For the Advertiser. REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE-NO. VIII.

"The war must be carried into Africa." Ir is very obvious, why all men except our slave holders are glad to possess as much labor as possible. Labor is the source of all wealth. It is the mother of all capital. It is the measure of all value. Nothing but labor can give value to anything, in the property sense. Neither land, nor stock, nor any other material, is worth anything or has any utility, except the value which human labor can give it, either directly, or indirectly. I may stand upon the most fertile Island in the Pacific Ocean,

" Monarch of all I survey," Surrounded by heards of cattle, by flocks of sheep by groves of oranges, by forests of rosewood, by clusters of spice trees but cut off from all communication with my fellow man, and how much wealth would I have? Any except what the labor of my own hands could give me? Could I have even a shelter without building it-any food without gathering it-any clothing without weaving it-any fire without making it? The Island and all upon it would indeed be mine, but how much subsistence, or luxury could it afford me, independent of my own labor? But if more labor were brought upon the Island, then my land, my cattle, my herds would all rise in value; and just in proportion to the increase of labor upon the Island would be the increased value of my property. The new comers would have to labor for their subsistence or luxuries, as I had previously had to do for mine, or rather there would be a general contest among us to control each other's labor as much as possible, that each one might not only subsist, but also enjoy the luxuries of life with the least labor of his own hands. If any one thinks that he can raise cotton or corn, or build him a house or add to his wealth in any way, or even exist without labor les him try it. He will soon find himself thriving like the Iri hm m's horse. He may command the labor of but the representative of previous labor.

From the fact that labor is the fountain whence flows all wealth, as the spring is the source whence comes all the water of the ocean, so the whole struggle of man's life is to get the control of as much laborhuman labor-as he possibly can. As man can only exist by the sweat of his brow, and as toi ing till the brow sweats is not agreeable, and as all men desire to have not only the necessaries of life but its luxuries also, which cannot be had without dominion over more labor than is required for mere existance, so all men strive to command the labor of others that they themselves may exist in comfort, as well as be able to enjoy all the luxuries of this world, without any toil of their own. It is a matter of indiference to A, whether he commands the labor of B by superior intellect, by cunning, or by force, Hence the natural state of mankind is warfare with each other-antagonism at every step from the cradle to the grave; and let rose-water philanthropists, or speculative philosophers, theorize as they may, they can never disprove the existence of this universal conflict among men to control each other's labor. Old Hobbes, of Malmesberry, who, I believe, first announced the principle here stated, has often been assailed for uttering so repulsive a truth, but the wor d .t ll accepts his doctrine as the correct one-and Adam Smith, as well as all the other free trade, or rather free competition writers, have based their arguments upon the above principle as the starting point of all their deductions.

From this same principle results slavery or the subjection of one man's labor to the exclusive use of continue to exist until the constitution of man shall be changed.

"Such hath it been-shall to -beneath the sun The many still must labor for the one."

Inasmuch as power itself is sweet, and is nearly as desirable as the right to control other people's labor for our own behoof, to make self-existence easy and all luxuries attainable, so it must follow, that the party who commands the labor of others, will wish to do 80, as absolutely and unquestioned as may be. Therefore, slavery of the patriarchal kind, such as we have at the South, is the primary nament relation of the Liberius to the name daing class everywhere, while slavery to capital or wages, slavery such as they have at the North and in all hireling society, is but a secondary abnormal relation of the two classes. To the life-long study and practice of man to procure his own subsistence and luxuries, with the labor of others may be attributed the fact, that patriarchal slavery has always existed throughout the known world until within a brief period of time. Such slavery was once co-extensive with Europe, and either white or black partriarchal slavery (for both have existed here in South Carolina and in the other colonies) was transported from the mother countries to every European colony ever planted in America, in all of which it flourished until the breaking out of the French

Indeed, it may be asserted that such slavery, with slight modifications here and there, existed in nearly all the states of Europe, as well as in their colonies, at the very time the French Revolution broke out. Yet the entire population of Eu ope was then and is now white. So that even white slavery was the no mal relation of producers and consumers everywhere until recently. It has been abolished in all the states of Europe except Russia. The Emperor of Russia also lately issued a Ukase abolishing serfdom (asit is styled there) within his dominions, but his noblemen or slave holders have peremptorily refused to obey the mandate, and they will assuredly continue to do so as long as slavery shall be profitable, which will be until subsistence begins to press upon land. No slave holder will ever release his grip upon the labor of his slave, until that labor shall fail to afford sub is eace and luxuries for himself, because the only restraint which he will permit in the management of his slave labor will be prompted by his own self interest. He will derive all the profit he can from whatever labor he may be able to control.

Now the profit of labor is just what it can produce, more than its own subsistence. It must be clothed, fed, housed and warmed, or it can not exist at all-The quantity of profit on labor, or the excess of its production over consumption, depends upon the lecality, fertility and cost of land upon which it is employed. Land furnishes all the material for labor to work upon in the production of either the necessaries or luxuries of life. All the food we cat comes out of the ground, either directly, as vegetables, or indirectly as animals reared upon vegetables. All the clothing we wear likewise either comes directly out of the ground as cotton and flax, or off of animals as wool, or out of animals as silk. So with our houses and fuel, so too with our gold and silver, copper and iron; and, in short, so with everything which sustains or adorns life. It all comes out of the ground. As fertile land can subsist a very dense population, so wherever good land is cheap, labor must be high, because cheap land can be found only where population is sparse and labor scarce-where the subsistence of labor is not pressing upon the productive capacity of

every one desires to possess not only the necessaries, but the luxuries of life by means of the labor of others-as the exercise of power over labor, or in any other way, is very dear to all men-as the profit of labor is theoxeess of its production over its subsistence, and as this excess or profit is always great in any country where rich land is cheap and population sparse, it is undeniable that slavery is the normal relation which consumers will always impose upon its stead, and they will continue to do it until an producers until population presses upon subsistence. and subsistence presses upon land. Hence it is easy to account for the existence of even white slavery in all Europe for twenty-fire hundred years, or as far cle, whether the slave trade be revived or not, just back as authentic history goes. It existed there despite the white man's innate longing for equality, as more Africans or not. Other States will enslave the his natural right, until it had ceased to pay-until Africans to make more cotton if we fail to do it. and the excess of production over subsistence was so small that capital could realize more profit by temporarily to an equality with the profits of its own labor. If hiring labor, than by permanently owning it. Emancipation then occurred because the slave had become a tax instead of a profit—because no master would give his own labor to afford subsistence for his slaves.

its movements, so the too large congregation of masters and slaves in southern Europe caused emancipathere it halts and must bide its time—until Russia, mon and children) in the South own no slaves. A accidental.

F F.

the master to emancipate him. As Russia has an selves or as overseers. immense unpeopled territory for emigration to fill up, it is not probable that the white slaves of the Muscovile wars, and the French Revolution in particular, in the freedmen, who stimulated the slaves to rebel-

lion by example and by seditious precept. But although that social earthqake abolished white slavery in France-although it loosened all European society from its moorings, yet slavery held fast in some of the German states in obedience to the law of man's nature, which seeks to get subsistence and luxuries with the labor of others. Serfdom, or white slavery, was finally and officially abolished in the several German states only at the following dates. Baden - - 1783 Swedish Pomerania 1810

Hohenzollern - 1789 Austria - 1811 Sehleswig & Holstein 1804 | Hesse Darmstadt - 1811 Nassau - 1808 Oldenburg - 1814 Westphalia - 1808 Wurtenburg - 1817 Bavaria - 1808 Mecklenburg - 1820 Berg & Dependencies 1808 Saxony for Lusatia 1832 Prussia - -Lippe Detmold -1809 Hohenzollern Sigmaringer -1809

omberg Lippe - 1310 So that emancipation from white slavery has taken place on a grand scale in Germany within the last 75 years. Nor has it been one hundred years since the colliers of Newcastle and the tin miners of Coruwall in England were held in the most abject white slavery, (not slavery to capital merely) and were allowed but a miscrable subsistence out of their own labor. The present English abolitionists clung to white slavery as long as it was possible to do so, and others with capital but that capital itself would be the Irish were kept to servitude until famine stared masters in the face. Yet after slavery in all the British Isles had ceased to furnish even its own subsistence much less a surplus-after masters had been reluctant ly forced to emancipation, Lord Mansfield, Wilber force, Clarkson, etc., could make a virtue of necessity, and boart that no slave could breath the free air of

England. Bah! Hence, from the facts of all history, we may assum that as long as an outlet to cheap and fertile land remains open to slave labor that slavery is the norma relation of producers to consumers, and that slaves will always be high in price, i. c. they will always pay a good hire upon their reasonable cost, if there is free competition in the demand and supply of slave labor, except during temporary interruptions by g'u:s, wars, etc.

This will be so whether the claves slall grew cotton or sugar, or do any thing clse. Why should the hire of a slave depreciate below the point of paying a good profit upon his reasonable cost, as long as good cheap land can be had in the South, any more than the wages of the white emigrant depreciates below the point of paying him a good profit for his labor upon the low-priced fertile land of the North West Permanent low wages (hire) cannot exist in any country where industry is protected and laud is fertile and cheap. It is because a negro can earn double as much money over and above his subsistence, on the prolific soil of the South West, as he can here, that he hires for twice as much there as he does here _that he sells for twice as much there as he does here, and that the domestic slave trade, as well as enterprising emigration, are depleting the older States another. Such slavery has always existed and will of their slaves. It is from the same cause that white laborers in the bireling society of the North West are worth on the average from 25 to 50 cents per day more than they are in New England. Notwithstandng the hordes of foreign white emigrants who have flocked to the North West, within the last forty years, yet wages keep up there ranging from \$15 to \$40 per month for ordinary laborers, during the entire year.

ouys himself a farm of his own, and seeks to hire

'help," which contributes to appreciate wages. But

ould not and would not Southern masters also gen-

erally buy more land in the West for every negro belp," they could get from Africa. With his master to think for and direct him, could not the labor of an African be made more profitable than that of the white emigrant in the North West. Or if not more profitable could it not be made at least as profitable? Since the labor of the negro is absolutely controlled by the skill of the master, is not all Southern labor, as much exclusively free, or white labor, with reference to the employment of it, so as to make the greatest profit, as the labor of the North is all free, or white for the same purpose? Is not our entire labor as free to seek its own channel of employment, as the entire labor of the North is? Is it not more so? Then why cannot Southern Masters direct their own and their negro labor, as well as the laborers of the North can direct their own and their hireling labor? Are our capitolists inferior to those of the North for controlling labor, or are Southern masters beneath Northern laborers in respect of capacity for setting abor at what will pay best? It would appear that these interrogatories must all be answered in the affirmative. If in the negative why cannot millions more negroes earn a good hire at the South, as well as that the millions of newly arrived emigrants, in the North West can still earn good wages there? As neither subsistence nor luxuries can be had without Libor, and as every one trys to get both, without any labor of his own, but with the labor of others, why not leave every thing here, slave trade and all, open to the general scramble, or free competition which exists at the North?-which now exists at the South which has and always will exist here, there and every

As labor is the source of all wealth-as it is the only indestructable wealth, why not let us get some more of it? National wealth is but the aggregate of Horse Creek, and Kaolin is only a mile to the East of individual wealth, and as wealth gives power to the State, as well as happiness, or at least comfort to the individual possessor of it, why not let us add to the power of the South, and to the comfort of her population? From its greater endurance and superior efficiency, even with our present limited supply of labor, each individual of the South may have more average fastidious reader. And now I close by wishing, aliwealth than each inhabitant of the North, yet the aggregate wealth of the North is nearly double that of the South, for the reason very easily to be understood that the farmer has almost twice as much labor as the latter. Why should the South deny herself the reception of more black labor, while the North is so solicitous to introduce more white labor? Must not the demand for more labor at the South be satis fied in some way, and if black labor does not come in from Africa, will not white labor come in from the North or from Europe to take its place? Is it not doing so now?

Look izto Southern hotels, factories and steamboats, or count the number of Irishmen engaged upon Southern rail-roads. White labor is at this time cheaper at the South than slave labor, and it will be employed in preference to slave labor upon the principle that the employer or capitalist will always get as much subsistence and luxury for himself, as he possibly can out of all the labor he can control. Then more labor, either white or black, must and will fill the present labor void at the South, whether we reopen the slave trade or not. Most poor white laborers ere now learning to regard the negro as their competitor in the market for wages. While I write, the border States are shipping their dear negro labor to the South and are employing cheap white labor in equality of profit upon black and white labor shall be restored. It is obvious therefore that the price and hire of negroes must fall from their present pinias the price of cotton must fall, whether we import white labor will pull down the profits of black labor cotton shall continue to rise in price will not white labor make cotton. True, it cannot make as much as negro labor, but still it can make some, and the augregate of what it can make is incredible. Thousands of white men now plant, cultivate, gather, gin, pack Charlotto railroad. Mr. McC. was a member of the and market a vast deal of Southern cotton. Slave Palmetto regiment, and was wounded in Mexico. He holders might be startled if it could be ascertained | was also a fair writer, and has served as reporter for

including Siberia and all Eastern Asia, shall have | white man can at least work in the cotton field during become so densely peopled that the production of a the morning and evening of a Summer's day, and slave over his subsistence will be so trifling as to force very many of them now work all day, either for them-

So that the Coolie and wild African in the hands of England and France as well as the white man in the vite Empire will be emancipated in many ages. Ser- United States, combine to depress the price of our negroes, and price of cotton, oppose the slave trade, have sometimes precipitated emancipation, but the or shape our destiny as we may. Are not white emieconomic law as stated has generally effected it, and grants from Europe resorting to Texas for the purthose servile wars as well as that unparalled revolu- pose of raising cotton with their own hands? Are tion, were produced chiefly by the pinchings of hun- not white laborers invading Western Virgina, Kenger and the longing for political and social equality tucky, Tennessee and Missouri to be employed as substitutes for the negroes, who are sent further South to perform the more arduous labor of cotton culture? Are not white men coming to our very doors to do easy labor, that our house servants, negro mechanics, etc., may be put into the cotton and sugar fields? Must not those white laborers be subsisted. In a few words, must not and will not the demand for more labor at the South be supplied, since labor here nave so well, and must not that labor be subsisted, whether it be white or black? Then what becomes of the " subsistence" objection to revival?

For the Advertiser.

HEAD OF BIG HORSE CREEK. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, S. C., March 12. MR. EDITOR: I hardly ever take up my pen write for a Public Journal without dreading the consequences. It is so difficult to keep clear of what is wrong either in style or sentiment. We know not the ungainly bias even a slight error might give to some ingenuous mind. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that it is better to do wrong, than to do nothing. We must be neither droves nor demons in the mora vineyard of this world. We must not only eschew evil, and "resist the devil," but we must "achieve some active good." He alone is a Patriot and a true friend to his race, who pursues, and carnestly pur-

" As God ordsins, best ends by wisest means." Well! I have no hope of making this communication at all interesting, but I do know that I can make it brief exough. Having rambled about over the country, a good deal, this winter, I may be pardoned for alluding to some of the pleasant memories connected with my late peregrinations.

In the first place, I desire to return to the people of Edgefield District my sincere thanks for the unvarying and unaffected kindness which I received at their hands during my recent collecting tour. If gressmen, with united front, can lead the South. Let that kindness is any index to the popularity of our them boldly meet the responsibility. Paper, then indeed is the dear old "Advertiser" on the high road to prosperity.

It afforded me great pleasure to observe, in every part of the country I visited, the unmistakable evidences of thrift and sweet content among the farmers and planters. Kind Providence has indeed showered its choicest blessings upon us all, and it remains to be proven, by our course in life, whether or not our hearts have been touched by a feeling of gratitude.

In passing through Newberry District, along the ine of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, I saw omething that reminded me of Morse's wonderful invention, and also of our lack of energy and perseverance. There stood the Telegraph posts, at regular intervals, on the very verge of decay, but the nonconductors and the magic wires were wanting, and ever will be, I suppose. So much for the Chinese policy adopted by our State! Does anybody suppose that those poles would stand there rotting, without answering the purpose for which they were wrected, were the Railroad and the Telegraph pushed on through the mountains to Knoxville and the other Great Commercial Centres of the tecming West? Horse Creek is a very pretty stream--pure, clear

and unfailing. It is more than 25 miles long. Some of its head springs, issuing from high steep sand-hills, and embowered with ever-greens, afford the best and sweetest of drinking water. Not the least interesting f peut found in some of its little tributaries peat being a pure vegetable matter, is easily convertible into a good fertilizer; when taken from the original bed, however, it is raw and sour, and must there fore be cooked and sweetened before it used as a ferfilizing agent. This is done by mixing with it a certain proportion of lime, guano, or something of that nature. One bushel of lime to about fifty of pent has the desired effect, (So says the "Patent Office Report.") Sand hill farms are already approciating in a wonderful manner, and if this rich black peat were judiciously applied to some of those beautiful table lands I have in my mind's eye, there is no telling how valuable and productive they might be made.

Horse Creek, I believe, has more manufactories on t than any other stream, of the same size, in the Southern States. Near its source, there are two establishments, in full blust, from which is turned out stone ware of a very superior quality. These factories, together with the very estimable Proprietors, are too well known to require particular mention in this place. Mr. Baker's machine shop is in the same vicinity. Grist and saw mills also abound. Next comes Vaucluse, which will be in complete operation before the summer solstice. Graniteville, also on this stream, is a brilliant success. Here, the principles of tomperance and industry are beautifully exemplified. Good order prevails, and want is banished. Here honest poverty is respected, and toil finds its reward Here, the Teacher and the Preacher receive substantial encouragement, and they witness also the fruits of their labors. Here, Books, Magazines and Newspapers are sought after and appreciated. Graniteville is not indeed a Paradise, for since the youthful days of Adam and Eve, such localities as Eden have been unknown to Earth. But if contentment and self-respect contribute large'y towards the sum of happiness, then of a verity may it be said that Graniteville is a place to make the heart of the Philanthropist rejoice. Bath, the Paper Mill, is likewise on it. Kaolin, I am told, is flourishing of late; it has changed hands in part. There are several new Stock- trative of difficult problems. This is a good time holders, who have experience in the art of making porcelain.

But I am about to write too much. Brevity often iaduces an indulgent mood, even on the part of a mo pectore, that you and all the friends of the Advertiser, once in every twenty four hours for all time to come, "may go down to the land of dreams along a pathway bordered with pleasant thoughts."

Yours, ex anima, For the Advertiser. POVERTY AND RICHES.

It is truly said that no man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor, according to what he is, not according to what he has. A man to-day, for instance, may have but ten, five, or two and a half dollars in his pocket; but to-morrow he may have fifty thousand dollars, or its balf or quarter. How is this great change to be wrought? the reader may ask. Under ordinary circumstances, we would answer by domanding with the question a fee; but we will answer it without price on this occasion. Send ten, five, or two and a half dollars to Woop, Eppy & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga., and you insure your chances of drawing the great prize, or proportion. You cannot, indeed, today, tell whether you are rich or poor, by turning to your ledger, but by a fortunate turn in the wheel of fortune, under the management of Wood, Eppy & Co., you may turn up to-morrow a fifty thousand dol-115

#5" Mrs. Sickles, according to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, is in the city of New York, staying with her mother. The story that she had threatened violence to herself, in a certain contingeney, is all gammon. People who ought to know say that the lady now rather regrets her precipitate confession, and the first blush of shame for the public exposure being over, resentment begins to take the place of contrition, as far as her husband is concerned.

The Columbia Bulletin of the 8th inst., learns that the body of Mr. Wm. B. McCreight has been found in a creek near Rock Hill, on the line of the tion to commonce in Greece and Italy, whence it has the press, but in the South Carolina legislature and the press, but think it up by your of Representatives. Little Alick celined the honor in Congress. His drowning is supposed to have been in Congress. His drowning is supposed to have been in Congress. His drowning is supposed to have been and Mama for the answer, but think it up by your in the South Carolina legislature and thirty-six dollars,

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1859.

28 Several contributions have been deferred for the want of space.

Zer Read the letter of our E. K., from the "Head of Big Horn Creek." It is good. Mr. D. W. Christian has now in store a fine ollection of Boots and Shoes-an entirely new stock. Call in, ladies and gentlemen, and examine his assort-

NEW GOODS AND GOOD GOODS. See the advertisements of Hudson & Cognun, and of B. C. BRYAN. Their arrivals abound in varieties adapted to the season and suited to the wants of all purchasers. Our readers know the houses and the men. Call and examine their goods and prices.

EVERETT COMING. This favorite Magician and fun-manufacturer will was here last. His exhibition will be made up of magic, music, vaudevilles, pantomimes, &c., &c. Great fun may be anticipated at EVERETT'S PAVILLION. There is a talk of a balloon ascension and a grand display of charge. What a time! Come, everybody!

RETURNED HOME, -- A CALL. Our member of Congress, Hon. M. L. BONHAM, reached his residence near this place on Sunday the 6th inst. We regret to learn that he has been quite unwell since his return. This will account for his not having appeared among his constituents during the past week of Court. We hope the General will take an early occasion to address the people on the troubled condition of affairs. The signs of evil are portentous, and the call must be made upon every entinel on our Southern battlements,-" Watchman, what of the night." We trust that these sentinels will be able to tell of confidence and harmony in their own ranks, and of their common determination never to submit to further wrong in this Union. Our Con-

KILLED.

L. H. McDaniel was killed on the 9th instant, in the neighborhood of Red Oak Grove Church, by John II. JONES. We are not properly informed of the circumstances, except that Jones fired three times with revolver. McDaniel, it is said, was unarmed. Jones has been arrested and lodge in jail.

TO "CORNEILLE." You must continue these letters, as you hint at; they will be most acceptable to us and our readers. This time you are little too hard on the editors. Think again, and you will find that they, of all men living, are compelled to regard little things with a wholesome attachment. It is by many little bills that they sum up the result of their labors. It is by many little types that they conglomerate a big weakly issue. It is by many little favors that they add togother a large quantity of acceptable vatronage. And why should

to mind one little body-" hear ?" ACQUITTED. The trial of THOMAS MARKEE for the killing of young MATHIAS JONES came off last week at this place, and resulted in an acquittal. Col. CARROL as-

not they know, better than others perhaps, that to

make life happy the little things must all be well

minded? One thing is certain,-we will not cease

MR. ROYCE ON THE TARIFF. The distinguished representative of our third Congressional district has made another terse and cogent peech upon the subject of the Tariff. We always publish his speeches, because they abound in clear reasoning and well-digested information. They are worthy of the foreigost statesman's closest scrutiny,

while patent to the plainest farmer's comprehension. We will publish the present one at an early date. Mr. Boyce is now an acknowledged leader in the financial measures of the Government. His plan of reform is of the true republican stamp, and does not stop short of Free Trade and Direct Taxation. Let our people look to him with pride and gratitude. He has their best interests steadfastly in view, and is an untiring laborer for the public weal.

Reference to our advertising columns, will show that our noble old district is fully alive to the importance of educational facilities and appliances. In almost every neighborhood, good schools are now being established at the call of Light and Progress. We trust they will all succeed and increase in usefulness

from year to year. Of the academies at this place we can speak confidently, as we have personal knowledge of their excelonce. It affords us much pleasure to state that they are increasing in numbers and in interest, as the Spring comes on. Well may they, under their present unexceptionable auspices. We have never had better schools in all respects than those we now boast-All who may test them will find that our words are true to the letter.

THE COURIER'S NEW FEATURE. The Charleston Courier has opened a new department in its already varied columns,-a Chess department. It will be presided over by one skilled in the game, and will be constantly supplied with cuts illusfor our choss-loving citizens to begin subscribing to the Courier, which is, independently of this feature, one of the very best newspapers in the whole country.

FIRST WHIPPOOWILL. The note of the Whippoowill was heard in this vicinity on Saturday last. Some say that this bird is the most reliable harbinger of the Spring.

SENTENCED. The two persons who were arrested and brought to this juil ten days ago for horse-stealing, have been sentenced by Junge O'NEALL, during the present term of the Court, to imprisonment until the first of January next, and to receive, each, fifty lashes on the

ARE YOU THERE, OLD TRUEPENNY! Yes, yes-we have you now, friend Watchman,you of Sumter. So you are an advertiser for Box-NER, are you? "Wonder if it pays!" You carp at us for publishing a necessary government advertisement,-one essential to our people, and which it would be absolutely wrong not to publish when directed to do so by authority ;-and yet you print one of Box-NER's half-told stories as an advertisement. You lead your reader along to a somewhat interesting part of a

flashy tale, and just as the combatants "cross swords with a quick, sharp clang," you tell him, that is all you can afford to let him see; if he wants to see more he must buy Bonnen's Ledger; that Bonnen's claim it, then, upon the house-tops; write it on every Ledger is the only paper in which he will find the semore he must buy BONNER'S Ledger ; that BONNER'S quel, &c., &c. Ah! gentlemen, gentlemen! What call you this but coalescing in a regular trick upon your readers? "Wonder if it pays!" Watchman,

WHY IS IT SO I

Attend, boys! There is an antiquated book before us, which purports to be "AN UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY or the English Language," and in which all kinds of words are given, including Terms made use of in I BID YOU DEPLANCE IN THE NAME OF MY GOD!" the Arts and Sciences. This dictionary was published in 1768, "by ALEXANDER DONALDSON, at his shops in | such impudent language as his. No wonder that, Edinburg, and in the Strand, London." It was without on such occasions, they should think of new arrangedoubt a book of authority in its day. But you little | ments, Southern confederacy, lividing the property, fellows may all come and see for yourselves, that this and all that sort of thing. dictionary does not contain any one of the following words: Dentist, Steamboat, Telegraph, Psycology, Railroad, B'hoys,-which you know to be in common tion to commence in Greece and Italy, whence it has how much of Southern cotton is at present made by the press, both in the South Carolina legislature and use. Now tell us, why is it so? Dont go to Papa

STAUNCH OLD BUCK!

Au insidious bill passed both houses of Congress near the close of the late session, to be met and crushed by the veto of President BUCHANAN. Not having heretofore said any thing of the matter, a word or

two at this time may not be amiss. The Bill is called An Agricultural Bilt; and proposes to promote and foster Agricultural Colleges in six sessions, which figures are taken from the repo poses to promote and foster Agricultural Colleges in the several States of the Union. To this end, it makes a donation to each State of 20,000 acres of the public lands for each Senator and Representative in the present Congress, and also an additional donation of 20,000 acres for each additional Representative to which any State may be entitled under the census of the Globe, and you, that never read is? But here is a little more plunder of the serve say. The report

pediency and upon constitutional objections. At a specifiest, that the measure will impair the revenue seriously, deducting five millions from the income of the next fiscal year; secondly that the tendency of the bill, even if constitutional, is to destroy the independence of the State Governments, and thereby weaken dence of the State Governments, and thereby weaken the strongest feature of our Republican system; thirdly, that the land scrip in the control of the States (they being required to convert said scrip into money as expeditiously as possible) would become so cheap as to open a door for wealthy speculators to buy up be here next Monday, and will give several exhibi- quantities of the public domain, and that thus the tions. He has engaged a company of performers and emigrant would in many instances be compelled to has much enlarged his plan of amusement since he pay much higher prices for land than under the present order of things,-the result of which would be a drawback and injury to the new territories; fourthly, that the provisions of the Bill would injuriously interfere with existing Colleges in the different States; of fireworks, adjacent to the pavillion, and to be free and, fifthly, that it is extremely doubtful whether the

bill would really promote the objects it has in view. But chiefly does the President rest his veto upon the unconstitutional character of the proposed Act; declaring that Congress is but a trustee and has no more authority to give away the lands of the United States than it has to give away money raised by taxation; and maintaining that the Bill is at war with the doctrine of limited powers in the Federal Government, and therefore subversive of the rights of the

All honor to the noble old chieftain for his bold stand against the fascinations of a measure well calculated to delude the people into error. He merits the gratitude and applause of every constitutional, state rights democrat in the land.

COLTON'S GENERAL ATLAS.

The agent for "Colton's GENERAL ATLAS WITH DESCRIPTIONS" is now in our District and has submitted a copy of his ATLAS to our inspection. We have examined it as carefully as other engagements permit and beg leave to report as follows: The Ar-LAS has some errors, mostly unimportant ;-and what atlas or map has not? But its merits are of a very high order. Its execution is truly beautiful. No map within our knowledge equals it in this respect; neither has it any superior in fullness and completeness of detail. The aggregate of its charts would make two or three of Jourson's celebrated map; While the accompanying letter-prozs will be found an extensive store of valuable information, geographical, historical and statistical. We have no hesitation in recommending this very handsome work to our readers, as being the full-grown equal of any kindred work yet issued by the skill of American artists. We respectfully ask them to examine it well when the polite agent, Mr. DENSON, shall call

SPLENDID DRY GOODS STORE.

GRAY & TURLEY, the well-known and highly popular Dry Goods Firm of Augusta, Ga., advertise large additions, and extensive improvements in their establishment, for the in-coming season. From what the Augusta papers say of them, and of their enterprizing efforts to please a liberal public, their house can have no superior from Baltimore to New Orleans. thing connected with this stream is the vast quantity sisted the Solicitor in the prosecution; while General Knowing the gentlemanly members of the Firm (as tion to their varied and attractive display of merchandize. Edgefield has no railroad, it is true; But what of that, when we have Hamburg and Augusta on our very borders! What of that, when there are such houses as GRAY & TURLEY'S convenient, prepared to afford us facilities in trade inferior to none in the whole broad land! Our readers, who may visit Augusta, will be blind to their true interests if they fail to call in at this celebrated stand under the United States Hotel. They may rest assured, that they will be benefited and pleased every way. Splendid

Spring Goods now rapidly opening! See what the Chronicle & Scatinel says of them : A HANDSOME STORE .- There is scarcely any higher evidence of the commercial prosperity of a city, than is afforded by the extarging of the stores and the elegance and taste with which they are fitted up. Indeed, it is almonst an unerring indication of pros pority, to observe the stores being increased in their proportions and beautified in their style and finish. Nor is this all—it is always a good investment both the real estate holder and the merchant : for a handsomely fitted up store is very certain to attract the attention of the passers, and if a purchase is to be made, they very naturally drop in " to take a look." These thoughts have been suggested by the onlargement and improvement made in the store of Messrs, Gray & Turley, under the United States Hotel, which has been recently very much enlarged, and is now one of the handsomest stores in the city, and is fitted up in beautiful style for the reception of their Spring Stock of Goods, which they are now receiving and opening. In passing through it a day or two since, we were struck with its neatness and the convenience the arrangement and appointment of the establishment in every department. Of the style and taste displayed in the selection of their stock of goods, of course it does not become us to speak; for he ladies, whose tastes in all matters pertaining to their own adornment, are much more cultivated than ours, are better fitted to pass an opinion. Nor need we comment upon the manner in which the firm conduct their business, prefering rather to let them speak for themselves, which they do most eloquently in their advertisement of this morning. We may how-ever, remark, that they have learned a most important lesson in business, in discovering the value of printers' ink, and one which others might learn with

THE CHICKEN BUSINESS. A lady-friend sends the following computation, to

show that the business of raising chickens is one that Village. He was in good health. every one should attend to:

"Say you have no chickens to start upon. You buy forty bens, and a few males, at a total cost of (about) ten dollars. Allow that twenty of your hens shall lay each day ;-you have 20 eggs a day, equal dollars and a half. In two months your hens will over-pay for themselves. Say then you set them on 15 eggs a piece and they raise nine chickens each. You will have by summer 300 chickens, worth near forty dollars; the cost of raising them being a little ttention from the cook-woman, and a bushel or two of meal."

Our corespondent has the argument of us on paper; but, some how or some how else, it never worked out so on our premises. Something always spoiled our calculations,-either minks, or hawks, or the chicken cholera, or something else equally unfavorable. However, in this as well as every thing else, it is best to "try, try, try again."

OWEN LOVEJOY.

He is a member of Congress from Illinois, and an out-and-out abolitionist. He made a speech on the 21st of last month, taking for his subject, " The Fanaticism of the Democratic Party." At its conclusion he thus declared himself a volunteer agent of the Underground Railroad : "Is it desired to call attention to this fact? Pro-

the sun at high noon, and shine forth in the milder radiance of every star that bedecks the firmament of God; let it echo through all the arches of heaven, and reverberate and believe along all the deep gorges of hell, where slave-eachers will be very likely to hear it. Owen Lovejoy lives at Princeton, Illithree quarters of a mile east of the village; and he aids every fugitive that somes to his sloor and aske it. Thou invisible demonof slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold, and forbid me to give read to the hungry and shelter to the houseless

It must be hard for Southerners to sit and listen to

AST Sixty-five Senators and numbers of the House endered Hon. Alexander H. Stejhens a complimentary dinner on his recent retirement from the House

. .

"THE GLOBE HUMBUG."

Under this caption a Western exchange makes the following estimate of the expenses attendant upon the publication of the Congressional Globe, and other Congressional printing:

"To give a correct opinion in regard to the expense attending the publication of the Congressional Globe we give the figures for the past three Congress, or 1860.

The President's veto is based upon reasons of expediency and upon constitutional objections. He urges, first, that the measure will impair the revenue serificial to the measure will impair the revenue serificial to the desired for four years,—or about \$1,250,000 a year. That a little more plunder of the same sort. ing and sending away public Documents added. What shall we say of this perverse and profligate generation?"

The statement is indeed startling. Of course the machine our cotomporary represents it. It is a work of great utility, and perhaps of necessity. So of the step is the inquisition and faggot. other Congressional printing. But, in the name of common arithmetic, cannot the expenses be curtailed in some way?

THE HUGUENOTS OF SOUTH CNROLINA. notice the Kickerbocker, a Yankee paper, with such | ion. constant favor and applause?"-Our reply is briefly this: because, yankee or no yankee, it is one of the purest, most refined, most classic, and most liberal we could readily present "A subscriber" with many

"South Carolina was styled the 'Home of the Huguenots' from becoming their principal retreat in the new world. One thousand emigrants embarked for La Carolina' from the ports of Holland alone. Thes La Carolina' from the ports of Holland alone. These expeditions left Rotterdam, touching in England on the voyage to America; Isaac Masieg came over in one of them. He had long been a merchantin Rhe; and settling in Charleston, amassed a large for the which he used for his adopted country. In 1687, the Lord Commissioners of James the Second by the royal bounty, sent six hundred English and French

emigrants to Carolina.

Jean Pierre Pury, of Nouk hatel, emigrated to Caro lina in the year 1723, with three hundred and seven-ty-five Protestant families from Switzerland. To this company the British Government liberally granted forty thousand acres of land, with four pounds sterling, to each adult. The settlements were again strengthened during 1764 by the accession of two hundred and twelve more voluntary exiles. Their pastor, named Pilbert, accompanied them from France; and they named their settlement New-Bordesax, in remembrance of the capital of Guyenne, their former home. In 1782, there were not less than sixteen thousand foreign Protestants in South Carolina, and like a tribe, like one family. Each one makes it a rule to assist his compatriot in his need, and to watch over his fortune and his reputation with the same care as his own.' In our glorious struggle for liberty, the French

refugees zealously aided the cause of freedom. South C. relina was the first to adopt an Independent Constitution upon the news of the buttle of Lexington; and Henry Laurens, was the President of the Con-vention, which took this important step. Among her militia and regular troops were many illistrious de-scendants of the Huguenote, as Francis Mirion, Peter osquet, Samuel Legare, and Henry Peronne It is a striking fact, that three of the even Presidents who guided the deliberations of the Continental Congress were descendants of the French Protestants Henry Laurens, John Jay, and Etia Boudinot. Two of them, Boudinot and Jay, were also the earliest presiding officers of the American Bible Society."

Such, and never otherwise, is the style and tendency of the Knickerbooker articles. One word in our venerable brother's ear. Why let vone contributor quote after this fashion

" Their own Rochelle, the fair Kachille Proud city of the waters!

It was not thus that Mucauley wrote it MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. Two sons of Mr. F. Johnson, of Wetumka,

da., were poisoned by eating the flower of the yelvellow iessamine. One died, the other narrowly escaped. This beautiful but poisonous thrub should not be allowed to grow near dwellings.

A move has been made in one of the western States to abolish grand jurors as a nuisabes James T. Nisbot, Esq., the Editor of the Con-

tutionalist, is nominated by the Augusta Dispatch, as the proper person to fill the office, (U.S. Representative) just vacated by the Hon. A. H. Stevens. Anew Post Office has been established, in

Laurens District, at Power's Shop-Lews Power, 25 The Newberry Rising Sun has just concluded ts 3rd volume, and starts with vigor and hope upon

and pleasant than now. Wanted to know, what an editor means when he says: "The Emperor of the French and Italian

Muster Arthur Napoleon and troupe are giving concerts in Charleston.

GREAT SALE OF SLAVES .- A few days ago,

136 slaves-men, women and children-were sold at auction in Savannah, Ga., for the aggregate sum of \$303,850. They are said to have belonged to Pierce M. Butler, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Senate closed the labors of its extra ession on the 10th inst. AB- J. Holt, commissioner of Patents, has been appointed and confirmed Postmaster General.

To Goo. W. Jones, of Iowa, has been appointed Minister to Bogota AT Hon. James L. Orr passed through Columbia. on Friday last, on his way to his home in Anderson

25 A London letter says that Mr. Spurgeon has bandoned his intended visit to the United States.

AM Frederick Williams, of Cranston, R. I., and a descendant of Roger Williams, died suddenly on the 1st inst., aged eighty years. The river at Memphis, on the 8th instan only lacked eight and a half inches of its highest

known water mark. The last European news is unimportant, Cotton steady. There were strong hopes of peace, notwithstanding the provalence of war-like rumors.

Mer. Sickles has not had a trial vet. We regret to learn, says the Yorkville En wirer, that a child of Mr. Wm. Horton, a few miles above this place, aged about eighteen months, was scalded on the 6th inst., from the effects of which it

died in a few hours. The yacht Wanderer was sold in Sarannah. on Saturday last, by the government, and was purchased by Mr. Charles Lamar for the sum of four thousand dollars.

Z3 Theremains of Thurston, the lost Bronaut were found near Toledo, on Sunday, and fully identified. It will be remembered that he fell from his balloon in September last, under circumstances which excited universal interest at the time.

At the recent commencement of the medical department of the New York University, Mr. Peter Bryce, of this State, took one of the Metcalfe prizes. He was awarded a valuable microscope._ \ Mr. Robert McLean, of Maryland, bec onfirmed as Minister to Mexico.

A letter from Texas states that six bundres slaves from Africa have been brought into that State within the last few weeks, and that more are soon ex-

A ripe strawberry, measuring three and quarter inches in circumference, was presented to the editor of the Charleston Mercury on the 9th

70 Capt. Archibald MacWilliam, a Scotchmar by birth, and for a portion of his life a sea Captain. died in Charleston on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst. He was about eighty-two years of age.

73 Harvard University has a fund of one million nearly all of which is safely and profitably invested. For the Advertiser.

CHRISTIAN MAGNANIMITY VI. BIGOTRY. We have watched the issues of the Southern Baptist, where "PRESECTEROS" found a publisher, to see the amend honorable due you, Mr. Editor; and from the gentle remonstrance of your editorial, I believe you had a right to expect it. But when you "call the spirits from the vasty doep" they "come not at your bidding." We are left to conclude that our arguments are unanswerable, and this encourages us to

continue our train of thought and illustration.

What is the basis of all persecution? The answer to this question will show some truth, and some error. The truth is this. No man has a right to do scrong in civil society: This is self-evident, and carries the same kind of conviction as that "the whole is equal to its parts."

The second postulate on which persecution rests is this : My " Faith is absolutely right." So in politics -so in science, and so in every thing which employs persecution; and the co-relatives, your faith, your politics, your principles are wrong, and this is equally certain. Then the man, or men, or society apply the right in its suppression, even by acts of out-lawry and proscription ; even to saying of men, "who have Congressional Globe is not the mere electioneering the spirit of Christ," you have no Church, no Ministry, no sacraments, no approval of God; and the next

Now, your views on Christian Magnanimity give the proper basis, and the only proper basis, on which the good man may stand and not fuel obliged to persecute his fellow man who differs from him, either in "A subscriber" rather pettishly asks, "why we religion, or any thing else which is a matter of opin-

For us to say "I know you are wrong" to any one on a matter of Faith or opinion, obliges us to carry out the maxim that "no man has a right to do wrong," journals in America. To show its invariable tone of and we are bound to stop him. But in a difference of liberality and freedom from all sectional prejudice, Faith from my equal, in all the opportunities of piety and learning, if I say "I think I am right" and that passages in point, but must content ourself with giv- "you are in error," and it is likely you think the same ing a single one at this time. It is the concluding thing of me, do we not see that this alters the ground portion of an article in the very last number, on "THE on which these differing men stand? Can they per-HUGUENOTS OF AMERICA." Mark its temper and taste: secute each other, when they acknowledge each other's good sense, and sincerity, and equality of means? I am as firm a believer in my creed and ecclesiastical economy as any man living, and I pledge my soul's salvation on them; but when I see my fellow man, my coust, do the same thing in refference to a different scheme of Faith and Discipline, and both of us agree in moral conduct, is it not but just for us to think of each other not that "I know" but "I think" you are wrong? My brother, I cant say know you are wrong-I may be wrong myself-and as long as we are both conscientious, let us love one another, and believe each other to be Christians, and treat each other as such, with all our Churches, Ministers, Sacraments, &c. &c. " We can only see through a glass darkly," as St. Paul says, and we can only believe. But the time will come when we shall know. And what a blessing to think that all who are sincere will equally know with us. Yet, while we are only mortals, let us say of ourselves as well as others humanum est errare et nescire." and if Heathen most of them French. One writer says: They live Horace could say that much, surely Christians may say more on the side of Charity.

I know, Mr. EDITOR, you will join me in this sentiment which burned in such great men of your Church as Bunyan, Hall, Curtis and Spurgeon :

"Ye differing sects who all declare, Lo! Christ is here, or Christ is there, Your stronger claims divinely prove By showing how the Christians love."

I should be afraid of tiring you with my length but with such a theme, I know, my brethren in the trials and cares, and afflictions of this life, will not weary in hearing that which is so like our Blessed Redcemer in its gentleness, its pationce, and forbear-

DISCUSTING EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM .-Scarcely was the ink dry with which we recorded that most foul and repulsive history of the lame of a notorious Abolitionist by the name of Judson when an equally disgusting occurrence took place in our own State. The parties to this abominable transaction reside in Hartford Susquehanna county, about fourteen miles from Montrose, in the very centre David Wilmot's influence, and in the very neighborhood of his proudest political triumphs.

The Montrose Democrat gives the full particulars of this revoting affair. The negros, name is John Sophia, and is about twenty-two years old. The white victim of this disgusting transaction, is Amelia Tingley, a resident of the same township. She is eighteen years old. Sometime ago the girl went to reside near Mr. Whiting, in whose family the negro lived, and through whose machinations this horrible act has been perpetrated.

On Saturday, the 13th inst., the girl went to church, accompanied by her two little brothers; instead of retuning home, she went with this man Whiting and his wife to their house, when they called in a clergyman to marry her to the negro.—He very properly refused to perform such an atrocious act—one equally forbidden by its 4th cruise. May its rays nover growless refulgent | the law of God and man. Finding that no one in that neighborhood would become a party to so infamous a crime, they went to Kirkwood, N. Y., where they found a Justice of the Peace degraded enough to give his legal sanction to the unnatural and abhorrent union.

Upon their return to Hartford there was a prodigious excitement, as might naturally have been expect d. Various demonstrations were made expressive of the indignation and disgust of the citizens. The whole paty, Whiting and his wife. the negro and his deluded victim, were arrested and held to bail on a charge of conspiracy, at the instigation of the girl's father. Most earnestly do we hope that the guilty parties to this nefar-

ious transaction will be severely punished.

This poor girl, it seems, had her mind poisoned by the Whitings, who are faithful disciples of tiorace Greeley, and fully enamored with the disgusting doctrine of "negro equality." They abored assiduously to bring about the unholy marriage, and unfortunately were successfull. A thoughtless and innocent girl has thus been ruined, and a respectable family and a wide circle of relatives have had an indelible disgrace inflicted upon them. If there is any legal remedy for such monstrous abuses, we trust it will be thoroughly exercised .- Phil. Argus.

The Friends of Capt. J. B. Griffin announce him as a Candidate for BRIGADIER GENERAL First Brigade of Cavalry, S. C. M., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. PERRYMAN.

Abbeville Press and Anderson Gazette please copy and forward account to this Office. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a splendid NEW STOCK OF GOODS of EVERY DE-SURIPTION, to which he invites his friends and the public in general to call and examine.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict atten-

tion to business to merit a continuance of the same and by adopting the CASH SYSTEM. He hopes to be able to please all who may give him

March 9, 1859 BOOTS & SHOES. THE Subscriber has just opened in this Town a BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, to

which he invites the attention of the Ladies and gentlemen of the community. in-lis Stock is NEW and COMPLETE, and his TERMS VERY LOW FOR CASH Me He hopes to merit a liberal share of public D W CHRISTIAN

patronage. DUMPKIN YAM POTATOE SEED .- 1

have about 25 or 30 bushels of the Pumpkin Yam Potatoe Seed for sale, at \$1,50 per bushel, cash. These are the finest variety, and will yield the most of any Potatoe that I have ever planted. Apply soon, or you may not get any. Also, a few of the common kind for sale at \$1,00 per bushel, cash.

L. O. LOVELACE.

March 16, 1859

\$25 Reward.

A Reward of \$25 will be given for the apprehension and lodgement in the Jail of Edgefield, of my boy LEONARD, lately purchased from James Wells, residing on Horn's Creek. Said Leonard is about five feet 11 inches high, rather slender, and of a slight copper color, aged about forty five years.
ALLEN B. ADDISON.

March 16, 1859