

Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. B. DUNSON & ELIJAH KEENE, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not discontinued by the publisher will be continued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publishers.

Advertisements will be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
All advertisements will be correctly and conspicuously inserted at Seventy-five cents per square (12 Brevier lines or less) for the first insertion, and Fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly \$1 per square will be charged.

Each and every Transient Advertisement, to secure publication through our columns, must invariably be paid in advance.

All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until for and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on the most liberal terms—being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual concerned.

All communications of a personal character will be charged as advertisements.

Obituary Notices exceeding one square in length will be charged for the overplus, at regular rates.

Announcing a Candidate not inserted until paid for.) Five Dollars.

For Advertising Extraordinary, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE SOUTH UNITED.

We do not believe that, since the Union began, there has been any question which has brought the South into more complete Union than the proceedings of Governor Walker in Kansas.

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, and Texas, appear to be not one party on this question. In the States in which elections have been or are being held—Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama—no party has ventured to support him. Candidates for Congress, or for the State Legislatures, or for Governors, all denounce him. In the other Southern States, the action of the people has not been brought to the front. In the question of the South, therefore, the Press is the only criterion by which we can judge of the feelings of the people. The Press is a far more uncertain index of the popular opinion than elections, because those who govern the Press often have interests and aims connected with the Federal Government, which the people do not possess.

As a criterion, the Press is more divided than any other of the Cotton States. There are more Presses in South Carolina, in proportion to the number in the State, which have supported Walker, than in any other Cotton State. In Mississippi but one single Press ventures a feeble apology for Walker; whilst in South Carolina, the Greenville Patriot, Edgefield Advertiser, Columbia South Carolinian, and Fairfield Register, have all, we believe, defended or supported him. The Charleston Standard has not yet been able fairly to apprehend the subject, and is still silent, pondering on its dark abstrusities in profound duibity. Yet we do not think that the course of these Presses prove that the people of South Carolina are either ignorant or in the state of Kansas. On the contrary, the flagrant proceedings to make her a Free State. If the elections for members of Congress or our State Legislature were about to take place, South Carolina would evince the same unanimity which characterizes the people of Georgia and Mississippi. We do not believe that a single man, who sought or supported Walker in Kansas. To lay down our people the arguments of Black Republicans, to guide their counsels, and an affiliation with Black Republicans as worthy of their policy, would be a sort of enterprise that very few would undertake. We therefore do not consider South Carolina as a Free State. And even in Virginia, we notice with sincere pleasure the proposition made by the Richmond Whig, contained in our columns yesterday, to unite with the Enquirer, the Examiner and the South, and "free from all party prejudices, above all sectional antipathies, and true to the Constitution and practical State Rights, make a constitutional opposition to the Devil of Black Republicanism."

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Spain continues her military preparations.

There is nothing later from India.

ESOLAND.—The steamer Kheronese, has been withdrawn from the Canadian line, having been chartered by the government to carry troops to India. The steamer Orion, takes her place.

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The bill authorizing the enrollment of militia, was read a second time.

Ledra Rollin has commenced a prosecution against the London Times, for charging him with complicity in the recent conspiracy to assassinate Louis Napoleon.

SPAIN.—The Government is actively engaged in military preparations. The strength of the army will be 120,000 men. It is also stated that the Royal Guard, dismissed under the Espartero administration, is soon to be re-established.

TRAVEL.—The French Ambassador at Constantinople struck his flag on the 5th ult, but did not leave his post for some days.

DESKAGE.—An English company has obtained a commission to lay a telegraphic cable between England and Schleswig.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Scham's troops had been beaten by the Russians, and 400 killed.

The New Orleans Crescent, advertising to the poisonous adulteration of liquors now-days, sensibly concludes: "Abstinence from so-called liquors will soon become a necessity with those who desire to live and enjoy health. The social cup is, indeed, a poisonous one in these latter days. With strychnine in whisky, and drugs and violent in brandy to give it 'body, flavor,' and 'coloring,' the man who quaffs much of either must be 'made of oak, and copper-fastened,' to stand long."

CATAWA WINE.—We have been presented, by Mr. Charles Axt, with samples of his 'Still Catawba, raised at Crawfordville, in 1856,' which, upon examination by a number of gentlemen, was unanimously pronounced a most agreeable wine, with the promise that its merits would be still further increased by age.

Samples of this Wine were also presented by Mr. Axt to the Agricultural Society at their anniversary meeting at the Farm, on the 18th inst, with a request that an expression of the opinion of the members should be declared on the subject, and we learn authoritatively that "the Society deem Mr. Axt's success as highly encouraging, and congratulate him on the production of a wine from the pure juice of the grape, which, being more matured by time, grapes to take the place of the manufactured compounds sold under the name of wine."

Charleston Mercury.

The next meeting of the Southern Commercial Convention will take place at Montgomery, Ala. on the second Monday in May, 1858.

THE CROPS.

The wheat crop of Georgia and Tennessee is fast coming into market. On Monday of this week, fifty car loads arrived on the Macon and Western Railroad. The receipts by that road now are daily about nine thousand bushels, nearly all of which is forwarded to Savannah and about to New York market. In July, 38,400 bushels were received. In the first fourteen days in the month, 103,490. Of this, 2,728 were sent to our city mill. The weather has, for a few days, been very favorable for its transportation, and it arrives in good order. The supply of wheat on our railroad lines is now so great that they can scarcely furnish means for its transportation and without the fear of what would be the surplus grain be worth to the producers? The prices are declining, but we are unable to give reliable quotations. Over one hundred car loads arrive daily at Atlanta. The receipts of one day was 35,000 bushels.—Macon Journal and Messenger.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN ALABAMA.—The Lafayette (Chambers county) Herald, of the 5th inst, says:

"For the last two weeks we have had copious showers every day, and the signs at present indicate a more abundant crop than in this section has been very benefited, but the rains came too late to make a full crop."

The Montgomery Mail, of the 10th inst, says:

"Intelligent planters tell us, that with a favorable fall, the crop of all this section of Alabama will be very large indeed. Somehow or other, although cotton got a poor start, and apparently a very bad stand, yet it has 'caught up' amazingly. Even the long continued rains, usually very injurious, have not been so highly advantageous. The crop has got the size it needed, and the shedding, which usually follows wet weather, seems likely to be missed. There is, we are told by one of our largest planters, an immensity of fruit on the weed, and a large amount might be dropped, and leave more than an average crop."

"Taking the opinion and accounts of the most intelligent cotton raisers, as the basis of our calculations, we cannot avoid the belief that the crop is likely to exceed an average, considerably. No part of the country was more affected by the disasters of the spring than this, and yet we are bound to admit prospects are now highly favorable."

WEATHER AND CROPS IN ARKANSAS.—The Camden Herald, of the 6th inst, says:

"We have had rain in great abundance within the last day or two, and from present appearances we should judge that we will continue for several days to come." Taking everything into consideration, the crops are much more promising than could have been anticipated. We shall make corn enough to supply the present inhabitants, and have a considerable quantity left to meet the wants of emigrants.

Illinois, this season, will produce two hundred and eighty millions bushels of grain—more than ten bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. This knocks the Corn Exchange speculators into the middle of next year.

CROP CALCULATION.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 8th inst, says:

The sugar cane is doing well, very well, but the high anticipations, and still higher figures, for the West—say a crop of 350,000 hogheads—will not be realized. The maximum now is, with a good fall, 300,000 hogheads. We desire to check the reports which have been circulated for and near, that the crop this season would be much larger than any ever before raised. Those persons who have been giving currency to such reports, are either ignorant or they are ignorant of the case—in fact, they are like those voracious writers in New York on cotton, who pretend to know more about the culture and the results of the staple than the planter does himself.

The tobacco crop in some parts of Maryland and Virginia is said to be very poor, on account of the wetness of the season. This has caused the stalks to grow very rank, without a proportionate growth of leaves.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

New York, August 19. The Royal Mail Steamer Arabia, Capt. J. Stone, has arrived at this port, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. Cotton was dull and unchanged. The sales of the week amounted to 38,000 bales—closing steady. Middling Orleans 8 1/2, upland 8 1/2. Manchester market dull. Money unchanged. Consols 90 1/2 to 90 3/4. Bullion decreased 237,000,000. The gold market is quiet. The price of gold declined 1/4. Provisions active. Rice has declined. Spirits of turpentine was dull. Rosin was firm, with sales for the week of 5,000 barrels, the market closing active, with a slight advance.

The Emperor and Empress of France were on a visit to Quebec yesterday.

The telegraphic cable was landed at Valencia on the 5th, and on that day the expedition sailed.

The Italian conspirators against Napoleon have been found guilty. One sentenced to transportation and the others to seven years imprisonment.

Bloomfield, Bishop of London, is dead.

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rejoice to see our Southern merchants withdrawing their support from a people who use their wealth thus acquired, to the injury of their patrons, and we would also rejoice to see Charleston importing goods for the supply of the Southern Market, and growing up into a magnificent city."

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1857.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AGAIN.

On another column may be found an article from this journal, to several points of which we would briefly advert.

A little more than a month ago, the Mercury was issuing notes of warning over "the deplorable ignorance, vacillation, treachery, and division which reign at the South"—we quote its precise language. Now it comes to us with the triumphant shout of "The South United," and generally arrays Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida and Texas, as presenting an unbroken line for the defence of Southern Rights. We congratulate our cotemporaries upon the clarity with which he has thus vaulted from the slough of despond up to this airy eminence of hope. It is precisely the stand-point from which many others of us have been looking out upon the political sea for months past; and now that the Mercury's telescope has been mounted beside us, we shall hope to discover yet more of safety and happiness in the unfolding future of our beloved South.

2. But the Mercury's way of reaching this position is peculiar. We are instructed that the proceedings of Governor WALKER in Kansas have effected this mighty result,—have given to our section light, among the people of "Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida and Texas." With profound deference to the acumen and experiences of our cotemporary, we submit that this is placing the effect before the cause. It is the pre-established union of sentiment throughout the South—which is nothing else—which must account for the general agreement the Mercury announces as subsisting between the people of "Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida and Texas." Admitting it to be correct that this agreement does subsist, we ask, is it not the best evidence that the common heart of our section beats warmly, and in unison upon every question which touches our rights as connected with our institution of domestic slavery? Could this general sentiment, this universal disposition to repel every thing like injury or insult, have sprung into existence with the occasion of Gov. WALKER'S transgression? Is it not more creditable to our people, and far less superficial, to conclude that the agreement here set forth is but the demonstration of a pre-existing oneness of sentiment in the Southern mind, a oneness of sentiment which the Mercury resolutely ignored only a month since, but acknowledges to-day,—with how much consistency we leave the reader to decide.

3. Again, it is apprehended that "South Carolina is more divided, and lower in her Southern feelings, than any other of the Cotton States." Now, what is the character of the "division" here alluded to? Is it one which involves a doubt as to the devotion of a single Carolinian to the best interests of his State and Section? No—it is simply this: A portion of the Press of the State led off in violent denunciation of Governor WALKER. Another portion, equally Southern in its tone, thought it best to use more moderate language in regard to that official's course. And language in regard to that official's course. And language in regard to that official's course. And language in regard to that official's course.

4. The Mercury further says: "In Mississippi but one single Press ventures a feeble apology for Walker; whilst in South Carolina, the Greenville Patriot, Edgefield Advertiser, Columbia South Carolinian, and Fairfield Register have all, we believe, defended or supported him." To this we have simply to reply, that the statement is erroneous. We have condemned WALKER'S special acts of intermeddling as we could not "defend or support" Walker. The policy of the Administration in Kansas we have considered; distinctly saying at the same time, with the Administration, that the Convention is the only power to determine who these *bona fide* citizens are. We have deprecated the strife on this question, because we could not regard it as an issue upon which our Southern cause was to be benefited. We have also counseled against war upon the Administration; because we believed, and still believe, that it is a sound, conservative Administration, and one earnestly disposed to equal justice to the whole country. From information before us we have reluctantly yielded to the opinion that Kansas never can be a Slave State; we have therefore thought and said that it was well at least to make it a sound Democratic State, with a strong leaning of Southern sympathy in its population. If in these positions the Mercury can find anything anti-Southern, let it be pointed out. If there is any *defence or support of Walker* in them, we wish to have it exhibited in our cotemporary's most searching terms. If this cannot be done, he stands convicted of misrepresenting the position of a brother journal, who has always endeavored to show him the highest respect and do him the fullest measure of justice.

In conclusion, we venture to predict that in less than three months the Mercury will see, and peradventure admit, that the position of the Advertiser, with respect to the Administration in this Kansas imbroglio, has been the correct and the really independent one.

The absence of the Editor, who is gone to Charleston on business, will account for the meagreness of the Editorial matter this week.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

There will be a protracted meeting to commence with the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church on Saturday 29th inst. Ministers are solicited to attend.

We are authorized to state that Dr. WILLIAMS will deliver a lecture on the Millennium, at Stevens' Creek Baptist Church on Sunday next. The citizens generally are cordially invited, and will do well to attend as we feel confident the Doctor will furnish a rich and an interesting lecture.

GEN. MCGOWAN'S SPEECH.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Address of Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN, before the Palmetto Association. To say it is a good production does not half express all its merits. It is finished in thought, finished in style, and finished in the workmanship of the Printer.

We learn that there are several copies at the Post Office, for sale, and we recommend all our readers, who can reach a treat, that falls not upon the appetite, to spend each a twenty-five cents, for his own benefit.

The Palmetto Association desires to raise a fund for the support of the sick, poor, and infirm of that gallant hero, who sacrificed his time, and health and periled his lives, in the maintenance of the honor and glory of his State and country; and in that way alone, the sales of this speech are to be appropriated.

A sale of \$18,000 worth of mules was made in Lynchburg, Virginia, Tuesday, at from \$145 to \$150 per head.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Edgefield Advertiser.

TO THE CITIZENS OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When my present term of Office as Clerk of the Court for Edgefield District expires, I will have served you sixteen years. If I have faithfully discharged, or caused to be faithfully discharged, the many perplexing and laborious duties incumbent upon said Office, it will be a source of congratulation to my friends, and of consolation to myself.

I feel under many lasting obligations to you, for the kindness extended in having so repeatedly elected me to this Office. I now deem it my duty to announce through the columns of the Advertiser, my intention of declining to offer as a Candidate for Clerk at the ensuing election. Feeble health, caused in a great measure by the many trying labours I was compelled to undergo during the first four years of my arduous administration, (which I fear has riveted it chains upon me,) is one of the many causes which influence me in declining a re-election.

In thus taking leave of the citizens generally, I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without a word of friendship to the members of the Bar, the young men who have served under me. We have passed many pleasant hours together, without any of those vexatious annoyances which must tend to make the office unpleasant to the incumbent and a source of annoyance to those with whom his duties associate him.

My successor be as fortunate as I, in the advice to aid and the lights to guide him, in the discharge of his various duties. I promise my weak and humble services in assisting him, whenever called upon.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. G. BACON.

August 14, 1854.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PICKENS DISTRICT, S. C., Aug. 20, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—The growth of our country is a wonder, a marvel and almost a miracle. The Roman Empire after an existence of three hundred years, did not extend more than twenty miles beyond the gates of the "Eternal City." (Even the Pickens or Edgefield is larger than that!) Less than three hundred years ago, North America was one vast wilderness. But now the United States have an extent of territory, which is almost fabulous, and their rank as a first class power has already been recognized by the whole family of nations. Some of the most important improvements in this wonder-working age had their origin in this country. For instance, the railway and the telegraph. These means of annihilating time and space are at the present more ample in the Northern section of our Confederacy, than in the South; and some people, who never reflect aright, seem to think that such will ever be the case. The Yankees, I grant, are very cute, restless and enterprising—much given to money-making and money-saving; but they have neither the fire, the iron will, nor the tremendous energies of the Southern. Internal improvements at the South really cost less than in any other part of the world. Because any considerable force abstracted from the cotton fields diminishes the crop, and per consequence, enhances the price of our staple commodity. In this way, it can be shown that the amount of money realized by cotton planters in grading our Rail Roads is a clear gain—to say nothing of the resources developed. Who then can object to the policy of those who would check the sunny plains of the South with a network of Rail Roads and Telegraphs.

The Blue Ridge Rail Road, when completed, will be the crowning glory of our beloved Commonwealth. We shall then have a direct independent communication with the Great West. It will then be demonstrated that the Palmettes have capacity for something else besides talking and fighting. The stream of commerce, which is to pass through the Blue Ridge opening will be certain to overflow, either at Anderson or New Market, (doubtless at both places in process of time,) and run across Edgefield in the direction of Hamburg and the South Carolina Rail Road.

On a recent excursion to the mountains, I passed along the line of the Blue Ridge Rail Road nearly all the way from Pendleton to the Rabun Gap. Having taken notes, I shall go somewhat into detail respecting the contracts on this part of the route, even at the risk of being a little tedious. In my last letter, I made some mention of the Rail Road Bridge at Seneca. In connection with this, I ought to have stated that there is to be a heavy embankment, forty feet in height, and six or seven hundred yards long, extending eastward from the end of said bridge across Mr. CHERRY'S bottom to the gap in the first hill. Messrs. MAXWELL & SIMPSON are the contractors, and they seem to have gotten fairly under way with an excellent negro force. Nearly the whole of the grading between Pendleton and Wallalla is completed. In a short time, Messrs. SCOTT & TRATHER will have finished grading the site for the Wallalla Depot, which has been located a little more than a mile below the Corporation limits. The German Company, however, own all the land around the Depot, and will therefore be able to keep their thriving Town in its present situation—a most beautiful one—and at the same time, hackmen and omnibus drivers will have a chance of turning an honest penny. The road from the Depot to the City leads upon a high and level road, which commands a charming prospect of the mountains. I have never known a place to improve me so rapidly than Wallalla. The citizens of the place are much engaged in the manufacture of houses—the very things which go to make up a Town. Most of the other trades pertaining to civilized life are well represented, and two good schools show that the "young idea" is not neglected. One of the sharpshooters of this District says that ten years ago, at a point within the present boundaries of Wallalla, there was one of the best stands for deer (has killed several big bucks there,) he knew of in the country. But now at the same spot, a ten-thousand-dollar Hotel stands ready for the reception and entertainment of summer tourists, the weary traveler, or—bunches of the soap-lock order. So much for the march of improvement in Pickens.

Speaking of improvement reminds me of my friend, Col. J. A. EASLEY, Jr., with whom I spent a night during my late ramble, and who has more machinery in operation than any other man in Pickens. The Colonel's Mills are about three miles from the Court House village, and about the same distance from the isolated mountain of Six Mile, from the top of which you have a bird's eye view of the surrounding country. A mineral spring, not yet analyzed, has been discovered just above the mill. The over-shot wheel at the mill is thirty-six feet in diameter, and will be turned nearly all the time by "the run of the creek." A circular saw, a planing machine, a shingle machine, and other labor-saving contrivances, as well as a blast or fan connected with an iron furnace, are all put in motion by this big wheel. It seems to me that a manufacturing company with such a financier at its head as presides at Graniteville, might spin cotton here to great advantage. The South Carolina Powder Mills are not more than half a mile from the Saw Mill. Col. EASLEY expects to be making powder before the middle of September next. JACOB H. BESSERLEDER, and W. H. FOSTER of Germany, have charge of this new Powder Mill.

At Tunnel Hill your correspondent and his travelling companion had the pleasure of falling in with several agreeable persons, who like themselves were bound for "the State of Rabun."

OBITUARY.

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