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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance-Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid within six months-and THERE DOLLARS if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinct ly limited at the time of subscribing, will be continued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of

Subscriptions out of the District and from other States must invariably be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements will be correctly and conspi onsly inserted at Seventy-five Cents per Square (12 Brevler lines or less) for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly \$1 per square will be

charged.

Each and every Transient Advertisement, to secure publicity through our columns, must invariably be

paid in advance.

of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly. Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on the most liberal terms-it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm

or individual contracting. All communications of a personal character will be

charged as advertisements. Obituary Notices exceeding one square in length will be charged for the overplus, at regular rates. Announcing a Candidate (not inserted until paid for,) Five Dollars.

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

CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, March 13, 1858. The week commenced with a fall of sleet and snow, giving us a brisk embrace of Oid Winter for a few days, during which our Thermometers fell as low as 34°. This was decidedly one of the cold spells of the season. The charms of the bracing atmosphere we have been enjoying were still farther heightened by the welcome appearance of bright and genial sunshine, and our promenades give enlivening evidence that the ladies are availing themselves of the opportunity for out door recreations.

"Miller's Almanac" says we are to have a Solar Exhibition on Monday evening, in the shape of an Annular Eclipse, visible East of Mississippi, and partial. The sun will rise with a small eclipse on its Southern limb which leaves it at 48 minutes after 6. The American Almanac fixes the end of the performance in this City at 49 minutes after 6, in the morning. Our Astronomers are of course on the alert, and will enlighten us with a report of the proceedings on the following day.

Professor Fowler, the lecturer on Phrenology and Physiology who has been entertaining our citizens for a short time, commences a course in Savannah on Mon-

The Bible Panorama, after a successful career o patronage leaves us shortly for other engagements. worthy of a visit.

To-morrow is appointed for the Consecration of Bishop Lynch at the Cathedral. The ccremonies are very imposing and will attract an immense congre-

Our College commencement takes place on the 30th inst. I presume the usual Commencement Ball will be among the entertainments of the week. The exthe week just closing.

Prof. Stuccrath, Assistant Editor and Agent of list of patrons of that admirable work. You are aware that we have the honer of claiming the gifted and enterprising Editor of the Review a former fellow citizen and an Alumnus of the College of Charleston. His remarkable success in this difficult undertaking is due in a large measure to the distinguished ability and indomitable industry which he has evinced in its management, the able corps of contributors enlisted in its support, and the faithful efforts of a few hearty co-operators whose friendship and influence he has succeeded in gaining and retaining by persevering devetion to the interests of his Journal. It is not unlikely that your constituency will be called upon in course of time, to attest their appreciation of the importance of such a work as this, edited and published

by one of our own South Carolinians. The re-appointment of Hon. W. F. Coleock, as Collector of this port, has been confirmed by the Senate There can be but one opinion in our mercantile community as to the outire acceptableness of this appointment. The general sentiment here is unfavorable to the newly-faugled doctrine of rotation in office which was once attempted to be thrust upon our conservative State; and an emphatic death-blow has been given to its farther inroads by a prompt recognition of the past valuable services of meritorious incumbents. Among these, our Collector is one who by uniform courtesy, fidelity, and dignity in the discharge of the duties of his responsible position, has richly earned this enviable distinction.

The Calliopean and Polytechnic Societies of the Citadel Academy have published Mr. Geo. S. Bryan's tasteful and classic Oration before them on "the Character and Office of the True Post."

Invitations have been circulated far and wide to our most distinguished votaries of the pencil, to attend a Convention of Artists to be held in this City on 20th inst. The present is a very opportune period for such a gathering, as our Art Association is about to open a fine Gallery of Paintings at the Apprentice's Library Hall, and some interest appears to be awakened in the subject. I should fear, however, that hardly sufficient notice has been given for a general attendance of the profession.

Hon. James L. Petigru has accepted the invitation to deliver the Anniversary Oration in May next, before the South Carolina Historical Society.

Sales of Real Estate are very slow, and all on the side of buyers. A three story brick house in a central location with a lot of 6,500 square feet, was sold for \$5,725-and another on East Bay adjoining the Mercury Office, for \$15,100.

The Cotton market has been active. On Wednes day and Thursday there were heavy sales. The receipts of the week amounted to 15,694, and the sales 17.829 Bales at prices ranging from 10 to 124 cents: 500 Bales Sea Island Cotton sold at the following prices, viz: common and middling fine 24 to 35, very fine 36 @ 45 cts.; Rice, market unsuttled, sales \$3 to 32, receipts 3,173 tierces, nearly all sold; Wheat, continues very dull of sale; Flour, demand very limited, \$42 @ \$61 per barrel; Corn, supply very large, very superior brought 67 and 68 cents; Hay, market depressed, North River 80 @ 90 cts.; Oats 3000 bushels sold at 44 cts., very limited supply on hand; Bacon, Sides 101 @ 102; Shoulders S @ 31; Hams scarce and dull; Butter (prime Goshen) 23 @ 27; Lard 100 Bbls. Baltimore, brought 101 @ 11 cts.; Salt, no recent arrivals 65 @ 75; Coffee, demand limited, Rio 92 @ 112; Molasses, Cuba 19 @ 21; Louisiana 30 @ 33, stock very light; Eugars, very brisk 200 Hhde. Louisiana brought 57 to 84; Muscovado 7 @ 8; Candles. Adamantine 20 @ 32: Charleston Tallow 14 @ 15 cts.; Bagging, Gunny 13 @ 14; Rope 8 @ 10c.; Whiskry 23 @ 26 cts.; Nails, Cut 4d to 20d 31 @ 31; Stone Lime 1 25 @ 1 35. The Stock Market has been somewhat enlivened by a few sales at Auction of large clear type, bound in one volume complete, oc-Insurance and Bank Stock. The Banks are checking tavo, 600 pages, cloth, arms of State on back, Palfreely on New York at } per cent premium for Sight Checks. The New York Steamers are taking cotton

en freight at ? in round bage. It is rumored in Washington that the United States Steamer Despatch which was fitted out in great haste at New York and sailed last week for an unknown destination, has gone to Pearl River, Miss., to look after the slavers. It is said that the New Orleans Delta's statements about the slavetrade are pronounced in Washington a "Superb hoax."

under the Editorial control of A. G. Salley, Esq.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, March 5.

DEAR Col :- There's a "calm always after a storm." The battle however has been resumed in the Senate of the United States, not with blows but with words. The Kansas question is up to fever heat, and in full blast. Speeches are being made by the ablest men on both sides. In the Senate Mr. Seward, of New York, delivered himself day-before-yesterday, of a powerful speech, his great speech of the Session. He contends he battle has been fought, and the victory belongs to the Black Republicans; the South is conquered; the United States Courts are to be reorganized; the Constitution to be changed, and Slavery abolished in the States,-no more Slave Territory is to be admitted into the Union. Seward is unquestionably the ablest man of his party, and I dont know if I would hazard much in saying, the strongest man in

the United States. Green, of Missouri, and Douglass, had quite a passage at arms the other day, in which Mr. Green sustained himself in handsome style. He is altogether a match for the "Little Giant." He is winning laurels by the able manner in which he is defending the measure of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He is the chosen champion of the Demoratic side of the question, and is therefore regu-All Advertisements not having the desired number larly pitted against Douglass, being a very able man, and one of the most accomplished debaters in the

Gov. Hammond made his debut in the Senate ves terday, in reply to Seward, in a speech of great ability. The distinguished Senator more than sustained the high character which preceded him to the Federal Metropolis. His speech is the theme of unboun-

ded praises here. Gov. Hammond defended the legality of the Le compton Constitution, and advocated its acceptance by Congress. He passed from this point to a consideration of the social and political systems of the North and South. He entered into a minute examination of the material resources of the two sections of the Republic, with a view of ascertaining which would lose most by a dissolution of the Union-a calamity he deprecates. He showed that the North was now greatly dependent on the South, and that this dependence would be increased by a separation, while the South could sustain herself against the world. Our distinguished Senator was peculiarly effective in one part of his speech, viz: in contrasting the slaves of the South with that class who perform menial service in the North. The Black Republicans assume, that if the Southern States should form a separate Confederacy, the slaves would be a source of constant terror to the whites, as they would always be seeking to escape from bondage by servile insurrection. The absurdity of this assumption is readily appreciated by every one in the South. The slaves are an inferior race, and they know it. They are adapted to the peculiar servitude in which they are employed, have no political rights or social position, and are intellectually incapable of aspiring to either.

Gov. Hammond showed that it was far otherwise with those who perform servitude in the North. They are white men, equal to the Nabobs who rule over and oppress them in every thing but social position. They are the equals physically, intellectually, whom they are dependent. They can redress their understanding of their power through that agency, Should it reach your town, you will find it well they may form combinations which would revolutionize the whole social and political system of the North, legislate away the privileges of the rich, equalize property, &c. The speaker was particularly happy in this part of his address.

The speech, as a whole, was eminently successful, and places Gov. Hammond in the front rank of American Senators. He was listened to with almost breathless silence by a crowded gallery. (The galleries amination of the Senior Class has been going on during | were filled to their utmost capacity two hours before the speech commenced.) He occupied the floor an hour and ten minutes. At the conclusion he was DeBow's Review, is on a visit to our city, and has greeted with a warm congratulation by his fellow Senators. I felt proud of my native State, as I stood beburning eloquence, as he brought the "Little Giant" to his feet, and bearded the lion, (Seward,) in his den. He lay quietly coiled up, now and then exhibiting much unessiness, from the heavy blows inflicted upon him by the Speaker.

Gen. Bonham is making himself very popular here, and had it not been for his indisposition would have made his mark before this. His friends look to his maiden speech with much expectation.

Executive sessions of the Senate are always held privately, yet when they relate to anything of special nterest, their proceedings will leak out. Thus it is well known that Douglass, for the last few days, has been exerting all his influence to prevent the confirmation of Isane Cook, whom the President has nominated for Post Master at Chicago, in the place of William Price. Mr. Cook held the office during Pierce's administration, having been appointed at the instance of Judge Douglass. When the present administration came in, the rotation principle was applied to Chicago. and Douglas procured the appointment of Mr. Price. Price turned against the administration on the Kansas question, and for so doing he has to walk a plank. Where upon Douglass becomes furious, and fights with perfect desperation. He has been warring against the confirmation of Cook. He is permitted to do all the debating himself, and when he gets through, a vote will be taken, and Cook's nomination confirmed. The truth is that Douglass has become perfectly rabid. He has sadly miscalculated the effect of his rebellion against the administration. He has not broken up the Democratic party, as he expected. It is true, he TILLWAN, Esq., had not entirely closed. The verdict has disturbed its harmony in the North, and is followed of the jury was "Manslaughter," and the sentence by a few deserters here and there, but the solid col- of the Court "two years imprisonment and two thouumn of the party in that section remains unbroken.

It is highly probable, that Douglass will be defeated for the Senate in Illinois. The only chance for him, it is said, is by a coalition of the anti-Lecompton Democrats with the Black Republicans. But the Republican press of that State are already protesting against such an arrangement as this. They are anxious to profit | And although the season was scarcely ever more tardy by his treason, but will not reward the traitor. The hitherto, we may now look to see it soon bursting way to the shades of private life. His fate will be gers' upon the tree-tops answer back the notes of joy the same as that of Benton, Rives, and other great men, who sought revenge upon the Democratic party, ly gilded trim. The swallows homeward fly. The because of its failure to gratify their inordinate am-

Douglass, Wise and Walker, three prominent aspi-

seves politically, by opposing Mr. Buchanan's Kansus policy. The Harris investigating committee adjourned last night, 'sine die.' The Majority Report by Mr. Stephens, is very elaborate, and answers the objections, it is said, put forth by the opponents of the Locompton Constitution, and urges the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union. As soon as the minority are prepared, the Reports will be submitted to the House. The amendment to the Kansus admission Bill, of which Mr. Pugh gave notice, is so drawn, it is said, as to be unobjectionable to the Southern State Rights Members. If so, there will be no division of the administration Democrats, North or South. Kansas will as I said in a former letter, be admitted under the

Lecompton Constitution. RAMSAY'S HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The subscriber has in press of Walker. Evans & with Maps of Charleston and the State, which will be ready for subscribers by April 15th. The Book is a Carolina work in every respect, paper, print and bind-Carolina work in every respect, paper, print and bind-ing. In this History we have a full record of the hardships and difficulties of our Fathers in the desert vocate. I thus allude to Mr. Gary because he is a hardships and difficulties of our Fathers in the desert with the savage Indian, and the Briton in the war of '76. The work is being printed on fine white paper, him justice." metto Tree on side, price \$3,50. Half calf, marble edges, \$1,50. Send on your name early-only small edition printed. Published and for sale by

.W. J. DUFFIE, Bookseller, Newberry, S. C.

A juvenile studying grammar, 'asked his teacher, "if the people of Portugal are Portuguese, is it proper to call one of them a Portuguose?"

A comparison of the receipts of cotton at all the Southern ports up to latest dates, with the receipts The Orangeburg Southron has been revived at the same time last year, shows a decrease of 304,-

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858.

RULES THAT MUST IN FUTURE BE OBSERVED. All advertisements from this date, not amounting to more than \$10, must be paid for in advance. - Merchants and others advertising by the year, will

be required to settle every six months. No paper will be sent out of the District unless paid

for in advance.

receive prompt attention, must be addressed to the Edgefield Advertiser." To these rules we will rigidly adhere. Therefore,

All letters on business connected with the Office.

take notice and act accordingly.

SENATOR HAMMOND'S SPEECH. The speech of our new Senator occupies a portion of our first page. It is a performance of uncommo merit, both as to matter and manner, and our reader will find themselves well repaid for the slight trouble of reading it. Although its facts are not new, they are yet for the most part true and forcible; And the manner of presenting them is at once terse and polished, evincing that care and elaboration which should ever be bestowed upon a senatorial speech. So far as argument is considered, there was nothing new left to be said upon the question after the able reports of Mr. GREEN of the Senate and Mr. STEVENS of the House. Still our senator makes several points with effect. And the effort as a whole, although perhaps injudiciously timed, is worthy of its author's antecedents. This though, we take it, is but the introduction to greater efforts in the future; and we shall look with interest to our senator's participation in the

higher order of senatorial debate. We refer to the letter of our Washington Correscondent for some very complimentary allusions to this first speech of Senator HAMMOND.

OUR NEW INTENDANT. On Saturday last, Capt. CICERO ADAMS having signed the intendancy of our village, Joseph Arney, Esq., was elected to the vacant position. We are much pleased to learn that the new Intendant has expressed his firm determination to see that the streets and roads within our corporate limits shall be speedily righted and repaired. The present council has already done some good work in this business, at least upon our side of town. But much yet remains to be complished.

Let us remark here that nothing adds more to the ppearance and comfort of a village than clean, smooth nd well-kept streets and sidewalks. The approaches to a village too ought to be always in complete order. Then every one who enters the place feels at once that he is in a civilized atmosphere, and is thus prepossessed immediately in favor of both the town and its people. But besides this, it is the duty of council to attend dilligently to their street-department. It is a duty not only to the citizens of the place but also to the people of the district generally. And then the and politically of the purse provd tyrants upon thing is good in itself, and delightful in its effects. We are therefore glad that our new intendant intends grievances through the ballot box, and with a proper to see to it. Very confident are we that his coadjutors, in accordance with their course thus far, will warmly second and assist their presiding officer in carrying out these intentions.

THE DRAMA IN EDGEFIELD.

The members of the Edgefield corps dramatique are naking arragements to inaugurate another pleasant eason of innocent hone amusement for the citizens of this place and its vicinity. They will probably give their first entertainment next week, or the week after at furthest. Assisted, as the company will be, by two ladies of talent and experience fresh from the regular boards,' they hope to be able to gratify their audiences beyond any thing heretofore presented. We trust that our public will unite as one man in encouraging these most laudable efforts to please them. Great care will be exer-cised, that all things shall proceed decently and in order. Every circumstance will be studiously avoided calculated to offend the religious scruples of our good people; Yet, while the main object will be to afford intellectual treats, it is not sought to be denied that

some genuine fun may be expected. We trust that the gentlemen of our community will step forward promptly and lend a helping hand towards the success of the new season now about to commence. It is a family matter with us, a sort of mutual-loan association, to create a pleasant fund of good-humor with which to kill off for the nonce the neubus of hard times. Who will not sulist in so meritorious an undertaking? We call upon the President and Members of the Edgefield Lyceum, especially, to stand true to their offspring.

Our neighbors of the Augusta Dispatch allude our Thespian Corps, and the ladies ongaged by

them, in the following terms: "The Thespian corps, of the Edgefield Lyceum, have engaged Mrs. Maria Kainsforth and Miss Adeline onsdule to assist in a series of dramatic entertainneuts, which they propose giving during the coming senson. We are acquainted with these talented young ladies by reputation, and congratulate our Edgefield friends on their good fortune. We should be pleased to have Mrs. Rainsforth favor

a Augusta audience with her recitation of "Hia-

THE TRIAL.

As we went to press last week, the trial of G. D. sand dollars fine."

SPRING TIME. The balmiest weather imaginable has enveloped us for the past few days. The hazy skies of the Springtime are here, partially veiling the Day-God's splendor and softening his heaven-enkindled radiance Little Giant" therefore is in a fair way to find his forth in all its unbought glory. The 'tuneful messenthat swell the gale. The insect youth are out in gaigentle murmuring of the breeze lingers musically amid the dark pine grove. The sonnetteer reclines beneath and indites a tribute to the vernal influences. rants for the Presidency, have already killed them- The Christian praises God for all His wondrous goodness. The man of hoarded money-bags forgets for a while his gold. The statesman musingly sits and ceases to remember the burden of power. All hearts are glowing with day-dreams of Hope and Happiness. All tongues abound in thankfulness.

"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."

COMPLIMENTARY. A correspondent of the Augusta Dieputch, writing from Edgefield upon the matter of Mr. TILLMAN'S trial, pays the subjoined handsome and merited compliment to M. W. GARY, Esq. The writer is sensible, Co., Charleston, Ramsay's History of South Carolina, hood is the right time to enlist the talents of the citiin suggesting that the vicorous period of early mansen in the service of the public:

"The speech of M. W. Gary, Esq., to the jury, is young man, and I do not believe in waiting until a man is dead, or too old to do much good, before doing

NEWS BY THE CANADA. The Canada brings European intelligence of date,

A change had occurred in the British Ministry, the Derby Cabinet having gone into power. In this cabiin the Colonial Department.

The conspirators against Napoleon's life had been sentenced to death. Cotton had advanced. Goods had slightly declined at Manchester.

Money was very abundant. The ministerial change was owing to the defeat of some of the prominent measures of the Palmerston Cabinet, on which account they resigned.

Are we to have disunion or not? And if "yes, then, and how, and for what cause, is it to occur? We ask these questions, in view of the fact that nembers of Congress are making disunion speeches, and in consideration of the oft-repeated opinion that reme measure."

No sane man will say that the Southern people, who ave endured so much of contumely and injury for the sake of the Union, can now be expected to enter unon its destruction deliberately and upon a cold calculation of the general advantages that might accrue to their interests from the change. We assume then that it is absurd to talk of disunion, except for some direct, specific and palpable cause; and our inquiry is: does any such cause new exist? or if not now, when may it be expected to brise, and in what shape?

The Kansas controversy centains the only disunion ssue now before the country. But this controversy s rapidly nearing its arbitrement, and there is every reason to believe that it will very soon be numbered with the quarrels of the past. What next? Is there any other territorial 'imbroglio' of similar

earing in our prospective? There is none that occurs to us as likely to come up at an early day. Should such an one emerge to view, it will probably be in a stitude more congenial than that of Kansas to negroslavery, and where, with the Kansas precedent as a eacon-light, the issue will be more readily and triumhantly decided upon Constitutional grounds. Senaor SEWARD, it is true, announces that not another oot of American soil is to be touched by the Slave Power. But is Senator SEWARD a god, either prophetically or potentially? Or is Senator SEWARD's dicum, discourse he never so wisely, any cause for dismion? The question needs no reply.

What then? Is slavery to be abolished in the Disrict of Columbia? Or is the slave trade between the States to be terminated by act of Congress? Or is he basis of representation to be modified, to the detriment of the just weight of our section in the government? Or is the Supreme Court to be thrown ino the hands of funatics and usurpers? When these things come to pass, it will indeed be time not only to talk of disunion, but promptly to enact it. But who s to assume in advance that any one of them will ocour? Or what patriot will dare upon that bare asmention to counsel disunion?

We believe it is not contended in any quarter that disunion issue is to be generated outside of the slavery question. The Tariff and Internal Improvement controversies, when at their worst, were not so regarded by the people of the South, and are surely not likely to be viewed in that light now that their deformities have been reduced to comparatively come-

Again then we ask, where and what is, or is to be the disunion issue, after Kansas and her affairs shall have been turned over to Kansas and her sovereignty? There is none existant, nor do we believe there is one that can arise in sufficient strength to override the present power of the South, under the Constitution aided by the law-and-order men of the entire Union. In this belief we have the misfortune of differing with the Charleston Mercury and certain others of our Southern cotemporaries. They look only to the gloomy side of the picture, and will not believe that the South is to escape degradation except in disunion. Indeed they are at this moment maintaining that the pattle between the North and South has been fought and won,-won by the North,-and that the South is now but a "conquered province." Senator SEWARD also takes this broad ground, and Senator HAMMOND, we regret to see, admits it to be true. Let us try the soundness of the conclusion by one or two obvious

First, let us suppose the naked proposition put to the common sense of our Southern planters,-" Do you feel that you are a conquered dependency of the anti-elavery power?". An indignant negative would at once spring from thrice ten thousand hearts o oak. "Never, NEVER," would be the instinctive re-These ladies are already here, and the business of sponse. Ask them why, and they will say to you charge the staple that controls the world? Are not our resources inexhaustical and is not our skill in four soldiers were killed.

producing far, far sheard of all competition? Was our institution of African slavery ever before so val- perpetrates another atrocity, viz:-"What is that uable as now? Was it ever before so firmly fixed in the affections of Southerners, or so clearly indispensable to the wants of mankind? Are not our wealth and importance rising higher and higher each succeeding year? Are we not the favored of Providence and the benefactors of earth? Have we not already an extent of slave territory "as large as Great Brittain, France, Austria, Prussia and Spain?" Are we not told in high places, that we have one hundred thousand square miles of territory more than the North, even after giving to the latter Minnesota and Kansas? And are there not vast tropical domains that must ultimately be ours by all the laws of fitness and expediency? And you talk to us of being a "conquered province," a "dependency of Northern fanaticism!"-Such would be the language with which the great mass of Southern planters would meet this proposition. Without stopping to weigh the bearings of Congressional legislation on the slavery issues of the day, they would repel the hypothesis of Southern subjugation from their stand-point of conscious invincibility alone; And their response would bear with it at least enough of the power of truth, to stamp with folly the impudent boast of SEWARD, and to reprove the mistaken admissions of their own too-despondent representatives .- But the absurdity of the proposition in hand will be made quite complete when we consider the actual condition of the case between Slavery and anti-Slavery, the North and the South, as it at present stands before Congress. Without adverting to the fact that the powers of the government are al with us, we simply ask the intelligent reader's attention to the nature of the pending Kansas quarrel That it directly involves the question of slavery, it is unnecessary here to show. But how does the question come up? We are told that the Lecompton constitution is the work of a minority. So say the Abolitionists; and Southern men seem well disposed to admit that it is so. And yet this constitution, recognizing slavery and ostablishing it in Kansas so far as Constitution can, is received favorably by the American Congress and will doubtless be triumphantly sustained by that body. The bare statement is enough. And the Southern man who, seeing this will still persist in the assertion that the "South is s conquered province," and can only redeem her rights and institutions by a separate nationality, either courts disunion for itself, or else is in a slough of despond from which he cannot behold the manifest

ndications of American Reform. But it may be asked, "why institute now this enquiry after the causes of disunion?" We answer, because the cry of disunion is abroad in the South, and, as a Southerner, we desire to know the grounds therefor. We do not wish to see our section unnecessarily distracted upon an undefined issue. If there is real cause for disunion, let it be set forth explicitly. Let some point be made which the people can understand and feel. But if it is only to be urged on the general grounds of advantage and expediency, and if the argument for setting up a Southern Confederaey is to turn mainly upon the possibility of our doing so successfully, we are opposed to the agitation. It s not only wrong, but it will certainly result in failure. Let the disunion-shrickers of our section restrain their impetuosity within prudential bounds, if it be possible. At least let their loftiest tones be reserved for a real occasion. The people of the South cannot be arrayed against the Union on any abstract propositions. They must be appealed to by some positive, tangible cause. And the enquiry of our article is, does this cause exist? If so, what is it? We ask of our disunionist brethren a reply.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Dr. Gibbes's management of this valuable journal as met the approval, aye, and enlisted the admiration, of thousands of readers in and out of the State. net, Lord Stanley was substituted for Bulwer Lytton | He has pursued the calm course of patriotism, politically, and preserved the dignified attitude of a genconduct of the South Carolinian. His retirement will be regretted by many friends new and old.

It is a satisfaction however to know that Dr. GIBBES

Esq., at present of the Winneboro Register. The selection of Mr. GAILLARD for this position is a happy one for the Carolinian's continued success, and will tell (we predict) upon the politics of the State. We rejoice that his worth and abilities have been called "there is no safety for the South except in that ex- to this more extensive field of labor. And we heartily commend the Carolinian to our readers as one of the soundest and most useful papers in the Southern country. Under its new auspices, we trust a greatly enlarged popularity awaits it.

RUSSELL -- A MISTAKE. The note from our esteemed friend, P. H. H., was duly received. "Of course there is a mistake in the matter." It shall be accounted for when we meet; A newspaper is not the place for such explanations .- In the meantime, we are looking with avidity for the April number of Russell. The magazine is rapidly becoming an essential monthly requisite in southern literary circles. The ability, judgement and taste, which mark its management, have already established for it aleading position among the literary publications of the Union, and have won for it high commendation, North as well as South. It ought to be especially prized by the South, and by South Carolina above all. Every planter of intelligence, every professional gentleman, every lover of literature, in the State, should by all means subscribe for Russell.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. 22 Mesars. Dickey and Phibbs, of Augusta, made their Spring display of Dress Silks, Bereges, Muslins and Embroideries on Monday last. Now is the time for the ladies to call. The most bewitching patterns are

The " Newberry Sun," and also the " Conser tist," have been much improved, typographically, of late. We are gratified to see this evidence of pros perity with our Newberry cotemporaries.

Our thanks are due Hons. J. H. Hammond and M. L. Bonham for sundry favors pertaining to Congressional affairs. The Male School at this place has been inter-

upted for a few days by the absence of Mr. Leslie; he has now returned and the business of the School will go forward as before. Wright & Alexander advertise a superior

stock of goods for sale at their store in Augusta. See their advertisement. 25 Mr. Luigu's Daguerrean Car left yesterday

and will be located for a short time at Mr. Canson WARREN'S. Thence it will proceed towards the De On last sale day, at Yorkville, six negroes,

en and women, with two small children, sold for \$5,135, mostly for cash. We will publish the prospectus of the Augusta ispatch next week, and then state our terms of club-

bing in connexion with that paper. Upon our outside may be found another o J. T. B's" spicy letters from New York; also interesting extracts from a delayed letter of our excellent Charleston correspondent.

A bottle of racy catsup has been kindly handd us by Mr. E. T. Davis, agent. It was manufac tured in this place by one skilled in the knowledge of nice things, and is decidedly hard to beat. Dr. L. B. Wever, of Texas, will please re-

ceive our thanks for the loan of a copy of "The Texas Almanac for 1858." We propose to make up from it a A gentleman of Boston, who takes a business

view of most things, when recently asked respecting person of quite a poetic temperament, replied Oh, he is one of those men who have sourings after the infinite, and divings after the unfathomable, but Advices from Salt Lake City, to the 25th

anuary have been received. It is announced that the Mermons are manufacturing cannon, revolvers, powder, and the usual materials of war. A skirmish had taken place with a party of Mormons and the icket guard of the army.

not part with for untold wealth?" Answer-"A When the Princess Helena was born, it was told the Princess Royal that she had got a young sister. "O, that is delightful," cried little innocent

which no man wants, which if any man has he would

royalty, "do let me go and tell mamma." THE We regret to learn that the estimable wife of fr. John E. McDonnald died at Summerville near Hamburg on Friday last. We sympathise with the afflicted husband, children and friends of the deceas

28 According to an uncient usage in Prussia, all the Princes of the Royal family must learn a trade It is stated that the Prince Frederick William, just married to the Princess Royal of England, learned the trade of a compositor in the printing office of Mr.

The Cincinnati (0.) Daily Gazette states that a bill has passed the Scuute of that State, prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins. The Gazette says that public sentiment is in favor of the

2 Mr. T. S. Piggot, Proprietor of the Carolina Times, has seen proper to suspend the publication of that paper for a short time, owing to some misunderstanding with his employees. He is still desirous of selling. A good chance for some one.

For the Advertiser.

NOTES BY THE WAY. "Neglected beauty now is prized by gold, And sacred love is basely bought and sold; Wires are grown trafic, morriage is a trade, And when a nuptial of two hearts is made, There must of moneys too a wedding be, That coin, as well as men, may multiply. New York. -

The sensation alluded to in my last was produced y the accession of a bridal party to our number of dust-covered travellers. The fexture that excited rather more of curiosity than interest, lay in the fact that there was such a contrast in their ages and per sonal appearance. The bride was a blooming lass of gny sixteen," as beautiful as such flowers ever grow, while the bridegroom could not have been less than sixty, yet "he still remembered that he once was young." The contrast brought me unconsciously, into a reflective mood, and I began to wonder how it could happen that they were so "unequally yoked together." The verse above from Randolph occured. as the most probable solution, while Shakspeare whispered to me in woman's favor, making the beautiful Miss speak thus:

Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her conline; you should be ruled and led
By some fair maid, that discerns your state
Better than you represel?" "O, sir, you are old; tter than you yourself."

Not being able to come to any settled conclusion. cretly wished them all the joys of wedlock, without any of its strifes, looked out, and what should enchain my admiring gaze, but the blue waters of the beautiul Potomae! Though not the first time that I had seen it, new emotions were aroused, and I could but

" Fair river! not unknown to classic song Which still in varying beauty rolls along, Where first thy infant fount is faintly seen, A line of silver 'mid a fringe of green; Or where, near towering rocks thy bolder tide, To win the giant guarded pass doth glide; Or where in azure mentle pure and free Thou giv'st thy cool hand to the waiting sea." Here a change in mode of travel awaited us. and

we realised that there is comfort as well as spice in variety. Aboard the "Mt. Vernon," we found all the comforts and convenience of home, without smoke, lust and rail-road bustle: such as the weary traveler knows best how to appreciate. The scenery along the river was quite picturesque in places, but the thought of soon coming in sight of the tomb of Washington tleman and a christian in the general management of absorbed every other consideration, and I could think his paper. It is with sincere regret therefore that we of nothing else. Ere long sure enough the mournful have observed his determination to withdraw from the toll of the bell announced our approach to the almost sacred spot. Having a good glass aboard and the be a real loss to the ranks of the fraternity, and will trees having shed their leaves we obtained quite a distinct view of the spot where slumbers the ashes of him, of whom alone it can be said, "First in war, will be succeeded by one of the truest and ablest edi. | first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country.

tors in the State. We mean FRANKLIN GAILLARD, men;"-"whose sword, liberty unsheathed, necessity stained, and victory returned.

"A statesmen,-friend to truth! of soul sincere "A statesmen.—friend to truth! of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear!
Who broke no promises, served no private end,
—and who lost no friend:
Ennobled by himself, by all approved,
Praised, wept, and honored by the muse he lov'd."

Never have I felt so powerfully a veneration for mortal name and memory, as then; and as we glided on, I stood and gazed, with straining eyes, till the last hill-top and tree of the place had vanished in the distance, and I turned sadly away, wondering whethe earth would ever be blessed with such another.

A short balt was made at Alexandria for the exhange of the mail and the landing of passengers. I ould form no idea of the city from what presented on the river, save that it had a full quota of machine shops. From there to the city of Washington we were favored with another exciting scene, one that is very common upon our western streams, viz: a steam out race. Every passenger ran on deck, and seemed thrilled with excitement. The contest was short, however, for the "Mt. Vernon" soon wasted ahead, while the crowd shouted triumphantly, and called for the tow-line. Now the city of Washington came into riew, and one would suppose from its appearance in the distance that it was quite a magnificent city, and knowing it to be the Capitol of the United States; but upon a nearer approach and a better view, it prove to be any thing else, than a city of even ordinary splender, if the national buildings be excepted, for these are truly superb edifices, of which any nation might be proud.

Having an hour or more to wait, at the Baltimor depot, I improved the time, by visiting the capitol, the colassal proportions and splender of which filled me with admiration. Once within, I sought the spowhere our own gallant, loved and lamented Brooks castigated so timely and deservedly the champion of abolitionism, and embodiment of political corruption. While standing on the identical spot, I could but shed a tear over the memory of Brooks, and turning away, sought the depot again.

> For the Advertiser. LIQUOR SELLING.

MR. EDITOR: I have read with great satisfaction the pieces published on this subject by "S." and LIQUOR DEALER," and I hope you will not suppose that all interest on this subject is confined to your sex. When I see the widow in her weeds-the wife in her misery—the children in their more-than-orphanage, all caused by liquor, I hope you will hear me plead for the girls, and show the experience of one, which traces the experience of so many of us that I cannot read it without tears, for I think of what should

have been my home of comfort. Do Mr. Editor, get "S" to write again, and suffer not Liquor Dealer to carry the day in your paper. You know we have a Female Collegiato Institute here now and schools for young men. O how much harm may be done by liquor, to their sensibilities if nothing more. I hope you will publish this poetry -the experience of so many.

Go feel what I have felt Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt, And the cold world's proud scorn; Then suffer on from year to year— Thy sole relief the scorching tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt. Implore, beseech and pray—
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay,
Be dashed with bitter curse aside, Your prayers burlesqued, your tears defied. Go weep as I have wept, O'er a loved father's fall-

See every promised blessing swept— Youth's sweetness turned to gall— Life's fading flowers strewed all the way, Go see what I have seen, Behold the strong man bowed— With gnashing teeth; lips bathed in blood, There mirrored his soul's misery.

Go to thy mother's side, And her crush'd bosom cheer Thine own deep anguish hide; Wipe from her cheek the bitter toar; Mark her worn frame and wither'd brow; The grey that streaks her dark hair now. With fading frame and trembling limbs;

And trace the ruin back to him Whose plighted faith in early youth, Promised eternal love and truth, But who forsworn bath yielded up, That promise to the cursed cup; And led her down, through love and light, And all that made her presence bright,
And chain'd her there, 'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing, a drunkard's wife—
And stamp'd on childhood's brow so mild,

That with ring blight, the drunkard's child Go hear, and feel, and see, and know,
All that my soul hath felt and known,
Then look upon the wine cup's glow,
See if its beauty can atome— Think if its flavor you will try, When all proclaim, "'tis drink and die!"

Tell me I hate the bowl; Hate is a feeble word : I louthe-abbor-my very woul With strong disgast is stirr'd, When I see, or hear, or tell Of the dark beverage of hell!

PRESERVING NEWSPAPERS .- In England three copies of each newspaper printed, signed by the publisher, must be regularly transmitted to the stamp office, which pays full price for them. After the expiration of a year, a complete tile of every journal is transmitted to the British Museum, where they are bound in volumes, and preserved for reference. Alluding to this fact, a cotemporary suggests that it would be an excellent thing if some action similar was taken in this country. Would not a few hundred dol lars, appropriated by the government for a copy of each publication issued within its borders, and an arrangement by which each county should keep, for reference, files of the papers published in it, be of great service to this

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE PASSFORT RE-STRICTION.—The London Times, in a leading ed-

itorial, says: We don't deny the right of the French Emperor to ride this hobby passport to death; but we would submit, with all due deference, that nothing is so likely to bring unpopularity on his name on this side of the channel as a foolish restriction upon the intercourse of the French and English nations. And is not the alliance the best card in his hand? Is it not important to him that feelings of amity and good will should exist between Englishmen and Frenchmen? An Englishman, we should say, is wise who stops at home till these restrictions be withdrawn or great-

ABOLITION CONVENTION .- An Abolition Convention was held at Albany, N. Y., on the 8th inst, Rev. Samuel J. May, presiding. Resolutions advocating the total abolition of slavery, and condemning all other political parties were introduced. The convention was about equally divided between males and females, white and black. Wendell Phillips spoke during the afternoon and

SPAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.-In a recent debate in the Spanish Council, M. Villalobos announced that he should put a question to the government, "with respect to the scandalous abuses to which Spanish merchant vessels are subject to the coast of Africa by English cruisers, on protext of searches for putting down the slave

A worthy old citizen of Newport, who had the reputation of being the laziest man alive among them "hillocks"-so lazy, indeed, that he use to weed his garden in a rocking chair, by rock ing forward to take hold of the weed, and backward to uproot it-had a way peculiarly his own, he ased to drive his old white face mare to the spot where the blackfish might be depended on for any weight from two to twelve pounds—hack his gig down to the water side—put out his line, and, when the fish was safely hooked, start the old mare and pull him out.

MANCHESTER TRADE.-The business in the manufacturing districts was favorable.

GEN. HAVELOCK UPON FAMILY DISCIPLINE. The following, from one who enjoyed much per-sonal communion with the deceased General will be regarded as an illustration of the man's character, not without significance. During his stay in England the narrator of this anecdote went one evening to the house of the Colonel, in comoliance with an invitation. In the course of conversation Mrs. Havelock turned suddenly to her husband and said, "By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" refering to her son, whom she had not seen during the whole afternoon. The Colonel started to his feet—"Well, poor fellow, he's standing on London bridge, and in this cold, too. I told him to wait for me there at 12 o'clock today, and in the pressure of buisiness at _____l quite forgot the appointment." The Father and son were to have met at 12 at noon, and it was after seven in the evening. Yet the father seemed to have no doubt that Harry would not move from his post until he appeared. The Colonel at once rose, ordered a cab to be called and as he went forth to deliver his son from his weary watch on London Bridge, he turned to his visi tor, saying. "You see, sir, that is the disipline of a soldier's family." In the course of an hour the Colonel returned with poor Harry, who, although he appeared somewhat affected by the cold watch, and glad to see the fire in the comfortable parlor at home, seemed to have passed through the little afternoon's experience with the greatest good humor and the feeling that all was right .- Edenburgh Daily Express.

The second secon

SLAVERY EXCITEMENT .- A mass meeting of citizens of Taylor county, Va., was held at Boothesville on the 8th inst., at which the following, among other resolutions, were passed unanimous-

That the five Christian Advocates, published n the cities of New-York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati St. Louis and Chicago, having become abolition sheets of the rankest character, we ask our commonwealth's attorney and postmasters to examine them; and if found to be of an unlawful character, to deal with them and their agents as the laws of our State direct.

That we ask as a special favor of the M. E. Church, North, and all other churches that may consider this county a part of their moral vineyard for the future, to send among us only such inisters as have wisdom and grace enough to enable them to preach the Gospel without meddling with the civil institutions of our country.

"Yesterday I had the pleasure of learning from Senator Sumner's own lips that he has no intention of resigning his sent in the Senate. There is not a man in Massachusetts with heart and head enough to fill Mr. Sumner's place who does not earnestly wish that he may return it, though he should not speak another word in it. They would as soon level Bunker Hill because that is silent. His history talks. He received letters from South Carolina warning him that the "honor" of that chivalric State would require her sons to shed more of his blood if he took his seat at this session."

For the honor of the majority-if the word be applicable to the majority that now rule in Massachusetts, we trust not for long—it would have been better if Bunker Hill had been leveled five years ago. Its standing is a continual reproach to them. All the old memories connected with Bunker Hill are memories of bravery, honesty and patriotism; and the monument that surmounts its crest was erected in honor of men who would sooner have died a thousand times, had they as many lives, than have contributed to the elevation of the present idol of Massachusetts -the whining, sneaking, caned poltroon Sumner -who hoasts of the stripes of degradation, and seeks to convert the marks of unutterable infamy and cowardice into emblems of honor and

The intimation that sons of South Carolina had warned Sumner not to take his seat in the Senate is as false as it is contemptible—is as sneaking as it is cowardly. What could any South Carolinian require of sumner now? For slandering a venerable and illustrious citizen of that State he was caned was irretrievably dis graced in the eyes of all men of honor or courage, and by submissively bearing the just chasisement inflicted upon his person, has placed himself beyond the pale of gentlemes. He can-not now be recognised. A kick, if he placed himself in anybody's way, would be the only notice

March 4th: A negro Starved to Death.—A negro named Redman was found dead yesterday afternoon in a sub-cellar of the large tenement house in the rear of No. 19, Mulberry street. The body was shockingly mutilated, a portion of the head and face having been eaten off by huge rats, which were with difficulty driven away from the corpse. Redman is believed to have died literally of starvation. In his wretched abode, which, since the death of his wife, a few weeks since, he occupied alone, there was found neither fuel nor food of

Redman formerly worked along shore, but for some time past was unable to procure employ-ment of any kind, and lately he became sick. In consequence he suffered greatly. He was seen on Sunday descending to his subterrenean abode. He appeared ill, and remarked to one of his neighbors, nearly all of whom are poor col ored people, that he felt very bad. He was never seen alive afterward. He was about forty years of age. An inquest will be held to-day. The body meantime remains where it was found.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK .- The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during February were but \$7,044,407, which is \$6,948,-409 less than for the corresponding period of last year, (a decline of more than one half,) \$1,856. 402 less than for February, 1856, and \$339,560 less than for February, 1855. This decrease extends to almost every description of goods compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of last year. The imports since January 1st show a still greater decline. The total of dry goods landed at that port for two months is \$14,468,741 less than for the same period of 1857, \$9,677,. 029 less than for the same period of 1856, and \$3, 103,809 less than for the same period of 1855. The imports of dry goods at New York from the commencement of the last fiscal year (July 1st) o February 27th are \$53,171,763, against \$69, 775,463 for the same period of the previous year, and \$57,519,548 for the eight months ending with

Where there is cobalt, there is milk-sickness and, wherever the latter is found, there is much reason to believe that either iron, zinc, lead, or some other similar mineral exists. Cobalt is a netallic substance closely allied with these and the lesser order of metals, and, is, doubtless, when oxidised and evaporated, the sole cause of the disease known as milk-sickness, being a

In a town not far from the line which divides Essex and Middlesex counties in Massachusetts, one night last week, a hen-house was entered and robbed of its contents. The owner of the property, on going into the hen-house in the morning, found the feathered tribe missing, but on the floor lay a wallet which was found to contain sixty dollars in current bank bills, with the name of the man to whom it belonged. We are told that he passes for a respectable and honest citizen, but that he has not yet called for his wal-

Gen. J. P. Henderson, the new senator from exas, the successor to the late Gen. Rusk, ap-

A young man without money, among the ladies, is like the moon on a cloudy night-he

THE MISERABLE POLTROON.—The Boston corespondent of New York Evening Post, in a late

vouchsafed him .- N. O. Crescent.

A NEGRO STARVED TO DEATH .- Among the loud mouth and clamorous pseudo friends of the negro race, the announcement of " a negro starved to death," and "a portion of the head and face eaten by huge rats." appears to excite but passing attention. And yet such a horrible case recently occured in New York city, within buglesound of some of the officers of the prominent Black Republican organs of that city. We copy the following from the New York Tribune, of

any kind, and scarcely a piece of furniture.

the same date in 1856.

dangerous poison.

SENATOR DOUGLAS .- We have heard a report that Senator Douglas, of Illinois intends, to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and spend some years on the continent of Europe.—Richmond Dispatch.

peared in the Senate on Monday morning, and took the usual oath of office.