

# Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. BURNISOR & ELIJAH KESSE, PROPRIETORS.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Two Dollars per year, in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctively limited at the time of subscribing, will be continued until all arrears are paid, or at the option of the Publisher.

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

**NOTICES OF ADVERTISING.**  
All advertisements will be correctly and conspicuously inserted at Seventy-five Cents per Square (12 Lines for each) 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.

All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions must be paid for in advance, and will be continued until paid for, and at regular rates.

Those desiring to advertise by the year should 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 surplus, at regular rates.

Announcing a Candidate (not inserted until paid for), Five Dollars.

For Advertising Extras Titled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

**VISIT TO THE WORKS OF THE PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

On yesterday, in company with Mr. Holman, of this city, we visited Kaelin, the name given to the Works of the Porcelain Manufacturing Company, organized a little over a year ago. It is situated in Edgefield District, about 5 miles below Hamburg. The location is elevated and healthy, and the bed of Porcelain clay embraces about 25 acres. It is embedded some 15 feet below the surface, and is 20 feet in depth, affording a supply ample for almost an unlimited demand. The works of the Company are erected about a quarter of a mile from this bed, and consist of a main building 40x120 feet, and a kiln-house crossing one end, 40x80 feet in size, two stories high, with a basement where the fuel is supplied to heat the kilns.

Adjoining this is the "Slip House" 30x70 feet, where diant, feldspar, &c., are crushed by means of French Burr Mill Stones, and other machinery, and thrown into vats ready for the workmen. An engine of 25 horse power drives the machinery.

We found about 20 hands busily engaged in the various processes of work, crushing the native flint, moulding pitchers, cups and saucers, or fashioning the neatest models for China ware.

Having just recently found that the clay was adapted to making China, they have not yet made another set, but that others are very white and perfect, and fully attest the practicality of producing China ware not inferior to the choicest articles of French manufacture.

They are now engaged in making fire cans to be used with Dayton's Patent Exhauster, and on yesterday were preparing a kiln, consisting of 1,200 dozen of these new superior articles for preserving fruit. The kilns are of brick or glass, as the can is much better than tin, or brass, owing to its anti-corrosive and durable nature.

We could not in the limited space of a notice like this, give a definite idea of the process of making ware. When moulded it is allowed to dry until sufficiently hard to receive the string. After going through this process one or more times, according to the nature of the ware, it is put into the furnace in what are called saggers, or tubs, varying in size according to the size of the ware, and made of a composition of old crockery and clay. These are piled one above another, the bottom being made a cover for that above, and the kiln is fired with a mixture of coal and wood, and the burning process commences. This requires the utmost care, and takes we believe nearly 48 hours, when after standing about the same length of time, to cool, it is ready to unpack and remove to the sales-room.

We learn that the composition of the saggers is especially adapted to the manufacture of fire bricks, and that the kiln is a valuable source of revenue, as well as a public convenience.

The company have shipped large quantities of the clay to the North, to be used by Crocker Manufacturers, and it has proved superior to any found in this country. If Northern companies can make it pay to ship it, 1,400 miles to a remote part of the country, it would seem that it must be profitable to manufacture it on the spot, where its cost is scarcely \$2, and where wood, labor and living are all to be had at the cheapest rates. We therefore look forward to see the Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company become a source of profit to its projectors, and of pride to the friends of the present community. Though located in our sister State, it is peculiarly an Augusta enterprise—being owned by residents of our city, and hence we feel a local interest in its success.

The workmen are chiefly English, and occupy cottages erected in the vicinity. A neat Church has also been erected, and is used regularly, and the whole place presents the appearance of a well-ordered community.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

**COURT WEEK.**  
A busy week's work was on Saturday afternoon, by the adjournment of the court.

With the exception of a few "small and mean causes," the sessions docket occupied the term. The case against Thomas J. Bell, commenced on Wednesday, was concluded Friday morning—the jury rendering a verdict of "manslaughter," with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence was suspended, and the defendant committed to prison, and imprisonment to the 31st of October next.

Friday morning, Thomas H. Dickson was put upon his trial, for the murder of Bernhard Derrer. No difficulty was anticipated by the defence, and consequently the case attracted but little interest. Without a dissenting voice, we believe, among the jury, the verdict was rendered, and regarded Dickson's offence as one of "excusable homicide," and his acquittal was generally desired and expected. The direct "charge" of his Honor, however, left to the jury no alternative, and they accordingly found a verdict of "manslaughter," with a recommendation to mercy. The defendant was sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars. We are glad to learn that a petition has been circulated promptly and signed with marked unanimity; and we trust that the Governor will hear the prayer for his clemency, thus offered, as far as we know, by the voice of the entire district.

We were pleased to see that his Honor, Judge O'Neal, underwent the severe labors of the week with unflagging energy. Under the circumstances, the circuit has been a trying one with him. We trust he may soon enjoy that season of repose and recreation which is needed to restore his wonted health.

The court is in session, this week, in Lancaster. We learn that the business is light, and probably will not prolong the business beyond Wednesday evening.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

A terrible crime has been committed at Trieste. A young workman, who maintained himself and family by his daily earnings, gained so little that they lived most wretchedly. By dint of privation he, however, saved up sufficient to purchase a lottery ticket. The drawing took place a few days ago, and his ticket gained a prize of 10,000 florins. With wild joy, the young man hurried to his mother, informed her of his good fortune, and asked for the ticket. "Alas, my son," said she, "I sold it some time back. Without a word, the young man drew his knife and stabbed her until she fell dead at his feet. He was arrested the same day. So says an exchange.

## From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

### PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS BILL IN BOTH HOUSES.

We received last evening, by telegraph, the gratifying intelligence that the bill for the admission of Kansas, reported from the committee of conference, was passed by a majority of 100 votes in each House of Congress yesterday. The vote in the Senate—nineteen members being absent or failing to vote, was thirty-one to, twenty-two against it—in the House—nineteen members being absent or failing to vote—one hundred and twelve for, to one hundred and three against it.

For the benefit of those among our readers who have not had the time or inclination to follow this question of the admission of Kansas through all the phases it has assumed during the present session of Congress, and did not read the bill reported by the Conference Committee, published by us a few days ago, we submit the following clear, brief statement of its provisions, which we find in the *Alexandria Sentinel*:

"The proposition of the Conference Committee of the two Houses is simply this: The schedule which arranges the Leocompton Constitution, but is no part of it, demands a certain amount of the public lands in waiver of the right of the State of Kansas to tax the remainder. This demand is proposed by the committee to be greatly restricted; the schedule thus amended to be then submitted to the people of Kansas, and continuing upon their acceptance of it, Kansas to be admitted under the Leocompton Constitution. If they do not accede to the terms proposed by Congress, then her admission as a State to be postponed.

"This is no submission of the Constitution, and the amendment to the schedule is a proper one. We see no difficulty, therefore, in agreeing to the proposition. With the Constitution, Congress has nothing to do—that is a question for the people of Kansas. With the schedule, it is wholly different, for Congress is to a party to the provisions which Mr. English proposes to amend. It is in part a contract between the State of Kansas and the Federal government, and both parties have an equal right to be heard.

"This may be said, and it is all that can be said, on the other side. The submission of the amended schedule to the people for their ratification, affords, incidentally, an opportunity to vote against the Constitution. That is to say, by voting down that overture of Congress, they disavow the plan of the opponents of the South, and leaves Congress free to attend to the mass of important public business which is demanding its attention.

"The passage of this bill removes the Kansas question from Congress—terminates one of the longest and most exciting sectional controversies which the subject of slavery has produced, and accomplishes the plan of the opponents of the South, and leaves Congress free to attend to the mass of important public business which is demanding its attention.

From the Correspondence of the Carolinian.

WASHINGTON, April 28.  
Both Houses are still engaged on Kansas. The Black Republicans bitterly oppose the bill, and the Conservatives are very much divided. In his speech, said he had heard a great deal of talk about aggressions—aggressions of the North on the South; but this was the greatest aggression he had ever heard of—it was aggression by the South on the North. It said to Kansas, you may come, provided you come with a slavery constitution, immediately, and you have not sufficient time to do so. You have not sufficient time, you shall not come until you have 93,000 population. The Black Republicans are afraid the people of Kansas may agree to come in under the Leocompton Constitution, and thus negative all their outcry about forcing a constitution down their throats. The result is still uncertain. The parties are so evenly divided, that it is difficult to predict the result. Some members are waiting in a state of glorious uncertainty to hear from home.

The rumor that the Government was going to ask for power to make another large loan, is denied by the Union. It is feared, however, that the enormous expense of the Utah war, together with the general depression of the country, will necessitate an increase of the tariff. The protectionists like the prospect amazingly, and would not care to have half-a-dozen Utah wars going on at once, so that the duties would be increased. So the world goes.

Gov. Wise declines to appoint delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, at Montgomery. He says the Executive is on the Union track, and don't fancy the odor of Southern resistance in the address of the Committee urging delegates to be sent.

It is very doubtful whether Congress can adjourn as early as the 7th of June.

**SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.**  
The following topics are proposed for discussion at the next meeting of the Convention at Montgomery:

1. The question of master and slave—involving the physical and religious improvement of the slave; the subject of slave laws and police; the reclamation of slave property taken away by force or fraud, and the modes of retaliatory legislation.

2. The question of the supply of labor at the South in relation to the production and consumption of Southern commodities; to the free blacks; to the African fleet; and the action of England and France in the introduction of Coolies and African apprentices.

3. The effect of tariff banking, bounty and navigation system upon the South, and the reciprocal interests of the planter and the merchant.

4. The development of Southern agricultural industry, a proper enlargement of the manufacturing and commercial and internal improvement systems, and the subject of ocean steamers and marts.

5. The resources and self-sustaining capacities of the slaveholding States, and the establishment and independence of her literary and educational systems.

6. The political relations of the South under the Federal Constitution, and the foreign policy to be supported; maintenance and extension of her institutions within the limits of the Union and beyond them, and her means of defence and security from aggressions, present and prospective.

**THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.**—One of the editors of the *Richmond Enquirer*, writing from Washington, says:

"I have only time to say that I have heard, with much gratification, and on very good authority, that the Southern members of the House, who started the Short and Stallworth, of Alabama, and Bonham, of South Carolina—who have hitherto been reported by the Conference Committee."

**BAPTISTS.**—It is stated that within the last twenty-two years the Baptists in the United States have cleared up, gained so little that they lived most wretchedly. By dint of privation he, however, saved up sufficient to purchase a lottery ticket. The drawing took place a few days ago, and his ticket gained a prize of 10,000 florins. With wild joy, the young man hurried to his mother, informed her of his good fortune, and asked for the ticket. "Alas, my son," said she, "I sold it some time back. Without a word, the young man drew his knife and stabbed her until she fell dead at his feet. He was arrested the same day. So says an exchange.

## The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 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.

All letters on business connected with the Office, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to the "Edgefield Advertiser."  
To these rules we will rigidly adhere. Therefore, take notice and act accordingly.

**EDITOR ABSENT.**  
Our Editor is absent—has gone to Columbia to attend the anniversary meeting of the Palmetto Association—to see the remnant of the gallant Palmetto Regiment, and to hear the anniversary address of the brave, the noble and the distinguished QUITMAN of Mississippi. A great time is expected. The Colonel promises to give our readers full details of the grand glorification next week.

**CAPT. CHAW'S** letter from Wallaha, is interesting. Turn to another column and read it. Let us hear from you again and often, "CAPT. CHAW."

**SALUDA'S** reply to "A PLAIN MAN" has been received and will appear next week.

We are authorized to say for the information of those of the Fourth Congressional District who have written our immediate Representative on matters of business, that the accumulation of such matters during his sickness has prevented his hitherto attending to the claims of all. But that they will receive due consideration as soon practicable.

**THIS BEST.**  
We took occasion on a day last to make enquiries of our planting friends as to the effects of the late cold snap, and regret to learn that in some portions of the District, much damage was done to the Cotton and Corn crops. Some have replanted their entire crop—others again have had only to replant small portions of their cotton, whilst scarcely none have escaped without any injury.

The fruit crop though, we are informed, is not much damaged.

**THE CONFERENCE KANSAS BILL.**  
From telegraphic dispatches from Washington we learn that the bill for the admission of Kansas, reported by a Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress, and familiarly known as the "English bill," passed both Houses of Congress, on Friday last. In the Senate, the vote stood 31 in favor of the bill, and 22 against its passage. In the House, the vote in its favor was 112, and against it 103.

When its passage was announced, some applause and some hissing followed, but these demonstrations were promptly checked by Mr. Speaker Orr.

**SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY.**  
The Banks of this city (says the *Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel*) have determined not to receive the bills of any suspended Bank, in payment or on deposit, until the regulations of the Bill of the Bank of South Carolina will be complied with, except "The Bank of Charleston," "The Union Bank," and "The State Bank."

The Bills of all other Banks in the State are sold at one per cent. discount.

**THEATRIAN PERFORMANCE.**  
The Thespian on Monday evening last gave another performance which went off with great eclat, and to the entire satisfaction of a large, appreciative and delighted audience. The cast of characters were most appropriate, and each one seemed thoroughly to understand their respective and (in a few instances) undoubted parts. The ladies, Mrs. RAINFORTH and Miss LORRAINE, never played with more ease and grace, or more to the universal admiration of all than on this occasion. Mrs. R. is undoubtedly a lady of rare attractions, possessing considerable literary acquirements, and many of the qualities, so necessary to success as a star performer. As "Chloe" in "Head Shot," and "Kate O'Brien" in "Perfection," she certainly could not be excelled; and we congratulate Mrs. RAINFORTH on her most successful rendering of the difficult character she assumed. Miss LORRAINE, the very impersonation of beauty, sparkling wit and sweet humor, as usual won the applause of the enraptured audience; and in each play her acting was in the superlative degree. With the young gentlemen, all of whom do well, we have not the time or inclination to make unnecessary distinctions. With most of them it was their first appearance on the boards; but they clearly evinced a decided competency to master what they had undertaken; and handsomely did they succeed. Their efforts to give us a pleasant pastime for the amusement of our citizens, are so gratified to know, secured the approbation and unqualified praise of those in attendance.

The amateur band, composed of young gentlemen of our Village, who had gallantly offered their services to the Thespian, completely electrified the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen present, with their sweet and lively strains of harmonious music. Whilst our Town can boast of such musical talent, we cannot see the propriety of engaging a foreign band, and paying them the exorbitant prices the Thespian has hitherto done. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the amateurs. In behalf of the Thespian, and of your well pleased hearers, we extend to you, young gentlemen, the warmest thanks.

**DO YOU WANT A GOOD THRASHER?**  
To all in want of a good article in the way of a Thrasher, we would recommend the excellent machine manufactured by Mr. THOS. E. CHAPMAN, of this District. His Thrashers invariably give the very best satisfaction to all who try them. Numbers were sold by him last year, in the immediate vicinity of this Village, and we have heard naught but unqualified praise from every farmer who was so fortunate as to buy of Mr. CHAPMAN.

We have now a few of these valuable Machines at our office for the inspection of our planters. Call and look at them.

**GEN. S. R. GIST.**  
Judge O'NEAL, writing to the *Newberry Sun*, from Yorkville, in relation to a certain race case just tried at that place, pays the following compliment to this gentleman:

"Gen. S. R. Gist, was one of the counsel for the defence. I had never heard him before. I was perfectly delighted with his lucid statement of the facts, in a very tangled case; his argument was admirably arranged and put without any unnecessary flourish. Every word was to the point and beautifully expressed. If he lives and exerts himself, he will be worthy of the fame of his uncle who was once the first man in his district."

**THE DAILY MAIL LINE.**  
The *Augusta Dispatch* is in favor of our project for a daily mail line to Augusta. The Editor says: "An effort is on foot to establish a daily mail route from Augusta via Edgefield C. H., to St. Paul, on the Greenock line. This route is a public necessity, and is unquestionably an important tributary to the trade of Augusta, and its advantages would be quite as important to our city as to those who have started the petition, and we hope our merchants will lend their names heartily to the work."

We have no doubt our representative in Congress will co-operate with the representative from Edgefield District, in securing the proposed route.

**THE FARMER & PLANTER.**  
We are pleased to observe this Southern Agricultural Journal, making considerable improvement of late, both in the appearance of its typography and the quality of its reading matter. This monthly we should be glad to see better patronized by our many intelligent farming planters throughout the State. All it makes no difference how poor we may be acquainted with agriculture and its pleasant pursuits, we gain much instruction through its well-filled pages.

It is published at Pendleton S. C., by Maj. GEORGE SARGENT, Editor, at \$1.00 per annum.

**The Banks in Augusta resumed specie payment on the 1st May.**

## THE CANVASS FOR CONGRESS.

From what we can gather through our exchanges a spirited canvass for Congress is going on in the Western District, between Messrs. E. P. JONES, J. D. ASKROCK and T. O. P. VERNON. To apply the place to be vacated by the retirement of Col. G. O. The *Unionville Journal* gives the following account of the meeting of the candidates, in Unionville, during Court week:

On Tuesday last, Col. E. P. Jones, of Greenville, Col. J. D. Askrock, of Anderson, and Maj. T. O. P. Vernon, of Spartanburg, candidates for Congress, addressed the people of Union District. Col. Jones and Askrock stated, in the course of their remarks, that they acted with the Co-operation party of the State, in 1851 and 1852, believing that although the State had the right to secede, still it was impracticable and calculated to keep the other Southern States aloof from us, they were ready, however, to go with the State in any action she might decide upon. Whilst identified with the National Democratic party for the present, believing that to be the only Constitutional party now in existence, they would at any time cut themselves aloof from it, if, in their judgment, the party incorporated in its platform any views in opposition to the Constitutional rights of the States, or any length upon the struggle to Southern rights or institutions. They were on the platform laid down by the State in the Convention of 1852. All the candidates agreed on this point.

Maj. Vernon stated, in the course of his remarks, that he belonged to the Secession party of the State, in 1851 and 1852, and alluded to the handsome vote he received in this District, when a candidate for the "Southern Congress." He declared his belief that the South would never again have equality in the Union.

There was a very large number of citizens present, and the meeting was held with much order and attention. The candidates expressed strong Southern rights sentiments, and pledged themselves, if elected, to do all in their power to vindicate the rights of the South.

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**  
We believe the best fertilizer of any soil, is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without which, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

One of the finest specimens of a lone pine upon record is that of Roebuck's: "If I advance, follow me; if I fall, I will follow you."

T. P. Sluder, of the *Newberry Sun*, has declined being a candidate for the Legislature.

Crabbing is a next fellow. He says he can't spare time to take a bath. Besides, it costs like thunder for soap and towels. We asked him how he managed to keep clean? "Oh," said he, "with a highly inventive soap." "I send paper myself every Christmas."

It is stated very positively in Washington letters that not only Sonora, but Chihuahua and Lower California will be offered to our government at a fair valuation, and that an accredited agent is to come to Washington with full powers to act.

The Hon. Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor of New York, arrived in Charleston, Saturday last, in steamer Marion, and has taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

Reliable accounts from several portions of the wheat region of Tennessee, while that the recent frosts and cold weather have not injured the growing wheat, although fruit and garden vegetables have been damaged.

Swallow a little vinegar after eating, and it will remove the unpleasant odor of the breath, caused by eating onions. What is much better is a few kernels of burnt coffee, taken immediately after eating.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received fifteen hundred dollars in Treasury notes from an unknown individual in New York, who states that he had cheated the government to that amount during Pierce's administration.

Spurgeon sometimes comes out with a good thing. "Brethren," said he, "if God had referred the Ark to a Committee on Naval Affairs, it's my opinion it wouldn't have been built yet!"

A Hibernian when knocked down, exclaimed, "Do you strike a man when he is down?" "O, no," said his antagonist, "then, faith, and I'll lay here," replied Pat.

A celebrated barrister, retired from practice, was one day asked his opinion of the law. "Why, the fact is," replied he, "if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a law suit, he should certainly have it, least, in defending my coat, I should lose my waist-coat also."

A man who was imprisoned for bigamy complained that he had been severely dealt with for an offence which carries no legal punishment.

When Jekyll, the witty lawyer, was asked what was the difference between an attorney and a solicitor, he replied:—"About the same that exists between an alligator and a crocodile."

The Sumter *Whitman* has entered upon its eighth volume, and we are glad to learn it is prospering, and has bright hopes of future usefulness and success.

"Come in out of the wet," as the shark said when he swallowed the nigger boy.

Sam. W. Melton, Esq., Editor of the *Yorkville Enquirer*, having been nominated for the Legislature, declines the honor his friends desire to confer on him, in a graceful manner.

At the Meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville & Columbia Rail Road, held in Columbia on the 29th ult., the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

**THOMAS C. PERRIN,**  
For Directors,  
V. M. Deane, T. M. Cox,  
J. N. W. Beebe, J. P. Beal,  
Charles Smith, S. P. Livingston.  
J. B. O'Neal, Simeon Fair,  
Robert Stewart, J. M. Allen,  
Daniel Blake, C. G. Meminger.

The Darlington Family Firm, has we think very properly changed its name to the "Darlington Firm." Improvements will be made in a short time in its typographical appearance—no evidence of its prosperity.

The *Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel*, of Thursday last, says: A duel took place yesterday at the "Sand Bar Ferry," near this city, between two gentlemen from Alabama, respectively named Pollard and Glickenshaw. The weapons were pistols. The distance ten paces. After an exchange of shots without injury to either party, the affair was suspended by the interposition of mutual friends. We are not informed as to the cause of the difficulty.

A correspondent of the *Fayetteville, Tenn. Observer*, writing from Bon-Haven, Jackson county, Ala., under date of the 5th inst., says: "A large herd of mules and two mares colic a short time since—was a mule and the other a horse colic!"

He who knows the world will not be too haughty, and he who knows himself will never be imprudent.

The oldest church in America is in Virginia—built of timber imported from England during the reign of Charles I.

**LARGE STRAWBERRIES.**  
We were shown yesterday (says the *Augusta Constitutionalist*) three strawberries, cultivated in the garden of Mr. JOHN E. McDONALD near Hamburg, that surpassed in size and flavor any thing of the kind we had ever witnessed. The weight of one was two hundred and forty-six grains; another two hundred and forty grains, and the lightest one hundred and seventy grains. The variety is known as the California strawberry. Mr. PEARSON and cultivators generally must look to their brands!

Hurray for our side of the branch!

On Saturday last, when conductor Clifford was on his way from Syracuse to Buffalo, he found on leaving Syracuse that two seats in the car were closely filled by a woman and six children. The lady produced but one ticket, and assured the conductor that all her little family were under six years of age, and were therefore not chargeable with fare by the rules of the Company. On a close inspection of the little boys and girls, he became convinced that the oldest could not be seven years old, and so let them all pass for lap passengers. The parent was a Yankee lady, bound for Illinois.

## For the Advertiser.

**MY MOTHER.**  
"O spare her Heaven!  
Thy shining courts are true,  
By angels who remember her  
Ere they were called to God.  
Thy mirr'd dark hair and, and, and,  
But earth has only one for me."

I mark thy fair cheek day by day,  
Grow paler in its hue;  
Thine eye thy say is growing dim,  
Alas! I mark that too;  
Thy step has lost its brightness now,  
And silvery locks twine 'er thy brow.

Thy feeble voice so low, and sweet  
Falls on my ear,  
And oft the smile which wratheth my lips  
But hides the unshed tear.  
My soul is filled with care, and gloom,  
To see thee faltering towards the tomb.

My mother dear! with reverence deep,  
Oh! let me breathe thy name,  
Sweeter than simple word to me,  
Than richest mood of fame;  
For angels taught my lips to say  
That hallowed name I breathe to thee.

Not many years my life has known,  
But grief, the dark, the drear,  
Has been the only heritage  
Requested to me white here—  
But one for me did't ever pray,  
And taught my feet the "narrow way."

Oh, mother, mother, can it be?  
That thou, and I must part?  
I cannot bear to see thee go,  
I feel 't would break my heart—  
Deny me ever earthly bliss,  
But Father spare, oh! spare me this!

I hear Death's watch-dog ceaselessly  
Bark in thy aching breast,  
And know it would be well for thee  
To lay thee down and rest,  
And wake in Heaven, pure, undefiled—  
But who would cheer thy orphan child?

I feel—I know the hour must come,  
When thou must say good bye,  
To all the scenes thou lovest well,  
Beneath the soil to lie—  
And in my grief I breathe the prayer,  
That I may bid thee good bye.

For I mother, thou'rt my all on earth,  
Oh! when thou art gone,  
Thy youngest child, thy helpless one  
Must tread life's path alone,  
And there'll be none to cheer my heart,  
Or bid its darkness gloom depart.

Whose hand would press my favored pain,  
Whose heart beat for me,  
A voice which no whisper 'none',  
For I have none but thee—  
I feel if thou wert called above,  
I could not live without thy love.

Though dark my fate to some may seem  
'Twas not all dark to me,  
For ever in life's victory storm,  
I still could win to thee,  
And when in trouble's hour I came,  
Thy dear lips found no word of blame.

How often in the starless night  
I knelt close at thy knee,  
And bowed the gentle whispered words,  
You breathe in prayer for me,  
Oh! what benediction those words above  
Is holier than a mother's love!

One eye in me could see so faint,  
How'er I might have erred,  
And by one faithful ear, my praise  
With joy you ever heard,  
One heart doth ever beat with mine,  
My angel-mother—it is thine.

The fate that had denied me much,  
Gave me a mother's love,  
I feel it was the richest gift  
Sent from you heaven above—  
And oh! if e'er I gaze these ears,  
Forgive it for the love I bear.

Then angels do not call her yet  
To open the pearly gate,  
And leave me orphaned in my youth,  
Oh! do not sever the fate,  
Or if her doom be fixed, I pray  
I never may live to see that day.

My mother's love is all I have,  
Oh! do not us divide;  
But let me, when she sleeps in death,  
Sleep peaceful at her side—  
For I can never find another,  
Whom I love like my sainted mother.

Then spare her kind, and pitying heaven,  
By angels who remember her  
Ere they were called to God.  
Thy mirr'd dark hair and, and, and,  
But earth has only one for me!"

ACUGATA, GA., April 1858.

**For the Advertiser.**  
WALLHALLA, S. C., April 26th 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday in writing to a lady friend of ours, we exerted all our genius to describe the beauties of an April Sabbath, in this mountainous and romantic country. But alas! what a change a day brought forth. Before the sun was well hid behind the western hills, our attention was directed to the North-east, where a dark cloud loomed high upon the horizon. About twilight it had o'er-spread the whole canopy above, and a stiff and bleak wind was blowing away, which reminded us of the winter which we thought had hid us some weeks ago. But this morning when we awoke, we heard the rain fall heavily, and saw a short time after breakfast, it was interspersed with large flakes of snow—the largest we ever saw, either North or South. The snow continued to fall very fast until about ten o'clock, and had the ground been dry, we should have had snow enough for sleighing. Friday and Saturday morning last, we were covered with snow, but not sufficient to injure the fruit to any great extent, though the Rev. Mr. Zimmerman informs us that in the vicinity of Knoxville, fruit, potatoes, beans and vegetable matter generally is destroyed.

The wheat crop in this vicinity was looking the best for the frost and snow;