saturday last. He appears to be in The Spartanburg Express of the 30th July

avs :- The contract for the erection of the building at Cedar Springs for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Asy um, was let out by the Commissioners, to the lowes hidder on last Thursday. Mr. Woodward Allen ob tained the contract, who is to put up the building for

Our farmers, in view of the unusually fincrops, are selling the growing crop Corn, at 75 cts per

Mr. Samuel Reid, an esteemed citizens of A eville District, and for many years an Elder in the Upper Long Cane Church, died on Friday the 24th

ult., at the advanced age of sixty-nine years. Mr. JOHN J. WALTER, a worthy and estimable citizen and merchant of Columbia, S. C., died in that

place on Tuesday afternoon last. Mr. Henry Muckenfuss, a worthy and aged itizen of Charleston, died in that city, on the 28th ult.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT PICKENS, S. C. July 27, 1857.

MR. EDITOR :- Horace, you know, says it i weet and glorious to die for one's country. But isn't it much better to live and to work for one's country? If the man who makes two blades of grass spring up in a place where only one was previously existing, is to be esteemed the benefactor of his race, what meed of praise is to be accorded to him, who causes two ideas to shoot, or two houses to be built, where there was but one before? That portion of our citizens who are engaged in building Rail Roads, either by subscribing stock or by the labor of their own hands and brains, may, and ought to be considered, not only the true patriots, but in some degree the educators of the country. The shrill neighing of the iron horse never fails to rouse the slumbering energies of the people along the line of its track; a new stimulu for industry is imparted to remote neighborhoods towns and villages, with their inseparable concomi tants of elegance and refinement, spring up in the most secluded localities to cheer the gloomy wilderness, whilst each of these hives of industrious civilization forms the nucleus for a school or college. When I see this country in a perfect fermen of change and improvement, I can but speak enthusiastically of Railroads. Passing through the ancient village of Pendle-

ton the other day, I was pleased to be informed that a change had come over the spirit of its dream The people there are "setting their houses in order" to receive, in a becoming manner, the cars and the travelling world. The good citizens of that high-toned community expect the coming of the locomotive before next Christmas. The country around Pendleton is rich and well improved. The handsome residences with their surroundings of green-sward and forest trees present a picture of rural beauty, upon which the eye may rest with delight. On Seneca river four or five miles West of Pendleton, there are seven or eight plantations comprising large bodies of the richest quality of lowland. These tracts are all in Pickens, and con stitute what might be termed the garden of the District. "Fort Hill," the late residence of Mr. CALHOUN, is in this group of plantations. I crossed the Seneca just above the line of the Blue Ridge Rail Road. The bridge over which the cars are to pass, is to be nine hundred feet long, and sixty feet above low-water mark. Messrs. Gunn & Co. are the contractors for building the piers. They have no inconsiderable portion of the materials or the ground. On the river bank only half a mile above, they have opened a quarry of the finest granite, the workmen say, that is to be found or the entire route. To bring the huge blocks of granite down the river in a boat is but a light task. The contractors expect to finish their work next year. Out in the river bottom the piers are thirty-five feet high-eighteen feet beneath the surface and seventeen above. On the top of the piers a frame work of wood twenty-three feet in height is to be placed. So it will be almost impossible for the freshets either to undermine or over-top the bridge.

At "Slab Town," I had the happiness of spend ing a night with my last perceptor, the Rev. J LELAND KENNEDY. This gentleman's reputation as a Teacher, attracts a large number of students to his school every year, and it will never be otherwise so long as he may consent to teach. Than Slab Town, how much soever its name may b lacking in euphony, I know of no place more favorable in every respect to "the acquisition of knowledge and virtue." The climate is salubrious the tone of the neighborhood moral and refined the teachings thorough, efficient and elevating.

I arrived at Greenville just in time to hear the address of Hon. W. W. Boyce. (Of this gentleman and his literary production, more anon. Greenville has certainly improved very much since the advent of the Rail Road. Not that all the old houses have been either renovated or torn down to make way for new and better ones-(and yet a great deal of this has been done;) but the enlargement of the Town on every side, the erection of the University buildings, and of a new Court House handsomely proportioned—these are the things which smack of progress and material advance ment. The hew Baptist Church is nearly comple ted. Its estimated cost is \$25,000, and it will be an ornament to the place. The plan of this edifice

which will reflect credit upon the citizens of Green ville, is simple and yet striking. There is no 'ginger-bread finery" about it-nothing grotesque all is chaste, convenient and substantial. I have been informed that on every Sabbath morning there assembles at this Church a Sunday School having Superintendant, between forty and fifty Teachers and about two hundred and sixty children. The prospects of all the Baptist High Schools already established, or about to be established in Green ville, are very flattering. In the Furman University there are about two hundred and twenty students in attendance, and one hundred and seven in the Baptist College for young Ladies. The Baptist Theological Seminary, which is, I believe to be central to all of the Southern States, will certainly be located in Greenville.

Hon. W. W. Boyce's address before the literar Societies of Furman University, was ornate, philosophical and eloquent, and was listened to with the profoundest attention by an appreciative audience Having read this gentleman's very luminous and interesting speeches on the subject of the tariff, I was prepared to hear something from him at once recherche and impressive. Nor was I disappointed in the least particular. The Honorable gentle man's themo-"the heroic spirit-the influence of man on society,"-was apposite to the occasion and to the times in which we live. He spoke o the hero, the statesman, the orator, the reforme the inventor and the poet,-of their individual in fluence upon the destiny of our race. Lessons o encouragement and instruction were deduced, and the importance of noble aspirations inculcated. thought Mr. Boyce drew a good portraiture o Martin Luther. Among other things, he said that it was boldness that rendered the name of Lutho illustrious-with him it was death or triumph-i was this temper of mind, "which rent in twain the Church whose origin is lost in the shades of antiquity." Mr. Boyce thought the State ought to produce its own Machinists, Engineers and Architects. And yet he was of the opinion that we ought to guard against any thing like extremes in that direction. "Materialism," said he, "is the god of the age, and it threatens to crush out the heroic spirit." He therefore exhorted the students to stand oft upon the mountain heights and look long and lovingly upon the glorious prospect there revealed; to become star-gazers, to hold sweet and close communion with the flowers of mother earth, to wander frequently through the fancy realms of poesy, and finally to hold the ideal superior to the practical; for, said the eloquent speaker, as "the skies are above the earth, so is the ideal above the

Mr. Boyce, as well as Professor FURMAN, e deavored to impress upon the minds of the graduates the vital importance of the famous maxim 'A sound mind in a sound body." The Honorable gentleman's political reflections were timely suggestive, and received with loud plaudits.

On Thursday, the 23d inst., the speaking of the graduates in Furman University took place before a brilliant throng in the large Hall of the new A. ROBERTS, of Shelby, N. C., and in treating of the "genius of American Institutions," he made a capital speech. His manner was graceful and selfpossessed, and the intonations of his voice not unpleasing. The idea in his speech which struck me most was this: that our forefathers were attracted to this country neither by love of gain, nor thirst for dominion; they came solely on account of their religion. Bow different was this motive from that which usually actuated the adventurers of both ancient and mattern times. As the founding of this Westers Bepublic of ours was peculiar and remarkable, so have its growth and prosperity been without a parallel in the annals of nations. Taking it all in all, this effort of the youthful orator was of such a character as to reflect credit upon himself and upon his Alma Mater.

Next upon the stage appeared J. ELVIN KNOTTS, of Orangeburg, S. C. His "speculations on the stars," were unique and interesting. Reasoning from the analogies of nature, and conjecturing from what the telescope had disclosed in regard to the moon's surface, he came to the conclusion that all the planets are inhabited by intelligent beings. Mr. KNOTTS' disquisitions upon the luminaries of night evinced taste and ingenuity, as well as mental culture.

E. H. GRAHAM, of Marlboro, S. C., was the next speaker. "The works of Socrates as a philosopher." were the basis of his remarks. According to this young essayist, the philosophy of Socrates was no myth, but had a name and a place in the minds of men, although he himself never wrote a book on the subject. The pupils and admirers of Socrates had given the world an inkling of his mode of reasoning. The antagonist was induced to assent to the truth of a long series of plain propositions until at length he was overwhelmed by the mass of his own admissions. In fine, Mr. GRAHAM showed considerable powers of analysis in his views upon this rather abstruce subject. Such a speech as his could not have been written without scholarship and quickness of perception When the young gentleman had concluded by saying that Socrates taught men how to die, as wel as to live, it occurred to me that the applause, which followed, was a little more rapturous than

J. F. MORRALL, of Grahamville, S. C., concluded the speechifying on the part of the students. "The claims of Religion upon men of learning," were enforced in a train of pertinent arguments, which addressed themselves to the heart and to the understanding. Mr. Morrall spoke with much feeling, and with ease and dignity which spring only from study and practice.

Professor FURMAN, in presenting a diploma to Mr. Morrall, told him that he occupied a position peculiarly interesting: he was the last graduate of the Furman Theological Seminary. Other arrangements had been made, as the Students in theology would for the future be instructed in another School, and perhaps under different Professors. Prof. FURMAN's remarks, on presenting diplomas to the graduates, were brief, but pointed and touching. He told the young gentlemen that their education had just commenced-a truth, I think which ought to be impressed upon the minds of all who are leaving school for life.

I must not forget to mention that the exercises were interspersed and enlivened by dulcet strains from the Greenville band.

I missed the concert given on the evening of the 21st inst., by the Professors and Young Ladies of the Baptist College. The entire affair, I understand, was crowned with success. Every body it seems was well pleased, and what was much better, the young ladies themselves appeared to have as much enjoyment as any of the spectators.

I had the pleasure of meeting with many of my Edgefield friends. In fact, your District was more fully represented in Greenville this summer than usual. Conspicuously, at every point of fashionable resort, shone the beauty, genius and chivalry

of "old Edgefield."-But enough of this gossip. I shall write again in a short time: Yours, with much consideration.

For the Advertiser. REVISION MOVEMENT-INFIDELITY. MR. EDITOR :- The course pursued by the Re-

visionists to destroy confidence in the Bible merits he condemnation of all lovers of virtue and good order. Hume, Voltaire, or Tom Paine, never labored more to bring the Bible into contempt, than have these modern Revisionists. They have not only villified the characters of its venerable transators, but have presumed to speak of the blessed book itself, in language, which the advocates of a bad cause only would use. Hear what "Justice" said a few weeks ago through the columns of this paper, in speaking of the translators of King James' Version. "Personal feeling, party prejudice, and sectarian bias so influenced them as to keep out principle, truth, and actual facts:"-a worse charge was never preferred against any setof men; it is worse than robbing, murder or treason. "E. L. W." endorses the opinion that King James was a "hypocrite, a tyrant and a profanely wicked man, whose life-study consisted in inventing and maturing measures to secure to himself the supremacy in all things civil and religious." He denounces the proceedings of the "Hampton Court Conference," as a disgrace to the King, and his haughty, worldly prelates. Here we are compelled to say, that "E. L. W." manifests a want of reliable information, in regard to these men; and the rules by which they and the translators were governed. The history of this Conference, &c., has been given in its details by a Mr. Christopher Anderson, a learned Englishman, and a lav member of the Baptist Church in Scotland, whose opinion ought to pass with "E. L. W." Mr. A. gives the names of the men who composed that Conference; among them was Dr. John Rainolds, a man according to this writer, of high and unblemished character, the most eminent individual for learning and erudition in the kingdom, and who, by the way, was a Puritan, and not an Episcopalian. Again, James was not King at the time of the session of this Conference, nor was he till more than two months afterwards. He presided only by courtesy. This Conference was composed of no official body of men whatever; consequently was not vested with any civil or ecclesiastical authority. The version dedicated to King James, did not supersede the Geneva and other versions, nor come into general use for Forty years, after its completion; and that not by any proclamation, canon, or act of parliament, but alone by its intrinsic superiority.

These facts show the baselessness of the charges preferred by "E. L. W." and before he repeats them, we hope he will refer to some unbiased history of these men, and of the rules which governed the translators. In regard to the King himself, whatever his character may have been, we think he is entitled to the lasting gratitude of christendom, for his influence in bringing out a copy of the scriptures, which, with all the faults alledged against it, has brought untold blessings to the

But notice further how the Revisionists have spoken of the blessed Bible. Mr. Lee, to whose work against Revision we are largely indebted, tells us that in a Village in the West, one of the ablest advocates of Revision in that country, in an address upon that subject, pointed to the common ? version with supreme contempt, and denounced it, as containing "falsehood." Another advocate of the movement in the same state, solemnly declared that "if he were on his dying bed, he could not call his child to his side and put the common version in his hand and tell him that it would safely guide him to Heaven." Dr. Wil the present version from such attacks, introduces the following quotation: "Christians, while professing the most ardent love for the truth, prefer to circulate the most palpable falsehoods, under the name of God's received word, rather than correct them when in their power." Dr. Cone in a . public discussion called the word baptize, "a blind dumb dog." Mr. Campbell said the word baptize was a "lizard, crawling out of a papal swamp." The translators, for using the word baptize, are charged with resorting to the "popish artifice of transfer." The phrase "God forbid," the Revisionists declare to be "profane," and the term Holy Ghost, they say is "manifest blasphemy."

This is the way the Bible and its translators are treated by these very innocent Revisionists, that the way may be cleared for their immaculate version. That Book, upon which God has set the mark of his approbation, and to the force of the truth which it contains, all Christian sects owe their purity and power; which has been the bulwark of our liberties; the comforter of the distressed, and the hope of the dying, is now denounced as containing "profanity," and "manifest blasphemy." The scoffer no longer need tremble at its teachings, and the Infidel may now go on his way rejoicing.

Such, we say, is the course being pursued by these modern Revisionists to disparage the present version, and should they succeed in destroying confidence in it, we should solemnly ask, how will they secure respect, or confidence in their own? Let them pause and consider.

But, we will be told that it is only portions of the received version against which they inveigh. We reply: If the translators of the common version were bigoted sectarians, as "E. L. W." and others affirm; if they were guilty of "making. mutilating, concealing, disguising, and wrapping up in obscurity" only one word of God, as they are charged with having done, no man can have the least degree of respect for them, or for any part of their work from the beginning of Genesis, to the end of Revelation. "If these translators slavishly submitted to the manacles of an arbitrary and wicked King; were recreant to their high and holy obligations to God and truth, sold their consciences for a mess of pottage, or from base cowardice or corrupt purpose abstracted a single scruple from God's word, or added anything to its sacred teachings," never again, let "E. L. W." touch this unclean thing, or recommend this old Bible to his fellow men, as containing the unsearchable riches of Christ, and the way to truth and Heaven. "He that is unjust in the least, is unjust CANDOR. also in much."

THOSE WHO READ THE STARS Say that the signs are right, and if any one wants money before the arrival of the Comet, they must order from Swan & Co., Atlanta, Georgia

tickets in their celebrated lotteries. It is whispered that a gentleman of this city, (it is to be regretted that it was not the writer,) taking Time by the forelock, dashed into the stream of fate and secured a prize of Twenty THOUSAND DOLLARS, that was drifting past one Saturday, ready for some sensible man to grasp it -- \$20,000! why such a pile, at the cost of only \$10 would make a hermit dance. Remember, all you who want money, S. Swan & Co., Atlanta, Georgia!-price of tickets \$10!! halves \$5!!! quarters \$2,50!!!!-draw every Saturday !!!!!-

Nashville Gazette. THE COTTON CROP OF 1857-'58.—The Mobile Register says: "We sincerely believe, from a careful examination of the reports from all the cotton growing sections, that the present growing crop will not exceed 3,000,000 or 3,100,000 bales."

A MORMON IN TROUBLE.-Last week a disci ple of Brigham Young attempted to preach the Mormon doctrine in Smythe county, Va., and though warned by the citizens refused to desist. He was accordingly seized, tarred and feathered, after which he made a rapid exit.