CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, September 18, 1858.

Dear Advertiser: In resuming my weekly chit-chat with your readers, permit me to begin with my warmest good wishes to yourself and them, for your health and happiness.

Our regular period for the re-opening of business for the Fall and Winter campaign has duly arrived, but I fear, from present indications, will necessarily be for some time postponed. Since my last, the Yellow Fever has not only become an epidemic, but, as you state in your last paper, it is but too true, that it "is raging" in some particularly infected portions of the lower part of the City. Our daily Journals are giving you, candidly, and fully, the whole facts of the case for they are well aware that any attempt to disguise the truth or allay exaggerated fears, is worse than useless, and only serves to cause distrust abroad. There is no disposition here to deny that the Fever is prevailing extensively, and increasing daily, and that many of the cases are of a very malignant type At first it was confined entirely to the shipping and to the lower orders, and continued for several weeks to select its victims from the most crowded and filthy neighborhoods. Moving with slow but sure pace it made its way gradually through the heart of the City, and has at length reached the upper Wards, which have heretofore enjoyed a most remarkable exemption. It has now secured a firm footing and but for some unforeseen interposition which we have as yet little reason to anticipate, there is no ground to hope for its final disappearance until frost. We would therefore advise all of our friends who are absent, not to think of returning before that anxiously looked for period. Our oldest physicians recommend, that all of us, whether native or unacclimated, should avoid all unnecessary exposure to night air, or change of air; that those who are already at home remain there quietly, and that all who have left should stay where they are. All children and minors (under 21) are alike liable to the disease, and there have been several instances of fatal cases among negroes residing here temporarily.

The mortality however, has so far, fallen short of 1854, as statistics recently published clearly show. The epidemic of that year commenced about the third week in August, and the first official report was made on the 19th, announcing 4 deaths. The largest number of deaths was for the week ending 16th September, (the *fifth* week of its reign) 127. From that date it began gradually to decline until the 25th November when 5 deaths were reported—Total for 1854—618. In 1856, the first report appeared on 9th August, (1 death)—the fever gradually increasing until 4th October, when it reaches its maximum 32, and then declined rapidly until 22d November, when one death was reported. Total for 1856, 266. The first report for the present year was one death for the week ending 7th August—the fever steadily increasing but altogether confined to lower part of Tradd and Guignard Streets, Bedon's Alley, and such resorts,—until the beginning of September, when the announcement of 73 *deaths* produced a general feeling of apprehension among our citizens for the safety of their unacclimated friends and children, and all persons who designed leaving at all were advised to do so at once. Many who preferred running the ordeal of acclimation, having all their interests here for life, decided to remain, and were urged by no means to change the air, and to avoid all exposure. Last Monday's report (103 deaths) brought us to the end of *the sixth week*,—the total number of deaths amounting to 250—against 365—for the sixth week of 1854, ending 23d September, when the decline had commenced. On Wednesday night, the wind blew heavily, with torrents of rain, producing a marked change in the atmosphere, the Thermometer falling to 63° (the lowest point since 12th May last)—and we have since been enjoying a delightful spell of clear bracing October weather, sitting and sleeping with closed doors and windows. Whether this change will eventually check the progress of the fever, (the time being now at hand when we may look for some improvement, in accordance with former experience) remains yet to be seen. Monday's report will scarcely be a fair criterion, as the largest amount of mortality which it records may have occured in the early part of the past week.

There is hardly any other topic broached—It is the engrossing theme of conversation every where, at the corners of the streets, in every group—every family circle—and will continue to be so, until the arrival of the great Frigate Niagara, which is daily expected off our Bar, to carry away the Africans from Fort Sumter. This event will, for a short time, break in upon the monotomy, and gives us something else to talk and think about.

As the Frigate will not probably be able to come into the Harbor, our Steamers and Tugs will be in requisition, and no doubt some of us will try hard to get a glimpse of her.

You have of course kept pace with the history of the captured negroes, and are posted up in all that has occurred since the arrival of the Echo, including the several transfers of the captives from the Brig to Castle Pinckney, and thence to Fort Sumter—the imprisonment of the crew, examinations before the United States Commissioner, and proceedings in the U. S. District Court. The trial takes place at Columbia on the 4th November, before Associate Justice Wayne of the Supreme Court. The negroes will remain at Fort Sumter in custody of the U. S. Marshal until their final transfer to the Niagara.

A vast amount of discussion has been elicited—a good deal of bravado wasted—and perhaps a valuable fund of solid reasoning brought to bear upon the questions involved in this transaction, which may result in something being hereafter done to effect a compromise between the conflicting demands of law and public opinion on this subject. The general sentiment here is, I think, opposed to the *Penal* feature of the law which makes the Slave-trade *piracy*. The reflecting portion of our people are not rabid on the subject of re-opening the Slave-trade. They have no "higher law" doctrines to excite them to rebellion against the laws of the land—and (as is the case with many in reference to the infliction of capital punishment for any crime) while natural feeling revolts at the *mode* of punishment, they are, with very few exceptions, prepared to uphold and abide by the laws of their country, whatever the malice or jealousy of their Northern brethren may assert to the contrary.

In these dull times, but little can be gleaned from the scanty records of the business world. There was a fair demand for Cotton in the early part of the week, but dealers were unable to come to terms, so that the sales have been limited to about 1450 Bales at 9¼@12¾ cents; 97 Bales having changed hands at the last named rates. The receipts during the week amounted to 2384 Bales. 1,000 Bushels Maryland Corn sold at 90cts. We have received some 5000 Bushels of wheat by Rail Road—6442 Bushels were exported coastwise. $1,05 has been offered and refused for good Red. The exports of Flour reached 2451 barrels. The trade in these three articles has been seriously affected by the stringent Quarantine restrictions placed upon vessels sailing out of this port. Our Stock of Bacon is very large and increasing. Hams are worth 10¼@15; Shoulders 8@8¼; Sides 10@10¾; Rio Coffee 11@12; Cuba Molasses 26@28; Liverpool Salt 80@90 cents. Nothing doing in Stocks and Exchanges. CLAUDE.

DEATH OF MR. B. F. CHEW.—The death of this worthy citizen took place on Thursday afternoon. He had long been confined to his room by a dropsical affection, and as his family and friends were aware for months past that his disease was incurable, his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Chew was a gentleman of high integrity; and to amiability of temper added the refining qualities of Christian deportment. By industry, economy, perseverance and fair dealing, he acquired a handsome estate, although he commenced his early efforts with very humble means. Thirty odd years ago he commenced his labors in this city, and throughout the vicisitudes of that time he sustained an unblemished character.

His remains were followed to the grave on yesterday by his family, relatives and friends, and his masonic brethren performed their last sad rites over the remains of their departed brother.—*Augusta Constitutionalist, 17th inst.*

The Chattanooga Gazette says there is an abundant mast crop this season. The oak, the beech and the chestnut are all well filled with their valuable fruit. Stock hogs will fare sumptuously this fall, and at a considerable saving to the owners of corn-cribs.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

MORE LETTERS TO THE BONHAM DINNER.

We were mistaken last week in announcing that we had published the last of the letters to the BONHAM dinner. Under this misapprehension and in consequence of the temporary absence of some of the committee, we were not corrected until matter was set up for this issue. We have now the letters of Cols. A. J. GREEN, J. D. ALLEN, B. F. PERRY, J. A. INGLESS, LOUIS T. WIGFALL, Capt. U. M. ROBERTS and JAMES GARDNER, Esq., which we will publish next week.

A CORRECTION.

Our late Senator and Representatives authorize us to make the following corrections in the Managers of Elections as published last week.

At Edgefield C. H.,—Geo. A. Addison *vice* Wm. Logue, dead.

Coleman's X Roads—David Richardson *vice* Thomas Coleman, dead.

Wm. Smyley's—James S. Pow *vice* J. W. Herrin, removed.

YELLOW FEVER.

We have just read a letter dated Charleston 18th inst., which says that the fever is very severe in that city, and that from twenty-five to thirty die daily. See "CLAUDE'S" letter for further particulars.

A gentleman of Savannah informs a lady in this Village that there were thirty deaths in that city from Yellow Fever, for the week ending on Friday last.

☞ Our correspondents who have favored us with articles for publication will receive attention as soon as possible.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Our Augusta exchanges, the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, *Constitutionalist* and *Dispatch*, for the past three weeks have been received very irregular at this place. What can the matter be? They are frequently three and four days behind time. Look into it by friend SMYTHE, if you please.

THE RIVER.

The recent fall of Rain has caused a rise in our river, (says the Augusta *Dispatch*) and boats find no difficulty in loading and unloading at our wharves. If such rains as we have experienced for the past three or four days, have extended any distance in the up-country, it will continue navigable for some weeks to come. The Boats are doing a good business, arriving and departing well freighted.

A LOVELY SEASON.

The autumn has come in most beautifully, with a cool, pure, bracing atmosphere, and skies of the loveliest blue. During the past week, the thermometer stood, at an early hour in the morning, at between 50° and 60°. There was a rumor of a slight frost, but that must be a mistake. Cotton is opening rapidly. Corn is ready for gathering. Pea-vines are flourishing. And there have only been about 200 cases returned to the fall term of the Court of Law.

H'S ARTICLE.

Peruse the production of "H" upon another column. It contains good sentiments. But we think "H" is unnecessarily alarmed about Southern Nationalism. When the doctrine of States Rights was confined to the few, there was indeed cause of apprehension; But now that it has become the living faith of the entire South, and is ruling the country through the Democratic party, it does seem to us that such forebodings, as "H" indulges in, are *vox et preterea nihil*.

As to our view of the remarks of Gov. ADAMS, perhaps we did not see it exactly as we ought to have done. But believing that to "purchase" slaves in Africa necessarily involves "plunder and robbery," we could not perceive any justice in contrasting those engaged in that business with our traders who operate in a civilized country and under civilized restrictions.

EXPLANATORY.

In publishing the card of Mr. DAVID CHRISTIAN, we must express our dissent from his construction of Mr. GARY'S language. It seems to us clear enough that Mr. G. made no such general charge as that HENRY CHRISTIAN, deceased, was a card-case keeper of a Faro Bank. His words are, that the deceased was "at *that* time the card-case keeper of *that* Faro Bank." No comment is needed.

We also think that Mr. GARY'S statement of what he said in Court should be fully accepted by all who may have taken offence at what they conceived to be the bearing of his remarks. Not to accept it, evinces a spirit of opposition which would seem to have its source outside of the issue in hand.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

☞ A hoary Spartan was asked what made him live so long, and answered: "Ignorance of physic."

☞ Refusing to pay your printer's bill and robbing a henroost are the same thing in Dutch, only a little differently expressed.

☞ It is recommended to housewives, in making their pickles, to add a cluster or two of green grapes, which will completely preserve the vigor of the vinegar.

☞ Major Izard, of Mississippi, and Francis F. Duffau, of Texas, are the only men left of Gen. Quitman's company of volunteers who went to Texas to assist in her struggles against Mexico in 1836.

☞ The doctors' fee in New Orleans, for a yellow fever case, is one hundred dollars, more or less, kill or cure. If taken in season, the doctor's attention is not required after the fourth day. One two and three thousand dollars a week is no uncommon amount of fees for a good yellow fever physician.

☞ "*The Times*," published at Greensboro, N. C, we regard one of the best literary papers on our exchange list. It is invariably filled with the best of light literature and useful miscellaneous matter—and can be had for only $2 per annum. You that wish to encourage Southern institutions, subscribe for this excellent journal forthwith.

☞ The Winnsboro *Regieter*, a sprightly little tri-weekly, which has heretofore been manned with much ability, is certainly improving under its new Editor and Proprietor. J. WOOD DAVIDSON we consider a most valuable acquisition to the South Carolina Editorial Corps.

☞ A clothing merchant has been arrested in Trenton for selling clothing cheaper than his brother clothiers, and held to bail in $200.

☞ To make an excellent jam: Squeeze six or eight women, now a-days, into a common stage coach.

☞ By the death of Mr. Hobson, of Calcutta, a youth, now in the employ of a printer in London, is suddenly put in possession of more than a million and a half sterling. That boy, says our "*Imp*," is a lucky "*Devil*."

☞ The royal Morgan horse, owned by John Gregory, Northfield, Vt., is 37 years old. His step is still quick and nervous, and he trots as square as ever.

☞ Leave your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them at that time will require answering.

☞ The Carolina *Spartan* informs us that Col. R. C. Poole has been re-elected Tax Collector for that district.

☞ Why is love like a duck's leg?—Because it is often hid in the breast.

☞ The busy body, some one says—"labors without thanks, talks without credit, lives without love, dies without tears, without pity—save that some say, "It was a pity he died no sooner."

☞ Despise nothing because it is weak. The fly and locust have more harm than ever the bears and lions did.

☞ Some libelous fellow says that a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world—in fact a perfect honey-comb full of *sells*.

☞ W. B. MCCREIGHT, Esq., a gentleman well known throughout the State, has become Local Editor of the Southern *Guardian*. The "Association" are fortunate in securing Mr. MCCREIGHT. Glad to welcome you into the "Press Gang," friend MAC.

THE KANSAS CONFERENCE BILL.

Our readers have been surfeited with opinion after opinion upon the Conference measure of the last session of Congress, from private as well as public men. If they have seen the matter as we have, the impression must rest upon their minds that those opinions have scarcely been supported with ordinary plausibility. Indeed, so far as arguments have been attempted at all, they have been of that lame and far-fetched kind which are ever indicative of a weak cause. Knowing that all are tired of the matter, we should perhaps abstain from continuing the vain discussion. But it is right that the other side, to which we belong, should have at least a single showing. That this may be given in as brief a space as possible, we here append a statement of the whole question as presented by the Hon. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, in a letter addressed to his constituents. Hoping that each and every reader will give the distinguished Senator's reasoning a close examination, we dismiss the topic at once and altogether.

Read the argument:

The Conference bill involved no concession of our rights or interests, and no abandonment of sound principles or good policy. If the Senate bill was acceptable to the South, the Conference bill should be, in my opinion.

The Lecompton Convention, not content to get Kansas into the Union on *equal* terms with other new States, with suicidal folly demanded *better* terms than had been granted any of them; claiming *four* sections of land in every township for schools; all salt springs, gold, silver, copper, lead or other valuable mines; five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands, sold *before* or after admission: seventy-two sections for a seminary of learning; and every alternate section for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, one crossing the State from her Northern to her Southern, and the other from her Eastern to her Western boundaries—in all more than 23,000,000 acres, when her just and equal share, compared with Alabama, would have been about 4,000,000 acres! No one in Congress was willing to grant this arrogant and unrighteous demand. No State had been granted, or had asked, half as much on applying for admission, and some had been refused admission with much less asked for by them. Ohio asked admission with objectionable boundaries, and Congress refused it, but passed an act, providing that if a majority of her people, at the ballot box, assented to certain modifications of boundaries therein proposed, she should be admitted by proclamation of the President. The same thing happened with Michigan, except that Congress referred her terms of admission to a convention of the people, to be called for that purpose. Arkansas demanded more land than Congress would grant, and new terms of admission were proposed and submitted by Congress to her Legislature—as the power of deciding had been conferred on the Legislature by the Convention that framed the Constitution. So Congress refused to admit Wisconsin and Iowa on the terms they asked, and proposed and submitted to them, respectively, other terms of admission. The demands of those States were moderate compared with those of Kansas. Should an exception have been made in her favor, by granting her about six times as much land as was her share, or had been granted other new States? In previous cases of refusal to admit a State on the terms she asked, Congress had proposed new terms, and submitted them to the decision of the people, or of their delegates in Convention, or of their representatives in the Legislature, and made her assent to them a condition precedent to her admission into the Union. Why depart from past practice in the case of Kansas?

Kansas had no right or power to prescribe to Congress, and Congress had no right or power to prescribe to Kansas, the terms of her admission; but each had the right and the power to dissent from the terms proposed by the other. Congress exerted this right and power by refusing to admit Kansas with the immense dowry she asked, but offered her admission with an equal portion with her elder sisters. This was done both in the Senate and in the Conference bills. Each bill acknowledged the authority of the Lecompton Convention—the validity of its action—the ratification by the people of the pro-slavery clause submitted to their vote—the right of the people of a territory, when establishing a State Government, to adopt a constitution without submitting it to a popular vote, and to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States—and each accepted the Lecompton Constitution as republican in form, agreed and promised to admit Kansas under it into the Union, and actually did admit her on an equal footing with other States, provided she chose to come in with equal and like grants of land for schools, roads, &c., &c. The only difference seized and commented on by the Southern opponents of the Conference bill, is this: it did, while the Senate bill did not, expressly and formally submit to a vote of the people of Kansas the question of admission upon the new terms of land grants proposed by Congress instead of those proposed by Kansas. But this was difference of form, not of substance. Had the Senate bill become a law, Kansas would not thereby have been brought into the Union, because her terms of entering it had been rejected, and other and less favorable terms had been substituted without her consent by Congress. She would have had the right and the power to stay out of the Union, and would have been out till she expressed her assent to the new terms of admission proposed in that bill, by some declaration of words or of acts, such as a vote of acceptance or the election of U. S. Senators, and putting in motion the machinery of a State Government.

To deny this is to deny the free agency of Kansas, and her right to choose the terms of her admission into the Union, and to claim for Congress power to coerce her into the Union against her consent. The doctrine of state rights denies Congress power to make or unmake a State, or force a State in or out of the Union. Under the Senate bill, Kansas could and would have assented or dissented to striking off her ordinance, and substituting new and less favorable terms of admission, and could and would have elected to come in or stay out of the Union. The Conference bill simply acknowledged that right, and provided a mode of exercising it, but did not and could not confer the right. It was a right of Kansas, which Congress could not give to or take from her, and did not give to her by the Conference bill, or take from her by the Senate bill. This, it seems to me, no advocate of state rights or strict constructionist can deny, and, if true, the difference between the two bills was in form, not in substance.

But some Southrons opposed the bill because, they said, it submitted the constitution to a vote of the people, and some Northerners opposed it because, they said, it did not submit the constitution to such a vote. There is nothing in the language or spirit of that act to warrant the assertion that it submitted the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people, but much to contradict the assertion; for it acknowledged the constitution to be the act of the people of Kansas, to be republican in form, and to be acceptable to Congress, but declared the terms of admission demanded by Kansas were unacceptable, proposed other terms and submitted them to a vote of the people. It is true that the people might vote against the terms proposed, not because they were unacceptable to them, but because the Lecompton constitution was unacceptable to them. But what had Congress to do with the motives of the people of Kansas? It could not legislate reasons for their acts into or out of their heads. It should not have been deterred from doing its duty and respecting the rights of Kansas by letting her choose whether she would come into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, with 5,000,000 acres of land granted to her, instead of the 23,000,000 demanded by her, from fear of her refusal to enter the Union because of opposition to that constitution, and not because of dissatisfaction with the quantity of land granted to her! She might have refused for the same secret reason to come into the Union under the Senate bill.

Hence, I repeat, there is no objection to the Conference bill that does not obtain against the Senate bill. There are objections to the Senate bill that do not obtain against the Conference bill. The Senate bill, by the Green-Pugh amendment, declared the right of the people of Kansas "at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to interfere, &c.,"—which truism seemed like an apology to Black Republicans in and out of Kansas, for admitting her under the Lecompton constitution, and a suggestion to them to come in, and immediately thereafter to change their constitution—a policy which some of them advocated. Again, the Senate bill made no provision about Kansas in case of her refusal to come into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. The Conference bill is free from the Green-Pugh amendment, and declares, if Kansas refuses the terms therein proposed, she shall not be admitted into the Union till "it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States"—a declaration by law of a sound general principle, which may tend to suppress those frequent conventions that have destroyed all peace in Kansas and in Congress, and may keep her a territory for many years, where, under the Nebraska-Kansas act and the Dred Scott decision, Southrons have a right to carry and hold slaves.

I think nothing was lost by the South in the Conference Kansas act, either in the abstract or the concrete, in principle or practical results. It maintained the right of the people to form a slaveholding State in territory north of 36 30, proposed to admit such a State on equal terms with other new States, and offered her strong inducements to come into the Union, by declaring, if she did not accept the terms proposed, she should stay out till she attained the population that would entitle her to one representative. What has the South lost by its adoption and the rejection of the Senate bill? If Kansas had entered the Union under either bill, she would have added two votes to the Black Republican force in the United States Senate immediately, and short after, another vote to the same side in the House of Representatives, and would soon have expelled slavery and slave-holders by law from their limits; for a majority of the members elect of both houses of the future State Legislature were of that party. Our rights have, at least, Federal law to sustain them in a territory, which in most non-slaveholding States has been, and in Kansas, if admitted as a State, would soon have been, nullified by State legislation. In that event we, who voted for any act by which she entered the Union, would have been censured as much, and with equal justice for admitting an abolition community of but 93,000 people, when by law 93,420 were requisite to entitle a State to one member of the House of Representatives. The simple and sad truth is that the North, impelled by hate, has done more to prevent slavery in Kansas than the South, impelled by love, has done to establish slavery there.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR,—*Dear Sir:* In your comments on Gov. ADAMS' letter to the "BONHAM Dinner," in my opinion, you have certainly put an unwarranted construction. I cannot see that he places negro traders upon a footing with "the negro stealers who visit the African coast on missions of plunder and robbing." His whole argument is levelled, if I understand him rightly, against the law which suppresses that trade, and taxes the South to support a Navy for search; and, if that law did not exist, it would be as just and right to purchase slaves in Africa, as Virginia or Maryland. If slavery be right his arguments are,—and the only thing for us to consider is, whether it is the interest and policy of the South to bring slaves from Africa, (if the law of Congress debarred it was repealed.)

If that law should ever be repealed, rest assured we of the South would consider our interests enough to decide whether to engage in that trade or not. I would like to know how the African-trader could force his slaves upon our soil, unless we, who are interested in its culture, purchased them? And before we became purchasers we would well weigh our interests, and make calculations, of the probable results arising therefrom. We must certainly give up the right of holding property in man, and weaken our argument for its support, when we say it is piracy to purchase them in Africa, or elsewhere, only as the law makes it so.

We of the South are too prone to become Nationalized, and see all things through party, for sake of party, and change State Rights into Party Rights.

It is true, State Secession has become obsolete except with a few, and Co-operation has succeeded in its place. I am willing to be termed a Co-operationist for resistance, but not according to the order of the day, Co-operation for *Compromise and Submission*.

The doctrine of State Secession is now changed to whole South Co-operation—but another name for Submission. Mr. BOYCE is reported to have said that "the election of a Black Republican President in 1860, will be sufficient cause for Secession." Will the whole South Co-operate and say so? Oh, no. That would endanger the Democratic Party—the party that must check the encroachments of the Federal Government, and hold FRED DOUGLAS, or whoever the Black Republicans elect, at bay, and save the Union.

Sir, the South, as a body, will never secede. If Secession ever takes place, it will be by one State stepping boldly forward, in defiance of the General Government, drawing the sword, throwing away the scabbard, fully determined for liberty or death to be the consequence.

Article 1, Sec. 10, Constitution of the United States, "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or Confederation." How would the South co-operate unless in plain violation of the above clause? Think you that there will ever be a general outburst of indignation at one time, against any Act of the Federal Government, sufficient for the whole South to see, eye to eye, and rise simultaneously to shake off their shackles, without a previous treaty of alliance or Confederation?

I believe, as Col. PICKENS once expressed himself, what the South wanted was an "issue," and that issue must be made by some State independently, upon her own reserved (State) Rights. Col. PICKENS made the remark in consequence of the Act of Congress dismembering Texas, and his hope was that one would reject the Act, and not accept the bribe, and thus make an issue upon which the whole South could unite and contend for her rights. This was the fighting point, and the issue which Col. PICKENS so gloried in, if made, because he believed the time had come, which in making that issue, the South would unite and have her rights in the Union, or her liberty out of it.

Look back upon the past, and by it judge the future. After our great men (mostly members of Congress) had, by speech after speech, alarmed the State, telling the people how their rights were usurped, how degraded it could be for them tamely to submit, and quietly wear the chains of Slavery; calling upon them to arouse, assert their rights and fearlessly maintain them even unto death. After they had made the people believe they were in earnest, and had actually put them in motion to perform or die, see with what precipitancy the greater number cooled down, and began to tell the dear people, that really there was not so much to submit after all; and that perhaps there might be danger—yea, great danger—most bloody issues, slavery,—yea death—if we assert our rights and move another step. Stop! Please wait for Co-operation.

I heard one of our greatest men, in his public speech, say (upon the Texas question) that it was merely a difference of opinion—the same as two lawyers would differ about some point of law. That upon this question, the South and the North differed in opinion,—it was only a difference of opinion. You see how our great men can bring down one of the most important issues, to a mere difference of opinion.

The more we become Nationalized, or affiliate with National Democracy, the worse it will be for the South.

I am no prophet, neither lay claim to the power of Spirit Rapping, but if ever this Union is dissolved it will be by one State stepping boldly forward and making an issue upon which the rights of the South is involved. And my life upon it, the South will make her cause their cause, as certain as water, by the laws of gravitation, will run downhill. But if we wait for co-operation, it will always end in *compromise* and *submission*. Yours Respectfully, H.

For the Advertiser.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—I was very much mortified to observe in your last issue, a card over the signature of M. W. GARY, wherein he saw fit to revive certain sad reminiscences of the past that grated harshly—yea sorely—on my feelings, the necessity of which I cannot perceive. And, in vindication of the character of one who was near and dear to me—a beloved brother, who for many years was my only guardian and protector,—I now respectfully claim a short space in your columns.

I do not now, and never did blame Mr. GARY, for defending his client, but I do think that he might have defended his case equally as well without reviving the character of my brother in the manner he has. Mr. GARY appears desirous to convey the impression that the "unfortunate deceased" occupied the low position in life of a Card-case keeper for a Faro Bank." But many of the people of Edgefield District know that this is not correct. His many friends I am proud to believe, always recognized him as a gentleman. Though a poor man, and one who had to struggle hard to maintain his family, yet I defy any man, to say that he ever departed from the strictest honesty and integrity. And, even, if, on that unfortunate occasion, in the kindness of his heart, he did keep the "card case," it was at the solicitation of those present, who he thought were his friends. Like, poor fallen man, he too had his faults—one of them was, that he occasionally visited the card table. (And it may be that the critical Mr. GARY does likewise—more so perhaps than ever did the deceased.) But I do not think that it was right in Mr. GARY to revive the faults of the silent sleeper, and forget his other qualities of the head and heart. This Mr. GARY has done, and done injuriously. But I leave the matter—it is to me an unpleasant subject. The public, I trust, will do the memory of my brother justice, and not let this stain which Mr. GARY has published against his memory, rest heavily over his unhappy family and relatives.

In this connection, I desire to say that Mr. GARY did not give through your paper the version of his speech as I understood it. I think his language was to this purpose:

"That monuments were not intended for mechanics and humble citizens, but that they were intended for three distinct classes, viz: Statesmen, Chieftains and Patriots."

Monuments, the gentleman well knows, have been erected time and again to the memory of mechanics. Who was Franklin, Hudson, and a host of others They were mechanics, and monuments have been erected to their memory. Has the gentleman forgot what the Solicitor said to him on this point? Does he not remember the remark? If he does not, I will give it to him. Mr. OWENS said, in substance, "He hoped that what the "Junior Counsel" (alluding to Mr. GARY,) had said about the mechanics won'd have no bearing with the Jury; for if the standard which the "Junior Counsel" judged them by was established, God only knows what would become of them."

D. W. CHRISTIAN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PRUSSIA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The steamship Persia has arrived with Liverpool dates to Sept. 4th:

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of Cotton for the week 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400, and exporters 3,400 bales. All qualities had slightly declined during the week, and lower grades ⅛d. Sales on Saturday, the 4th instant, 6,000 bales, of which exporters took 1,000 bales. The market closed quiet, but steady.

The stock on hand in Liverpool was 636,000 bales, of which 560,000 were American.

Breadstuffs and provisions generally were steady.

The details of the China treaty with the United States had been received in London. The treaty is to be fully ratified within a year. One of the stipulations in the treaty is, that the United States shall interpose its good officers in case China should become involved in difficulties with other powers.

There was a mutiny on board of the American ship Conqueror, in the river Mersey. The vessel was bound for Mobile Ala. Seventeen armed negroes refused to proceed with their work. They were arrested by the American Consul without blood shed.

The allies in China have had a serious battle at Canton. A part of the city was burnt.

There was a report that a large loan had been effected in the United States to forward the French Suez Canal project.

A car load of ninety-seven Virginia and South Carolina Africans passed through this city on the evening of the 14th inst., en route for the cotton and sugar regions.—*Chattanooga Representative.*

☞ The deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans on the 19th inst., were seventy-four.

INQUEST.—The Coroner, Henry Baker, Esq., this morning held an inquest over the bodies of Luther M. Northey, James Coggins, and Patrick Fleury, who were recently killed by the sinking of a portion of the Waynesboro' Rail Road, and running off of the cars, about ten miles from Millen. The Jury brought in their verdict in accordance with the circumstances—*Augusta Dispatch, 17th inst.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.

DUEL NEAR RICHMOND.—There was a duel this morning between O. Jenning Wise, one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, and the Hon. Sherred Clemens, of Wheeling, Va. The latter was wounded, but not dangerously, at the fourth fire.

Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, last week purchased in New York, provisions to the amount of nine thousand dollars; clothing, two thousand three hundred dollars; agricultural implements, one thousand dollars; all of which were shipped on board the Niagara to Charleston, for the use of the captured Africans.

COTTON.—We clip the following extract from the Courier and Enquirer, a paper as well posted in statistics as any in this country:

"One of the gratifying features of the commercial world is the renewed and steady demand for cotton—a demand that increases in a much greater ratio than the increase of population. The European demand and prices are such as to furnish an ample guarantee of remuneration to our Southern planters for few years to come. With all the available sources of supply from Egypt, Asia, Australia, and South America, the cotton of the United States is not enough to meet the growing demand in Europe."

THE COMET.—Star gazers may have their curiosity to see the Comet gratified, by taking a survey of the Northwestern sky, any clear evening about 7 o'clock, and again at 4 o'clock in the morning, in the Northeast. The morning view is now much the best, because of the absence of the moonlight at that hour.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Mr. Wm. H. Monaghan, from Charleston, South Carolina, fell from a window in the United States Hotel last night and was killed.

THE SHOOTING OF A YOUNG LADY AT PITTSBURG.—Miss E. Henry, the young lady who was shot at Pittsburg, last Saturday, by Thomas Smithson, jr., was still alive on Sunday night, but with little hope of surviving. The True Press says:

Smithson, who is about nineteen years of age, had been acquainted with Miss Henry from childhood, she being about two years younger than himself. They had always been upon speaking terms, and of late young Smithson became passionately attached to her, being ready to accompany her at all times, and willing to make any sacrifice to win her affections. As his character was not such as to secure him the esteem of the virtuous and respectable, his attentions were not recognized by Miss Henry, and his advances were annoying to her. He was only tolerated on account of their familiarity through childhood, and he had been treated with that careless disregard which would have driven off any young man possessed of ordinary sensibility and independence of mind. But he acted like a monomaniac towards her, accosting her upon the streets, soliciting walks, requesting interviews, etc. On Saturday last, he walked into the dwelling of Mrs. Henry, and on Miss Henry telling him she was too busy to talk with him, he drew a pistol and shot her, the ball entering her body below the left shoulder blade, shattering one of the ribs, passing through the lung, and escaping below the left breast. Smithson immediately made his escape, but was subsequently arrested, and came near being lynched by the excited populace.

NERVOUS HEADACH.—A correspondent of the *Constitutionalist* furnishes the following remedy as a specific for the relief of the Nervous headache.

Mr. Editor: I have been a sufferer with the headache for more than thirty years; sought a cure in many of the "certain cures," and found none; and finding *relief* in a dose of morphine ten years ago, and being afraid of an injurious effect upon the stomach that a continued taking of opium in any form would produce, I concluded to try *snuffing morphine*, and always finding relief in a few minutes after snuffing a small portion of morphine, about as large as a grain of wheat; and having known it tried by others, and never without speedy relief, unless the head was so stopped up that the morphine could not be drawn up, I have concluded that the discovery is worth giving to the public, and for that purpose I offer it to your valuable paper.

LEROY PATTILLO.

Monroe, Ga., Aug. 28, 1858.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Hamburg, on the 16th inst., LEONARD SUBER, in the 47th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Newberry District, and for the last 16 years a citizen of Hamburg.

In the death of Mr. SUBER his family have lost a kind and affectionate husband and father, and the community a good citizen, and an honest man.

K.

COMMERCIAL.

HAMBURG, Sept. 20th '58.

The Receipts of Cotton in this market for the week ending to-day, were about 500 Bales. During the week there has been a slight decline in prices. We now quote 9 to 12 cents ℔ lb, according to quality.

K.

VERY CHEAP.—Just received and for sale very low for cash,

10 Boxes Colgate & Co.'s pure Pearl Starch;
10 " No. 1 Soap;
25 " Adamantine Candles.

S. E. BOWERS, Agt.
Hamburg, Sept 1 tf 34

Religious Notice.

Rev. D. B. CLAYTON, Universalist, will preach in the Court House, on Sunday, the 3d October, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Religious Notice.

REV. E. H. LAKE, Universalist, will preach the funeral of Mrs. MARY J. LUNDY, dec'd., at the residence of Mr. T. N. LUNDY, on the 2nd Sunday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Rev. Mr. LAKE will preach at Red Hill, the Friday after the 2nd Sunday in October, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and on the 3d Sunday at Edgefield C. H., at 3'oclock, P. M.

STEAM MILLS.

From and after this date GRAIN may be ground at my Mills on any day. R. T. MIMS.
June 14, tf 23

☞ The many friends of the Rev. D. BODIE, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Ordinary at the ensuing election.
Sept 8 * * 35

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. C. A. HORN as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Edgefield District at the next election.
Sept 8 * 35

☞ The Friends of Capt. J. P. ABNEY present him as a Candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District at the next election.
Aug 17 *33

Commissioners of the Poor.

MR. EDITOR—You will please announce the following gentlemen as Candidates for Commissioners of the Poor for Edgefield District:

M. GRAHAM,
D. P. SELF,
A. JONES,
JOHN P. MICKLER,
L. O. LOVELACE.

July 28, tf 30

NOTICE.

C. H. KENNEY, of *Hamburg, S. C.*, is still Agent for the sale of LEONARD SMITH'S **Smut Machines.**
Hamburg, June 23 tf 24

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the style of

J. S. & J. A. BOWIE, & CO.

For the purpose of conducting a

General Factorage & Commission Business,

IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON,

And solicit consignments of *COTTON, FLOUR, GRAIN*, and other country produce for sale.

JAMES S. BOWIE and JOHN A. BOWIE, will devote their entire time to the business. Office on Central Wharf.

J. S. BOWIE,
J. A. BOWIE,
L. BOWIE.

Sept. 21, 1858 8t 37

LONG BRANCH ACADEMY.

THE second year of the above Institution will commence on MONDAY, 4th of OCTOBER, under the care of the subscriber.

The limit has been extended to forty students, and immediate applications are solicited, as it will be much to the advantage both of pupils and instructor, to open with a full number.

The strictest discipline will be maintained, and the utmost care exercised to guard students against improper associations and habits. No student can remain in this Institution without strict obedience to rules, and close application to study.

Tuition as heretofore. Board convenient to the Academy, at pleasant places.

JAMES E. CROSLAND.
Beech Island, Sept. 21, 1858 4t 37

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold before the Court House of Edgefield District, on MONDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next, all that piece, parcel or lot of Land with the Hotel and out-buildings, situate in Graniteville, in the District of Edgefield, known as the Hotel Lot, measuring in width, North and South, two hundred and forty-nine feet, more or less, and extending East and West from Canal street to Gregg street, four hundred and sixty-four feet, together with a lot adjoining North on Gregg street, one hundred feet wide, and one hundred and eighty-four feet deep, East and West, together with the use in common with others, of the public Hall adjoining on the North, for the period of nine hundred and ninety-one years and eleven months and sixteen days, to be kept up as a Public House so long as the Graniteville Manufacturing Company shall not sell their grounds for the erection of a Public House or Hotel in Graniteville, with the proviso that the purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall not convert the said premises, or any part thereof into a place for selling or retailing any sort of wine, spirits or malt liquor, on penalty of paying to the Graniteville Manufacturing Company twenty-five dollars for every day on which such selling or retailing shall take place.

To an approved purchaser the terms will be liberal. Purchaser to pay for papers.