The most important action of the Southern Congress, on the 24th inst., was the removal of secreey from the following report and bill: Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Postal

A rais, made the following report: The Committee on Postal Affairs having considered of the duties assigned them, have age stamp, or who shall make or print, or in the sed the to submit the following report, an' the bill accompanying the same. The Committee pays mai by directed their the Postmaster General as aforesaid, without

inquities to the question whether, without mat rial inconvenience to the public, the Post Offi e Department of this Confederacy can be ma le selfaustaining.

The Committee find, from the latest and most reliable means of information of which they have been able to avail themself, that the excess of expenditure over the receipts of this Department in the six States comprising this Confederacy, for the fiscal year endoug 30th June, 1859, was \$1,660,595.83. They have not been able to obtain the report of such receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year, but they presume the above furnishes an approximation sufficiently accurate for the producate of our present action. To provide for this deficit, your Committee

would suggest that the rates of postage may be increased, as proposed by the accompany ing bill. By this bill they estimate an in crease of receipts approximating \$578 874 83. They believe that a saving can be effected by a change in the mode of letting out mail contracts, adopting what is usually called "the star bid system." Providing all due safe-guards for the celerity, certainty, and security of the mails, but without other restrictions as to the mode of transportation. In tols way your Committee are satisfied that the expense of mail transportation may be reduced say 331 per cent, upon the present

con, say \$619,000. They are further of opinion that there should be a discontinuance of numerous routes, t e cost of which is greatly diproportioned to their convenience, and the receipts of the post offices supplied by them. In this way they where a saving of 1 10 of the present cost transportation may be attained, say \$206 344 The service upon many of the routes may without material detriment, be changed, dai ly routes reduced to tri-workly, &c., at an e ti inted reduction of, say \$206,344. They would also recommend the abolishing

a number of minor post offices, which occaslan considerable expense without correspon dies profit or convenience. In this way siving to the Department might be readily sound to the amount of, say \$50,000. There sams added, say by increased receipts by raising post-

By saving as above indicated,

Power excess of expenditures

should be immediately taken to procure potage streeps of the denomination of two, five and twenty cents; that these stamps will be sufficient formest the wants of the Depart-

her would forther suggest that immediate some should be taken for procuring a supply or lacks and keys for the mail service; an for most effice blanks, such as are now in use. er would further recommend that all the mail contracts within this Confederacy be reat as early a day as practicable, and until they are relet the existing contracts remain of lorce, this government becoming responsi ble to such contractors from the 8th day o February, 1861.

Your Committee are unable to suggest any plan until farther arrangements shall have gen made for the transcrission of mail matter to and from other governments. They believe, however, that until postal treatie can be made, expedients arising from the ne-essities of the public will readily suggest will in a great measur.

> mication .il matter vernment Express.

> > effected.

AN ACT TO BE EN...... SCRIBE RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFED-ERATE STATES OF AMERICA, AND OTHER PUR-

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that from and af ter such period as the Postmaster General may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rules of postage, to wit: for every single letter sealed, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by markor signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding 500 miles 5 cents; and for any distance exceeding 500 miles double that rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter, and every addational weight of nall an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage and all packages containing other than writ ten or printed matter-and money packages are included in this class-shall be rated by weight as letters are rated, and shall be charged double the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters or letters placed in any Post Office not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each; and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be pre-paid by stamps; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office, shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage; both to be accounted for as other

postages of this Confederacy. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and bona tide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: the postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly within the State where published, shall be 61 cents per quarter, and which it will be carried. Some opine that papers published semi-weekly double that rate; and papers published thrice a week treble that rate; and papers published daily six times that rate; and the postage on all newspapers to actual subscribers without the State where published, shall be charged double the foregoing rates; and periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: the postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, not exceeding 14 ounces in weight, and published mouthly wishin the State where published, shall be 3 coats per quarter; if published semi-monthly double that rate; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, double the foregoing rates shall be charged; and periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly, shall be charged one cent an ounce; and the postage on all periodicals without the State periodical shall be double the above specific rates; and regular subscribers to news avers and periodicals shall be requireto pay one quarter's postage in advance. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, on each circular not scaled, handbill. engraving, pumpilet, periodical and maga-zine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, two cents; and for two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid by stamps. And books bound or unboard not weighing over four peeds shall be deemed madable matter, and shall be charged with postage to be prepaid by stamps, at two cears per onnce for any distance. The publishers of newspapers or periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication

Sec. 3. And be it further engeled, That it shall be the duty of the Postmacor General been made by Gov. Pickens: to provide and f raish to all Dejuty Post- Ca tain N. G. Evans, late of the United of America. We are glad to see the direct musters, and to all other persons applying States Army, Adjutant General of the regular trade influence thus coming forward. The and paying therefor, saitable jos are stamps forces of South Carolina. New Orleans company embraces an environfor in this act; and any person who shall was a classmate of President Davis, and a rially in furnishing the sinews of war. -- Mont- with the robbery of Southern arms, came to Washforge or counterfeit any postage stamp pro- graduate of West Point,

Montgomery News.

vided or furnished under the provisions of

therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly

counterfeited dies, plate, engraving, or post-

pricure to be made or printed, any postage

stumps of the kind provided and furnished by

the especial authority and direction of the

Postoffice Department, or who, after such

postage stamps have been printed, shall, with

o'lice Department, deliver any postage

stamps to any person or persons other than

such as shall be authorised to receive the same

by an instrument of writing, duly executed

under the hand of the Postmaster General,

and the seal of the Postoflice Department,

shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty

of felony, and be punished by a fine not ex-

ceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and im-

of this Confederacy, attached to letters de

posited in his office for delivery or to be sent

it shall be the dury of the Postmaster to

whose office such letters shall be sent for

delivery to deface the stamps and report the

General, and if any person shall use or a:-

tempt to use, in the pre-ayment of postage.

ore used for like purposes, such person shall

be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for

every such offence, to be recovered in the

name of the Confederate States of America,

SE: 5. And be it further enacted, That

effect, the franking privilege shall be abolish-

is chief clerk, and the auditor of the Treasu-

y for the Posteflice Department, shall be

through the mail free of postage any letters,

packages, or other matters, relating exclu-

ively to their official duties, or to the business

i the Postoffice Department; but they shall,

n every such case, indorse on the back of the

etter or package to be sent free of postage,

wer their own signatures, the words "Oth

ial Business," and for any such indorsement

alsely made the person so offending shall for-

ostage all letters and packages which it may

e their duty, or they may have occasion to

cansmit to any person or place, and which

elate exclusively to the business of their re-

pective offices, to the business of the Post

lice Department-but in every such case

e deputy postmaster sending any such let-

er or package shall in lorse thereon, over his

iess," and for any and every such indorse-

nent falsely is de the person making the

act shall fortest and pay the sum of five hun-

tred dollars for each offence, to be recovered

by action of debt in any court of this Con-

deracy having cognizance thereof in the

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the

be, and is hereby authorized to make all ne-

ARKANSAS ALL RIGHT .- We were in receipt

n yesterday, from the Hon. R. H. Johnson

litor of the True Democrat, and late candi-

To the Editor of the Avalanche: News

favorable to Convention. About thirty or

thirty-five Secessionists. Twenty-five condi-

dissionists. Think Arkansas certain to se-

LINCOLN VISITS CONGRESS .- A despatch

the 25th, in the Charleston Courier says

"Mr. Lincoln visited Congress to-day

Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, and Kennedy

of Maryland, were the only southern Sena-

rge number of the largest slaveholders in

Virginia are already making preparations for

an exodus. We have ourselves reliable infor-

mation to the same effect. When this pros-

pective stampede shall once become present

and actual, none can predict the extent to

ome of our largest and most flourishing agri-

ultural districts will be left as desolate as

he wilderness of Jamaica. Even if it shall

fall far short of this, it will still involve incal-

culable damage to all our interests. These

large slaveholders comprehend a large quota

of the very flower of our population-repre-

enting much of the wealth, talent, virtue

and commanding influence of the State. They

will ear y away from us millions of property

They will carry away from us, what is far

more valuable to the State than property

housands and tens of thousands of busy

PRINCE Bon .- The New York Evening

Post undertook to contradict the report that

old Abe's son and heir was rather a "fast

different story about Prince Bob's habits, and

" When old Abe started from Springfield,

he gave Bob a carpet bag, and told him that

it was his especial and sole duty to see it

contained some private papers of the Presi-

dent elect, and the Inaugural Message. At

Indianapolis Bob got tight and lost the carpet

bag. It was not found, and the Presidential

carty left without it. It is yet missing.

There is, however, another copy of the mes-

sage in existence, so that Mr. Lincoln will

not be compelled to re-write that or write a

new one. Mr. Lincoln was vexed at the

carelessness of his son, but Bob did not ap-

pear to care much about the matter, and re-

marked that the old man might as well scold

APPOINTMENTS BY HIS EXCELLENCY GOV

about that as something else.

afely delivered in Washington. The bag

illustrates its remarks as follows:

Lands, which now constitute the productive

abor of the State. - Richmond Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 21, 1861.

R. H. JOHNSON.

late for Governor, of the following glorious

name and for the use of this Confederacy.

same shall to and pay \$300.

when this act goes into effect.

Passed February 21, 1861.

n any court of competent jurisdiction.

any postage stamps which shall have been be

Department.

intent to defraud the revenues of the Post-

use or sell, or have in his possession, with in

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 27-Mr. Wright of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on or attached to envel-Georgia, offered a resolution that the discusopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving sions on the permanent Constitution, which will be up for consideration to morrow, be in tent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or Mr. Chilton, of Ala., offered a resolution

> to inquire into the propriety of constructing everal iron plated frigates-which was adop-An act was passed to raise provisional force for the Confederate States, and for other nurposes; the act directs, among other provisions, that the President shall take charge o

instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs

all military operations between the Confederacy and other powers. An act was also passed to raise the money for the support of the Government; it authorizes the President to borrow 15,000,000 dollars, pavable in ten years, with interest at eight per cent. The last section directs that on exports a duty of le. per pound on cotton shall be levied on all cotton exported after the 1st of August next for the purpose of creating a fund for the liquidation of the principal and interest of the 15,000,000 loan. February 28 .- An act was passed to-day

prisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such p-stage stamps and letter envelopes as are provided for or auproviding until stamps were obtained that thorised by this act, shall be paid, after being he Postmaster General may order pre-payadjusted by the Auditor of the Posto ce Dement in money; also authorizing contracts t surtinent on the certificate of the Postmaster be made with steamers to convey the mails. jeneral out of any money in the Treasury A bill was introduced providing in case of arising from the revenues of the Postoflice conflict of arms between the old and new governments, or the refusal of the old to re-Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it ognize the independence of the new, that shall be the duty of every Postmaster to cause he Confederate Courts not take cognizance to be deface!, in such manner as the Postof civil suits of States or citizens of the old master General shall direct, all postage stamps

March 1-Congress was in secret session all day.

by mail; and if any Postmaster sending let-The nomination of Peter G. T. Beauregard. ters in the mail with such postage stamps late Major of the United States Army, to be attached, shall omit to deface the same, Brigadier-General of the army of the Provirisional Government, was confirmed. General Beauregard is a native of Louisians He entered the West Point Academy in 1834, delinquent Postmaster to the Postmaster and was regularly promoted until, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, he was a brevet Captain. For gallant and meritorious anduct at the battle of Chapultepec, in which

he was twice wounded, he received the ap-

pointment of Brevet Major. He was lately

called to the command of the West Point

Academy, but declined the honor, and apon

the secession of his State resigned his comrom and after the day when this act goes into March 2 .- The Congress admitted the Texas delegates to full privileges as members toed, provided that the Postmaster General and After a short discussion this morning

about a reduction of the Tariff, the Congress went into secret session. and they are hereby authorished to transmit The Congress were several hours in secret

> ession to night. Washington News.

Washington, February 28.-The Border tates are now regarded as fixed. In the House to-day, Stanton, of Obio, the author of the Force Bill, moved its reconsideration, and advocated the motion in a wily speech.

He said that he would recognize the inde eit and pay \$300; and provided further, the ndence of the Conj derate States, sooner several Deputy Postmasters throughout the han make war upon them; that their object Confederate States shall be and hereby are now should be to keep the Border States in athorised to send through the mail free of the Union, and that the Republican party ught to make sacrifices to retain them. Corwin's pacification report was then ta-

ten up, and passed by a two-thirds vote. The Senate, however, will reject it, and will pass Seward's resolution calling a general Convention. This will then be passed by the House, as it is understood that Lincoln favors it. People here are getting very anxown signature, the words "Postoffice Busious for compromise. When Corwin's plan was carried in the House to-day, there was the most tumultuous applause in the Hall both from the floor and the galleries. The War Department to day received des

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the hird section of an act entitled an act further patches from Major Anderson, in which he amend an act entitled an act to reduce and flatly contradicts the absurd report, started audity the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March by a Charleston paper, to the effect that he was ill. He declares that he never was in 3, 1851, approved March 3, 1855, whereby the etter registration system was established, be and is hereby repealed from and after the day the battery on the sandhills of Cumming's Point, he says that the work is still rapidly progressing, but that when the occasion reletters shall be carried by the Express or other chartered companies, unless the same shall be prepared by being endorsed in a stamped envelope of this Confederacy, and the Point

Both Houses of Congress to-day rather any company violating the provisions of this nubbed the elaborate arrangement which the fossils of the Peace Conference have been so long patching up. The majority of the Abolitionists are now acting on the principle bush. They say that the Cotton States may go out and stay out, provided they can keep Postmaster General of the Confederate States their grip firmly upon the Old Dominion. The following resignations are reported at

cessary arrangements for the transmission of the Navy Department: mils between the Territories of this and Capt. Nathan G. Evans, U. S. Cavalry, ther governments, subject to the approval of South Carolina. the President, until postal treaties can be Lieut. S. W. Ferguson, U. S. Dragoons

South Carolina Lient. George A. Cunningham, U. S. Cav-

Lieut. Horace Randall, U. S. Dragoons ennes ce Lieut, Thomas Jones, U. S. Infantry, Ten-

dispatch, for which attention Mr. Johnson will The President has determined to strike the lease accept our thanks .- Memphis Avaame of Gen. Twiggs from the roll of the army, on the ground of treason.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The fight of the Abolitionists over the spoils is becoming desperate. It is understood to-night that Chase and Cameron are for peace. Both will go ional Secessionists. Fifteen or twenty-Subnto the Cabinet. Lincoln spoke last night at a serenade. He was very prodigal in his blessings, freely

promising peace, happiness and equal rights. The leading Aboliticnists are beginning to talk calmly of the Southern Confederacy, and to view it as a great reality. Nevertheless, a large majority of them are for war. Lincoln is evidently backing down since

ors who noticed him at all. He was also his arrival here. coully received in the House by southern The light draught war steamer Pawnee has just arrived at the Washington Navy Yard. It is expected that she will be ordered A PROSPECTIVE STAMPEDE. - The Richmond to Charleston in a few days.

Messrs. Montgomery and Baily, of the U. inquirer has private advices from different parts of the State, which inform it that a

6. Artilery, and both of Georgia, have thrown up their commissions. The following, it is now believed, will be Lincoln's Cabinet: Seward, Chase, Cameron, Montgomery, Blair, of Md., Smith, Wells and Bates.

Wigfall and Hemphill will retire from the Senate to morrow. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- A large number of the late Government employees, Southern Senators and Congressmen are preparing to

go South. The Hon: Dudley Mann, leaves for Montgomery to-morrow morning. The Secretary of War issued a general or-

the roll, for treachery, Thousands of Northerners and Westerners are pouring in every day, and the city is already full.

PRESIDENTIAL REST .- The Montgomery orrespondence of the Charleston Evening News says that the committee of citizens to day obtained for President Davis the handsome residence of Col. Harrison, as the future young man." The Rochester Union tells a are extensive and tastefully laid out, but the exorbitant rent of \$5,000, demanded and given, does not reflect very creditably upon he patriotism of the owner. Thirty-three and a third per cept, on an investment is a piece of good fortune rarely met with, but as Lorry of Tellson's would say, it is "bustness." 'ossession will be given next week

POWDER FOR CHARLESTON .- The Montgomery Advertiser of Sunday has the following

"Yesterday there were forty-nine thousand one hundred pounds of powder shipped from the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Depot for Charleston. It was intended for the use of the South Carolina troops, when needed."

THE LOAN OF THE GOVERNMENT .-- We learn that the European and Southern Direct "ra ding Company of New Orleans has made ap-PICKESS.—The following appointments have plications to negotiate the sale of eight milions of the bonds of the Confederate States Captain Northrop, late of the United States sive organization in the Masissippi Valley of work als, two cents, and twenty cents, to Army, Paymaster-General of the regular for, and rests upon a solid basis of credit in Enasiliate hearing a mort of portage, provided es of South Carolina, Captain Northrop rope. We are confident that it can aid mategomery Mail.

The Adbertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6, 1861.

We regret that a communication from "W. II. A." was not received, owing to our non-appliation at the Post Office, until too late for this Court.

Our Law Court for the Spring is in sess Judge Whitner presiding. Solicitor Penny present, and also Messrs. Albuich, of Barnwe JONES, of Newberry, and MONTGOMERY, of Augusts. The Edgefield Bar is in full force. State ases will probably occupy this week. Religious Notice.

By authority we announce that Rev. L. R. GWALTNEY, (Providence permitting) will preach at Horn's Creek Church on Sunday next, at 2 'elock, P. M. Military.

Maj. S. B. BLOCKER was a few days since elec

ed Colonel of the 9th Regiment, S. C. M., vice

Col. MAT Moss resigned.

Dr. R. C. Griffin. We learn through the Southern Guardian, that suit of the late election held in that District for Dr. GRIFFIN has resigned his post in one of the Officers of the new Regiment made of the Edge-Departments in Washington, and returns to his field and Abbeville Brigade. native State to share in her destiny, whatever it may be. To the Doctor we extend a cordial wel-

Death of an Aged Matron.

Our village has been bereft by death of one of: ts:most aged and devoted mothers,-a woman in whom there was no guile :- we have reference to the decease of Mrs. PATIENCE Applison, relict of the late ALLEN B. ADDISON. She was one of the last links connecting the past of Edgefield Village last links connecting the past of Edgefield Village though announced as such, he was not a candiwith its present, and was revered as a landmark date for Colonel, having declined. Maj. Hodge of life's vicissitudes. She was moreover so full of kindliness and warm sympathies, that our reveronce was ever mingled with love. Her presence was indeed as the sunshine of true charity; and in her church it may well be said, "a mother in for Edgefield, but they show Bacon, elected Colo-Israel has fallen." Farewell, Christian mother! Thou hast but gone to re-unite in Heaven with the friends of thy earthly youth! But thy place amongst us,-how shall it be supplied?

Promise of Spring. March has entered the arena with all the geni ality of May; and the promise is, that we shall gard for this spirited officer now in service in Col. have an early Spring. Accordingly many farmers are planting corn. We wish them much luck. It may be well however to consider, that the full moon occurs this month about the 26th. At that time more or less frost may be expected. Now, if the corn (being planted) is then just fully up, and the corn (being planted) is then just fully up, and tion of you as a friend and a soldier. For your the frost should be at all severe, may not the many sacrifices for your State, and for your payoung plant be set back a week or two? Suppose other corn to be planted about the 20th, and to be ready to come up immediately after the probable frost of the full moon, which is likely to do best?

The Service.

the chances, on the correct ground, too, that s

week gained in the Spring often saves a crop in the

By a letter received from Capt. J. CALHOUS SINKING of the S. C. Regulars, dated at Greenville. Feb. 27th, we learn that he has succeeded i enlisting 58 men. He adds : "I am new organizing my Company, and we will leave this place for Charleston on Friday. I may be stationed a Fort Johnson. We expect hard fighting." Pretty near the enemy's guns too. Well ma

he say, and many a patriot son of the South can say the same : " It is a great trial for me to leave any emergency that may arise. Speaking of my wife and children, but my country and duty moves the seal from my lips. In accepting this call, and I hope I shall not be found wanting." We must be pardoned for taking the liberty of soldier, and but little skilled in the arts of war, I auoting this remark. We give it as but one in- | fear I may progressing, but that when the occasion requires it, he can, in a very few minutes, with
stance out of thousands illustrating the uncaler too partial friends. All I can now do is to pledge
quires it, he can, in a very few minutes, with
he can, in a very few minutes, with is heavy guns, sweep away the bomb proof lating devotion of Southern men to the great cauce in hand.

An Appeal to Parents.

Upon a single point we desire to make a brief appeal to the parents of Edgefield. We understand that in this village, and elsewhere in the that a bird in the hand is worth two in the District, mere boys, and school-boys at that, are permitted to wear upon their persons concealed weapons. In this place particularly, we learn from good authority that this fatal error prevails, and that it results in annoyance to the community. It is the intention of the trustees of the Edgefield Academy to make this offence a cause of expulsion without appeal. But this will only reach the correction of the evil in the school, and even there only to a limited extent. It is to parental authority and influence alone that we can look for a cure of this and other grievous faults in the generation growing up around us. Unless fathers and guardians will take the subject under earnest supervision, no school or police regulations will

suffice to remove this wrong and dangerous prac-To them then we appeal, to stop it at once and completely wherever their rightful controll can reach. We appeal to their sense of civil duty, and ask this much of them as good citizens. We appeal to their parental affections, and beseech them to have a care over the true happiness of those who are committed by Heaven to their nurture and admonition. We appeal to their religious hopes, and entreat them to beware of the retribution of an over-ruling Providence. We appeal to very appreciable extent? For the Spring Trade, their cherished yearnings for the future advancement of their boys, and beseech them to cut short a mischievous privilege which can only lead to rowdyism and bloodshed.

Will parents and guardians reflect and act? Unless they do, the evil must grow apace to the disgrace of our age and country. We have felt it our duty to mention the matter briefly, in the all the taxed articles of wear and tear upon ou hope that the citizens of a Christian land will need no more than a suggestion on a point of such | when it is borne in mind that Economy will forbid vital importance to the happiness of individuals any but really needful purchases in that departand the good order of communities.

All nature proclaims to the vegetable gardener, Be Busy." Almost the entire list of garden products will come in for a share of your attention this mouth. To do full justice to the entire party, you must look with all your eyes, think quick, and do what your hands find to do with all your might. Prepare every nock and corner of your garden. Sow peas, beets, carrots and radder this morning, dropping Gen. Twiggs from ishes, if you wish more in addition to those put in last month. Plant soap-beans but keep planks ready to cover them ; plant for your full open-air erop about the 25th. For early corn, Adam's Eurly is said to be the best. It is a small flinty grain, but very sweet, and matures very rapidly. Lax-DRETH & others consider it the best early variety it may be planted 24 feet each way. Go largely on Irish potatoes this year. Plant a patch to ace, besides one to eat from. Remember they of a Trade comparatively free will ultimately flow. White House. The grounds surrounding it are scarcely ever now below \$1,50 per bushel. We think the plan of covering with pine straw best; but pray put on the straw as soon as you have planted, and cover at least two feet deep. Otherwise, you do injustice to this mode of culture. Also, do not forget to manure austintedly. Covered | Monday next- Lieut. BLOCKER has displayed deep, stable manure, hog hair, cotton-seed, guano, much energy in his recruiting service, and will and all other manures combined, will never cause carry many a young man from his home to the the plants to fire,-never do aught but good. army of the State. Let Union be prepared with Nevertheless, there would be no sense in over-do- her young men to join the Lieutenant in the sering the thing.

Of course gardeners, and farmers too, are preparing their sweet-potato plant beds. If not, they had better get up out of that lazy old split-botton and go at it.

Melons of all kinds will suggest themselves to good friend adicu. The Winter just past has been you. But don't rush too fast in this regard. Many a particularly beneficent one in many respects of the best melons, the watermeion chief of all, must wait for April. Yet there is enough to do, and more too. And again we advise, " Be Basy." action,-when sha'l we see its like again? But

25 The bill to discontine the Mail service in the Confederate States has passed both houses of and say with Solomon's placid song: "The Winthe Congress at Washington, and only needs the tor is past-the rain is over and gone-the flowers signature of the President to become a law. John A. Kennedy, the Superintendent of in the land."

New York Police, and notorious in connection Port of Delivery undery the new regime. ington in Lincoln's " suite,"

vice of the State.

Southern Manufactures. It is the time now, if ever, for Southerners t The Officers and men of the 7th Regiment S

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Secial Order, No.2.

TO THOS. G. BACON, COLONEL:

you will report their names, &c., to this Office.

You will require each Captain to keep an

heir commands in squads as often as the forego-

ing order indicates. The entire Order so far as i

affects the duties of Captains is hereby extended

Military Election.

For Colonel

Lt. Colonel.

Major.

In justice to Gen Moragne we would state that

also received 28 votes for Colonel in Capt. Fair's

Sword Presentation in Hamburg.

this sword, as a fit token of their high apprecia

triotic devotion to your country's cause, you de-

serve the pride and admiration of us all. We

leave it, sir, in your keeping, with the assurance

that should the time for action arrive, it would

not trail by your side, but that you would prompt-

warmly applauded and were in these words:

Sin:-I accept this token of regard and confi-

ence on behalf of my fellow-citizens, with emo-

ions too great for utterance; feelings that fill the

eart, but paralyze the tongue. Such a token un-

ler any circumstances might seal the lips of on

like myself, unaccustomed to speech-making. But

sir, when I look around and mark the favor of s

many of my old and well-tried friends, the thought

of a soldier's duty springs in my bosom and re

skill I have "in defence of Southern rights and

while an enemy invades our rights, unless it be

my fate to foll, and this arm be paralyzed by death, in which event I ask of my friends a sol-

A correspondent of the Augusta Dispatch is

pleased to make flattering allusions to Lieut. Ros-

vsox which we take pleasure in endorsing and

"Lieut. Robinson is a young and promising officer in the Hamburg company of volunteers, at

Carolina Army. Such occurrences are at all time

for himself, and of appreciating merit, and ever ready to reward the brave. But in the present

one of more than ordinary interest. Licut. Rob

would have been made only from the high sense

ess note, distinguished him as one of those citizen

ever ready to serve his neighbor or his country

Trade and the Tariff.

There are apprehensions that the Tariff imposed

by Congress, on importations of dry goods &c.,

from the United States, will work some hardship

in respect to the supply of that class of articles.

In other words, it is thought that the effect of it

will be to raise the prices of those goods very con-

siderably. Of course this must occur, if we im-

port Northern-imported goods, or Northern-pro-

teeted goods. But will this be necessary to any

the merchants in our cities are (many of them)

largely supplied already. In the city of Augusta

we remark that there has been great activity in

effecting this desideratum. The effort to do so

has doubtless been general. And so it may result

that during the first half of the year there will be

ample provision for the people and the ladies in

Southern Tariff List. This is the more likely

ment of trade on the part of our population. Thus

the wants of all may be met at current prices

Yet we decidedly advise our friends to go and buy,

what they must buy and can buy, at onco; be

cause it is not absolutely certain but that prices

will advance as the Spring advances. In saying

this, we do not mean to intimate that the Tariff

is a thing to be disapproved or shirked. It is

good and right, because essential to the further-

nnce of Southern independence. Still, we can

see nothing wrong in avoiding a double Tariff

By the spening of the next winter, it is to be

oped that under the inciting operation of this

very Tariff, direct trade with Europe will be fairly

set a going. And then the coffers of our Southern

Treasury will be rapidly filled and "nobody hurt."

In the mean time, if we must pay a little extra

upon a few articles, let us remember it is in the

new order of things out of which the blessings

Lieut. Blocker.

This gallant Officer of the South Carolina Army

(says the Spartanburg Spartan,) will leave us in

a few days, and pitch his camp at Union C. H. on

Adieu To Winter.

In parting with the season of hoar frosts and

bracing winds, it is to us, always, like bidding a

and taking it all togother, -abundant rains, hard

every season has its joys. With a grateful obei-

sance then to Old Winter, let us turn to Spring

freezes, comfortable fires and triumphant southern

son made sacrifices in joining the army that

of patriotic duty that has on other occasions of

eresting in a country like ours, where the peo-

Southern honor." Never shall it trail by

dier's burial on yonder hill.

presenting to our readers :

full short of the expectations of my

nel: FAIR, Lt. Col., and SEIBELS, Major.

few appropriate remarks, as follows:

BACON.

BATES.

PERRIN.

AIKEN.

pany.

We incline to the latter idea. Yet many will take Iy wield it in defence of Southern rights and

TOMPKINS ..

SEIBELS

MORAGNE ...

T. G. BACON, Col. 7th Reg't. S. C. V.

proper condition of your Regiment.
S. R. GIST,

HEAD QUARTERS, Mar. 1st, 1861.

C. Volunteers will do well to observe the followencourage domestic manufactures of all kinds. In is the time, too, for Southern capital to be invested in the means necessary to the production of such manufactures. The thought is an obvious one in our present condition as a people. It is brought to view in the present instance by a notice Having been duly elected and Commissioned we see in the Mississippion, of a SOUTHERN Colonel of the 7th Regiment of Volunteers raised AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY in under and by the authority of an "Act to provide an Armed Military Force," with ROBERT that State. This notice is appended in the hope that it will not only be read, but that it may serve A. FAIR, as Lieut, Commel, and EMMER SEI

BELS, as Major, you will immediately take com-mand of said Regiment, and drill and instruct it as a reminder to some enpatalists of our own State who could (if they would) easily take steps in a at such times and places, and in such manner and similar direction : form as may be prescribed by Orders from Head-Quarters. When not otherwise ordered, each SOFTHERN AGRICULTURAL INPLEMENT FACTORY. Company should be drilled at least once a week. It is with pleasure as well as from a sense of As soon as the Regimental Staff is appointed uty that we call the attention of the public to o this important as well as deserving enterprise It is an honor to the State, an important eler derly Book, each soldier to be enrolled, and take independence-turns out work equal to that similar establishments in the North or in the South. It is conducted by Col. Z. A. Philips, the Adj't & Insp. Gen'l. of S. C. sole owner, a gentleman who thoroughly under-Captains of Companies are required to drill

stands the practical wants of the Southern Planter; and, indeed, it is just the thing which Missippi planters should give preference to over all others and oncourage by patronage commensurate with their agricultural wants and necessities. We therefore urge our readers, if they wish steel plows, scrapers, sweeps, shovels, as well as wagons, carts or wheelbarrows for plantation use of the best and most reliable quality, to forward their orders to Col. Z. A. Philips, Jackson, Miss. The Abbeville Banner gives the following re-

Miscellaneous Items.

When merchants begin to take their signs down in the newspapers, it is generally regarded as an indication of their retirement from busi or failure, by the sensible and discerning Mer Hon. Robert J. Walker, by the decision the California Almaden case in his favor, is worth

in their congratulations. 227 We learn from our Montgomery Exchanges that the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, in view of his appointment as Minister to England, has resigned his seat in the Convention of Alabama. Col. J. C. B. Mitchell is suggested as his successor.

Company, but was not a candidate. This will ac A large indignation meeting was held in count for Major Bacon's small vote in this Com Richmond, Va., on the night of the 26th ult., in consequence of the remarks of Mr. Moore, of We have not been able to get the returns in full Rockbridge, inimical to the rights of Virginia and the whole South, as well as the people of Richmond. The demonstration consisted of speeches, groans, music, and banners, but no violence was

On Thursday night the 21st ult., the eitizens of Hamburg met in the Town Hall for the purpose of The existing troubles have told severely presenting to Lieut. GRORGE ROBINSON, a magn the bonnet business. This is the season when nificent sword as a slight token of their high re the largest business is done in this department of trade, and the number of employees are two-thirds GREGG's Regiment. Mr. A. J. PELLETIER, OF less than have been egaged in many years. It is behalf of the citizens, presented the sword in a the opinion of prominent manufacturers that not nore than one-sixth as many bonnets will be sold LIEUT. ROBINSON :- Allow me the honor to pro this year as were sold last year. ent to you is behalf the citizens of Hamburg

The Charleston Mercury of the 28th ult . ays that Gen. Dunovant was, the day previous, ummoned by telegraph to the seat of the Provisional Government, to confer with the Secretary

The New Orleans papers announce the arival in that city of Mrs. F. W. Pickens, the wife f his Excellency the Governor.

On receiving the sword, Lieut. Ronnson, spoke 25 The romantic site of Mount Dearborne with much earnestness, manifesting the highes e Catawba River, near the line between Fairfield appreciation of the estimable gift of his fellow and Chester District, has been named as a suitaownsmen, and assuring them, should the rights ble location for a West Point, for the Southern and interests of his country demand, he would Confederacy. wield it well in their defence. His remarks were

To Do good unto all men-especially the

28 Samuel Rodgers said : "Those who go aven will be very much surprised at the people hey find there, and very much surprised at those they do not find there." Rodgers was probably

The Charleston Mercury, of the 1st inst. has the following, which it regards as "not improbable:" "It was currently rumored upon the streets that Major Anderson and Lieutenants Daand Tallet, of the garrison of Fort Sumter. would, on the 4th instant, resign their commissions in the United States Army, and retire from the

ET Letters from Dresden represent the winter in Germany as one of unusual severity. For several days in Dresden the thermometer had been from ten to nineteen degrees below zero. The Elbe is frozen over, and the ladies have their eurls overed with frost, while the men's whiskers freeze.

Major Anderson has opened a short corresundence with Henry Ward Beecher. He suggests to the reverend gentleman the propriety of tached to Col. Gregg's regiment of the South returning the money collected for the wives and children of the soldiers now imprisoned in Fort Sumter, as the government has provided for them. ple are the soldiers, each one capable of thinking But Beecher is bent on giving them the money, whether they need it or not. ease circumstances combine to render the occasion

An unprecedented amount of snow having allen in the Northwest this winter, serious apprehensions are entertained that at the breaking up in the Spring, the Missouri and Mississippi rivers will be swollen far above the capacity of their banks. A general inundation of the Mississippi ountry is expected.

AB Col. Gregg's Regiment—the first—is com osed of cieven Companies, with a total of 1029

The Augusta Constitutionalist presents strong grounds for making Augusta the Capital of the Southern Confederacy.

A young man in New Orleans named Thos Jhlhorn, attempted to cowhide another named Engene II. Levy, when the latter drew a pistol and shot his assailant dead. Both were cotton factor's

A contractor on the Mobile and Ohio railand communicates to the Mobile Tribune that he old, on the 15th, his force of seventy odd negroes. which he has had in the contract of this road) uen, women, and boys, at an average of one housand three hundred and seventy dollars and fifty cents, at twelve months credit, with interest,

23 The weekly statement of the New York ity banks shows a decrease in loans of \$487,000: an increase of \$2,463,355 in specie; \$2,588,527 in leposits, and a decrease of \$87,465 in circulation. The Henry Cleveland, E.c., of the Augusta Constitutionalist, now a First Lieutenant in the Army of Georgia, has left the "sanctum" and They return to Richmond to-morrow. It is regone a "sogering." Good luck to you, old fellow. If he wields the sword as well as he does entaspect of things, but are not without hopes the pen, he'll be a host within himself.

20 Gen. Samuel McGowan, lately appointed Brigadier-General, arrived in Charleston Wednesday evening, and is stopping at the Charleston

Gen. Twiggs is terribly denounced by the Northern press and people on account of his surrendering the military property of the United States to Texas. He is pleasantly compared to Benedict Arnold. Hanging is the reward which they propose to bestow on him as soon as he gets within their reach. THE The Secretary of the Treasury of South

Carolina, acknowledges the receipt of 2,650, do-Pickens to the Confederate States. nations of several persons to the defense of the State. Among the donors is a gentleman of New York who contributed \$500 of the amount. Ze-An "Unlucky Genius" is made by his

etic parent in the II. me Journal to remark : "When the names of Committees To which I belong. By the press are reported,

Mine's always spelt wrong."

SMITH, BULL and a few others. Where the Crescent Came From. The annexed extract, from "Bancroft's History of the United States," will probably explain the

presence of the crescent on the new flag of South " Moultrie was desired to devise a banner, and is the uniform of the colony was blue, and the first and the second regiments were on the front of their caps a silver crescent, he gave directions appear on the earth; the time of the singing of for a large blue flag, with a croscent in the right

birds is come; and the voice of the turtle is heard It is thought Augusta will be continued a may wave, within a week, over another victory by Carolinians in the same locality.

LATEST NEWS.

From Charleston. The Courier of the 4th publishes the following

important announcement from State Head Quar-

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF WAR, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3, 1861. PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD having been appointd Brigadier-General of the Confederate States of America, and having been ordered to assume comgand of the troops in and near Charleston harbor, will be respected and obeyed accordingly; and all State officers of the Volunteers, enlisted men and Militia, on duty, are commanded to obey all orders emanating from him. D. F. JAMISON.

The same paper says: " Cadet J. H. LANE, a on of Gen. Joseph Lane, passed Kingsvillen few days since on his way to Montgomery, to offer his ervices to the Confederate States.

Lincoln's Inaugural.

Just as we go to press, we are furnished by Mr. R. M. Owens of Hamburg, (and to whom we return our thanks) with copies of late papers. In the morning edition of the Augusta Disputch of the 5th inst., appears a report of Lincoln's Inau-

He commences by declaring that the Republican Administration will not interfere with slavery in

the States. He next argues that the rendition of fugitive slaves is absolutely obligatory under the Constitution, and says it is immaterial whether State authority or Federal authority enforce the provision. He then asks somewhat vaguely : "Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty, known in civilised and humane jurisfour millions of dollars. His friends are profuse prudence to be introduced so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the by law for the enforcement of that clause in the themselves; nor levy war upon us unless we fur-constitution which guarantees that the citizens of nish the manitions, fill their commissariat and supeach State shall be entitled to all privileges and ply the means of lecomotion, we may quietly pur mmunities of citizens in the several States."

He reasons upon the nature of the United States government thus: "I hold that in contemplation own, and waste our means at the same time." of universal law, and of the constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of national governments. It is safe to assert, that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination .- Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a governnent proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be practically unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it-break it, so to speak-but does it not re-

mire all to lawfully reseind it?" He says the history of the Union confirms these riews, and then announces: "I therefore consider that in view of the constitution, and the my ability, I shall take care, as the constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me to do so, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritive manner, direct the contrary. I trust that this will not be regarded s a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and

naintain itself."

Declaring that he means no blood-shed, he proeeds to explain: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess, the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and inports; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there | Surely, in trying to make something out of nothwill be no invasion, no using of force against or | ing the reporter became bothered for the right among the people anywhere. Where hostility to word just there. the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from bolding federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt o do so would be so irritating and so nearly imcracticable with all, that I deem it better to fore-

to, for the time, the uses of such offices." He addresses an appeal to the country and calls uthern Secession "a mis-strike." He argues that Secession from the present Union ill be a precedent for Secession from any future

He endeavors to show that the South will be forse off, separated from, than remaining in the nion. The Slave Trade will be re-opened and he Fugitive Slave law gone.

After some further trashy stuff, he concludes with a declaration of his Black Republican Highess's affection (!!!) for the South Lixcoln favors a Convention to consider the langers that encompass the old Government.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- The crowd of stran-

ers, visitors and office seekers here is immense. A lorge crowd are attending the session of the Senate to-night. The thousands present gives the Chamber a brilliant appearance. Mr. Lixcoln received a few visitors to-day

He was up all night on the Cabinet question. The following appointments have been agreed up-Ohio; War Department, Sinon Cameron, of Penn- hereafter. sylvania: Interior Department, Enw. Bares, of Missouri, Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, is urging upon Liscoln the claims of HENRY WINTER DAis. The pressure for Cabinet appointments is President Buchanan received a large number

of visitors to-day. He leaves the Executive mansion Monday morning, and rides with Lincoln to the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- A number of conser vatives from the Virginia State Convention are here endeavoring to gain information touching the posture of affairs to report to the Convention. ported they are somewhat depressed at the presthat Lincoln will be conservative as well as his

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, March 3 .- On Saturday a resolution was introduced into the Virginia Legislature, to the effect that Virginia should immediately re sume the powers she delegated to the Federal lovernment, for the reasons that the propositions dictated by the Legislature as the final ultimatum of Virginia have been rejected by the Nords. Another resolution was offered opposing coer cion, and suggesting that the Federal Government negotiate for the transfer of Forts Sumter and

Opera-Mad.

In Brooklyn, as in Edgefield and every where else, the people go crazy, first about one thing. then another. Read a clever writer's account of the opera-mania now prevalent in the former village:

" Great excitement has been created in the fash. ionable world by the wonderful reports that come across the East River from Brooklyn Heights about A very common complaint except with Brown the opera. The aristocracy, the wealth, the talent, the beauty, the fashion of Brooklyn, it seems, rush three nights out of the week to the Academy of being annihilated by the enemy, he several times Music on Montague Place, dressed almost to death. The sale of white kids has been tremendous; several tailors who were on the point of bankruptey have been put upon their feet by the demand for dress-coats; the dealers in bouquets have realized fortunes; hack drivers are full of orders, and the tain himself had fallen, and several of the Palmilliners and mantua-makers are half wild. It is estimated that all the opera-cloaks that have been manufactured in Brooklyn since the Academy of standing at the gun. Music opened would cover the whole of Long Is- lie leaves a wife, and five children, and many What will become of the popular preachers over the river, now that the religious fervor of Brooklyn has taken a turn toward the opera, it is If we mistake not, the battle of Four Sullayar difficulty to prophesy. But for the present there is nothing thought of, talked of, dreamed of, or hard of, in Brooklyn, but the opera. People we

elegance and splendor have never before been seen since the first white man landed 'on old Long Island's sea-girt shore.'

The New York Times.

the Academy of Music on opera-nights. So much

f this redoubtable champion of Lincolnism. He commenting upon President Davis's Inaugural: " Mr. Davis, in the usual style of Southern extravagance, tells us that nothing is to be feared from abroad, because they stand prepared, in imtation of their Revolutionary fathers, to baptize their principles in blood. We think he will hardly have such an opportunity. There is a much bet. ter way of dealing with secession than fighting it. It will be found to be manageable by far milder means. Under any circum-tances that can arise, the North must continue to be the factors and carriers for the South. They can hardly put a scow affort on the ocean. By the command we have of the sea, we hold the whole issue in our hands. No one proposes to light them, or cooree them. If they do not want the benefits of Government, we can well dispense with what it costs to extend them. But, unless matters are settled to our entire satisfaction, we shall collect revenues at Southern ports, as we have done since the formation of the Government ; after we are satisfied, the new Confederacy can levy as large a duty as they choose for their own necessities

So much to exhibit the political wisdom of this Northern wise-acre. Now to show his skill at con-

"On the whole, we accept Mr. Davis' address to he, as most addresses on similar occasions are, nothing more or less than a bit of Southern extravagance, required perhaps by the audience and the occasion. In a speech delivered a few days ago, on his way to the Convention, he tells us tha if there are to be hostilities, they must be on the enemy's soil. This is something of a boast for a people who cannot feed, equip or clothe a regiment without obtaining every article required at the North. We are a nation dealing in hyperbole; but this trait is always more pronounced under a hot than a tempered sun. In genuine gascon-ade, the people of the extreme South are every way a match for Mexicans. Extravagance of sertions is always in ratio to impotence in exe cution. So long as the Confederate States cannot build a ship, construct a gun, nor manufacture a pound of gunpowder; can neither clothe nor feed sue our avocations. Their internal not at present propose to meddle with. We want their trade, and we do not wish to disturb our

The Old Gander at the Opera.

In all the ridicalous straining of the New York Black Republican papers, to make it appear that one Ang Lincoln created a sensation in that city, we find no item more intrinsically laughable than the following from the Times:

"MR. LINCOLN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The President elect, accompanied by his lady and suite, visited the Opera last evening, and enjoyed a very excellent performance of Verdi's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera." The party occupied a large proscenium box on the right-hand-side of he house, and entered shortly after the performances had commenced. There was no demonstration until after the first act, when the President elect's presence having been discovered by a few persons familliar with his appearance, (there was nothing whatever to distinguish the box in which he sat, or attract the public attention.) a round of applause brought him to his feet. The curtain then arose, and the artists sang the Spangled Banner "-at least Mesdames Philips and Hinckley did, for the Italians, although they laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of laws been here for many years, have not yet mastered the difficulties of the language, and could not, of course, condescend to sing it. Intrusted to two American girls, the anthem received the best of treatment, and was vehencently applauded The President elect howed his acknow rom the box, and when a large flag descended from the top of the stage, he pointed to it with evident satisfaction. The performances were very satisfactory.'

Imagine ABE enjoying Verdi's most elaborate omposition.

And they entered "shortly after the performanes had commenced," their appreciative Majesties! Yet there was " no demonstration until after the irst act,"-going to show that the good people of New York are just the least bit more tasteful than their Mn. & Mns. PRESIDENT.

Then that "Star-spangled Banner" which the Italian Artists would not "condescend" to sing!

But the "anthem received clearly intimating that it was a sickly affair. And to climb the cap-ax, "when a large flag lescended from the top of the stage, he (old Abe) minted to it with evident satisfaction," How evey heart in that vast assemblage must have thrilled t the august sight.

Then, as a finale to his elequent description, he faddled scribe informs the world that "the erformances were very satisfactory,"-leaving hat world in the most suspensive uncertainty as whether Abe's Pantomine or Vardi's Opera vere the subject of his somewhat nervous commen-

Dont Lose The Connection.

Our deliberate and positively unselfish advice to he Augusta Merchanis is this: Continue your ands before the people of Edgefield and adjoining istricts whether trade be dull or brisk,-before Edgefield at all events. In advertising through our columns you reach at least twenty five hunired readers in this district, very many of whom ire constant traders at Augusta, when they trade tall. Atpresent, it is tour, the times are stringent and money seems to be searce. But never linch for trifles. A big crop this year,-which is ext to certain after the failures of the two last cars .- will make the farmers all flush again, And, in point of fact, many of them have money row, which they are keeping close to supply their urrent wants. They will spend it too where they can get full value received. Upon the whole therefore, it is the very time for business men to advertise with particularity. Show your hands firmly, on: State Department, W. H. SEWARD, of New | if you would not lose the connection in your run York; Treasury Department, S. P. Chise, of of trade, and thereby forfeit many profits now and

Good Advice.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Comserce, after travelling through a large portion of the South, thus remits his candid opinion and deliberate advice. It agrees exactly, we may add, with the present position of that PHOTEUS, the N. "The summing up of all these (observations) is

that the time has come when the only reas mable afforts which we in the North can make, should e, not to sare the Union (for that is gone,) but to sluce a peaceable separation of the States withshed and dist

"All other hopes are futile. Those who believe that Border Conventions or State Conventions, or even national Conventions, can re-cement the broken fragments, are dreamers. Those who propose a coerce the South into a return to the Union, are mad. Neither will avail. The one is powerless, the other is simple insanity. What then? Why, he simple remedy of parting in peace; of striking hands by treaty to live in kindly brotherhood each branch of the old family pursuing their own business, and fulfilling their own mission as best they may. To this end every true friend of his ountry should lend his entire energies. It is our last and only hope. And if our men in power at Washington could only realise this, the dark clouds above us would soon break."

But they cannot realize it, because the "light n them is darkness." They rush to their doom.

May the Fatal Sisters speed them ! For the Advertiser. They are Passing Away.

GEORGE W. DURST, a member of the late Palmetto Regiment, and also of the Company of '96 Boys, was drowned in the Canal at Augusta, on the 4th February, whilst engaged with others, in remairing the new water works in that City. The deceased acted well his part as a soldier in

all the distinguished conflicts in which his Regiment was engaged in Mexico, and received on his return home, the medal awarded for gallantry by his generous State. At the Garita de Belin, in the heat of the com-

bat, and whilst the men of Drum's Battery were constituted one of a number that volunteered from the South Carolina Regiment to aid that gallant Officer in manning his gun; and when mettoes besides, George W. Duksy was still

relatives and friends to mourn his sad and untimoly end.

heard of, in Brooklyn, but the opera. People go his family expense. He had better go to bed over there from New York on purpose to enjoy a to "g sight of the brilliant audiences that assemble in alone.

Mark the statesman-like and conciliatory tone