## THE FIRST MESSAGES BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following are copies of the Queens and President's Messages which have just been received by Atlantic Telegraph. The intelligence of their reception has been welcomed with demonstrations of joy in all the principal cities:

### QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable*
*The President of the United States.*

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric Cable, which now connects Great Britain and the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and of renewing to him, her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

### PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulation of her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations—an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse Religion, Civilization, Liberty and Law, throughout the world. In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration, that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places even in the midst of hostilities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, Aug. 16, 1858.

*From the Macon Telegraph, Aug. 17.*

## FRANCIS P. BLAIR BEATEN—THE TRAITOR'S DOOM—THE CATHOLIC IRISH THE EXECUTIONERS.

It is with sincere pleasure that we announce to our readers, this week, the defeat of Francis P. Blair, the Republican candidate for Congress in St. Louis.

Mr. Blair is a man of large fortune, of great personal popularity, and without doubt the ablest champion of the Republican cause in the Mississippi valley, and it is well to note some of the causes which have brought about his defeat.

Blair is a southerner by birth, and not many years since was recognised as an ultra pro-slavery man, but the divisions of the Democratic party in Missouri, between Mr. Benton and his opponents, forced Blair to take sides.

He became the main stay and support of Mr. Benton in all the exciting controversies and issues of the rival factions, but was overpowered. The Benton party lost control of the State and dwindled into an insignificant clique who were occasionally used by the Know Nothings to effect the defeat and overthrow of the Democratic party. Blair is not a man for minorities, and we find him, four years since, elected to the Missouri legislature from St. Louis, as a Democrat, but on taking his seat he becomes the prominent exponent of the views of the Wilmot proviso men and Emancipationists. From this point the descent was short and easy into the dirty pool of modern Republicanism. The campaign of '56 finds him a candidate for Congress against the regular nominee of the Democratic party, and by playing mum on the great issues then before the people, he was elected. During the last session of Congress he was the recognised leader of the opposition; no member of the House of Representatives was more violent or hostile to the interests of the South than Francis Preston Blair—but he has met his doom, a righteous retribution has overtaken him. The indignant vengeance of a betrayed constituency was thoroughly aroused, and he has been defeated.

Mr. Blair may console himself in his retirement by the hope which the New York *Tribune* holds out to him, that "his present defeat is but an incident in what promises to be a long and bright career." But, fortunately for the Union, for the South, and for Mr. Blair's constituency, Horace Greeley is no prophet, nor the son of a prophet.

In chronicling the result of the election, we should not omit to mention how Blair was beaten. The Abolition correspondent of the New York *Tribune* from Missouri, attempts to parry the force and effect of this deadly blow to the prospects of Republicanism in the great West, by saying that the Irish in a body voted against Blair and for Barret, the pro-slavery candidate. We have no doubt that the *Tribune's* man is right, and that the Irish did "execute" Blair. The Irish, as a body, are eminently sound on the slavery question, and in all the severe contests at the North and West, are found fighting shoulder to shoulder with the friends of the Union, the Constitution and the South.

All honor, then, to the Irish of St. Louis, for their gallant and manly aid to the pro-slavery candidate in his hour of trial. It may be well to mention, just here, a fact which seems to have escaped the observation of our neighbor of the *Journal & Messenger*. Mr. Breckenridge, the Know Nothing candidate against Barret, was also anti-Lecompton, and the *Tribune's* correspondent says, "the distinctive free State or emancipation vote may be accurately arrived at by adding to the total result of Mr. Blair two-thirds of the Breckenridge or American vote, and that it is admitted that two-thirds of the American vote is in favor of a free State." What does our neighber think of that picture? The Irish vote, sound on the slavery question, and two-thirds of the American vote in favor of a free State. This is the way our neighbor desires to cultivate an "intense American sentiment." We must confess in this instance we prefer the intense Irish sentiment.

TIRED OF EMIGRATION.—A man reached Shelbyville, Tenn., from Kansas, on the 7th inst., drawing a little wagon, containing his wife and several children, together with such clothing and provisions as were necessary to enable them to go on their way. They were returning from Kansas to East Tennessee. The man had drawn the wagon from some point on the Tennessee river, in Mississippi. Some of the citizens there made up about $35 for him, placed him and family on the cars, and sent them on their way rejoicing.

CATAWBA GRAPES!—Dr. H. R. Cooke, of Beech Island, S. C., (a gentleman very favorably known for his taste and enterprize in rural affairs) has favored us (says the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*) with some samples of Catawba Grapes, from a young vineyard just coming into bearing. These Grapes were of extraordinary size— many of the bunches weighing nearly or quite a pound each—and of superior flavor; and we most heartily wish the Doctor a success commensurate with so favorable a beginning. There is no doubt whatever, that we have the finest climate in the world for Grape growing and wine-making, and we hope to see the culture of the Vine greatly extended.

COTTON PROSPECTS CHANGED.—For some time past we had indulged the belief that the cotton crop of this year would be large. The prospects as generally reported in the cotton region, justified the belief, notwithstanding the damage caused by the overflow of the Mississippi. But within the last week we hear of a most unfavorable change in the prospect for a cotton crop. For example, one of our best planters some ten miles west of the city, put the damage to his crop within the last week at twenty-five per cent. Another, in a different direction, some six miles southeast of the city, makes a similar estimate of damage to his crops. Rust and worms are doing the greatest part of the mischief. From Lowndes, Barbour, and other counties, we hear of like injury to the crop. As August and September are regarded as the most critical period of the cotton season, and as the damage has began so early in August and as the disasters to cotton seem to increase as the country grows older, we fear that all our calculations of a good crop will be disappointed. Some few will doubtless make good crops—for that is always the case—but speaking generally, things begin to look badly for a good crop. And the planters may as well begin to make their calculations to make up in price what they lack in quantity.—*Montgomery Mail.*


# The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858.


### The Dinner of Next Week.

Ample arrangements are making, as we learn, for the dinner of next week in compliment to our representative, Hon. M. L. BONHAM. Everybody is invited, and of course everybody will come. The place for the dinner is the Male Academy Grove, where an efficient committee will have every thing in readiness.

We understand that a ball will also take place at the Masonic & Odd Fellows Hall on Thursday night. The invitations will be issued in due time; and a pleasant dance may be anticipated.

☞ The ladies are refered to a card suggesting that they contribute in the way of cakes and pastry to the Ladies' Table at the dinner.

### THE REVIEWS.

The military Reviews for Edgefield came off last week. Our new General of Brigade was out with his staff, and addressed the Regiments with high acceptability. With the exception of a fisticuff or two, and some pretty fierce electioneering, everything passed off smoothly. General MORAGNE is a staunch advocate of the present Military System in South Carolina, and (we now think) with good reason.

The General goes on to review his Abbeville Regiments this week.

Governor ALLSTON has not been around the present season, having paid our portion of the State his official call last summer.

### LARGE RELIGIOUS MEETING.

One of the biggest of the "big meetings" of the season took place at Dry Creek Baptist Church on Sunday last. From early morn until 12 o'clock, the Columbia road was alive with carriages, barouches, buggies, wagons, carts, &c., carrying the old and the young, the good and the bad, male and female, white and black, to the scene of action. In the evening, all returned in the same manner. The rush was immense. No accident. The meeting we think, continues through the present week.

### "THE SOUTHERN MATRON."

A delayed note, from this estimable personage to the Intendant of our Town, is this week presented to the public of Edgefield. As the occasion of THE FOURTH passed by unimproved, may it not be well for our Intendant to seize the opportunity of the BONHAM dinner of next week to solicit aid for the Mt. Vernon Enterprise. Have we no "Octavia Walton Leverts," whose zeal will impel them to lend a helping hand in this matter? Please read the letter to which we allude, and see if something cannot be done. Edgefield, we believe, has done little or nothing in the business as yet. Do, or do not, our ladies desire a place in this picture? We will sustain their decision of the question, whatever it may be.

### ALAS! POOR YORICK!

The veteran, evergreen editor of the *Knickerbocker*, gives expression to a genial thought-tribute to the memory of WILLIAM T. PORTER, late of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*. It is this:

"We find in this morning's papers the sad announcement of the death of our old friend and cotemporary, William T. Porter, of '*Porter's Spirit of the Times*.' Mr. Porter has not been in good health for many months: and although apparently in no critical situation, it was yet evident to his friends, from the paleness of his face, and the clear watery-blue of his failing eyes, that his days were not long in the land. William T. Porter was a kindly, courteous, generous Gentleman, 'I have wintered and summered with Porter,' said the lamented Inman to us one day, not long before his death, 'and I know that a truer or more generous spirit doesn't exist among us.' And this will be the cordial testimony of all who had the pleasure well to know the lamented deceased."

### EDGEFIELD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of this Body they appointed the next meeting to be held with the Little Stevens' Creek Church, 10 miles North of Edgefield C. H., on Saturday, the 11th September next—the Delegates to assemble at 10 o'clock, A. M., organize the Body, and when organized attend upon the Association Sermon.

Rev. D. D. BRUNSON was appointed to preach the Association Sermon, and Rev. J. S. MATHEWS his alternate; Rev. J. M. CHILES to preach the Charity Sermon—Rev. W. P. HILL his alternate.

### Withdrawal.

We are authorized to state that Capt. E. B. FOREST is no longer a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield.

### The Moultrie House.

The Charleston *Evening News*, of the 19th inst., thus refers to the Moultrie House at Sullivan's Island:

"This summer resort has been unusally patronised this season, and is maintained in an admirable manner. Some years of experience and observation have satisfied us, that during the prevalence of epidemics in the city, business men from the country may safely come to the Moultrie House, sleep there at night, and attend to their business in town in the day."

### REV. L. R. GWALTNEY.

The Southern *Baptist*, noticing that our Village Baptist Church had secured as pastor the above-named gentleman, says:

"We take pleasure in announcing that this old and important church has at length secured a pastor, concerning whom we have strong hopes. Rev. Luther Rice Gwaltney has come to this church with the best antecedents on his part. His father is an old and well tried Baptist minister in Virginia, and we have had the pleasure of knowing him and his family for about twenty years. Mr. Gwaltney has pursued a thorough course of study and was the acceptable pastor for a period, in Greenville, N. C. He is to commence his duties in Edgefield, about the middle of September. The church in Edgefield has long had able ministers. Dr. B. Manly was pastor for a series of years, and Dr. W. B. Johnson, for about a quarter of a century, we believe."

### "MT. VERNON RECORD,"

The second number of a small monthly, entitled as above, is upon our table. It is published at Philadelphia, and purports to enter upon the "advocacy of the noble cause of the purchase of the *Washington Domain* by the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union." Among other things, it is to record the names of all contributors to the Mt. Vernon purchase.

The following are the officers who at present compose the Grand Council of the Association:

REGENT.

Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, S. Carolina.

VICE-REGENTS.

Mrs. Margaretta S. Morse, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Octavia Walton Le Vert, Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. Philoclea Edgeworth Eve, Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Alice H. Dickinson, Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. Catharine A. McWillie, Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, Richmond, Virginia.
Mrs. Mary Rutledge Fogg, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Miss. Mary Morris Hamilton, New York.
Mrs. Louisa Ingersoll Greenough, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Abba Isabella Little, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Catherine Willis Murat, Tallahassee, Fla.

Mrs. Susan L. Pellet, Secretary, Richmond, Va.
George W. Riggs, Esq., Treasurer, Washington, District of Columbia.

Among its miscellaneous paragraphs, the *Record* presents a joke which may be somewhat old, but which some of our readers (like ourself) may not have seen before. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* seems to be responsible for it:

The late Washington Ball at the American Legation, in this city, was the subject of a *bon mot* dropped by the French Minister of War.

The minister, Marshall Valliant, remonstrated with Mr. Mason previous to the ball on the inappropriateness of giving a fete during Lent, and asked if it was not a mistake? "If it *is* a mistake," replied Mr. Mason, "it was Washington who made it—for it is *his* birth day, and the ball is given in honor of the event."

"Oh, that is it!" replied the Marshall, "then it is the only mistake he ever made in his life!"

The Marshall was one of the first guests at the ball, a concession he made to the great name of Washington, for he is a strict observer of the requirements of Lent.

### MR. A. H. DAWSON, IN NEW YORK.

This gentleman has delivered his Mt. Vernon Lecture in the City of New York. The *Express* and *Tribune* allude to the circumstance; and, although the attendance was small, the lecturer is said to have closed amidst "great applause."

We take occasion to repeat, that we have copies of Mr. DAWSON'S Oration on hand, at 25 cts. per copy, the proceeds to be applied to the Mt. Vernon Cause.

### MR. BOYCE'S ULTIMATUM.

The Yorkville *Enquirer* reports a speech of Hon. WM. W. BOYCE, recently delivered before a portion of his constituents, in which that gentleman takes ground as follows:

"But it may be after all, in spite of our utmost wisdom, that the enemies of the South may attain possession of the Government. In this case, Mr. Boyce had no hesitation in saying that we ought instantly, to withdraw from the confederacy. The election of an Abolitionist to the Presidency, or one pledged to carry out that policy, upon a programme of principles hostile to the South, would indicate such a settled purpose to destroy us, that it would be madness in us to await the final blow. Resistance would necessarily involve all the South, occurring as it would in the midst of extreme exasperation. The result would be a new confederacy; or an amendment of the Constitution, disposing of the slavery question forever."

Already, in noticing Governor HAMMOND'S Beech Island speech, have we expressed the hope that such an event might prove the signal of determinate action by the people of the South, having in view the alternatives of immediate reform or disunion. A concerted movement, in which all the slaveholding States should take part, would of course be far better than any partial demonstration; and such a movement, we trust, could be brought about, by a united membership in Congress, cheered on by prompt encouragement from the people at home in their primary assemblies. But even short of a general movement, it does not appear unwise or impractical that any three or even two, of our Southern States, should embrace the opportunity to declare their withdrawal from a Government held and controlled by a majority hostile to the dearest interests of our section. Suppose these two States to be Mississippi and Alabama, or Georgia and South Carolina. Imagine either of these combinations formed, its purposes defined, and active steps in progress to consummate its object. Conceive the excitement that must at once spread like a forest fire over the entire country. Go further, and read in anticipation the solemn covenant by which the acting sovreignties shall have bound themselves to each other for weal or for woe. See their appeal, glowing with eloquence and patriotism, to their co-States of the South. Peruse the vindication of their course before the country and the world,—brief, dignified and powerful. Witness their preparations, as a new power, "to live and not to die." Mark the more than Roman fortitude with which, having initiated the step of disunion, they avow their determination to maintain it to the last dire issue of battle if need be. Could Mississippi and Alabama,—or could Georgia and South Carolina,—thus united,—thus resolved,—thus *in action*, to free themselves from the rule of a tyranical and hostile government,—could they, we ask, by any fair estimate of probabilities, fail to achieve their object,—independence or redress,—with safety to their interests and undying renown to their escutcheons? Who can doubt upon the point, when he considers that any imperilling of the weal and strength of Mississippi and Alabama, of Georgia and South Carolina, would be felt as a fatal misfortune by the entire South; or when he estimates the certain and speedy effects of such a demonstration in disarming fanaticism at the North, and in again lifting to power the conservatism and patriotism of that section of the Union. The result would be, as Mr. BOYCE says, either "a new confederacy," or some unmistakeable enactment "disposing of the slavery question forever." And there are strong reasons for thinking that the latter alternative would occur, and not disunion. The case would necessarily go up before the grand political court of the American Congress. Upon the side of justice and the constitution, would be found all the virtue and wisdom and patriotism of the country. Truth would prevail. Error would stand abashed. Fanaticism would cower before the storm it had raised. All that the South should ask, would be granted. The seceding States would be satisfied and the Union restored upon a firmer because a sounder basis than ever.

Of course in what we have said, we have reference to the election of a Republican to the Presidency under circumstances that would "indicate a settled purpose to destroy" the prosperity and institutions of our section. If the Republican could come into power, by any possibility, with a fair "programme of principles," it would be matter of great doubt whether the event should be fixed upon as an occasion for Southern action, in any wise.

### DECISIVE.

It has been rumored, and believed by many, that Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON designed removing the remains of GEORGE WASHINGTON from Mt. Vernon. To contradict this, it is only necessary to publish the following part of the contract between the said JOHN A. and the Regent of the Ladies' Association:

"It is covenanted between the parties that the said John A. Washington, his heirs or assigns, shall place the vault at Mount Vernon in such a secure and permanent condition as he or they shall see fit, so as not to include more than a half acre of land, and that the said vault, *the remains in and around it, and the enclosure shall never be removed or disturbed.*"

Of course this must be allowed to decide the mooted point.

But there is another matter yet in doubt, viz: whether this Mr. J. A. WASHINGTON is at all related to the *Pater Patriæ?* The Home *Journal* says he is not.

### THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The September number of this royal literary monthly is before us. It is the most attractive publication in America.

The following strong inducements are offered for new subscribers:

"Any person who will forward 10 new subscriptions to the Knickerbocker for one year, beginning July, 1858, at $3 each, ($30,) will be presented with a deed giving a perfect title to 10 acres of land in Texas: and 10 copies of the Knickerbocker, for one year, promptly mailed to the subscribers whose names are forwarded, whether at the same or different Post Offices.

For 20 new subscriptions, at $3 each, 20 copies of the Knickerbocker for one year, and a deed, as above, for 20 acres of land.

40 new subscriptions, at $3 each, 40 copies of the Knickerbocker for one year, and a deed for a farm of 40 acres of land.

80 new subscriptions, at $3 each, 80 copies of the Knickerbocker for one year, and a deed for a farm of 80 acres of land.

160 new subscriptions, at $3 each, 160 copies of the Knickerbocker for one year, and a deed of a farm of 160 acres of land.

The Knickerbocker lands, including 25,000 acres already purchased in various counties in Texas, are selected as especially desirable for cultivation, and likely to improve rapidly in value on account of their favorable location, and the railroads now being projected in the State. It is by no means the intention of the Knickerbocker to enter the list of "Gift Enterprises," but, while it furnishes the best original reading by the best American authors, it offers the means whereby any person may, by a small effort, become a landholder, or give this gratification to another, and at least one poor man in every village and town in the country be enabled to procure a farm and a home for his family in the South-west. The large capital by which the Knickerbocker is sustained, its continuance to the Fifty-Second volume without interruption, and its universal recognition as "the oldest and best-established Magazine in the country," are a sufficient guarantee that its promises will be promptly fulfilled."

### PRESIDENTIAL HAIR.

The curious may like to see the subjoined account of the color and quality of the hair of our various Presidents. It is correctly given, from samples preserved in a glass frame and now to be seen at the Patent Office, Washington:

The hair of Washington is nearly a pure white, fine and smooth in its appearance.

That of John Adams is nearly the same in color, though perhaps a little coarser.

The hair of Jefferson is of a different character, being a mixture of white and auburn, or a sandy brown, and rather coarse. In his youth, Mr. Jefferson's hair was remarkable for its bright color.

The hair of Madison is coarse, and of a mixed white and dark.

The hair of Monroe is a handsome dark auburn, smooth and free from any admixture whatever. He is the only President, excepting Pierce, whose hair has undergone no change in color.

The hair of John Quincy Adams is peculiar, being coarse and yellowish gray in color.

The hair of Gen. Jackson is almost a perfect white, but coarse in its character, as might be supposed by those who have examined the portraits of the old hero.

The hair of Van Buren is white and smooth in appearance.

The hair of Gen. Harrison is fine white, with a slight admixture of black.

The hair of John Tyler is a mixture of white and brown.

The hair of James K. Polk is almost a pure white.

The hair of Gen. Taylor is white, with a slight admixture of brown.

The hair of Millard Fillmore is, on the other hand, brown, with a slight admixture of white.

The hair of Franklin Pierce is a dark brown, of which he has a plentiful crop.

### COL. ORR'S POLITICS.

A copy of an admirable speech by Col. ORR, known as the "Craytonville Speech," is upon the table before us. We have just read it with a high degree of satisfaction. The points which are made by the speaker, are nearly all conclusive and good. We cannot find that Col. ORR differs with Senator HAMMOND, unless it be in an unaffected attachment to the American Union and an abiding disinclination to see it broken up. Upon the present policy of South Carolina and the South, Col. ORR and the Senator think alike. So do they upon the Conference Bill; and upon the Slave Trade question; and upon the propriety of our acting in concert with the Democratic Party.

We hope to publish, soon, a part if not all of Col. ORR's able speech.

### THE PROSPECTS.

It is probable, that corn will be abundant over the southern country; that the crop of cotton will be an average one; that the price of breadstuffs will be moderate; that cotton will continue to sell at present rates, and, if any thing, go a notch higher; that negroes and landed estate will advance in value even upon the present fair estimates; and that, as a consequence of all these things, money will become sufficiently abundant to relieve the difficulties of the day and restore a season of prosperity to the people at large. From no part of the country do we hear of any such pressure as will lead to distress. The principle of "bearing and forbearing" has enabled all to weather the late financial storm. Nobly persisted in, as it is likely to be,—and the horn of plenty, the blessing of peace, clear consciences, and a plenty of cash, will mark the good time a-coming.

### THE OCEAN CABLE.

Our *Imp* applied to the 'machine' up-stairs for something on the subject of the ocean electric telegraph, and, after many trials, could only procure the following paraphrase of a well-known stanza upon the sun. We are by no means obliged to the young gentleman for allowing the name of our venerable paper to be used in the perpetration of an anti-climax. His excuse, that nothing else occurred to him and the 'machine' at the time so well calculated to effect that transition, is only adding insult to injury. But without more words, here is the delectable production:

The lightnings rush'd in electrical flight,
Along the big depths of the sea,—
The fishes all, half in joy, half in fright,
Cried, "Damn it, how elaborately magnetized,
intellectually bridle-wized, and telegraphically
edgefieldadvertiserized we shall be."

Knock off half of a tallow-candle, seven crackers, and two drinks of bald-faced, from the scamp's monthly allowance, for that;—and send the 'machine' down to HAMP's Blacksmith Shop for repairs.

### SPURGEON, THE PREACHER.

It is said that this renowned preacher is coming to America. He is described as a short, thick-set, fat man, with a good face, and a pair of lungs which enables him to get off twelve rousing discourses *per* week. The style of his oratory is simple, and homely withal, yet very effective with his English audiences. Perhaps this is because his peculiar cast of pulpit eloquence is novel, strange, perhaps startling, to his British hearers. They listen because of his peculiarities, and are then enchained by the forcible application of his illustrations. With us, this oddity of style is so common to a certain class of our preachers as to have become "stale, flat and unprofitable." It may be though, that in Mr. SPURGEON's grasp it is as a two-edged sword cutting and cleaving to the dividing asunder of the sinner and his sins. Take a sample or two of Mr. SPURGEON's rhetoric. In his sermon on 'The Parable of the Ark,' occurs this passage:

"We do not find that it ever sprung a leak while it was out at sea; she certainly never went into harbor to mend her bottom, for she had no harbor to go to. We never read that NOAH called up SHEM, HAM, and JAPHETH to work at the pumps, nor yet that they had any, for there was not a bit of leakage about her. No doubt there were storms during that year; but we do not hear that the ship was ever in danger of being wrecked. The rocks, it is true, were too low down to touch her bottom; for fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail, and the mountains were covered. Rising twenty-seven feet above the loftiest mountains, she had no quicksands to fear; they were too deep below her keel. But of course she was exposed to the winds; sometimes the hurricane might have rattled against her, and driven her along. Doubtless at another time the hail beat on her top, and the lightnings scarred the brow of night; but the ark sailed on: not one was cast out from her, nor were her sailors wearied with constant pumping, to keep out the water, or frequent repairs to keep her secure. Though the world was inundated and ruined, that one ark sailed triumphantly above the waters. The ark was safe, and all who were in her were safe too. Now, sinner, the CHRIST I preach to you, is such a refuge as that. His Gospel has no flaw in it. As the ark never sank, and the elements never prevailed against it, so CHRIST never failed.—His cannot fail—all the principalities and powers are subject unto HIM. Those who are in CHRIST are sheltered safely from the storm: they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of HIS hands."

Pretty strong. Take another extract from the same discourse:

"'And the door of the ark shalt thou set in the side thereof.' And so there is only one door leading into the ark of our salvation, and that is CHRIST. There are not two CHRISTS preached, one in one chapel, and another in another. 'If any man preach any other doctrine than ye have received, let him be accursed.' There is but one Gospel. We take in the righteous out of all sections; but we do not take in all sections. We pick out the godly from among them all, for we believe there is a remnant in the vilest of them. Still, there is only one door; and 'he that cometh not in by the door, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber.' There was only one door to the ark. Some animals, like the cameleopard, whose heads are higher than other animals, might have to bow their necks to go in by the same entrance as the waddling ducks, who naturally stoop, even as they enter a barn; and so, some of the lofty ones of this world must bend their heads, if they would enter into the Church by CHRIST."

We have in this country a great deal of preaching of similar stamp with this last quotation. It is lucid and orthodox enough; But such queer illustrations as that last,—bringing before the mind a gauky beast and a ridiculous fowl,—do not surely merit applause. We find nothing like it in the letters of the apostles; And it would be sacrilege to contrast so coarse a thing with the chaste parables of our Saviour.

☞ The Walhalla *Banner* learns from the Charleston Evening *News*, that "the laying of the Atlantic Cable is the wonder of the age!!" It would seem from this, that our mountain cotemporary is too modest to be his own judge of what is wonderful in modern achievements. Yet he is evidently a "progressionist" of the first water, or at least appears to have "the great law of progression" always at hand. Is it not to be feared that the editor of Walhalla verges towards a "higher law?" Observe what he is pleased to say about the BIBLE:

A late committee of the American Bible society have discovered that there are many thousands of errors in the Bible; hence when the Bible and Truth conflict Truth should have the preference. The learned world has lately discovered that the Bible has thousands of errors in it, and it is our object to let our readers know it, so that they may not be kept in ignorance any longer; for this cause they should exercise their reason on the Bible and learn the Truth for themselves, as it advises us to do.

We may add that our Walhalla "progressionist" hesitates not to whack away at the whole structure of the Judiciary as being an incubus upon justice and behind the wants of the age. Hear him in his comments upon the TRIAL OF RECKLES:

"Although the whole proceedings of the case were conducted with the greatest decorum, and no fault can be found in them according to the prevailing notions of the age, yet a Reformer would be apt to ask this question on reading the proceedings: "Why cannot twelve or twenty men of Charleston know whether the prisoner be guilty without all the expense, time, learning and technicalities of this August Court?"

The true answer would be this; "If the Americans can govern themselves without the Court of a king, they are capable of doing it without a judicial Court."

The next great change in man's social affairs will sweep away from American burdens the judicial badges of slavery derived from the old world, and supply their places with something founded upon true American wisdom."

Just here something crosses our mind, in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo;* how it came to be suggested, we have no time to consider.

☞ The deaths from Yellow Fever in New Orleans on Monday were fifty-eight, on Tuesday forty-six, and on Wednesday forty-three.

### MODEL STREETS.

The attention of all amateurs and connoisseurs in street-making, is especially invited to the smoothness and elegant finish of two or three streets in our town. One of them may be found in front of Mrs. BACON's residence and leading by the Episcopal Church. But this is scarcely of equal merit with the hilly street which connects the village proper and that portion of our environs known as *Buncombe*. Perhaps two such specimens of perfect street working are not to be found this side of New Haven. It does seem to us that a public meeting would not be amiss, to render a vote of thanks to our city officers on account of the classic elegance with which these highways are preserved and improved.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

☞ IN Augusta, on the 17th inst., a salute of 160 guns was fired in honor of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph, and there was a general rejoicing among the people.

☞ It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole, and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

☞ A lawyer in Batavia, N. Y., lately charged a man $785 for collecting $800.

☞ The "Keitt Guards" is the name of a Rifle Company recently formed at George's Station, and so called in honor of Col. Keitt.

☞ The county of Henderson, in North Carolina, is said to be the only one in the State in which every male, save one, over twenty years of age, can read. It is doubtful if the same can be said of any other one in the South—perhaps not even in the New England States, where the system of education is so thorough.

☞ "A Friend," is referred to our number of last week, where he will see that we corrected the very obvious error to which he now kindly draws our attention. Indeed, we corrected it in pencil for some of our more critical exchanges the very week it occurred. Still, though late, "A Friend's" attention is properly appreciated.

☞ As the sun, in its full splendor, was peeping over the eastern hills, says a Yankee paper, a newly-married man exclaimed: "The glory of the world is rising!" His wife, who happened to be getting up at the moment, taking the compliment to herself, simpered out, "What would you say, dear, if I had my silk gown on?"

☞ The Carolina *Times* printing office, under a foreclosure of mortgage, was sold on the 7th inst., to Dr. J. H. Boatwright.

☞ The Ohio Penitentiary contains seven hundred cells, and at the latest dates there were six hundred and ninety-nine occupied.

☞ Mr. Cyrus W. Field has ordered another cable to be constructed, on account of the prospect of the immense business which will offer. The cable line will be closed until the 1st of September, except for the messages between the two governments of England and the United States.

☞ We understand arrangements are in progress for getting up a grand costume ball at Williamston, on the 8th September,—and a great time is anticipated.

☞ The weather prevailing in New Orleans, at the last accounts, was very warm in the day, with very cool nights. The wind was constantly blowing from the North; and the yellow fever was daily getting worse.

☞ The negotiations between the South Carolina Railroad Company and the City Council of Augusta, having been settled, and the draw in the bridge located, the Company resumed work on the bridge Wednesday morning last.

☞ Last week a little son of Judge Donalson, in Montezuma, Indiana, was bitten on the arm by a spider, while sleeping in a cradle. The arm swelled rapidly, inflammation spread to other parts of the body, and the second day after the injury the child died.

☞ The latest news from Salt Lake City informs us that the Mormons had all returned to their homes. Brigham Young was in good health, but was fearful of being assassinated.

☞ It is announced that Minister Forsyth will return from Mexico in the sloop of war Plymouth.

☞ Capt. Joseph Hamilton, of New York, for many years a shipmaster at Charleston, died in the latter City, on Friday last, of yellow fever.

☞ The officers of the steam frigate Niagara (recently employed in laying the Atlantic cable,) have been allowed leave of absence for three months.

☞ A paragraph has been going the rounds about a lady who has a moustache on her lip. It is not uncommon for young ladies to have moustaches on their lips, but rare that they grow there.

☞ A man greatly in debt, on his death-bed, said: "I only wish to live till I pay my debts." His friends commended the motive of his prayer, and the sick man, in a low tone, proceeded: "And if heaven would grant me this prayer, I know my life would be very long indeed."

☞ The best lip salve in creation is a sweet kiss. The remedy should be used with great care, however, as it is apt to bring on an *affection* of the heart.

☞ The western papers are not so sanguine now of the favorable prospects of the cotton crop, as they were a few weeks ago. Dry weather, rust and worms are causing much damage.

☞ Many persons spend so much time in criticising and disputing about the Gospel that they have none left for practicing it. As if two sick men should quarrel about the phraseology of their physicians's prescription, and forget to take the medicine.

### LABOR SAVING CONTRIVANCES.

Whoever saves another hard work, is a benefactor of his species; and we have no doubt every business man aims to acquire as much money (with as little delay) as possible. The most complete plan, the shortest road we know of by which such end can be reached, is that opened by Samuel Swan & Co., in their grand Georgia Lottery, which, on remittance to them, at Augusta, Georgia, of ten, five or two and a half dollars, will return you a whole, half or quarter ticket, which may prove so lucky as to put you in funds, and spare you the necessity of drudging painfully for the almighty dollar. 90

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser.

### BONHAM DINNER AND THE LADIES.

Notice is hereby given to the ladies of the District, that the Committee of Arrangements will set for them a separate table, furnished with cloth and plates, and with a good barbacue dinner of meats, bread &c., to which the ladies are earnestly requested to add as much cakes and pastry as they may choose to furnish.

J. H. MIMS, Chair.
Committee of Arrangements.

For the Advertiser.

### MT. VERNON.

MR. EDITOR:—During my late absence from home, the following graceful, touching, and eloquent appeal, was directed to my address through the Post Office. Though the occasion contemplated in it has passed by, yet its lofty, its patriotic, and (I might almost say) *religious* sentiment, should not be lost to our gallant people, who are proud to boast of their attachment to the South, to Southern patriots, and to the glorious memories of Southern Revolutionary heroes. Will they—*can* they forget, the last, and most cherished abiding place of the greatest of warriors, the greatest of statesmen, and the greatest of men?

Those liberal-minded, high-toned, and generous men and women, who wish to rescue the tomb of Washington from oblivion, can find a subscription list, either with Mr. Ramsay, the Post Master, or myself, and can also see printed and well authenticated documents, attesting the object to which their bounty is to be applied. Respectfully,

JOSEPH ABNEY, Intendant.

RICHMOND, June 26th, 1858.

TO THE INTENDANT AND COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF EDGEFIELD.

*Gentlemen:*—You are aware that the women of the United States, are devoting their best energies to the sacred object of perpetually securing to their country, as a "holy shrine" of National affection, the Home and the Tomb of Washington.

The success which has, thus far, attended their exertions,—aided as they have been, by the voice of eloquence and the spontaneous offerings of patriotism—emboldens them to appeal to the whole country, not as petitioners for assistance, but, *as Sisters, invoking* their brethren to come up to the great work, and to place *their native offerings* also on the grave of their common Father—of the man who has been unequalled in the tide of time, for his wisdom, his self negation, and his purity. It is believed that the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, —an event so inseparably connected with the memory of the Patriot, whom we all delight to honor, *will present to our fellow-citizens a fitting occasion to enroll themselves as members of an Association whose sole impulse is that of disinterested love of Country, and, therefore, respectfully,* ask, that you will make such arrangements for the Fourth of July 1858, as in your wisdom, may seem best for obtaining contributions in aid of the great object which every American should cherish in his heart of hearts.

As a daughter of South Carolina, I feel proud to know, that by her generous espousal of the Mt. Vernon cause, she is *so far*, second to none in this tribute to the memory of the Father of his Country; but, *this* is due to the patriotic contributions of *Charleston*. Will not the citizens of the *interior*, feel it a privilege to emulate *her* example, and to have their names recorded at Mt. Vernon, among those who purchased and consecrated it to *his memory*. Their aid too, is needed to *sustain* the present position of their gallant State.

I beg leave to append an extract from our By-laws, by which it will be seen, that a small sum from each individual, confers the privilege of membership in an Association, the accomplishment of whose work must be an object of pride and gratification to all who have aided in it however humbly. I enclose you a subscription paper—the money which may be collected can be sent to the Editors of the "*Courier*," Charleston. The names of subscribers can be sent to the *Courier* and to the Regent. I have the honor to be with great respect,

ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM,
Regent Mt. Vernon Ladies Association.

EXTRACT FROM BY-LAWS OF THE MT. VERNON ASSOCIATION.—"Any citizen of the United States, from whom the Regent, any of the Vice Regents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, or any local Board, or authorized Agent may for that purpose receive or recognize the receipt of the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Association, and the payment of the farther sum of one dollar, in any one year, shall entitle a member to attend and vote at the Annual meeting of the Association of that year."

For the Advertiser.

SALUDA, August 20th, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—*Dear Sir*—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to give a brief sketch of a Barbecue given at the Old Steam Mill Station near Mt. Zenon Academy, on the 13th inst. It was in one of those spots, (save a few indications of the axe which had cleared and has now under cultivation, a small corn field, and a newly erected School House) where nature has her full domain; and the lofty pines wave majestically over the forest with their mournful sighs. The crowd gathered about eleven o'clock, and the woods echoed with the merry laughs and howdy-does, and how is the election going for Senator, &c.

The assemblage were of various classes, characters and political opinions. Candidates were there working energetically, the most conspicuous of them were the two who are now candidates for Senator, and causing so much unnecessary excitement among the people. There was a considerable run of political excitement during the day, but no fights and but little quarreling disturbed the multitude.

Dinner was announced about twelve o'clock, and all engaged joyfully in the Festival, where mutton, pork, Irish potatoes, and several other substantial diets were in abundance. The meats were barbecued nicely, and other eatibles were served up with taste. The superintendent deserves credit for his attentiveness and dexterous management.

The most engaging and exquisite enjoyment of the day for the faithful and merry mind, was the Dance, which commenced early in the morning and continued until four or five o'clock in the evening. Two violins made music for the dancers—and their vibrating