but the unenviable fraction of nothing. When next he wanders from the awful shades of the university-the member represents Cambridgeto give us the glorious maxims of olden times, let him not mutilate them. Let him give them to us in their full and solemn import; let him tell us-" de mortuis nil, nisi bonum alque rerum:" nothing of the dead but what is good and true. When next he is moved to speak upon this floor, let him speak to us of both goodness and truth. God knows, Mr. Speaker, that it is not my province to point out to the member what he should do; but I hope that, in asking him to speak in both goodness and truth, I am not asking too much ; that I am not imposing upon him a luxury, which his scanty means

Mr. Speaker, it is recorded in a treatise on physiology, as an evidence of the power of the of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I nagination, that a poor water-carrier once dreamed that the king had conferred upon him a and held myself responsible to any gentleman patent of nobility, and that he arose in the morn- aggrieved by it. ing a lunatic, weeping over the stern necessity of divorcing from the instincts of his nature and the habits of his life. Now, Mr. Speaker, if the words of the holy seer have come to pass; no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as atif we have fallen upon the days when the wo- tempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been men of Massachusetts prophesy, when the men of Massachusetts "see visions and dream dreams" if the member from the Suffolk district has dreamed that he can speak what is both good and true of the living or of the dead. I trust, sir. that in his waking hours he finds the reality no or amendment. violence offered to his nature, or no burden too

Now, sir, I have to perform the last act in this legislative ceremony. A majority in this House has passed a resolution of censure upon me. For what? Because I did not turn public in former. Informer against whom? Against my then colleague, [Mr. Brooks]-against my friend, my bosom friend, and, as the black republican journals have charged complicity on my part and a conspiracy, I will say, informer against my What, sir! turn public informer against my colleague, against my friend, against my State? Sir, those who wish to be galvanised into walking satires upon honor and decency and fidelity may turn informers; I never shall. And turn informer in favor of whom? A man who has slandered my State and one of her most distin-

guished and trusted sons [Judge Butler.] Sir, I knew that my colleague intended to punish the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] unless he apologised. I knew he would punish him, for he told me so, and he always performs what he attempts. I did not know, however, when or where the punishment would be inflicted; and I did not anticipate its infliction in the Senate chamber. Had I anticipated that act of justice there, I should have been still nearer the scene of action than I was.

Sir, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] had slandered South Carolina and one of her distinguished Senators, [Judge Butler.] Sir, he had slandered a man dear to my State, [Judge Butler;] a man whose name is interwoven with her history; a man in whose veins flow only patriotic blood, and whose family escutcheon is bound with laurels won on many a field. Sir, when this man was slandered-this man, distinguished by dignity and usefulness, by his service and reputation-this man crowned with all the honors of a well-spent life-when he was slandered in his absence, is it strange that the blood of a kinsman should run swiftly, and boil up with indignation against the slanderer? Sir, had my colleague acted otherwise than he did, he would have deserved contempt.

There are wrongs, sir, for the redress of which

no appeal can be made to a human tribunal. Wounded honor can never be redressed by an attorney; nor can a manly pride be weighed in legal scales. My colleague redressed a wrong to his blood and his State, and he did it in a fair

Sir, in the feudal code of chivalry-the only code of chivalry the wit of man has ever constructed-the churl was never touched with the knightly sword; his person was muleted by the

Sir, what a spectacle has this House presented to the world! The adherents of Mr. Sumner say: We hold a man's person sacred, but his reputation out of the pale of protection. We, on the other hand, say that character is sacred, and without it a man's person is not worth protecting. Sir, let us go to the country on this issue: Sanctity of character on the one side, and impunity to slander on the other.

I ask, again, sir, did this House expect me to turn informer? Informer, sir, against my colleague and intimate friend !- and that, too, in favor of a slanderer. Sir, of all characters, save that of the informer, the slanderer is most despicable. Even after he shall have breathed the supreme breath of his hideous life-for coldblooded and measured slander is moral hideousness-even from the worms, fitly battening on his disgraced remains, even after the flesh that wraps him shall have dissolved away and mingled with the tainted earth-even then will history select his name from among the dishonored names of earth and condemn it, in stereotyped infamy, to live amongst her most withering re-cords. Sir, whoever wishes to be pilloried in on the contrary, regarded you as a man of courdishonor may turn informer-never will I. If the constitution only protects the slanderer, it is worthless. If its ægis is only thrown around a man's body of flesh, while his character, which is he had designed to discriminate between the immortal, is left to be blurred, and stained, and sullied by obscenity and slander, then the light- language was used on the 1st of July.] and had ning of an indignant people should blast and consume it. Sir, never will I submit to slander, or will I betray confidence.

For the individual opinion of those who have passed the resolution of censure upon me, I care nothing. For their official opinion, formally recorded, I have a proper sensitiveness. From | not been authorized by him : but, on the conthis recorded act of a majority here, almost entirely black republican and abolition, I shall appeal to my constituents. I shall appeal to those honor is maintained. I shall appeal to a con- do nothing else than accept, and would do so. stituency to whom are given our revolutionary records, as the primer of learning is given to infancy, to turn over its leaves like those of an illustrated volume; for those who have mastered the hornbook of fame and the alphabet of patriotism may decide upon the character of an

I have only now to add that I have placed my resignation in the hands of my colleague, (Gov. Aiken.) to take effect when I make the announcement upon this floor, and that he has already transmitted it to the Governor of the State of South Carolina. I wish only to say, in justice to the chairman (Mr. Campbell) of the special committee, that I have no complaint to make against his conduct in this matter.

I now declare, sir, that I am no longer a member, of the Thirty-fourth Congress of the Uni-

EXECUTION OF M. M. CHANEY. This unfortunate man convicted at the last spring term of our Court of negro stealing, expiated his crime on the gallows on Friday last, the 11th of July. It had long been the impression of persons in this community, that the prisoner was one of a regularly organized cian, who were engaged in enticing and abducting slaves made) my friend Mr. Bocock brought me the from their masters .- Various circumstances led | memorandum which was appended to my speech, to this impression, and many efforts were made to induce the prisoner to confess his own guilt. and to reveal the names and whereabouts of his confederates; and we believe inducements were held out that his doing so might lead to a pardon in his own case; but he persisted in asserting his innocence-maintained that he bought and paid for the negro that he was convicted of stenling, and that he was ignorant of any lawless clan of which he was supposed to be a associates I was informed were pressing him. member. It was believed, however, that when And yet, after all this-after five days of delay brought to the gallows and convinced that there was no hope of pardon, and that only a few moments seperated him from eternity, he would make a clean breast, and an open exposure of

He addressed the people for about one hour and a half, and during that time, he was repeatedly urged by persons present to make a confession; but all to no purpose, and if we understood the substance of his remarks, he maintained his innucence to the last; though we believe the main issues were rather avaded.

The parting words of the unfortunate man to his old friends and acquaintances, as he shook them severally by the hand, were truly affecting About half past 1 o'clock, the fatal instrument of death was drawn around his neck; the horrid cap adjusted, and soon the wretched criminal was launched into eternity.-Lancaster Ledger, running the gruntlet of mobs and assassins, 16th inst.

From the Washington Union. TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with extreme reluctance that I am contrained to transfer a private quarrel from its designated Boston Common. legitimate field into the public press. The fault, however, does not properly rest with me, as an mpartial public will decide after reading the following card from Anson Burlingame, member of Congress from Massachusetts:

A Card I am informed that the memorandum of a recent conversation of myself and friends with of a State which had been tarnished by unworthe friends of Mr. Brooks has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. Brooks' speech, an interpretation which does that condemnation which honorable men in injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions. every community will sternly inflict. I have no gallant representative as the man who inflicted it. It This is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech: That I observed in it the rules could not qualify or retract any portion of it, meet him at any convenient and accessible point

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the memorandum, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And, that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say, explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification A BURLINGAME.

WASHINGTON, July 19 1855. This card was first published in the "Intelligencer" on Monday, the 21st inst., though it is dated July 19.

As soon as I could procure a friend (which was in less than two hours after I first saw the card) the following message was sent to Mr.

WASHINGTON, July 21. SIR: Will you do me the kindness to indicate some place outside of this District where it will be convenient to you to negotiate in reference to the difference between us.

Very respectfully, &c., P. S. BROOKS. Hon. A BURLINGAME.

Apprehending an arrest from the officious inerference of Mr. Burlingame's friends, (I knew that no friend of mine would lodge information.) at night-fall I left my own rooms and went to the house of a friend for greater security.

At about twelve o'clock Gen. Lane called and delivered Mr. Burlingame's reply to my note, which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1856. Sin: Your note of this date was placed in

ny hands by Gen. Lane this afternoon. In reply, I have to say that I will be at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock. m., to negotiate" in reference to any "difference between us" which in your judgment may require settlement "outside of this District." have the honor to be your obedient servant.

A. BURLINGAME. In order that the public may fully understand he whole matter in relation to Mr. Burlingame and myself, it is necessary to revert to events antecedent to the last correspondence between us. Some time during the last month he made a speech in the House of R presentatives, and when referring to the assault upon Senator Sumner, he applied this language to myself: " Stole into the Senate chamber, and struck his brother. as Cain did Abel." When the sentence was uttered, my friend, Mr. Keitt, who knew that I was absent, pronounced it false; under which imputation Mr. Burlingame quietly rested. I did not at that time feel it my duty to hold Mr. Burlingame responsible for his language, and might

It was not long, however, before intimations from divers sources reached me that the friends of Mr. Burlingame were boasting of his valorous assault upon me-of his expertness with the rifle, (which they more than insinuated had pelled to defer presenting it to our readers until next come to my ears, in explanation of my forbear-ance)—and that he himself was making capital at home in consequence of his courageous conduct. In regard to the insult given him by Mr Keitt, it was said that he (Mr. Burlingome) would not send, but that he would accept a

perhaps have permitted him and his words to

challenge." Under these circumstances I felt that forbearance was no longer a virtue, and requested my friend, Mr. Bocock, on the 1st day of July, to go to Mr. Burlingame with the simple question. Would he receive a call from me?" The reply to this short question is to be found in the following extract from a written statement made to me by Mr. Boeock :

[Extract.]

tween us, in the course of which he made many friends our best apology. statements, which he said were confidential,

"Omitting these, the answer which he desired me to bear you was substantially this: that he age and a man of honor; that while he disapproved of the a-sault on Mr. Sumner, and fe bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, man and the act, [let it be remembered that this said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under these circumstances, he was surprised to find that you had taken exception to anything which he had said. 'In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had trary, he very strongly condemned both them

"And if, after all this, you were not satisfied who hold character sacred, and among whom and wanted his blood, he stated that he could

" Bofore leaving Mr. Burlingame, I recapitulated what I understood to be his answer. He agreed that I was right, and added, 'describe me to him as you see me; do justice to my kind

feelings to him, and do justice also to my man-I did do justice to Mr. Burlingame in thought, bearing, and speech. I was pleased with the re-

port of his bearing, and impressed with the bemy hand, which he as respectfully received. On the day that the resolution for my expulsion was to be taken up in the House, intending to be severe in my remarks upon certain

of its members, as also upon the Star of Massachusetts, I requested Mr. Boeock to submit his written statement to Mr. Burlingame for his approval or rejection. In relation to this point. Mr. Bocock says in his last statement : "On the morning on which you made your speech and resigned your seat in the House, I handed Mr. Burlingame the statement which I had prepared and he has never returned it to me." I informed Mr. Bocock that I must and should have an acquittance from Mr. Burlingame; and on that evening (of the day on which my speech was and which is in the handwriting of Speaker Banks. The memorandum was in all essential points the same as Mr. Bocock's statement, the original of which Mr. Burlingame had retained, but a copy of which I had fortunately kept. This memorandum I accepted under the advice of friends, in lieu of Mr. Bocock's statement, and was told that it was generous to do so. I did it to save Mr. Burlingame's feelings, whose -Mr. Burlingame had the effrontery to embarrass his counselling friends, and to repudiate. on the 19th of July, because of an assumed false construction, "in some quarters," an instrument which contained apologies which he

had made on the first of the same month, and admitted to be true, and also in the presence of his friend, Mr. Banks. He now even affects the chevalier, and defi-

itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without gaulification or amendment." He requires me to meet him in Canada, a distance of near seven hundred miles by mail-route -a route running through the enemy's country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. Burlingame that I could not pass without prisons and penitentiaries, builiffs and constables. don't state.

He knew that I could never get to Canada, and that were I to do so and he were to fall, that I would never get back. He might as well have

His proposition is of a so preposterous characcomment from me. When he repudiated the memorandum which was prepared by his friend, and delivered in his own presence, I felt some sympathy for the agony of a proud man driven to doing wrong that he might retrieve the honor thy representatives. But his last condition is worse than the former, and I deliver him to me, I will yet treat him as a gentleman, and upon equal terms.

I respectfully ask that the subjoined letter from General Lane may be read, and submit my conduct to the intelligent and spirited people of every State in the Union. P. S. BROOKS.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1856. DEAR SIR: I have deemed it proper and just

o make the following statement. At your request, I called yesterday at near three o'clock, as your friend, upon Hon. Mr. Burlingame-that being the first opportunity I had of meeting him and delivering your note. After he had read it, I informed him that I was requested by you to urge that a meeting should take place at the earliest practicable moment, suggesting that afternoon or this morning at four o'clock, and hoped that it would suit his

I further stated that you had supposed that all differences between you and himself had been adjusted; that he (Mr. Burlingame) had re-opened the matter, as you supposed for a personal difficulty, and that you were anxious to have it ended without delay. He replied, " That is the feeling of a gallant man, and Brooks is a brave man." That he would have to look out for a friend, and had none in his mind at that time, and perhaps he could not be ready for a meeting at as early an hour as you requested. I also impressed upon him the necessity of entire secreey save with his friend; and further requested that he or his friend would communicate with me at my seat while the House was in session, or at my room after its adjournment; and, as he had the right of selecting the place for the meeting, and such other arrangements as are usual upon such occasions, that he would have the kindness to let me know, at as early an hour as was convenient, when and where and what it would be. Last evening, about eleven o'clock. the enclosed note from Mr. Burlingame was placed in my hand by the Hon. L. D. Campbell. The place of meeting designated in said note is so far distant, and would subject you to so many hazards or arrest, and also to a jurisdiction without the limits of the United States, that, as your friend, I advise you, without hesitation, to ake no further notice of the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Hon. P. S. BROOKS.

## The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1856.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

The high-toned article of our friend Jo SEPH GRIFFITH, Esq., in reply to "RICHARD," has been laid on our table for publication, but in consequence of the crowded state of our columns and the late hour at which it was handed in, we are reflectantly com-

AMERICAN HOTEL.

Hamburg has two good hatels. But the one in our mind just now is the "American," kept by OLIVER H. P. Scott & Co., From gentlemen who have stopped there recently, we ascertain that it is all right in every department. Its proprietors know what a good Hotel is and mean to prove this knowledge by giving the highest satisfaction to all who may lend them custom. 23 See advertisement on another

MR. CARWILE'S ANNOUNCEMENT. It is our fault that Mr. CARWILE's name was not brought out two weeks ago. It was handed in to us three weeks ago; but we were requested to withheld " Mr. Burlingame then commenced an expla- it for a week. Through inadvertence we have omitnation, which led to a long conversation be- ted to publish until now, for which we tender to his

NOTICE.

We are requested to state that the Mechanics of this place will hold an adjourned meeting, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Mr. John Colgan's

A FRIENDLESS CHILD.

Mr. W. C. HALL, residing near this place, took into his house, the other day, a poor little boy, who says his name is JETER MITCHELL. He was wandering alone upon the high road, with a little wallet of clothes containing two or three suits. Upon being questioned, he did not know where he was going, nor whence he came. He says his mother and father are both dead. The child appears to be about six or seven years old. His clothes are blue twilled cotton. He wore a oundabout and straw but.

Any one knowing the unfortunate child and desirous of releiving him, can apply to Mr. Hall, four miles West of this place, on the Edgefield & Cheatham If application is not made soon, the child will be

turned over to the Commissioner's of the Poor.

PROFESSOR J. F. G. MITTAG. This gentleman has been sojourning in our village and vicinity for some weeks, and will probably remain with us a good while yet. Interesting as a philosopher, successful as an arrist and pleasing as a companion, the Doctor is sure to win friends and admirers wherever he goes. We have not enjoyed a lief that he was an elevated gentleman; and formight in a twelve-month so much as we did one when next I met him I respectfully offered him he lately spent with us. Between the Professor's scientific speculations on the one side, and, on the other, watching the progress of our youngest's portrait to completion, it was really one of the dream

It is almost unnecessary to add, by way of a hint to our Edgefield readers, that now is the anspicious moment to secure beautiful portraits of themselves and, especially, of their little dears.

MECHANICS' MEETING. It will be seen that a meeting of the Mechanics of our town was held last week, to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. J. H. Christian. We learn that it was a large and a feeling one. The funds for the tombstone to be placed over his grave are already raised. Also, some three or four hundred dollars have been subscribed for the relief of his destitute family, and the list is still passing around.

OUR DARK CORNER LIST.

It is vexatious indeed to be treated, as newspaper publishers are occasionally by the officials of the mail department. We have a complaint to lay at the door of the Augusta post office, and it is this: Our subscribers in the Dark Corner of Edgefield receive in that which follows: their papers by the way of Augusta. The river mail, as we are informed, goes up from Augusta into that neighborhood every Thursday morning. are now, and have been for some time, mailing our paper for the Dark Corner on Tuesday evening. It No benefit, then, accrues to the Southern cause there, thus reaches Augusta Tuesday night, giving the whole of Wednesday and Wednesday night to ensure its being carried on by the river mail. And yet our subscribers on the Savannah side are frequently, nay which apologetic construction he had repeatedly almost always, more than a week behind in hearing from us. Can the post-master at Augusta explain this to his satisfaction? If not, then we ask that the matter be corrected for the future. We are threatenantly says, "I leave my speech to interpret ed with the loss of subscribers on this account, of subscribers too whom we prize as cultivated and intelligent readers. And we trust our complaint will be heeded. Will our neighbors of Augusta copy !

> La A poet says: "Oh she was fair; But sorrow came and left his traces there." What became of the balance of the harness he

UNANIMOUSLY RETURNED.

The extra Congressional election for the 4th District is over, and PRESTON S. BROOKS is of course unanimously returned to the seat he lately occupied in the Federal flouse of Representatives. We are unable to ter that the public will appreciate it without say what has been the strength of his vote among the people at large. At this place the turn-out was very full considering that the election came off in such hot weather and at so quiet a time. But whatever may be the strength of his vote, it is perfectly certain that his whole constituency sympathise with and applaud his spirited course of conduct. They not only beleive that the castigation of CHAS. SUMNER was entirely justifiable, but they take pride in pointing to their own further demands upon him; but should he be is not a mere cold endorsement on their part, but an screwed up to the point of making demands upon active, warm, demonstrative approval. We have ourselves heard hundreds of his constituents speak of the whole affair with the quivering lip and flashing eye of a most cordial sympathy. Not one have we seen, who ever seemed to think it wrong. For Edgefield especially, we speak with emphasis. She says to her member-" Well done good and faithful servant;" if necessary she would add-" Hit 'em ogain." And she wishes it to go out to our enemies at the North, in a manner palpable and unmistakeable, that her noble son is more cherished than ever for the righteous blows he has so resolutely laid on in defence of South Carolina's fame and Senator Butten's honor. She approves, she applauds; and now she exults in returning her representative immediately and unanimously to the Congress in which he has stood forth before the country as a true gentleman and a high-souled patriot.

GLANCES AT OUR EXCHANGES. By the Yorkville Enquirer we observe that the Temperance question is again lifting its head for discussion in that part of the country. JUDGE O'NEAL is doubtless determined that the measure of reform he has so long had at heart shall not go by the board without another trial before the State.

The Abbeville Banner also has an account of a Temperance Prohibition meeting recently held in that District, at which strong resolutions were adopted in favor of a prohibitory law. Delegates were appointed to attend the Greenville Temperance Convention which is to meet in a very short time. How is it that we hear of no movement in that direction by the Temperance men of Edgefield? And by the way, what has become of the Order of the Sons amongst

The Sumter (Alabama) Democrat contains a Southern Rights Call signed by sondry persons, the object being to get up a purely Southern nomination for Sumter County, from President down. Some inde-

pendence to be sure, but rather more of foliy. The Anderson Gazette & Advocate comes out in plain terms against the present management of the South Carolina College. It is not opposed to the College per-se but condemns the extravagance of the appropriation for its support. The Gazette does not re gard the course of studies and plan of education adapted to the wants of the State. We think ourself i would be well enough to metamorphose the Institution into a regular University.

In the last number of the Marion Star is a very manly letter from Dr. Robert Harler, declining to run again for State Senate. We regret that circumstances have led this gentleman thus to withdraw his name from before the public. No more true or trustworthy citizen is to be found in the State; and the people of Marion lose, by his declining, the services of one who has proven himself an efficient and useful

The papers generally are loud in their denunciations of the shameful carelessness which brought about the late awful catastrophe on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Washington Sentinel well remarks that such evils will scarcely be corrected "except by hanging

until they are dead the scoundrels who thus sacrafice human life by wholesale."

The True Carolinian, of Anderson, holds forth the Air Line Railroad, proposed to be run from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., as a decided probability, and urges the people of Anderson to arouse themselve to the work. Anderson Village is directly on the contemplated route. "Georgia," says the True Carolinian, " will build the road to the line; South Carolina will have to carry it through her borders, with the help of New York and New Orleans." And thus the ball, it is hoped, will be tent in motion until the project shall be accomplished .- Furthermore, it appears that the South Carolina College is about to be brought on the table in Anderson as an electioneering hobby, against which the editor in hand enters his

The Greenville Patriot & Mountaineer in its last issue avows that if the New England States were occupied solely by such men as SUMNER and BUR-LINGAME, it would not hesitate to dissolve the Union

before going to sleep. The Yorkville Citizen thinks that the election of Mr. Buchanan may put off the evil day of disunion; ing the election of Presidential Electors to the people "but it will be a miracle of God's mercy and goodness alone, that can stay the angry waves of discord which threaten to overwhelm us."-The Citizen speaks in commendatory terms of the Piedmont Sulphur Springs, situated in Burk County, N. C. They are surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and pervaded by an invigorating atmosphere.

The Pee Dee Herald, of July 22nd, abounds in original matter upon various topics. It is a handsome young paper and we wish it success.

The Chester Standard has an account of a Temperance meeting in Chester for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Greenville Convention .- The Standard and its correspondent, "Reform," are stiring up the subject of road-working. Hope they'll make something out of it before they get through.

The Carolina Times refers to a notice in the Winnsboro Register in regard to the nomination of a Temperance Prohibition ticket for the Legislature.-The Times still growls at BUCHANAN and the Democrats, and avers that it is opposed to all parties except a Southern Rights party;" which is the same as saying that it opposes all the existent parties of the country. We should be very glad to see our friends of the Times assuming a more practical ground in the poli tics of the day; for they have a position of promi-

nence and could exercise much control in the State, if they chose to get upon the right track. The " Border Ruffian," from Westport, Missouri, has reached us, and we take pleasure in recognising the exchange. The Ruffian is a staunch Democratic and Southern journal. The number before us abounds in Kansas incidents. Southern emigrants to the territory come in for much the larger share of the Ruffian's notices. From its location near the Kansas border, this paper must prove a most acceptable one to

Southern readers, and we commend it accordingly. The Montgomery (Ala.,) Advertiser & Gazette is one of the most active Democratic sheets of the country. We believe it was from the editorial chair of this paper that our old friend and classmate, J. J. SEI-BELS, stepped into a foreign mission under Pierce. Should'nt wonder if something else fell that way

upon the election of old Buck. The Columbia Examiner has a brief but very sensible article upon " Northern Papers with Southern Principles." After pointing to the flagitious course of the New York Herald, the Examiner adds:

" And what guaranty have the Southern people who forward their dollars to North-rn publishers, that other papers now baiting their books with open-mouthother papers now batting their hooks with open-mouth-ed profession of friendship for the South will not, on the first opportunity, whether presented by pecur iary interest or a sympathetic feeling with the public sen-timent around them, haul down the flag of Southern Rights and two has the of flesh Benchisentern Richts, and run up that of Black Rep Sould there he may decline or falling off in Southern support, they will very likely do so."

There is certainly force in this suggestion, as also "Northern newspapers professing Southern princi ples have few subscribers at home. While the Tr bune, Herald, Times, &c., number their subscribe in that region by their fifty and seventy-five thou-

in Southerners sustaining, by their subscriptions, these journals. The rentiment of gratitude, however, and a just appreciation of a hold and manly avowal of correct principles in the mildst of error, impel the people of the South to bestow this mark of their ap-And while it is admitted that to do so is all right

enough in the main, yet we must agree with the Examiner in thinking that liberality in such matters most properly begins at home. But in backing brother Johnston thus, we must

make a special exception forthwith in favor of Mon-RIS & WILLIS'S Home Journal. It is one of the really charming sheets of America, so pure, so tasteful, so fair, so cheerful does it ever crme to us. We very much doubt whether a line of ill feeling towards our section has ever marred its engaging columns; at least none such has ever fallen beneath our observa-

from the number before us to exhibit that in its proper light. This is what the last Home Journal says of a Southern publication :

"There are some superior prose and poetical papers in the current number of the Southern Literary Messenger, among which we observe "A Pastoral Hymn to the Fairies," by our friend and correspondent, T. B. Aldrich, author of "Babie Bell," "A Legend of Elsinore," etc. The Messenger is one of our best literary periodicals, and is published by Macfarlane, Ferguson and Company, at Richmond, Virginia.

THE CROPS AGAIN.

Messages have beer sent to us, correcting a statement we made some weeks ago relative to the excellence of the crops in Edgefield. Certain neighborhoods, it seems, have suffered extremely for rain and are literally parched up. We hear also of the army worm in cotton fields above this place, which is said to be completely devastating particular spots. Still we think the whole grain crop of the district will be above an find how far the army worm progresses. MORE ABOUT FLOUR.

Col. Pickens and Col. Frazier are selling some very fine flour hereabouts, they tell us; and we have | cerned) the probability is, I would support it. heard a good deal said about the superior qualities of their respective brands. The fact is, we have seen some of the biscuits ourself, having bought a little of each to try; and they certainly show white enough. But "white" is not all in flour. There is a kind that has a slight creamy tinge; it tastes deliciously sweet and assures the palate as it goes down that it is the genuine, Simon Pure article. This is the kind Mr. SHEMUEL NICHOLSON turns out and to which we alluded last week-just as far ahead of your dead white powder as any one thing can be of another. Leastways, as Mace Sloper would say, that's our notion

THE DIFFERENCE. The Charleston Evening News thus briefly and forcibly sets forth the wide difference between South

Carolina and Massachusetts Nullification: The difference is in this-the former nullified The difference is in this—the former nullified, through a Convention of her people, what she deemed, and no doubt was, an unconstitutional law. Massachusetts, nullified through her Legislature, an act of Congress, passed, in conformity with an express provision of the Constitution, and which had been so declared, not only by the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

## COMMERCIAL.

TO THE CANDIDATES OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, citizens and vote Edgesield District, claiming it as a right to ques

tion Candidates, who aspire to represent them in the Legislative Assembly, upon measures of public policy, respectfully ask of you direct and positive answers to the following interrogations: 1st. Are you in favor of giving the election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United

States to the people? 2ND. Will you, if elected, pledge yourselves to make t an indispensible prerequisite for your votes in any candidate for the Governorship of the State, that he

shall favor such a measure? 3RD. If elected, will you vote for Electors who will cast the vote of the State at the next Presidential election, for the nominee of the Democratic party, Mr.

BUCHANAN? P. J. Coleman. J. H. Goodman, J. A. Coleman. Mark Black, J. S. Coleman, Bennet Perry. R. S. Loveless. E. H. Addy, Wm. Coleman, Sr., S. A. Campbell R. J. Smith. L. Sample, Martin Stewart, M. Long. Clark Martin Charles Black. J. D. Ridlehover, A. D. Martin. G. A. Gibson, Hardy Crouch, E. J. Wills, Wilson Abney, J. R. Bauknight S. E. Perry, John Coleman, S. Sample,

[This call (says the Editor of the Informer,) was signed by near two hundred names, but the paper on which the balance were written was mislaid, in the not now in our power to recover it.]

For the Advertiser.

TO THE VOTERS OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. Calls have been made upon the candidates, for the Legislature, for an expression of sentiment upon Division of the District, the Electoral Question, and the propriety of a Poll Tax.

As one of the candidates, I now proceed to define my position on these questions. If elected to the Legislature, or whether elected or not, I pledge myself to support Division of the District, and the giv-The whole plan of Division, together with the ' lines" and " boundaries" of the contemplated new Districts are set forth, in a very particular and definite manner, in a memorial, for Divison, presented to the Legislature at its last acssion. I am not aware that any change is contemplated. I have no copy of that memorial in my possession. Those who made the call can obtain the required informa tion by consulting that memorial. I speak for my self, and, I think, I would not very far misrepresent the feelings and sentiments of every Divisonist in the District, when I say, that if the lines there pro posed, and the plan of Division there indicated, are not the best, give us a better plan and a more eqitable boundary. We want that plan and boundary that comes nearest doing justice to all concerned We are not at all disposed to be contentious. We

want the best we can get. In regard to a Poll-Tax, I have only this to say If it is proposed to tax every man in the State, (no subject to pay a tax by existing laws,) to the same amount, regardless of his condition. I cannot think such a tax would be founded in justice or good poli ey. There is as much disparity in the ability to pay money among those who own no land nor negroes. as among those who own them. If, then, it be right to make every man pay the same amount of taxes who has no land nor negroes, it is surely equally just to tax all who happen to own such property to the same extent. The man with one slave, by such a rule, would pay as much as he who owned five hundred. The principle would be the same in both instances. It is true, there are many in the State who pay no taxes, who are both able and willing to pay. Let all such persons pay a tax in proportion to their neat income, or in some other less objectionable mode. It is urged, by some, that every body should pay something for the privilege of vo ting. I would respectfully suggest that those who can barely have the necessaries of life, pay sufficiently high for the poor privilege of easting the few votes now permitted by law, in the performance of road, muster, and patrol duty. All who have a neat income, after deducting necessary expences, tax them; and tax in proportion to neat income All who cannot have a neat income, who scarcely have the necessaries of life for themseives and families, do not tax them. It would be a tax on poverty. G. M. YARBROUGH.

July 22d, 1856.

For the Advertiser.

TO THE VOTERS OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. FELLOW CITIZENS :- As one of those who solici your suffrages with a view to a seat in your next Legislature, I here proceed to respond to various queries propounded through the medium of your highly respected columns by "TAX-PAYERS," v'z: The practicability of levying a poll tax or taxing money at interest, and professional income. In regard to professional income, "Tax-rayers" are a little behind the times, as Professional income has been taxed for many years at least. Money at interest, should in my opinion be taxed in the same ratio that slaves are, being governed by the medium price of them; say about fifteen cents upon every hundred of the Edgefield Mechanics.

The Poll-tax system is a new question; and one too, which may afford strong argument on either side. It is a question that I never have heard properly discussed; yet, I have endeavoured to some its adoption. In first view of this subject, it does terest to the meeting.

further examination of the subject, it may present a choly bereavement. feature somewhat different. While the poor man law to perform Road and Patrol duty, likewise Military duty preparatory to the protection of our rights, and even fight valiantly for those liberties when circumstances require it, in equal proportion to that of the most wealthy, while he (the poor man) has but little to protect, and no means of evading those duties when required of him. I cannot therefore, with the light before me, see that it would be an equitable enactment to adopt that measure. If however, a Poll-tax was imposed to be appropriated average one. Of cotton we will say nothing until we as an additional Education fund, to be applied in the District in which it arises, I see no reason for an objection to it; and if such bill should be presen ted, (should I have the honor to be a party con-

True it is, by this mode of action, the propertyholder would not, to any extent, be relieved from taxation; yet, it would be productive of a more extensive education fund, which I believe is strictly essential, and would result in general benefit to the community; for light giveth understanding; and where darkness exists, corruption prevails. I do however, in this, and all other cases, reserve to myself the right of doing what I may think best calculated to promote general interest when the case shall have been properly presented before me. J. QUATTLEBUM.

For the Advertiser.

Some weeks ago "TAX PAYERS" published, in the Advertiser and Informer, a call upon the candidates, for the Legislature, relative to "the expediency of the Legislature of 1856, engrafing on the Statute Book an Act imposing a Poll-Tax in the State of South Carolina."

cause I deemed it, not only unfair, but unnecessary, ready to answer, but must be excused from giving a 'studied and elaborate opinion." I am on the pared then, to give the reasons which influence my judgment upon this or any other question.

"Tax Payers" have, doubtless, already found the enquiry. I, therefore, ask leave to say to them, the dust. that I am unqualifiedly and uncompromisingly opposed to "engrafting upon our Statute Book" any spirit of liberality, will come forward and so modify the Constitution of the State, as to place the poor holder. And that is a measure which I shall neither State, so far as poverty and taxation are concerned. is properly balanced and harmonizes in all its parts; and we dare not undertake to tax poverty or labor, without a corresponding change in that system.

Respectfully, &c., C. W. STYLES.

For the Advertiser. DAISY'S LAMENT FOR FADED FLOWERS. THAT ELOOMED IN THE "SUNLIGHT OF LONG AGO." The bloom has fled from ye, sweet roses,

Gathered all so long ago In the sunshine that reposes, Round the part, where'er I go ! Must I nourn ye withered flowers? And your light forever past? Lonely grieving thro' long hours

O'er joys too bright, too sweet to last? Shall I always weep the blighting Of life's flowers, one and all ? Will there be no glad relighting Of your beauties, from their fall?

Hope at last grows weary-hearted, Sadly droop her snow-white wings, Mourning o'er the changed, the parted And the doom of all bright things!

Ah! bloom again, the fragrance lingers E'en around your wilted leaves, As when the wind with fairy fingers Played softly there, thro' sunlit eves. O'er my heart, ye faded flowers

Sadly comes your mournful dirge, Like the death-wail, thro' night hours, Sighing o'er the ocean's surge. Emblems of the past, I cherish

Ye, with all my heart's deep love-Twas my fate to see ye perish, May ye bloom for me above ! FOR THE ADVERTISER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO J. H. CHRISTIAN. On Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., a large nd respectable meeting of the Mechanics of this Village was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the ourpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of J. HENRY CHRISTIAN, and sympathising with his afflicted family.

Capt. Lewis Covar called the meeting to order; equested to act as Sceretary.

neeting in a few brief and feeling remarks which were well received by the audience.

Mr. D. R. Durison then submitted the following approval of the body.

WHEREAS, Death, sudden and unexpected, through the wise decree of Almighty God, has ruthlessly adieu forever. To those who knew him in the various walks of life, as a true and public spirited | So have the people of Saluda settled where they citizen, and as a warm and unwavering friend, live. They bought land with a knowledge of the words are unnecessary for his culogy. He was, disadvantages, if any, under which they labor, and strictly speaking, "An honest man, the noblest on that very account they obtained excellent planwork of God." His death has deprived us of a tations much under their real value. What right valuable and industrious member, and his bereaved have they, then, to complain? It is true, that every family of a devoted and affectionate husband and man has the privilege of bettering his own condition; father. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we would bow in humble submission to the Divine will in having taken forever from aming us our friend and brother associate, J. HENRY CHRISTIAN, we desire to express our sincere sorrow at the awful vi-itation which has so uncepectedly stricken him down.

Resolved, That we will cherish his virtues, forget his faults, and claim to unite with his widowed companion and fatherless daughters and other relatives in their sad and deplorable bereavement, and that we, one and all, tender them the sympathy

Capt. Logue, in seconding the Resolutions, delivered a brief but very elequent address. He highly extolled the character of the deceased, and in a sympathetic manner conduled with the once happy but new miserable family in their unfortunate extent, to exercise my mind upon the expediency of and irreparable loss. His remarks added much in-

tion. And as to its kindliness of tone towards the appear that as the person and privilege of all are | H. R. Spann, Esq., being present, not only through Southern press, we have only to clip a paragraph | equally protected, and equal privileges afforded | motives of regard for the deceased, but at the esthem to a certain extent, that every able-bodied pecial invitation of the body en masse, also spoke white should pay something at least, to support the | in a fluent tone of his high esteem for the deceased, Government by which he is protected. Yet upon a and sincerely joined the meeting in their melan-

After the above Resolutions were unanimously enjoys equal privilege and protection to that of the adopted, Capt. L. Covan presented the following, man more affluently situated, he is compelled by which was also passed without a dissenting voice. Resolved, That this meeting raise by such Meamount to place over the remains of J. H. Cursa.

> further Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to carry the Resolution into effect as soon as practicable. In accordance with the Resolution the Chair appointed as members of that Committee the follow-

TILY a suitable tombstone, with such inscription

thereon as the sense of the body may desire. And

ing gentlemen : Lewis Covar, Wm. Legue, J. M. Witt, D. R. Durisoe, F. L. Smith. On motion, it was Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this

meeting be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Village papers. On motion of C. W. LEGG, the meeting then adjourned until Wednesday evening, the 30th inst.

C. L. REFO, CHAIR'N. F. L. SMITH, Sec'ry.

TO JOSEPH GRIFFITH, ESQ.

SIR: You have hitherto been so exceedingly fortunate in your disturbance of the repose of the District-meant, no doubt, to effect an object deemed, by yourself and many good men, praiseworthy-as o have met with no check at all, or even an impres-ive admonition. Your favorites have been promoted by you, in some instances, over their superiors, with a marked exclusiveness, which has not failed, at length, to arrest the attention of the thoughtful, and true everywhere. In a word, and in sportsman's phrase, your "Bostons," and "Bascoms," and "Argyles," have walked the track for want of competitors to dispute the race with them. Their success, however, is destined to be short-liv-

ed. Their arrogance and presumption, and the I have, on various occasions, answered this call, proscriptive character of your party have evoked a publicly and privately, on the stump, and in the spirit, which has decreed that the wild-career of your street, and elsewhere; and have only delayed swiftly-flying coursers shall be brought to a speedy. answering through the papers, as requested, be- if not disastrous termination. If they strain upon the bit, therefore, for God's saket give them rein, until all who were expected to be candidates should | and let them fly. You will soon have to apply the be mounted and ready to take the field. I am now lash, and then the spur, and then to retire inglorious from the field.

The citizens have been constrained, by you, to act hustings every week, and am always willing and pre- in self defense, and in vindication of the rights and interests of the community; and the conduct of yourself and proselytes, and confederates, has now to be tried by the touchstone of truth and argument; out my position; but it is due to them that I should and if you be found wanting, all your triumphs and define it through the same medium that conveyed glories, and your victors' crowns shall be laid in

I proceed, at once, to a criticism of your policy in one aspect only. I would rather be condemned such a law, unless the Tax Payers of the State, in a to dig in the coal-mines, than made to follow and analize, in detail, all the absurdity that has been written and spoken on Division in Edgefield Disman on perfect political equality with the property trict, for the last three years. Neither will I contend that there are no eiscumstances, under which propose nor advocate. The organic system of our a Division of Edgefield District might not become convenient, expedient, and proper. It is not your abstract cause that I propose to assail; but it is your unheard of, and wretched manner of vindicating it. And if a word of derision should fall from I refer "Tax Pavens" to the hustings for my argu- me, do consider it as not aimed at you, but at the peculiar diplomacy of your party, which genius could not treat of with gravity, and which the meekness of Moses would laugh at in scorn.

The great argument which your friends have een spouting and scribbling and tearing their hair so long to develope is, that your special interest-the interest of you who live so far from the Court House, demands that another and smaller district should be made on Saluda, as a matter of shere justice And, to sustain their view, they have counted your additional expenses in riding to the village, in tarrying there, in returning home, and perhaps, in taking your extra meals, and extra drinks on the way. All this has been summed up, with the arithmetical exactness that an old-field school-master would employ in telling his wondering and hopeful pupils how many minutes had intervened from the birth of his daughter Sal. You have also been well-informed as to the amount of hard cash the proud and scornful vi lagers and pettifogging lawyers, and Court officers are deriving annually from your perspiring brows; and you are, consequently, warned against their opposition and honesty, and exhorted and entreated to turn your hands, at once, against such perfidious creatures. Your admiring senses are regaled with a thousand other delicacies like these; and you are completely transported when you are told what a beautiful little town is destined to spring up on Red Bank, or on the banks of Big Creek, or Terapin Creek; how academics are to flourish there; how intelligence is to be diffused thence, as from a grand central sun of light and knowledge-how the lands in the vicinity are to be enhanced in value, and how you are all to become

wise, rich, and magnificent. It is clear that your whole claim is based upon interest, and you exemplify this by employing scarcely any one in your public business, but the men who can say they go for Division.

Since then the burden of your argument is interest, let us examine the question when the principle is applied to the whole District. You must not forget that you are still in Edgefield. Saluda is not yet a separate District, and your reasoning must have relation to Edgefield District, as a whole. For I declare to you, that, politically, the people near the Court House have as loud a voice, and as much nd, on motion of Mr. G. S. McNeill, Mr. C. L. right to speak, in regard to Division, as the people Beso was appointed Chairman, and F. L. SMITH about Coleman's and Perry's Cross Roads, or the people residing near "Barnwell District, Aiken The Chairman on taking his seat addressed the Town." Adopting, therefore, your own mode of argumentation, those who live within about twenty miles of the Court House are perfectly contented with the District as it is, and are interested to be Preamble and Resolutions, which met the hearty so. They have moved towards the village, from various quarters, and settled down upon the lands. and improved them, and augumented their value three or four fold, and it would be highly detrimeninvaded our ranks and cut down, in the vigor of tal to them to have a Division. Lands within a few nanhood and prime of life, our much esteemed miles of where I now write, that once could be purassociate and worthy fellow-citizen, J. Henay chased for one dollar per acre, average, at this time. CHRISTIAN. Yes, one who has shared our every from ten to fifteen dollars. The inhabitants, in and pleasure, and in our troubles ever borne his part, around and near the village, have expended much has been snatched away from time to eternity; a to procure for themselves suitable and permanent familiar voice that has often cheered and gladdened locations, and if Edgefield were divided their rights our coreer on earth has become silent in death; and interests would be seriously infringed. Because and a generous and kind-hearted friend has bid us they settled where they live with the expectation that the District would remain one and indivisible.

but not, I dare say, at the expense of his neighbor.

It is evident, from what we all know, that about

three fourths of Edgefield are satisfied with the District as it is, and are perfectly justifyab'e in making objection to any change of it. Many of them would make objections, for they have bought up and cleared poor lands, within ten or twelve miles of the town of Edgefield, as in the Dutch settlement, principally on account of the ready and convenient market the town affords them, for all the extra produce of their farins, and whilst they are now thriving and happy, they would be made poor if they were deprived of their present facilities, by a reckless division of Edgefield, which should materially injure the village. Besides, the people own a large public property in Edgefield, which they care not to have injured or endargered by any hasty and visionary reform.