

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844.



We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins.

Democratic Re-Annexation Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

Correction.—The Meeting of the Managers of the Election to be held on the fourth Monday of the present month, for Clerk, will take place on the Wednesday following, instead of the Thursday following, as advertised. The name of Howard's box was inadvertently omitted in the list of boxes published.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Public Dinner to be given to the Hon. George McDuffie, are requested to meet in the Court House on Saturday next.

H. R. SPANN, Chairman pro tem.

Temperance.—Dr. H. Burt, will deliver a Temperance Address, at Gassaway, on the Saturday before the fourth Sunday in this month. Mr. Culpepper, and other gentlemen will be present, from whom Addresses may be expected.

The voters of this District are requested to bear in mind, that Monday and Tuesday next, are the days upon which the Election will be held for the Office of Clerk. The following named gentlemen are the candidates. Maj. THOMAS G. BACON. Col. JOHN HUIET. PETER QUATTLEBUM, Esq.

Ourself.—We beg leave to remind our patrons that there will be a chance of their forwarding us, the amount due by them, for subscription, &c., through the politeness of the Delegates to the State Temperance Convention, and those wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of paying in advance, can also embrace the same opportunity. Do you take the hint.

BARBACUE TO MR. McDUFFIE. It is with feelings of pleasure and pride, that we publish to-day, the invitation to the Barbecue, which is to be given to Mr. McDuffie, by a portion of his former constituents. We regret that more time was not allowed to extend the invitation. There may be some, we fear, deprived of this intellectual treat, by not knowing that Mr. McDuffie is to address the people on the occasion. We, therefore, urge upon all who receive our paper to extend the information to their neighbours. In this connexion we deem it proper to say that the shortness of the notice was unavoidable—Mr. McDuffie himself having appointed the day. Nor is he to blame; for though the people of Old Edgefield have strong claims upon him, they must remember that his time is not his own. He has other, and perhaps, more important engagements to fulfil, Tennessee and Georgia are yet to be converted, and there is "old Rip"—asleep again. In those States, his services are needed, and we must spare him.

We are assured that preparations are making for the largest Barbecue ever given in this District—all are invited—let all come. We know that the people have not only entire confidence in Mr. McDuffie's superior intellect and sound judgment; but also in his perfect purity and sincerity. They know him to be incorruptible, and they, therefore, believe him. He wants no honors nor offices, that are in the gift of the government. What motive then can he have to betray or deceive us? He is essentially one of us. He has never made politics a trade, and to this may be attributed the unbounded influence which he this day possesses over the public mind of South Carolina. When such purity of character, is combined with brilliant genius, clear discrimination, and sound judgment, too much reliance cannot be placed in the opinion of the person possessing it. We shall await, therefore, with eager anxiety, the arrival of the day appointed for his speech, and when it does arrive, we shall go prepared to believe what we hear.

Our immediate Representative Mr. Burt has been specially invited to attend and speak on that occasion. As a lawyer, his ability is well known to us—we shall then, for the first time, view him as a politician, and we predict, confidently, that he will equal the most sanguine expectations of his warmest and most enthusiastic admirers. His Excellency, Governor Hammond, has also been invited, and it is hoped that he will attend and address the people. Brave and talented as he undoubtedly is, and true to the State as he now is, and always has been, it can not but be a matter of deep interest to the people to know his views at this crisis.

The Hon. Langdon Cheves is also expected to be with us. Though but little known of late years to the political world, he must ever be ranked among the most gifted of Carolina's gifted sons. What Carolinian can ever forget this one of the "illustrious trio?" And can the associate of Lowndes and Calhoun remain inactive whilst "Southern rights are to be strictly maintained, and Southern wrongs resisted at every hazard?" No!

Achilles must leave his tent! The presence of the Hon. Daniel E. Huger, our other distinguished Senator, has been requested also, and we hope that the people will not be disappointed in their expectation of seeing him. That Judge Huger there is no one of these eminent men whose sentiments would be listened to with more intense anxiety, or whose opinions would carry more weight.

The people of this District will be gratified to learn that Judge Butler is also an invited guest. The opportunity of listening once more to his fervid and vigorous eloquence, would of itself, command a general concourse of the citizens of this District.

Temperance Convention.—The Temperance Convention of the State of South Carolina, will meet at Edgefield Court House, on Wednesday the 31st instant. Many of the distinguished advocates of the principles of Total Abstinence will be present on that occasion, from this, and the adjoining States; and all who desire to hear the subject ably and fully discussed, will do well to embrace the opportunity. It will be a time full of interest to the good cause, and it is hoped will be attended with great and lasting good, in promoting the cause of Temperance, prosperity, and happiness throughout the land. We have a hope, that our citizens will, with their accustomed liberality, throw open wide their doors, to receive with a hearty welcome, all, who shall give our village the honor of their company, during the time of this benevolent meeting.

New Books.—Mr. E. C. Reemer, of this village, Agent for a number of periodicals, has presented us with copies of the following new publications, which, from the hasty glance we have given them, we pronounce as considerably interesting: "The Life of James Knox Polk, Esq.," the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. "The Martyr Wife," a Domestic Romance, by the author of "Hiram Elwood, the Banker, or, like father like son." "Rose D'Albert, or Troublous Times," a Romance, by G. P. R. James, Esq.

Mr. R. keeps constantly for sale a great variety of the newest Novels. Augusta Washingtonian.—The publisher of this valuable Temperance Journal, re-commences the publication of it on Saturday next. We invite the friends of Temperance to come forward and throw in their mite in support of this Journal, which has, since its establishment, done much in furthering the advancement of the good cause in which it has been engaged, in our district.

Texas and France.—The Charleston Patriot says: "It is rumored that Despatches came out by the Steamer from the French Government, upon the subject of Texas annexation. One of the French papers, the Seicle, says, it wishes Texas to be independent, under the protection of France as a counterpoise, or curb for Mexico."

From Mexico.—The latest accounts from Mexico, appear to be rather of a hostile nature. Santa Anna talks loudly of retreating Texas, and has called upon the government for about four millions of money and 30,000 men to accomplish his purpose. He says: "So soon as the money may be voted, that troops shall be put in motion; but as it would be necessary, if hostilities commenced this season, as the President desires to withdraw troops from points in the interior important to be guarded, he makes the further requisition of 30,000 men to be stationed at these points."

He protests strongly that these requisitions are made with no personal view of aggrandizement. The President asks for no extension of powers, but only for means of exercising the powers already delegated to him, and so to preserve intact the honor, dignity and integrity of the Mexican nation.

Such are the principal features of the project now before Congress. In the meantime there are many who think that a majority of the members will not vote for the appropriation of \$4,000,000. Should such be the case, it is confidently expected, so anxious is Santa Anna to raise the money, that he will dissolve the Congress, send home the members, and then issue an order for a forced loan, or else adopt some other measure to carry out his schemes. The next arrival from Mexico will probably tell the whole story.

By the Steamer Great Western, advices have been received, at New York, from Liverpool, to the 22d ult. The N. Y. Herald, of the 7th inst. states, that the intelligence received by the Steamer, is not of the highest importance, being only three days later than that received by the Britannia, except as far as Cotton is concerned, which article has advanced full one-eighth. The following extract of a letter received in Charleston, and published in the Patriot of the 10th inst., should, at least, give our Planters a hope, of better prices: LIVERPOOL, June 21.

Simultaneously with large arrivals of Cotton, is not unfrequently the case, an extensive demand has prevailed daily throughout the week, and the market closes at about 1-8d per lb. advance upon our quotations. This improvement has shown itself most decidedly in the middling and middling fair qualities generally, and most especially in Orleans and Mobiles, which, notwithstanding the large stocks on hand, offer in very limited quantity. Holders are exposed to such immense losses, that, looking to the state of trade in the country—to the certainty that the present crop as a maximum will not exceed two million of bales—and to the possibility and even the probability of the coming crop not exceeding the same quantity—they see no cause for apprehension, and no motive to induce them to make sales excepting at higher and gradually improving rates. The past teaches caution in reference to predictions; but had even the real extent of the present crop been known in the earlier part of the year, there is hardly any one that does not suppose prices would have been higher than they now are. A series of disappointment and general uncertainty have more shaken confidence, and more depressed the market than any probable large estimate of crop could have done had it at once been fairly stated.

Rise in the Mississippi.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser, states, that the river on the 23d ult., was thirty-eight feet two inches plus above low water mark, and this was seven feet two inches above the curb stone of the market in St. Louis. In Cincinnati the height of the water above the low water mark, was about sixty-one feet! One of the scenes which this tremendous flood of water has produced is thus depicted in the St. Louis Republican: "A gentleman yesterday gave us a vivid description of the effects of the flood in the Sand Hill prairie, lying in Ray county, between Camden and Lexington. On one of the highest of the hills which are scattered over this prairie which he went to last Sunday in a canoe, after a laborious trip against a powerful current, he saw a collection as varied almost as that contained in Noah's ark—men, women, children, horses, oxen, and cattle of every description; rabbits, squirrels, sheep, and hogs; even reptiles. (For they killed a copperhead while he was there,) were gathered together in fellowship by the instinct of self-preservation, common to brute as well as man. The lowing of the frightened cattle, the neighing of the horses, the strange mixture of the animals, wild and tame, all seeming to have forgotten the habits of Nature, and looking to the human countenance for safety; the deep anxiety and agitation of the rational portion of this singular congregation on the Sabbath, and amid that wild scene of desolation, left an impression on his mind (our informant says) which he will not soon forget, but which it is not easy to describe."

The citizens of Philadelphia are again arrayed against each other in a civil war. In consequence of a number of muskets having been found in a Catholic Church, where they had been deposited by consent of the Governor of the State, and the Mayor of the city, to enable the members of the Church to protect their property, during the recent disturbances, a mob, of some thousands, collected in the vicinity of the Church, for the purpose, no doubt, of laying it in ruins, as they had one or two in their former outbreak. The Mayor and Sheriff, after doing all in their power to disperse the mob, called to their assistance the military, who, after they had used all their endeavors, peaceably, to disperse the mob, (having been hardly pressed upon, and abused whilst in the execution of their duty,) they were ordered to fire upon the mob, which order was promptly obeyed, after having given the mob a sufficient time to have dispersed, which they persisted in refusing; the firing, thus commenced, was returned by the mob, and in the skirmish a number of both parties were killed and wounded. The city, by the last accounts, had become somewhat quiet, the Sheriff and the mob having come upon terms of a peaceable character, the mob promising to lay down their arms and disperse, provided that the civil, instead of the military authority, took possession of the Church. Upon consultation with the Governor of the State, the commanding general, and the Mayor of the city, the Sheriff complied with the terms of their truce, and ere this, we presume the citizens have been enabled to resume their business which had in a measure been stopped. The number of killed and wounded in this outbreak, amounted to about fifty.

Counterfeits.—The Charleston Mercury of the 9th inst. says:—"We are requested to call public attention to the fact, that there are in circulation counterfeit twenty dollar notes, of the Bank of Georgetown, S. C. The spurious bill exhibits as vignette, a representation of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; the Bank of Georgetown has no such plate; the vignette on the genuine bill, is Commerce, represented by a female figure, seated, and a ship in the distance. The Bank has never used any other plate than this, for bills of that denomination, since it went into operation. The counterfeit in question, is signed D. L. McKay, Cashier, W. Coachman President, the imitation of the Cashier's signature is good, but that of the President is badly executed and evidently by the same hand."

For the Advertiser. Mr. Editor.—You are requested to give the following, which was read before the Ministers and Deacons' Conference of the Edgefield Baptist Association at its late meeting by William B. Johnson. W. B. JOHNSON, Chairman. July 13, 1844.

To the Ministers' and Deacons' Meeting of the Edgefield Baptist Association. DEAR BROTHERS.—In compliance with your request, I now present an answer to the following query: "Does Christ pray for sinners, or for believers only?" The following Scriptures will throw light on the subject. "When they (the Jews) were come to the place, which is called Calvary, there they crucified him (Jesus) and the male factors; one, on the right hand, and the other, on the left. Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Luke xxiii. 33, 34. "I pray for them; (my disciples) I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine." Neither pray I for these alone; but for them also which shall believe on me through their word." John xvii. 9, 20.

In the first quotation from the New Testament, we learn that Jesus prayed for sinners of the vilest character, and who were about to perpetrate upon himself the most atrocious wickedness. This is in perfect keeping with his intercession, as mediator on behalf of guilty men—as the lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world; of that world which his Father so loved, as to send him his only begotten son into it, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. On the same principle, his Apostle thus expresses his desire to his son Timothy: "I exhort, therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; for Kings, and for all men that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet life in all godliness and honesty; for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved, and come unto the knowledge of the truth." I. Tim. ii. 1-4.

From the second quotation we learn, that Jesus prayed specially and definitely for his Apostles, and for all that should believe on him through their word. He did not, when thus praying for his people, pray for the unconverted. "I pray not for the world," but for them, which thou hast given me. His petitions were not general, but special. In accordance with this special act of the Saviour, is the request of the Apostle "pray for us," and his direction "pray one for another."

We would, then, answer the query thus: "That Jesus prayed for sinners, and for believers specially and particularly." Hence we learn that in imitation of his example, we should pray for sinners, and especially for believing sinners.

For the Advertiser. Mr. Editor.—I am not in the habit of writing, but my sense of duty to myself, and to my friends, induces me to trouble you with a communication at this time. I am led to this by a speech that Col. Pickens delivered on the fourth inst. Col. Pickens said, he was "once more," before the people of Old Edgefield as a candidate. He then proceeded to ridicule and denounce the Whigs of our District. I recall the word Whigs and substitute in its stead the pronoun "them." For he said "they" opposed him because he had always opposed "them." Col. Pickens denominated "them" for nearly an hour. And really one would have concluded that the contest between

"them," and the Democrats. He said "they," worshipped a coon. He then told a heap of funny things about Opossum skins and Coon skins, that convulsed the crowd with laughter, all of which made me think that Col. Pickens was a great man, and as brave as Julius Caesar. But, in my sober moments I could not avoid thinking, that there was something, both strange and wrong in his speech.

Bear in mind, that Col. Pickens, was then speaking exclusively of the ensuing Senatorial election for our District. It was expected that every sentence would contain an argument in his behalf, and against his opponent Mr. Wardlaw. During his long and loud abuse of the Whigs or "them," I did heartily wish to stop him, by whispering in his ear, that Mr. Wardlaw was a Democrat, but sir, it had been of no avail. Moreover, I thought, may-be, he meant the pronoun to represent the Whigs, exclusively. If so, it was a strange affair considering the subject.

With a population of several thousands, there are but two or three hundred Whigs. Even they have not pretended to act in concert for political purposes; and therefore their influence is much diminished. This distraction and indifference may be owing to the overwhelming influence of the majority, yet it is a fact that they have an influence upon the politics of the District. Under this view of the subject, I pronounce Col. Pickens' speech a mysterious riddle.

But I said, there was something wrong as well as strange. Surely it was inappropriate and injudicious, but upon the supposition that Mr. Wardlaw was a Whig, which is not the fact. It is true that Col. Pickens did not expressly assume this in his premises, but this was a reasonable inference from the course of his speech. This game has been played here before. The friends of Governor Hammond, and Hammond himself, were charged with belonging to the Preston clique and Whig faction. It was a low cheat to which we bowed. But it is time the people should awake to this stuff of the demagogue, and trample under foot the evil spirit that breeds it. I affirm, that Colonel Pickens is opposed to State sovereignty. Prove it. Why sir, I understand that such and such a Union-man will vote for him. Who can resist such reasoning? Mr. Wardlaw is a Whig. Prove it. Why sir, I hear that such and such a Whig will vote for him. In my next letter I will give my reasons for supporting Mr. Wardlaw. DEMOCRAT.

For the Advertiser. To THE PEOPLE OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. Mr. Editor:—I regret to learn, from some hints I see published in the Hamburg Journal, that some of the people of Horse Creek intend to make the Division of the District a question in the coming election for Representatives in our next Legislature, and I have also recently understood that there were rumors through the district, that the people of the Saluda regiment intend to make the proposed division a question in the coming election. Now gentlemen, I believe that this rumor has been spread abroad by some designing person or persons, for the express purpose of defeating the object of the proposed division, and to destroy that good feeling, heretofore extended to the candidates by the Saluda Regiment Gentlemen, these are things that ought not to be; we never can accomplish any great object, when we are so much divided, but let us become more and more united in this great matter; for I believe, that no one will deny, but that it is a matter of high importance to the greater part of the people of our beloved district, for the reason, that already so increased, that the next week's Court is not sufficient to transact it; and if ever any district grows to such an extent, and business so increased, that it cannot be gone through with in one week, then it would be to the interest of the people to make a division; but, when we look around and see so much territory within the district yet unsettled, and the large quantities of land which have been taken up, within the last ten years, by our growing population, we must come to the conclusion, that a division at some period, must be, and if it is to the general welfare of our district, which, I believe, but few will attempt to deny; then let us go heart and hand in the matter, and achieve this good work. Let us look around and see who are opposed to this work, by interest; it might be said that the people of Edgefield would be opposed to a division—I would then ask, who is there that could be opposed to it? The Law yer could not be opposed to it, for according to the plan of division, it would cause to be erected one or more Court Houses; then as a natural consequence, it would give more room for the Lawyer and more business, so he could not object; well then, on the same ground, the Physician, the Merchant, nor the Mechanic, could not object to a division.—but, says another, the Hotel keeper will object,—how can he object, when upon said days he has to run from day break until noon, to prepare a suitable dinner for the people, and having done all he could do for their accommodation, to hear them coming in growling and quarrelling, that they cannot get enough to eat without picking the fragments, or bring in some more of your or more bread, or bring in some more of your chicken-pie,—the old fellow is jumping about like an old hen, from whom the hawk has just taken her last chicken, saying, just gentlemen, you must do the best you can. I am sure he could not object to a division of the district. Well then—if the people of Edgefield village do not object to a division, who then is it that can reasonably object?

Now gentlemen, we of the Saluda regiment, are in favor of division, from pure motives, and not from mere personal prejudices—the cause is a good one, and should call loud the sympathies of every true hearted citizen in the district. I am in favor of division, but I am utterly opposed to making it a party question; as I have said before, let us go heart and hand in the matter, for I believe, if a petition rightly gotten up, and well advocated by our delegation would not pass two sessions, ere our reasonable and just request would be attended to, but whilst we are so divided, we can never expect to have our petition granted.

Before I close, I would call the attention of our citizens to the candidate for a seat in our State Senate, who has by a long and arduous tour in the Congress of the United States, convinced them, that he at all times, and in all situations, has an eye single to the happiness and welfare of the people of this district. "A FRIEND TO DIVISIONS."

Louisiana Election.—In the First Congressional District, no opposition was made to Mr. Slidell (Dem.), and he is re-elected. In the 2nd District, Mr. Tibbodaux (Whig.) is elected over Mr. Labranche (late member.) In the 3rd District, there is no opposition to Gen. Dawson (Dem.), and he is re-elected. From the 4th District nothing has been heard. For the Legislature, we have not yet sufficient information to say how it stands. The Democrats have gained three members in New Orleans, and in the country there seems little change. The Legislature will probably be Democratic—last year Whig, Charleston Mercury.

From Halifax.—By the Britannia we have Halifax papers to the 30th ult. Insurrection at Dominica.—Captain McLeod of the brig Nova Scotia, arrived at Liverpool (N. S.) from Dominica, announces that on the 5th ult. martial law had been proclaimed, in consequence of a

of Missouri: He expected Mr. Van Buren to be the next President of the U. S., with the hope of being his successor, but a towering Polk stalk has recently sprung up which darkens all his prospects and makes him truly desperate.

By Jas. Hill: F. H. Wardlaw: We feel that his merit has never had its reward, but we rejoice in the opportunity to do him justice by constituting him our next Senator.

By M. Thompson: John Q. Adams: The enemy of the Constitution and Southern institutions. "Let him not lay the flattering unction to his soul" that the people of Edgefield District will desert their former representative in Congress, whom he so much persecuted for his able and spirited report against British aggression.

By J. B. Eddings: The Spirit of Freedom: It achieved the proudest monument of its wisdom and its power in the Constitution of the United States.

By J. W. Bradford: The Re-annexation of Texas: This is not a local question, but one in which every true American is deeply interested.

By R. A. Griffin: Rev. A. McCain: His bold and fearless defence of Southern institutions against northern abolitionists, should secure to him the warmest love and admiration of the whole South.

By T. Waits: The Clay Party of Edgefield: Let them not seek to produce division in the ranks of the Democracy, by throwing their influence in our elections evidently intending to work out their own predominance.

By R. H. Maynard: John C. Calhoun: The particular bright star of the South, whose radiance illuminates the whole Union.

By Thomas C. Griffin: The Fair Sex: The zeal and ability with which they have sustained the great question of immediate annexation, is but another evidence of their devotion to the cause of Union and constitutional liberty.

By W. Mathews: Hon. F. W. Pickens: He has always been true to us, and we will be so to him.

By Mr. Cheatham: George Washington: The father of liberty.

By R. H. Mounce: Texas, Polk and Dallas.

By H. W. Wood: Polk can never grow on the Clay of Kentucky.

By one of the Committee: That atmosphere is too impure, For healthy stalks of Polk to grow: In twenty States young Hickory will Spring up and thrive on every hill.

By C. Carter: Polk and Dallas: Their election is certain if the great democratic party of the union will continue to move on in the cause of liberty with sleepless vigilance.

By S. Mays: Agriculture: The key-stone of America. May it be ever cherished by the patriots of South Carolina.

By S. Phinney: Henry Clay, the champion of the Universe. May his foes be his subjects.

By a Guest: The champion of the universe, A God of Clay. O what a curse, If all his foes his subjects be; Hosts of freemen must bow the knee.

By Major W. W. Griffin: Polk and Dallas: We recognize them as the able champions of the Democracy. May they poke it to Clay at the next presidential election.

cease to be cherished by Americans, when the genius of freedom takes her flight from our shores. Music—Marseilles Hymn.

4th. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—It was by their firmness and heroism that the American people were rescued from tyranny and oppression.

Music—White Cockade. 5th. Our Free Institutions—Appreciated and admired by all the friends of liberty. May they remain unimpaired to the end of time.

Music—Star Spangled Banner. 6th The Heroes of the Revolution.—They effected our liberties and independence. Let us maintain and defend him.

Music—Yankee Doodle. 7th. Benjamin Franklin—His name is inseparably connected with science and liberty. May the world hallow his memory.

Music—The Campbell's are Coming. 8th. The Press—It disseminates light and knowledge. May it also maintain the principles of truth and justice.

Music—Jim along Jose. 9th. The Governor of South Carolina. Music—McDuffie's March.

10th. The memory of Legare, Upshur and Gilmer. Drank standing and in silence.

11th. Judge Huger—The model of S. Carolina in its best days. May he be our next Governor.

Music—Who'll be King but Charlie. 12th. Education—The bulwark of State and Church. With it we rise, without it we fall.

Music—Auld Lang Syne. 13th. The Ladies—The fair and gentle, but eloquent and powerful instructors of youth, in virtue and morality.

"If she will, she will, you may depend on't. If she won't she won't, and there's an end on't." Music—Come haste to the Wedding.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS. By the President: The Union—The resting place of freedom and independence. Let not the walls of the temple of liberty which are cemented by the blood of our fathers, be battered down by the intrinsic broils of their sons.

By H. R. Murray: The Widows, the Wife and the Maid—Fixed luminaries in the hallowed constellation of national sympathy, scattering forever their condoleance over land and sea, the sick, the dying, and the dead.

Souless indeed, the blighted being must be, Whose fancy woman disdains to dream of thee. By a Guest: Cold Water—An excellent article for extinguishing fire, and no true fireman would use it for any other purpose.

By J. H. Mims, Esq.: The President of the Palmetto Fire Company—Our absent host. While we are enjoying his viands, may we not forget him.

By J. Cohen, Esq.: While we respect the soldier for the protection he gives us in time of war, let us highly honor and respect the fireman who protects our lives and property from the devouring element, fire, in time of peace.

By Dr. W. M. Burt: Rev. A. McCain—An able theologian and bold defender of Southern institutions.

By a Member of the P. F. Company: The Edgefield Band—Its performance upon this occasion, fully sustains the high reputation it has earned as the "Great Southern Band" of Aiken and Laurens County.

By J. A. Bland, Esq.: The Orator of the Day—We recognize him as a worthy citizen of our State, by adoption, and his effort this day exhibit the feelings of a true American heart.

Capt. Meigs responded to the above sentiment in a few brief remarks, in which he acknowledged the many favors which had been conferred upon him in various ways, by the inhabitants of Edgefield, and hoped the opportunity might be afforded him of reciprocation, to the extent of his ability.

By Gen. M. L. Bonham: The Palmetto Fire Company—Their zeal and proficiency are convincing proofs that the privileges conferred upon them by the Legislature have not been unworthily bestowed.

The President of the Day here arose, and in behalf of the Company, returned his grateful acknowledgments to Gen. Bonham, not only for the sentiment which he had offered, but for his exertions in procuring the charter of the Company during the last session of the Legislature. It was through the exertions of Gen. B., in connexion with other members of the Legislature from this District, that the Company was indebted for its present charter, and to a great extent for its existence. The President concluded by offering the following:

The Bar of Edgefield District—Celebrated alike for their urbanity of manners, and for their devotion to the cause of truth and justice.

By Maj. A. Simkins: The Palmetto Fire Company—May it be as well prepared to repel the aggression of a foreign foe, as it is to extinguish the flames of the devouring element, fire.

By F. H. Wardlaw: The Spirit of '76—May the spirit which animated our ancestors to resist tyranny, before much actual oppression, ever fill the hearts of our people.

By W. C. Morsagne: The Present Crisis—The clouds of danger are hanging heavily over us—it behooves every lover of his country to prepare to meet the storm.

By L. T. Wigfall: The Hon. George McDuffie—The Patriot, Orator and Political Philosopher. By him our wrongs have been most eloquently portrayed. To him we look to indicate "the mode and measure of redress."

Many other toasts were announced, but we have been unable to procure them. With them ended the festivities of the day, without an unpleasant occurrence. It was the first celebration of the Palmetto Fire Company, and was in every respect worthy of the occasion. The music was excellent, the eating and drinking what might be called a "feast of fat things."

We learn that on Saturday last the negroes, concerned in the murder of Mr. De Graffueried, were brought to trial, at Chesterville, and two fellows and two women were found guilty; and that two of this number were recommended to the clemency of the Executive.—Yorkville Compiler.