LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN. In response to the invitation of the Committee to Representative, the Hon. M. L. Bonhan, at Edgefield. S. C., on the 2nd September.

BLACKVILLE, S. C., Aug. 31st, 1858. Gentlemen: It would afford me great pleasure to meet the citizens of Edgefield District, on the Congress, the Hon. M. L. BONHAM.

lation to the recent legislation of Congress on the subject of slavery in the Territory of Kan-sible for sovereignty to pass by this process from the subject of slavery in the Territory of Kan-sas, I think he richly merits all the compliments the several States to the Territory. you can pay him; and although we may not be able to point to any brilliant or elaborate speech down to posterity, there is I think imperishable It gives us an enruest of the firmness, the selfand his uncompromising devotion to the rights

becomes us to look well, and examine thoroughthe policy they have adopted, and then to express that dissent with deference to their superior abilities. I must be permitted to say then, that having given a candid and unpartial considassigned for this measure, I have been unable to find one upon which its principle or its policy can be vin licated. I cannot but regard it as " a compromise" to secure the integrity and harorth and South, of the Democratic party. Its justification has been put up on four sev

eral grounds: 1. That it did not refer the Constitution back to another popular vote, and therefore was no 2. That the measure secured the harmony of

the South upon the question of feore resistance to slavery agitation.

2. That the application of Kansas, the Le-

compton Constitution, being rejected, with another anti-slavery instrument and her admission in the face of the law requiring a certain amount of population, would afford a better issue for re-

4. That Kansas was a sovereign—the Lecompton Convention a sovereignty; and hence musbe treated with us a sovereign; and therefore. applying with an ordinance claiming 17,000,000 acres of land, could not be admitted without giving her the land, or submitting to her people any modification of the terms she proposed to enter

So much has alrealy been said on the first three propositions, that I deem it proper to say but little in regard to them. As to the first, I presume that Gen. McQueen's candid avowal, that the Constitution was in fact referred back, and the subsequent rejection of the Constitution by the popular vote in Kausas, has put a quietus upon all efforts to maintain it any longer.

As to the second, that it promoted the harmo ny of the South, I would ask, if we have ever found any difficulty in harmonizing the South upon a measure of submission to Northern aggression on the institution of slavery? Furthermore, what is the worst that could result from a division of our people on a resistance question? It is compromise and concession to preserve the Union. No body fears that any anti-resistance party would go for any palpable surrender on the slavery question. But they might compromise away our rights, which in our judgment, practically, in the end amounts to the same thing. To prevent this compromising then, by a triumphant anti-resistance party in Georgia, Ala-

sas, by the next Congress as a free State would excite a ripple upon the smooth stream of South-

ern sabmission.
Upon the fourth head, I propose to remark more at length, as I cannot but think that here we have the root of the whole evil. If Kansas was sovereign, of course it becomes us to treat with her as a sovereign; and she, proposing a bargain to us, we could not change the terms of the bargain and then bind her to it, without ascertaining her views as to the change made.

Now, I believe that all our delegation, with the exception of Mr. Boyce, have maintained the sovereignty of the Lecompton Convention, and hence of the people of Kansas. Mr. Onn, I believe, has from first to last, advocated the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" in the Territories. Mr. KEITT, in his speech on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, seems to take the same ground; and spoke of "the dangerous heresy," "the mischievous heresy," &c., &c., of referring constitutions from sovereign conventions back for popular ratification. Senator Hammond's position on this question seems to be somewhat obscure. He says in his speech, "the Convention was an assembly of the people in their-highest sovereign capacity, about to perform their highest possible act of sovereignty," and afterwards he says "and when a State has grown into rightful sovereignty, when that sovereignty which has been kept in abeyance demands recognition when a community is formed there, a social compact created, a socretifully born as it were upon the soil, then Congress is gifted with the power to acknowle Ige it, &c., &c." I would infer from these expressions that Senator Ham-MOND regarded Kantas at the time of her application as sovereign. But there this is negatived in this passage of the speech. Nor does Congress hold the sovereignty of Kansas. The sovereignty of Kansas resides if it resides any where, with the sovereign States of this Union.

But whatever may be the position of individuals of our delegation, it is certain that the great majority of the statesmen of the Southern de mocracy, are firm in their belief that the Lecomption Convention was sovereign and hence that Kansas was the same; and they have made a most absurd distinction between "squatter sovereignty" and "popular sovereignty.

If Kansas was sovereign, when did she beupon the formation of a State Constitution; for. it so, this she could do at any time in her optio -and hence she was sovereign from the moment of her being populated. The Kansas and Nebraska Act of 1851 could not make her sovereign; for it organized a government for her, which she could not change, and with a Governor appointed by the President of the United States. No people are sovereign who do not organize their own government and elect their own officers. It seems impossible to point out the time when she became sovereign, unless we take the posi-tion that by population she grew into sovereignty. Now the question arises can a people grow thus into sovereignty? Does a certain density of population always necessarily of itself carry jority in Kansas being Free State, either fairly with it sovereignty? If so, then Ireland, Hungary, Poland, and all populous countries are sovereign. Upon the reason of the thing then the doctrine of the sovereignty of Kansas cannot be maintained. But when you come to try the proposition by its effects, supposing it to be true; it evidently becomes more palpably absurd. Suppose Kansas, after the adoption of her Constitution, were sovereign,—then she must be a sovereign State now, out of the Union. If so, she has the right to annex herself to France, from whom we purchased her, along with the Louisiana pur-chase for ten millions of dollars. If so, all our Territories, by forming State Constitutions, will place themselves in the same situation and have the Same powers, and can leave us at pleasure. and attach themselves to any European power. Any doctrine so irratical in theory and leading to so much absurdity in its consequences, must

necessarily be false. The true theory upon this subject is contained in the last expression quoted from Senator Hammond's Speech. That the sovereignty is in the United States; and the doctrine of Mr. Calauthority from over the territory," and that this would leave it an independent sovereignty. Of to do with it: So likewise might Virginia, Miscoarse, there has been no such withdrawa! on the part of the Government in the case of Kansas;

creignty itself abides in the several States. Now, in what way can the Government "with- me to forego the pleasure of responding to your occasion to which you have invited me, and to draw its authority" except by declining to exert invitation by my personal presence on the occajoin in the compliment to your Representative in case its powers? If it only reposes to exercise sion. the sovereign powers, impliedly delegated to it From the bold, independent and sagacious by the United States, those powers would result course which that gentleman has pursued in re- back to the United States, and not to the people

The truth is, that the Government, as the agent and trustee of the several States, withhe has made in his short career in the draws not merely its authority (to wit, the Gov-Federal councils, upon which his fame might go erament's) but the authority of the United States from over the Territory. In other words, the honor in that vote against the Conference Bill. Government, although not sovereign in the premises, but only possessing the right to exercise

reliance, and the instinctive wisdom of the man, certain great powers of sovereignty as the agent or trustee for the United States, regularly invests the Territory with sovereignty; transfering it Of course we cannot question the patriotism of from the United States to the people of the Terthose who voted for this measure; and, as ritory. It derives this power of transfering sovamong the South Carolina delegation there, are ereignty, from the same source that it gets the men of acknowledged powers of intellect and power to govern the Territory, viz: It is implied great political experience, all of whom, except in their assumption of the trust by acquiring Gen. BONHAM, supported the Conference Bill, it the Territory without authority from the Constitution, and also in the acquiesence of the people ly before we venture to express a dissent from of the sevaral States in this acquisition of Territory for the purpose of ultimate admission into the Union as States. If then the Government invests the Territory

with sovereignty to make a State, it may do this eration to the various reasons which have been at one time as well as another. It may transfer the sovereignty before it forms a State Constitution, or afterwards, or it may defer it in its option to the moment of the admission of the new State into the Union. The whole matter is always enirely under the control of the Government. It may pass an enabling act, with or without a transfer of sovereignty. It may make conditions for the application of the Territory to enter the Indeed, this I think would be always implied. Or, it may, as it has in fact frequently done, admit the Territory without any enabling act, and without any transfer of sovereignty, except such as is made in the instant of admission nto the Confederacy.

But it may be imagined, that if the Govern

ment can constitute a Territory a sovereign, it must be sovereign itself; and consequently may legislate against the institution of Slavery in the Territory, Of course this latter deduction no essarily follows from the postulate that the Perritory. But it by no means follows, that beause the Government may transfer sovereignty com the United States to the Territory, there are the United States are sovereign over the Territory. It is perfectly competent for a soverign or confederacy of sovereigns to empower an agent to transfer their sovereignty over a given Territory to another power, or to the people of the Territory themselves, without necessarily making that agent sovereign. The Government admittedly possesses the rights to exercise much sovereign power over the Territories; but it is a trust reposed in the Government which it must exercise for the benefit of all sections of the Union, North and South; and hence, any legislation against slavery in the Territory is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution and breach of the confidence reposed.

If these principles are correct, then Kansas

was not sovereign; and hence there was no necessity to treat with her as a sovereign. But it may be said, even if she were not, the reference back was still reasonable and proper, as it was important to ascertain her views as to the modification made in the land matter before receiving her into the Union. There can be no doubt that if the question of admitting Kansas had to be tried upon its own proper merits as an individual instance, and without reference to the cause bama, &c., South Carolina has been induced to of the Government in other previous cases, there would be much to be found in the situation and I shall say nothing upon the third head, as I condition of that Territory to forbid its introduccannot believe that any sane mind, after our re- tion into the Confederacy. But the question cent experience of compromises at least, can be- was not, what ought to be the pre-requisites of a lieve for a moment, that the admission of Kan- people applying for admission,-but should any distinction be made between a Slave State and a free State so presenting themselves. The precedents plainly demonstrate that the Government has long since abandoned any notion that either population or organism is a necessary pre-requisite. The points upon such applications as are nowa days decided, are, will it make a Democratic State? Or will it make a Free-State? And the indecent haste with which they are now ushered into the Union regardless of their fitness for a place among the august members of the great Confederacy, is strongly indicative of the approaching disruption of the Union. No body ever dreamed that Kausas was to be admitted or rejected upon her fitness or unfitness for the Union; but up on the passage of the Nebraska Act of 1851, the North turned their attention to collonising that Territory by Emigrant societies, with the view to exclude the South and restrict Slavery; and the whole question was, should she apply with a Slave or Free Constitution? The operation of these societies was a foul aggression in itself upon the South. Without Slavery station Kansas would have become as much a Slave State as Missouri. Their soil, climate and productions are the same. We have it upon the authority of Senator Hammond that Slavery will go wherever it is profitable, and that it will vet probably take possession of the whole valley of the Mississippi. Had the institution there not been assailed by these Emigrant Aid-Societies, at least had there been no Slavery agitation, Kansas would slowly and silently have fallen to the lot of the South. The entering into competition with us there for this Territory, which, by its location and other characteristics was an outlet for our population and not for the Norththere being millions of acres of land more accessible to them,-was, had it been from the first ever so successful, a foul aggression upon us. But when they failed to get possession of Ordinance for numbering the buildings and lot the Territorial Government, which fell into the hands of Southern men, failed to control the Convention, and failed to obtain an anti-Slavery Constitution-but on the contrary going through all the forms of law, and after repeated appeals to the ballot box Kansas applied with a Slave Constitution-what consideration did these Aboiti-mists deserve at the hands of the Government? Was it just that the Constitution should be refered back to another popular vote, because at the last moment they had succeeded in their nefarious scheme of obtaining a forced and unnatural majority? Let us reverse the case, and suppose that it was the North who controlled the Territorial Legislature, had a majority in the Convention and formed a Free State Constitution and applied for admission under it, and

odious, unjust and unconstitutional discrimination against a Slave State! But we have been asked what more could we expect of the Government than a recognition of the principle that a Slave State would be admitted with the Union; especially when the maor foully obtained, the Territory must be lost to the South whether admitted or rejected under to death." the Lecompton Constitution? It is true it was lost to us by the aggressive methods of the North
—and it is true that in the Kansas Conference Act, we have the declaration of those who voted first that they would not object to a Slave Constitution. I do not doubt that we could have obtained from the Northern Democracy any amount his own Augusta printers, by giving them his job of good wholesome principles declared upon work to do? They generally turn out a neat job. paper or otherwise upon this point, short of any fact of admitting a Slave State into the Union. Who doubts that a joint Resolution could have been carried by Northern I emocratic votes, that as a general principle, a Slave State might be admitted? Suppose supon the defeat of the Senate Bill, the matter had there rested, and Paraguay. such a joint resolution had passed, together with a Bill providing that no Territory should for the future be admitted without sufficient population for a member to Congress, where would be the difference to the South so far as a recognition of principle is concerned, from the result of the Conference Bill? If Kansas being admit-Loun, on this subject, was that the Government ted under the Lecompton Constitution, should of the United States, must first "withdraw its see proper to change it to a Free Constitution, that we could not help; and would have nothing

it was the South who, at the last moment, ob-

tained the numerical majority of the population,

does any sane man believe that Constitution

would have been refered back? Then it was au

and hence under Mr. Calhoun's exposition she | measure failing, then we are driven to the concould not be sovereign. But let us consider for clusion that the principle upon which it proceded attend the complimentary Dinner given to our a moment whether even "a withdrawal of its was to secure the harmony and integrity of the tory would constitute it a soversign. The United serves the general commendation which he has States Government possesses no sovereignty over | received, in that he viewed the matter in this light, the Territory; but only the right to exercise cer- and has indicated by his vote against it, his hostain very gree: powers of sovereignty. The sov- tility to any Compromise to attain that object. My business engagements, gentlemen, compel

> Very, respectfully, your obe't serv't, JOHN E. TOBIN.

To Messrs S. S. Tompkins, Emmet Seibels and others. Committee

## The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

.EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

CROWDED OUT. This week we give away again in order to publish one year, for fifty thousand dollars. he last of the Bonnau letters. We invite the perueal of them by our readers generally. Next week we will make amends for lost time.

## "J. T. B's" letter, "Connentle's" article, and other productions will receive due attention in

CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting will be held by our Methodist friends with the Bethlehem Church, some eleven miles North of this place, commencing on Thursday evoning next, and which will be continued perhaps until

the Tuesday following.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. We invite the particular attention of our readers to the numerous new and attractive advertisements in this issue. They command the consideration of the public. Next week we hope to allude to them more fully, and speak a word or so in commendation of each of our patrons.

SPECIMEN OF THE CABLE. Mr. ALBERT HATCH, of Augusta, will please accept our hearty thanks for a specimen section of the Atlantic Cable, as gotten up by TIFFANY & Co., of New York, who bought the remainder of the Cable left on board the Niagara. Mr. Cynus W. Field's certificate accompanies this specimen in order to con vince the incredulous that there is no deception practiced in the sifair. We again thank Mr. HATCH for his nital States Government is sovereign over the kind remembrance; and invite everybody to come and see our specimen section of the great Atlantic

MORRE M. D'S. Among the list of graduates at the Atlanta (Ga. Medical College, we are gratified to observe the names of Mr. John Goodwin, of this Village, and Mr. S. S. KNIGHT, of this District. There are other Carolinians who graduated at the same time, viz: Messrs, W. S. DUBOSE, T. D. McCLISTOCK, H. A. NIXON, J. J. ROB-

BRISON and R. M. SMITH. HEALTH OF AUGUSTA. The Constitutionalist, of Sunday, says: The Board of Health reports five deaths in this city during the and it was entirely a free gift. week ending the 9th instant-whites two, and colored three. Three were children and two were adults Two of this number died by cholera infantum; two by inflammation of the bowels, and one by paralisis. The city is unusually healthy, for which all should feel grateful to the Supreme power that controls the health, life and death of communities.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Asia at Halifax, with Liverool dates to the 28th August, we obtain the followng commercial and general intelligence. Sales of the week 65,000 bales, of which speculators

took 5,000 and exporters 11,000 bales. On Friday the market was active and closed quiet

with a slight advance. Orleans Fair was quoted at 72d., Middling Orleans 73d., Mobile Fair 7 7-16d., calculated to wound society in one of its tenderest Mobile Middling 7d., Upland Middling 6 15-16d. The stock on hand was 648,000 bales, of which

567,000 bales was American. Manchester advices were favorable and prices im-

Flour is in better demand than for some time Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull and unchanged. Later India and China news had been received. The former was unimportant. The news from China is not as late as via Rassia. The Americans and Russians have concluded treaties with China. It is said that the Americans have the privilege of an annual visit to Pekin.

The Madrid telegraph says that the military expodition is preparing for St. Arand.

Further riots are reported in Candia, in which several Christians were killed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

727 Those Augusta Editors are lucky fellows Every day they are luxuriating on some of the nicknacks of life, presented by some of their clever patrons. One day they are pulling some neighbor's delicious Peaches. Pears or Melons, and the next they are puffing somebody's good segars or testing bottles of choice liquors. Editors generally are well qualified to judge of the two last-mentioned articles; and what our Augusta brethren may say in relation to SIBLEY & SONS fine segars, or DAWSON & SKINNER'S

excellent wines, &c., may be implicitly relied on. The annual State Fair of Georgia will be held in Atlanta from the 19th to the 23d of October next. The Intelligencer says it bids fair to be not only largely attended, but to have a fine display of

the productions of nature, science and art. 35 The city council of Augusta have passed as Ordinance for numbering the buildings and lots on

The Louisville Courier notes that the sale of one thousand hogs, delivered in that city, at 51 cents

23 The Fever in Charleston is still raging to a

fourful extent. We learn from the Lexington Flog, that Gen. M. L. Donham will address his constituents of that District, at Lexington C. H., on Monday the 20th inst., being the first day of the Extra Court at that place.

The Flag says, "Let every voter from every nook

and corner of the district, be here and give the General his undivided attention." From the Flag we also gather the following item, "a man by the name of Mulligan, an Irishman, died very suddenly at Mr. Duffie's in the vicinity of this village, on Thursday night, the 2d inst. We learn he was perfectly well a fow minutes before he expired. He exclaimed "I am dying," and sank down; and by the time the bystanders got to him, he

was no more." The Augusta Dispatch informs us that on Saturday, the 4th inst., "A small negro lad, belonging to Rev. Iverson L. Brooks, near Hamburg, S. C., was caught in the cog wheels of a Cotton Gin, and crushed

We have received a Catalogue from Dr. Wm. II. Tutt, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, &c., Augusta, Ga. This little pamphlet contains a full description of the Doctor's assortment, which appears to be, complete .- We wonder why he does not encourage

Banks has been nominated by the Republican Convention at Worcester, Mass., as a candidate for the office of Governor of that Commonwealth. The Hon. Jas. B. Bowlin, of Missouri, late

Minister to Bogota, has been tendered the mission to P. S. Fowler alias "Monk," a famous race rider once, but for years past a trainer of horses, died of consumption at Bailey Springs, Tenn., last week. Anthony Burns the colored fugitive, is now lec-

turing in the State of Maine. An anti-Mormon paper is about to be established in Great Salt Lake city. This is "bearding the lion in his den."

There were seventy-six deaths by yellow fever

An old farmer whose son had died lately, was visited by a neighbor who began to condole with him on his loss. 'My loss exclaimed the father, 'no such thing—it was his own loss—he was of age!'

AT Toxas paper mentions that, in one of the counties of that State, "nine children have been

killed by their parents within the last three months. 25 On Tuesday last twelve negroes, belonging to the estate of George Crawford, deceased, were sold in Griffin, Ga., for the aggregate sum of \$5,977, making an average price for each of \$748. Their ages ranged from 2 years up to 50. They were sold on a credit till Christmas, which was nearly equivalent to a cash

A young lady of nineteen, daughter of Mr. Haywood, of Esopus, N. Y., died on the 3d inst., from fright, caused by being in a wagon while the horses were running away. When the vehicle was stopped she was taken out insensible, and expired in a few

A telegraphic despatch from Washington, or the 8th Sept. says: The Government has concluded an arrangement with the Colonisation Society to support and educate the captured Africans in Liberia for

In our last number an error in the advertise ment of Mr. L. L. Hall escaped our notice. His tract contains five hundred and twenty-five acres instead of two hundred and twenty-five as advertised last week. We invite the attention of our readers to this advertiscment. A most valuable plantation is offered for sale by Mr. Hall. Look at it, ye that wish to buy land that is worth cultivating.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser. MR. EDITOR :- The following vacancies in the Board

of Managers of Elections for Edgefield District, have Boulware's-Seaborn Temple and Martin McCar

ey, vice F. W. Sollee and E. Lott. Moore's-Lemuel Brooks, vice W. H. Stalworth. Coopersville-Frank V. Cooper, vice W. B. Hill. You will oblige by giving the above an insertion in

TILLMAN WATSON, Senator. M. C. M. HAMMOND, JAS. BLACKWELL. WILLIAM GREGG, R. MERIWETHER, ABRAM JONES.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR:-Will you do me the favor to give place in your paper to the following vindication of the character, of Mr. GREGG, President of Granitville Company.

It is currently reported over the District that the Graniteville Company have been exacting 25 cents a week from the wages of the hands employed in the Factory for the purpose of refunding the money expended on the Barbecue given at that place, on the 3rd of July last.

It is a base falsehood, and will be contradicted by every individual employed by that Company. Nearly all the inhabitants in and about Graniteville, contributed to that bountiful and elegant entertainment,

A CITIZEN OF GRANITEVILLE, And one of the Committee of Arrangements.

For the Advertisor.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: It is at all times a source of regret to bring personal matters before the public; but I must ask for a short space in your paper to answer briefly some of the many charges, that are being so vehemently urgod against mo. I am induced to do so, professional engagements will prevent my visiting as | view. I desire various parts of the District.

I will not allude to the odious and unnatural opinions that have been attributed to me, and which were arose from a misconception of my meaning, and that they have been withdrawn, as will appear by reference to the correspondence, which will be published in another column of your paper.

The report industriously circulated by my enemies, that I have said "That no mechanic ought to have a monument erected over him," must have grown out of certain remarks that I used in a speech at the Bar during the last Term of our Court, which occurred in the following connection:

In attempting to account for my client having temporarily left the State, I assigned bitter political prejudice as his probable motive, and cited among other things in support of my position, the fact of an effort having been made to erect a monument over the unfortunate deceased, when I, in substance, said,

"That, monuments are usually erected to Statesmen, Warriors or men distinguished for having con-ferred great benefits upon the community in which they lived. But what are the facts in this case? It is in evidence, that the ill-fated deceased, was killed around the table of a Faro Bank,—that he was at brig Echo, or Putnam, is the first captured slathat time the card-case keeper of that Faro Bank,and the erection of a monument over the card-case recper of a Faro Bank is without all precedent."

I spoke thus in the discharge of what I believed to be my duty to my client, and I now revice it only in rindication of myself; for I trust in God, that I am | and the action of the government then, may innot the man to disturb with a rude hand, the sacred dicate what will probably be its course in the ashes of the dead, or re-open heart wounds of the liv- present instance. these sentiments, I am not conscious of having said cans was wrecked on Carysfort Reef. The Afri ing not yet cicatrized. And in the expressions of anything that can wound the feelings of mechanics as individuals or as a class. I recognize amongst them some of my best and warmest friends; and in forming from the authorities at Washington to hire them my friendships, I never look to the calling, but to the

"The rank is but the guinea-stamp-The man's the gold for all that.'

Malicious clamors have likewise been raised against me, to the effect that I am an avowed atkeist. When or where I have done or said anything to give rise to this report, I am at a loss to conceive; for only "the fool has said in his heart there is no God." My earliest associations, were with religious persons; the spirit of a beloved father, who, for more than twenty years was an humble follower of Christ, would rebuke me were I to speak lightly of religion; and I feel that I would do violence to the early and continued teachings of a fond mother, were I anything else in sentiment than a Methodist. Why my religious views, whatever they may be, are perverted at this juncture, whilst I accord to others their constitutional right of "worshiping God under their own vine and fig tree," must be evident to every judicious mind. Probably some of those Pharisees had better look to the cultivation of their own Christian virtues; and remember the inspired words "judge not, lest ye be judged." As to the remaining contemptible cry against me, that I have said "I want no poor mau's vote,"-the bare statement of such an absurdity carries falsehood

upon its face. I am but a poor man myself, and it would be but natural that I should hope for their support, if I could expect anything from my own poverty or theirs. Neither is property any more than occupation, the standard by which I measure men. 'Not content with the foregoing scandal to poison the poor against me, the proud-purse rich bay. hissed loud whispers, that I have aspired to an office for which I have not the property qualification. Surely the thousand pangs and stinging mortifications of being "bound like Ixion to the scrpent wreathed Howard had occupied the place, from which he wheel of poverty" ought to be sufficient, within itself, without having to suffer the unfounded reproach of those who enjoy vulgar wealth.

Edgefield C. II., Sept. 11th, '58.

Communicated.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC CABLE. A sublime idea-an iron arm which reaches from one side of the ocean to the other, just in the same way as the golden arm of S. Swan & Co., stretches from one end of this great Union to the other. The one gives news of general importance, and the other news of special importance, namely, that if we send to those gentlemen at Augusta, Georgia, ten, five or two and a half dollars, they will give us a whole, half or quarter ticket, which may realize us from twenty

number lotteries, which draws every Saturday .- 93

For the Advertiser. TO THE MEMORY OF MY MOTHER. My Mother! Oh! my Mother,

They tell me thou art dead ! That "the golden bowl is broken, And loosed the silver thread"-That cold and beavy sods Are heaped above thy breast Whereon my head in infancy Was ever hushed in rest!

They say that thou wert sitting As usual in thy chair, When death's angel stole in softly And left thy summons there; That after a long and quiet sleep Heaven's gate was left ajar, 6 And thy happy spirit entered

And there, me think, I see thee With a crown upon thy head, United to thy loved ones Who before thee thence had fled; / Thy beauteous babes of "long ago" With tiny harps in hand,

And children grown with victor's palms

Amid the radiant band. And oh, I would not call thee From such a world of bliss, To share again the sorrow, The bitterness of this; For though I weep to think I shall see thy face no more, 'Tis joy that thou art tearless-

With earthly sufferings over! For the Advertiser.

M. W. GARY.

TO THE PUBLIC. EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C., Sept. 2d, 1858. GEN. W. C. MORAGNE-Sir: I hereby reiterate the equest I made of you last evening, for an explanation of your motive in reviving a conversation which occurred between us more than twelve months ago.

EDCHFIELD C. H., Sept. 3d, 1858. M. W. GARY, Esq.-Sir: Your note of yesterday has been received. In reply thereto, I reiterate the explanation I made to you Wednesday afternoon, that | The instrument will send forty-eight thousand in speaking of a former remark of yours, I had no intention of injuring you in your election. The remark of yours, to which I referred, was in no wise confidential, but made on the street to Gen. BOXHAM, in the presence of myself and another.

This will be handed to you by my friend Mr. R. W.

TONPENS.

Respectfully, W. C. MORAGNE.

EDGEFIELD C. H., Sept. 4th, 1858. GRN. W. C. MORAGNE-Sir: Your disclaimer of any motive to injure me, by reviving a remark made by me over twelve month: ago, is satisfactory; and, had I so understood you on Wednesday evening, it would have superseded the necessity of my first note. Respectfully, M. W. GARY.

Engerield, C. H., Sept. 7th, 1858. GEN. W. C. MORAGNE-Dear Sir: The opinions which you attributed to me, as drawn from a conversation had when you, Gen. BOXHAN and another were present, over two years ago, I have already disclaimed entertaining, to you-and I am convinced that it arose from a misconception of my meaning on your part. I admit that, in a casual conversation, I did give hasty expression to certain words which may have been construed by you unfavourably. But the sentiments which stand imputed to me, are not now mine and never have been at any period of my life.

Your disclaimer in your note of any intention to injure me is satisfactory; still, I feel that it is due to us both, under the circumstances, that you should relieve | The central lower, and all the Broad River reme from the false position I now occupy; and I have from the fact that the election is close at hand, and all confidence that you will concur with me in this Yours, Respectfully,

M. W. GARY.

EDGEFIELD C. H., Sept. Sth, 1858. DEAR SIR: The request of your note of yesterday, that I should relieve you of the fulse position you occupy, pursues a purpose which I had previously formed, at the instance of mutual friends.

The objectionable sentiments which I understood you to express, I am glad to be assured, are not now and never were entertained by you. Your disavowal of them satisfies me that I had misconceived your

If I have had any agency whatever in impressing the public mind against you, I trust, that all such impressions will now be removed, and that you will be exempt from the censure of others as you are entirely from mine.

Very Respectfully, &c., W. C. MORAGNE.

M. W. GARY, Esq.

The above correspondence is respectfully submitted R. W. TOMPKINS, for M. W. GART, Esq. E. SEIBELS, for Gen. W. C. MORAGNE. THE CAPTURED SLAVER .- The press have gen-

erally given currency to the statement that the ver that has been brought to our ports. This is believed to be an error-a belief that is confirmed by the subjoined letter which we find in the Charleston Courier :

"The present case is not without precedent

Thirty years ago a vessel with a cargo of Africans were landed and transferred to St. Augustine, and placed in the custody or safe keeping of the U. S. Marshal, who received instructions out, and make them defray their own expenses, until a vessel could be sent for them. They remained for some time in Florida, perhaps a year. In the fall of 1829, a vessel arrived in the port of St. Augustine, and soon as the Africans ascertained the object of her coming, most of them, unwilling to leave the flesh pots of Florida, took the woods, and it was with some difficulty that the Marshal could muster them for embarkation. They were finally got together and shipped for Liberia. What became of them afterwards we had no means of knowing.

DEATH OF A CITIZEN .- Mr. Benjamin F. Goodlett, an esteemed citizen of this District, died at his residence on Monday night last. Mr. Goodlett was a son of the late Maj. Spartan D. Goodlett. He was aged about thirty-three years, and leaves an interesting family, together with several brothers and sisters and many friends to mourn his death. His remains were interred at Milford Church yesterday, where lie the bones of his ancestors. The family have our sincerest sympathy in this their sad bereavement .- Greenville Enterprise, 10th inst. The SMAYER CASE.-In the U. S. District

Court yesterday Judge Magrath refused the writ of Cretiorari for which the prisoners had presented a petition to the Court, through their counsel The argument for and against the writ of Habeas Corpus was then proceeded with and after being ably conducted on the part both of the District Attorney and the prisoners Council, the Judge reserved his decision to a future day of which notice will be given .- Charleston News. DEATH OF THE NAVAL OFFICER OF THE PORT. We regret to state that Mr. Henry M. Howard.

the Naval Officer of the port of Charleston, died last evening from an attack of Apoplexy. Mr. has been thus suddenly removed by death, since the year 1848, during which time he has given satisfaction in his official conduct, while in his social and private relations he has been most exemplary. - Charleston News 11th inst.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER .- Capt. Townsend of the slaver brig Putnam, who has been brought to the New York quarrantine to be sent to Charleston, is a resident of Providence, R. I., where he has a family. He is said to be 33 years of age; tall, resolute-looking man, with light hair, large red whiskers, and is very intelligent and of excellent address and manner. Bad luck in his legitimate voyages, he says forced him into the slave trade. He says that the slaves on board of the Putnam will return with reluctance to Africa, as their condition . was, and will be, much worse there than in the United States or in New Orleans on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and forty- to seventy thousand dollars, in one of their single Cuba. He brought 470 from Africa, but 160

"OLD SINGULARITY."-The hero of Prof. Nott's story is still traveling, as we learn from

the Augusta Dispatch:
Thomas Singletery.—We were agreeably surprised this morning by a visit from this old vet-eran wrinter and traveler. His hair is of a lighthanks to my friends and patrons for their past liberal encouragement; and carnestly bespeak for my son and daughter a continuation of that gene-rous patronage. I have every confidence in their capacity to take charge of the House LEWIS COVAR. ter color than formerly, and his sight has in a measure failed him. He is quite spruce in his dress, and informs us he is on his Southern and Western tour—his last place of stoppage being Columbia, having passed through Baltimore, Washington City, Raleigh and Camden. We believe he still rides Shank's Mare on his perambulations, and we bespeak for him a warm reception from the craft, in the different cities through which he may pass. He is a veteran, and we expect he has out traveled any man in the United States, who has not resorted to stage coaches or other conveyance.

READY MADE CLOTHING STORES.—We invite attention to the advertisements, in different portions of our paper to-day, of the large and well supplied clothing establishments of A. P. Big-Nos, at No. 215 Broad street—of Joseph M. Newby & Co., under the United States Hotelof Clayton & Kennady, under the Augusta Hote -Wm. O. Price, No. 258 Broad street; and Ramsay & Labaw, opposite the Union Bank. These are well known clothing establishments. and do an extensive business in this State, as well as in Tennessee, Alabama, and North and

South Carolina. Having facilities for the pur-

chase and manufacture of their fabrics, equal to any dealers in the country, they are at all times prepared to fill orders on as favorable terms as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.-Augusta Constitutionalist. Dr. Harney, of the United States army, who recently died at Baton Rouge, La., was a native of Delaware and served as a surgeon in the Black Hawk, Florida and Mexican wars, besides the war

of 1812. Dr. H. was the oldest surgeon in the U. S. army, and was, by seniority, entitled to the rank of Surgeon General, which, it is stated, he twice declined accepting .- Baltimore Sun. The Buffalo Courier states that Mr. M. B. V. Buel, managing operator of the telegraph office in that city, has invented a new telegraphic instrument, which is believed to be superior to any now in use. By an ingenious arrangement of

the machine, despatches can be sent over the same wire in opposite direction simultaneously. words an hour. THE LITTLE Corporal."-The Imperial infant of France and has been named corporal in the regiment of the Guards, to which he belongs, and in which he was lately fusileer. The promotion was made by the colonel, and took place

'little corboral" marched around the palace of St. Cloud on that day in his new uniform. REVIVAL .- A revival of religion has been in progress in the Baptist Church in this place, for several days past, and continues to increase in interest. We are happy in being able to state that there has been many accessions to the Church, and hope the work may go on, continuing to spread its influence, until there shall not

be found a sinner or immoral person in the

District.—Barnwell Sentinel. THE CROPS.—Information as to the cotton rop,-from all portions of our District, gives little hope of even an everage yield this year. If there is any exception it is mainly in the Horse River north eastern section. Longtown region, too, we hear less than usual murmurs of drought. The cotton crop of the District, we are led to infer from estimates of intelligent planters, will fall considerably short of average, perhaps as much as one-third short. gions are very dry. The hopes of a fine corn crop too have at length yielded, and the expectation now is that it will fall slightly below average. -Winnsboro Register.

A SAD OCCURRENCE .-- We regret to learn that in a personal rencounter between Isaac Logan and Wallace Wilson, on the 5th instant., Wilson as shot dead by Logan.

The difficulty took place at the house of Mr. Logan, in the neighborhood of Greenwood. In the affray Mr. Logan discharged a shot-gun, the contents taking effect in the breast of Willson, causing death immediately. As the matter will undergo judicial investigation, we therefore forbear further comment up-

Since the above was written, under an application before Judge Wardlaw, Logan has been almitted to bail, in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, each in the sum of

One Thousand.—Abbeville Banner. Hogs in the West .- The Cincinnati Price Current publishes tables showing the comparative number of hogs according to the assessors' returns, in ninety-three counties in Kentucky. thirty-eight in Indiana, and twenty-nine in Ohio, the present and previous years, prepared by the auditor of each State. The aggregate number this year is 2,575,914 against 2,789,488 last year—decrease 213,574.

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 7th inst., by T. G. Bacon, Esq. Mr. MILLEDGE B. WARD and Miss CORDELIA, youngest daughter of THOS. DELOACH, Esq., all of

COMMERCIAL.

HAMBURG, Sept. 13th, 1858. Our Cotton market has been somewhat buoyant the past week, and the receipts were moderately heavy for the time of year. The market closed firm. We still quote as formerly, 10 to 124 cents per lb., accord-

Religious Notice. REV. E. H. LAKE, Universalist, will preach the funeral of Mrs. MARY J. LUNDY, dec'd., at the residence of Mr. T. N. LUNDY, on the 2nd Sunday

in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Rev. Mr. I.AKE will preach at Red Hill, the Friday after the 2nd Sunday in Octob r, at 11 o'c'ock, A. M.; and on the 3d Sunday at Edgefield C H., at 3'oclock, P. M.

STEAM MILLS. From and after this date GRAIN may be ground at my Mils on any day.

The many friends of the Rev. D. BODIE respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Ordinary at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. C. A. HORN as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Edgefield District at the next election. Sept 8 The Friends of Capt. J. P. ABNEY pre-

District at the next election. Commissioners of the Poor. MR. EDITOR-You will please announce the fol-

sent him as a Candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield

owing gentlemen as Candidates for Commissioners of the Poor for Edgefield District: M. GRAHAM, D. P. SELF, A. JONES, JOHN P. MICKLE2, L. O. LOVELACE.

NOTICE.

C. H. KENNEY, of Hamburg, S. C., is still Agent for the sale of LEONARD SMITH'S Smut Machines. Hamburg, June 23

Notice.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Edgefield Odd Fellows' & Masonic Building Association will be held at their Hall on the first Tuesday night in October next. A full attendance is required.

A. G. TEAGUE, Pres.

secure the patronage of the present friends of the DISCHARGE OUR DUTY as faithfully as we can, and STRIVE to please our patrons.

kindness to stop with us, to win the confidence and

A CARD.

FROM the above Card, it will be seen that we

I have taken charge of the SALUDA HOUSE, and hope by strict attention to business, and to the wants and pleasure of those who may have the

SALUDA HOUSE.

HAVING disposed of my interest. HOYT and LUDA HOUSE, to Mrs. S. A. HOYT and warmest

CHARLES L. COVAR, I return my warmest thanks to my friends and patrons for their past

Sept 1, 1858.

AVING disposed of my interest in the SA-

C. L. COVAR. Sept 15

DY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to D me directed, I will proceed to sell at Edge-field Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in October next, the following property, in

Sheriff's Salc.

the following cases, viz: Lawrence, Myers & Co, vs Lewis Covar; J. N. Poullain and others vs The Same, Two negro slaves

viz: Amanda and Fanny. Abner Bushnell, for Samuel Brooks. vs John Leigh; other Plaintiffs vs The Same, A House and Lot or parcel of land in the Village of Edgefield, containing Three acres, more or less, bounded on the North by D. R. Durisoe, East by the Stage Road, South by the Carriage House Lot, and others.

hundred (1200) acres, more or less, adjoining lands B. T. Boatwright, John Autry, and others—the property of the Defendant, Jackson Holmes. Steedman & Merritt vs William Toney, The tract f land where the Defendant lives, containing seven

M. Wever, Samuel Posey and others. W. Ho'mes and L. Holmes, Ex'ors, and others, s John Autry, The tract of land where the Defendant lives, containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of B. T. Boatwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Bush and others.

tract of land containing four hundred and sixty-two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Prescott, Daniel Prescott and others. W. W. Sale, assignee, and others, vs Rufus Holly, A tract of land containing one thousand acres, more

on the day he was two years and a half old. The Tract of Land containing one hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Mobley, Wesley Crouch and others.

F. G. Martin, and another, vs. R. C. Griffin, Ex-

ecutor, A tract of Land containing two hundred and eighty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Mrs. Mary Buckhalter, Chas. Carter and others.

three hundred feet. Steedman & Merritt and others vs. Joshua Holly, A Tract of land containing four hundred and forty eres, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Ford Edmund Morris and others.

Ward and other Plaintiffs severally, vs The Same, The Tract of Land where the Defendant resides containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Benjamin Bettis, James Swearengin Sr. and others.

Plats of the same will be exhibited on the day of sale. Also, two negroes, viz: Albert and Dan. C. A. Gray, Adm'x, vs Harmon Miller, One Horse Wagon.

JAS. EIDSON, S. E. D.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN ORDINARY. Henry Butler and wife Elizabeth,

Bake Gragins and others, Betts. J

PY an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed
to sell at Edgefield C. H., on the first Monday in October next, for Partition, lands of the real
Estate of James Goggins, Sr., dee'd., to wit: A
Tract or parcel of Land lying and being in the
District and State aforesaid, on the waters of

Care by Pierre containing One 1 Creek, - River, containing One hundred and Ninety-six (196) neres, more or less, and bounded

TERMS.—The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months from the day of sale. Purchasers to give Bond with good securities and a mortgage to the Ordinary to secure the purchase money Costs to be paid in cish, and to pay for titles extra. JAS. EIDSON, S. E. D.

State of South Carolina,

John Walton and wife Jerusha, and others, Defendants. By an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield C. H., on the first Monday in October next, for Partition, lands of the

gin and others. TERMS.—The above lands will be sold on a credit

4te

Ellenor Warren, et. al. Plaintiffs, Partition Ellijah Watson, Adm'r. Defendant.

Tenus-On a credit until the first of next. The purchaser to give bond and security, and a mortgage to the Ordinary to secure the pur-chase money, and to pay for titles. Cost to be paid in cash. JAS. EIDSON, s. R. D.

IN ORDINARY.

BY an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House on the first Monday in October, for Partition, lands of the Estate of William Broagdon, deceased, to wit: a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the District Cr. ek, waand State aforesaid, on waters of

TERMS.—The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of sale, Purchasers to give bond with good securities and a mortgage to the Ordinary to secure the purchase money. Cost to be paid in cash, and to pay for titles oxtra.

JAS. EIDSON, s. b.

Simpson Mathis, for Avory Bland, vs P. B. Mc-

Daniel and Jackson Holmes; other Plaintiffs vs The Same, A Tract of Land containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of G.

Samuel William and others vs William Strom, A

or less, bounded by lands of Wade Glover, D. J. Waiker and others. W. F. Durisoe, Ordinary, for John Huiet, Adm'or , vs. Joseph Jay and Jesse Jay, Ex'ors., A

Bank of Hamburg, S. C., vs. H. A. Kendrick, A House and Lot in the Town of Hamburg, S. C., known as No. 122, bounded on the South by No 121, North by Lot No. 123, and has fifty feet on lentre Street, and running back to Cook Street

Williams & Butler vs John R. Wever; Richard

A. G. Rountree vs. John Holly; H. W. M and others vs The same, Three Bay Mules.

Sept 10,

Isase Goggins and others, Def'ts.

by lands of John Goggins, James Pitts, Wesley Culbreath, Jacob Wheeler and others.

- 4te

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN ORDINARY. Ansel Devore and wife Lucinda, and others, Applicants,

Estate of Lewis Clark, Sen., dec'd., to wit: A Tract or parcel of land lying and being in the District and State aforesaid, on waters of Creek, waters of - River, containing Eighty (80) acres, more or less, and bounding on lands of Solomon Morse, Mathew Corley, Matilda Swearen-

of twelve months. Purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary to secure the purchase money. Costs to be paid in Cash, and purchaser to pay for titles extra.

JAS. EIDSON, S. E. D.

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN ORDINARY.

BY an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House on the first Monday in October next, for Partition, the Real Estate of James W. Warren, deceased, a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the District and State aforesaid, containing fifty (50) acres, more or less, and adjoining lands of Hartwell Whittle, John Feaster and others.

Sept. 8, 1858 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, W. W. Sale, Adm'r.

Mary Broagdon, W. S. Broagdon, Emma Broagdon. For Partition.

ters of River, containing one hundred and seventy-five (175) acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of A. J. Hammond, Aba'm. Adams and

thers.

John Colgan, and others, vs. H. Boulware, Four lots of Land in the Village of Edgefield containing two acres each, adjoining lots of M. Frazier on the Stage Road, and W. W. Goodman.