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work for me, whether he costs six hundred dollars, or twelve hundred, and he could do as much labor if there were eight million negroes in the United States, as he can now, when there are but four million.

Therefore, as to the manner in which revival affects the value of negroes, it is a question, not of what our civilized negroes will bring at sale but of what they will bring at *hire*. The fallacy of the objection that revival would diminish the hire of negroes, as far as the cotton States are concerned, lies in the assumption, first, that the supply of cotton is as large as it ought to be; and second, that a negro can do no other work than raise cotton. I have shown that the production of cotton lacks much of being equal to the demand. One of the profoundest writers in America on public economy lately estimated that the consumption of cotton has increased about six *per cent, per annum*, since 1851–2, when our production attained its maximum. Taking three million bales as the average crop of the South since 1851–2, and adding an annual increase for seven years of six per cent, which is the accumulating rate of consumption, and we should have say four million three hundred thousand bales, as the supply now wanted from the United States by the world.

Omitting therefore all consideration of the *prospective* demand for more cotton, in view of the usual rate of increasing consumption, and especially in view of the heavy demand, which must soon spring up in China and Japan for cheap power loom cloth, to supercede the costly hand loom article, we see that at a yield of three bales to the hand, it would require about four hundred and fifty thousand more able bodied cotton laborers, to meet the present unsatisfied demand for the King Staple. Allowing one such laborer to every three of the African population, which would be within the mark, if we accounted for the *inefficiency* of savages as cotton laborers, it needs an importation of at least, thirteen hundred thousand wild negroes, to fill the existing demand for cotton alone. If we could supply this supposed deficit, it is not probable, that the price of cotton would then fall below eight cents per pound, which will pay ten per cent on the value of a negro, at one thousand dollars—a very good profit on the investment.

We cannot reasonably hope long to make very much more profit by our labor than other people make by theirs, because whenever a laborer in another country, finds that he has to give *two* days of his work, in exchange for *one* of ours, he will abandon his business and engage in the pursuit we are following. As an evidence of it, look how the high price of cotton since 1851–2 has induced the inhabitants of other States, to give up the occupations they were pursuing and take to planting cotton. Hence, if we do not produce more cotton, other States will. We have our choice either to import more labor and preserve the monopoly or exclude the labor, and lose the monopoly of supplying mankind with cotton.

The ability of India and Africa to compete with the South in growing cotton was dwelt upon in meeting the objection to reviving the slave trade, that it might lower the price of cotton. Another formidable competitor could enter the field against us, and if cotton shall continue to hold much longer at present prices, we may be prepared, to look for large importations of the staple from Australia—that Island continent—larger than the United States—richer than California in precious metals and the seat of a future Anglo Saxon empire that will rival even ours. By recurring again to the Patent Office Report of 1856, it may be seen that Messrs Mitchell and Williams, two other of our Consuls reported that

"The cultivation of cotton in Australia, has been successful, though small for the last few years. Sea Islands have done well and have not deteriorated. Only agricultural population is wanting. The cotton plant stands the heat and drought remarkably well. The product of an acre at Ipswich, Moreton Bay, was 920 pounds of Sea Island cotton in the seed, valued at 25 cents a pound cleaned. For ten years, the fall of rain has been nearly fifty inches per annum on this part of the Australian coast. From 200 to 500 miles further North it averages about seventy inches. But the climate all along the coast is remarkably dry notwithstanding and to this is attributed its great salubrity. The alluvial land is too rich to require manure for any branch of cultivation. Nothing indeed is as yet known of physical influences adverse to the culture of cotton. Not only is it true that the frost is harmless, but that insects of any kind do not affect the crops. The plant is perennial. It is picked five successive years from the same stalks and in some cases the yield was largest the fourth year. The climate as has been stated is extremely propitious, the picking season extending over four of the coolest months. Nature seems to have designed this portion of the world for a cotton field of the most gigantic dimensions."

Mark! this is the language of our own officials, to our own government, that Australia, needs no manure—no irrigation—no renewal of seed—but "only agricultural population is wanting," to make it a "cotton field of the most gigantic dimensions." Will such a country as this remain neglected of being supplied with "agricultural population," if England shall continue to need more cotton than she can get at present prices? Is not Australia a fertile and unsettled country like our Western States? Can the digging of gold, or the graizing of sheep always pay better as a permanent business, than the growing of cotton at ten, or twelve cents per pound upon rich land costing almost nothing, with African apprentices likewise costing nothing. Is not the stream of Anglo Saxon population, now pouring itself exclusively into Australia? Has not Australia tripled her population in ten years and guardrupled her commerce with Europe in less than five years? And if the disciples of Exeter Hall shall progress for the next two or three years as rapidly as they have lately done, in working out the problem of how to get more cotton, will not a stream of African population also set toward Australia? These are questions which must be answered by Southern men. The civilized world will have more and cheaper cotton than the United States can possibly produce, with their present labor. Cotton factories are rising as if by magic, in every State of Europe from bleak Russia to tropical Sardinia, and the continental powers are begining to import their own raw cotton direct from this country, as well as to occupy their own markets with home made cotton fabrics. In 1786 about five thousand bales cotton were imported into Europe; *now* nearly four million bales are imported thither. Will the consumption likely diminish, since all Europe have commenced manufacturing and since China and Japan with their five hundred millions people have been opened up to commerce.

It has not been half a century, since Turkey exported more cotton than any other nation of either continent. But the low price of cotton in the United States, between the years 1840–50 compelled the discontinuance of cotton culture in the Levant. Turkey is a slave holding community too. She is also a close neighbor to Africa. May she not resume her former cotton raising with present prices to stimulate her? Probably she can be successful without Dr. Davis' assistance. Cotton is now worth double what it was when he went to enlighten the Sultan's subjects. There never was a more simple self deception, than the Southern planters are practising upon themselves, in supposing that their past monopoly of cotton growing has been from some peculiarity of soil, or climate, existing only in the United States. Cotton was once cultivated throughout Southern Europe and is

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procuring as many negroes as they want, let us not deny our people the same privilege—let us place all upon the same footing—let demand and supply regulate the slave trade as it does every other kind of trade.

Permit even a single other country than the South to raise much cotton for exportation and then will the price of cotton as well as our monopoly of it, go down to rise no more—then will the price of our negroes go down to stay down, until we shall have embarked in some *other* pursuit than growing cotton. For once let other States organise the necessary African labor and acquire the skill of directing it in the cotton field, so as to compete with us successfully and they will adhere to it to the end of time. No one denies but that our slaves have been degraded much in value ere now by war, by commercial revulsion, or by a glut in the cotton market by overproduction. But the chances are a thousand to one that our civilized negroes will never be able to glut the cotton market again. Still although we may not glut the market any more, other States can and will unless we import more negroes. Cotton must fall in price and our negroes must fall in value do as we will. The only question is whether we will sacrifice a great and permanent good for a splendid, but merely tempory advantage. We musts elect between having a high price for cotton and a high price for negroes during a few years, but finally lose the monopoly of raising raw cotton forever, or we must import more negroes—keep cotton at a paying price and keep negroes at a reasonable price also for an indefinite period, as well as preserve our monopoly of furnishing cotton to the world. This is the dilemma,—the fork of the road at which we have arrived. Which route, will ye choose, men of the South? You cannot evade the question will you have more laborers, or not? and if you will where can you get them?

Not in the United States, for if they could be had here, the present price of cotton would have them forthcoming. They cannot be had in the United States else why is negro labor so scarce? Why is it so high? Why is a negro worth one dollar and a quarter a day to work upon Texas Rail Roads? Why does a common farm negro hire for three hundred dollars a year in the Mississippi valley—as much, or more than is paid for an Irishman? Why are the Irish driving the negroes off the Steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries by underworking them? Why are white servants displacing negro waiters in nearly all the hotels of the Southern Cities, by working for cheaper wages than the slaves hire for? Why is it that white operatives are expelling negroes from all the factories at the South? Why is it that the present fabulous prices for negroes cannot get a supply equal to the demand for more slave labor in the cotton fields? Why is it that the South, are aggitating a revival of the slave trade? Why is it that the question of selling free negroes into slavery is being seriously discussed in every State of the South?

Simply because there is a universal demand for more slave labor in every other pursuit as well as in that of raising cotton. The rice culture can spare no labor—the sugar culture can spare none—the tobacco culture can spare none—the hemp culture can spare none—the turpentine culture can spare none—the stock culture of Tennessee and Kentucky can spare none. Indeed no department of our present limited industry at the South, whether agricultural, or other kind can spare any of its labor, to assist in the growth of cotton. In place of being able to spare labor, our sugar culture, particularly demands more labor than even the cultivation of cotton does. Having countless acres of inexhaustable sugar land, in Florida, Louisianna and Texas, we might profitably export large quantities of sugar, if we only had the necessary labor, but although we have heretofore aspired to raise our own supply of that article and have burdened it with a Tariff for that purpose, yet we have not succeeded in growing more than about one third of what we ourselves consume.

As a consequence, Cuba by smuggling negroes and importing Coolies at a nominal price is enabled to pay an export duty upon sugar at home and an import duty upon it here, amounting in the aggregate, to over five million dollars annually and supply us with the other two thirds which we consume. Nearly all our imports of sugar $22,000,000 worth come from Cuba. A laborer in Cuba, costs on the average, but half, what he does in the South. How then can our sugar planter contend with the Cuban in the foreign Markets when he can hardly do it at home to the extent of one third the supply with a Tariff of twenty-four per cent *ad valorem* to assist him. The remedy for Cuban competition in the culture of sugar, is not to oppose the annexation of that Island and inflict a high Tariff upon our own people, but to re-open the Slave Trade, so as to give our planters an equal chance for procuring labor.

At the lowest calculation, we need four hundred thousand more Africans to raise our own sugar. Because as the present number of negroes employed in the sugar culture, is but about 200,000, who produce each year about 200,000 Hogsheads and as our annual consumption reaches near 800,000 Hoghsheads, when high prices almost prohibit sugar to the poor, we may assert that cheap sugar, grown at a living rate to the producer, would increase the home consumption, to nine, or ten hundred thousand Hoghsheads, weighing a half a ton each, which is the size, I have in mind. From this it is plain, negroes would yield a hire of ten, or fifteen per cent, upon their saleable value in the cultivation of sugar, when the cotton market might be glutted by the importation of too many cotton laborers. Is it not desirable to have the price of sugar so low, as that the poor may enjoy it? Without more labor and cheaper labor, how can the planters raise either more sugar or cheaper sugar? Is it not more injurious to the South, to drain her border States of slaves, with which to grow cotton and sugar than it would be to import them from Africa? Which is the worse, to import Africans to make sugar in Louisiana or to eat the sugar after it has been raised in Cuba, by newly imported negroes? Are we not doing the same thing, for which we denounce the Abolitionists? They consume our cotton and are *particeps criminis* to our slavery if it be a crime. We consume the sugar of Cuba and are a party to her slave trade, if it be a crime? As we must have the sugar, why not import the negroes and raise it for ourselves? Were it not for the slave trade still being carried on in Cuba, we should have either to do without sugar, or be left to the mercy of our producers in Louisiana. Let the yankees make a note of it, that if they [illegible] abundance of cheap sugar, they must consent to a revival of the slave trade. Sorgho- that mighty instrument of Abolition according to father Giddings will not do—it will not granulate.

SCIPIO.

☞ Adams' Express Company was robbed one day last week on the Rail Road, between Montgomery and Atlanta, of $40,000. An arrest has been made, (says the Montgomery *Advertiser*) but we forbear further particulars until a judicial investigation of the matter takes place, as we have no reason to believe the arrested party guilty. On Friday the company paid to the Banks in Augusta, their respective losses by the above robbery.

☞ The Yorkville *Enquirer* contains a correspondence between Messrs. Wm. A. Latta and S. W. Welton, by which we are pleased to learn that a serious difficulty pending between those gentlemen has been "honorably adjusted" by the interposition of mutual friends.

☞ The Abbeville papers are advocating the building of a Rail Road from that place to Washington, Ga., a distance of forty miles.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1859.

SALEDAY.

A very large number of our good citizens were out on Monday last. The weather was bright and cold, and all seemed to be in fine humor. The day passed off pleasantly, with but little noise or rowdyism. The three gallon law is again of force within our corporate limits,—to the decided improvement of such occasions, as it thus far appears.

PERFECTLY DELICIOUS

Was that jar of limes (almost transparent) sent us the other day by our neighbor HARRISON.

Burned to Death.

A negro boy, the property of MR. WILLIS L. STONE of this District, was burned so badly some ten days ago as to die from the effects of it. He lingered nearly two weeks. Another warning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Homestead Bill has passed the House by a large majority. The Bill provides homesteads for actual settlers in the Territories. Any one who is head of a family, over twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration to become such, would be entitled under the Bill to enter one quarter section of land (160 acres) without paying any price therefor. The South Carolina delegation all voted against the measure.

The Senate has tacked on to the Indian Appropriation Bill an amendment changing the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

It was said that the President was annoyed by the decision of the Senatorial Democratic Caucus on the Tariff question, and that he meant still to press the recommendation of his message upon Congress. We hope this is a mistake.

The Bill appropriating $70,000 for the instruction of the Echo Africans in Liberia, has been defeated. On this question our immediate representative, HON. M. L. BONHAM, addressed the House in some pertinent remarks which we this week publish, on page first.

ZANTE GRAPES.

Happening to have received two roots of the *Sultana Raisin Grape*, we offer one of them to the subscriber who will first bring us a good additional subscriber. The variety is extremely rare and said to be peculiarly 'choice' as a table grape. The roots are put up with a degree of care which warrants their vitality.

"PLAIN TRUTH," IN THE MERCURY.

The writer who is assailing SENATOR HAMMOND in the Charleston *Mercury* over the signature of "PLAIN TRUTH," seems to meet with but small commendation from the press of the State. It is not difficult to pick flaws in the political course of any statesman,—we mean seeming flaws of inconsistency. *Tempora mutantur*, and men's opinions change with them. This sort of inconsistency is, often, true wisdom. Have we not heard the supposed author of "PLAIN TRUTH" tear the political consistency of JOHN C. CALHOUN to tatters by this mode of criticism? "PLAIN TRUTH" as we suspect, is one of the firstand purest sons of our State. We regret that his patriotism has been so much alarmed by the present conservative politics of SENTOR HAMMOND. It was the politics of MR. CALHOUN to the last day of his life, and is now the politics of every Southern statesman of any position.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

W. L. D. will please accept our thanks for his subscription, accompanied as it is with such terms of handsome compliment. There are some men, of jaundiced hue, whose praise we regard as slightly as their censure. W. L. D. is not of that complexion. His moral and mental education constitute him a citizen whose approbation we shall always be happy to retain.

PEE DEE HERALD.

This paper has assumed a semi-weekly garb and status, and comes to us in its new dimensions as smiling as a basket of chips. Success and happiness to Mr. GILLESPIE.

CUBA AND THE PRESIDENT.

Doubts have been expressed, whether or not the Cubanese are really opposed to Uncle Samuel's proposition to buy their country. And yet it appears from Cuban journals, that protests against that consummation have been sent to the Queen of Spain from twenty-one cities and towns of the Island, besides the bishop and ecclesiastics of Havana; the governor and ecclesiastics of Santiago de Cuba; the ladies of Havana, Matanzas and Bejucal; the University of Havana; the economical societies of Havana and Santiago; the battalions and squadrons of volunteers of Havana, and the army of Cuba; the Bank of Spain of Havana; Professors in the preparatory and special schools of Havana; the colleges of lawyers and notaries of the same city, and tribunal of commerce of Matanzas.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

Attention is directed to the town ordinance on another column. Its restrictions are wholesome, and we trust they will be rigidly adhered to throughout.

The farmers and planters in the vicinity are particularly requested to read this ordinance and give their negroes fair warning of the penalties attached to it.

JUST FROM CHARLESTON.

Our Charleston visitors bring back intelligence of a very delightful race week. Most parts of the State were represented, whether as to intelligence, beauty, wealth, gallantry, or race horses. The crowd was unusually large,—hotels filled to overflowing,—streets animated by the rush of vehicles,—"old King's" sidewalks nearly impassible from the quantity of hoops and crinoline,—theatre uproarious,—race course glorious,—every thing conspiring to make the week one of the most joyous Charleston has known in many years. It is pleasant to hear all this. May it be but the introduction to a heavy Spring trade for our noble city! And may her Springs and Autumns never again bring a reverse to her prosperity!

THE ROAD FROM '96.

A correspondent sends us an account of a terrible ride he lately took in a buggy from '96 Depot to this place. If we can not find room for his communication, it is not because we do not sympathize with his complaint.

NEW WORDS.

A western exchange exults, as if he had found a mare's nest, over the word "*matriarch*," which some one has just put in print. Why not also say *matriot*, when speaking of a woman who died for her country? or *matrimony* when one gets an inheritance by his mother?—but this last would come into collision with a meaning already attached to those interesting syllables.

Your method of manufacturing words, brother chip, reminds us of a proposition which WILLIS, or some other victim of the word-mania, recently suggested. It was, that words ought to be made to express the gender by an alteration of either the first or the last syllable; and to illustrate, he asked why not let "*she*pistle" mean a lady's letter and "(he)pistle" a man's. The result of WILLIS's notion (if adopted) would be quite as beautiful as the one you squint at. There would be "heathen" and "s*he*(a)then," "hero" and "*she*ro," "heliotrope" and "*she*liotrope," &c.

Go on, gentlemen-literati; you are in a fair way to make still purer the waters that issue from "the well of English undefiled."

Gone to Town.

Our co-proprietor, business superintendant, and foreman, Mr. D. R. DURISOE, leaves to-day on a trip to Charleston. In your ear, kind reader: we are about to make some handsome improvements in the *Advertiser*.

We commend our co-laborer to the kind offices of the craft in Charleston. They will find him a true-hearted brother and an unflinching devotee of our blessed black art.

☞ Read GOODMAN's advertisement. And be sure and have a representative at the Market House tomorrow morning early to get a peice of that premium Beef.

PIANO TUNING.

MR. MCCARTHY, the blind pianist, is again with us for a few weeks. We heartily commend him to the public's favor as a piano-tuner. If we are capable of forming a correct opinion in the matters, he thoroughly understands the business. Mr. H. A. GRAY, a first rate judge in musical affairs, also bears testimony to MR. MCCARTHY'S superior skill and accuracy in tuning. If any one in this place, or its vicinity, wishes work of the kind done, they can be accommodated by applying in person or otherwise at the "Edgefild Advertiser Office." Bear in mind, that unless your pianos are kept in tune, they can give no pleasure to yourselves or to your visitors; another bad effect is the serious injury they do to the ear and taste of your children or pupils. It is said to happen sometimes, that a family becomes so much used to a piano out of tune, as to regard it hurribly discordant when in tune.,. Bew[illegible] ridiculous pon[illegible]ation, and keep your instruments always in fine condition.

DR. SHUBEL BLANDING.

The Columbia papers spoke out last week in terms of deep regret in regard to the death of this estimable old citizen. Having long known the good old DOCTOR, we would respectfully add the tribute of our humble testimony to his goodness and worth. He was a veteran Baptist and one of the most charitable of men. Many there are throughout the State who will miss his cordial recognition in their future visits to Columbia. His church have published in the Southern *Baptist* resolutions warmly expressive of their regret and sorrow at his death. In transmiting them, REV. J. L. REYNOLDS speaks of the deceased in the following terms of deserved eulogy:

Many hearts will be made sad by the intelligence, that our beloved and venerated brother, Dr. Shubel Blanding, is no more. This day, we committed his body to the earth. The large concourse of persons that attended his funeral solemnities, evinced the high esteem, in which he was held by the whole community. To the church this is a most afflicting bereavement, and his loss will be most sensibly felt. He was a rare and admirable man. An acquaintance of more than twenty years, and an intimacy which gave me access to his more private views and feelings, have impressed me with a deep sense of his high and various excellence. He was, emphatically, a good man. Nature had endowed him with a heart of extraordinary kindness and sensibility, and grace had sanctified, and elevated it to the highest stage, attainable, in this imperfect state.

He used the office of a deacon well. Wise in counsel, prudent in action, he was the judicious adviser, and the steady supporter and helper of his brethren; and such was the uniform integrity, frankness and benignity, which distinguished his intercourse with the world, that he was honored and loved by all. A Baptist in principle and profession, he yet cherished a cordial esteem for his brethren of other denominations; and there were, probably, none, among the multitude that followed him to the tomb, who more tenderly lamented his departure. We shall all miss him. We shall miss his venerable presence in our church meeting, in our public worship, and at the table of the Lord. We shall miss him in every walk of Christian activity, faith and love.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

The first serious steamboat disaster that has occurred on the favorite Chesapeak Line, has just been recorded by the press of the country. The DR. CURTIS of South Carolina, who was lost, is not Dr. CURTIS of the Limestone Female High School, but, as is correctly stated, an Episcopalian minister of high character who has for some months been in charge of a church at Chester C. H. The Petersburg *Express* says of him:

"The Rev. Dr. Cartis, D. D., who was one of the unfortunate victims to this melancholy catastrophe, left acquaintances in this city, who refer to him in the most commendable terms. He is represented as having been a gentleman of deep piety, exalted talents, great kindness of heart, and an ornament of the denomination to which he was attached. He was reputed to be one of the most accomplished Botanists in America, and contributed largely to the recent work on Botany, compiled by Gray. He was Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Hillsborough, North Carolina, for many years, but subsequently, and up to the period of his death, had charge of the Episcopal Church at Chester, South Carolina.

The South *Carolinian*, in copying this extract, accompanies it with these remarks:

That all of the passengers and crew should have escaped, save two, is almost miraculous. That of those two, so beloved and estimable a man as Dr. Curtis should have been one, is as lamentable as it is inscrutable. The measure of his usefulness was still full. Soon again has death claimed another from the small band of Episcopal clergy of this diocese.

☞ After all that is above said, it appears probable by later accounts that the deceased was Dr. CURTIS of the Limestone School.

THE TARIFF.

The Democratic Senators have determined in caucus that it is unnecessary to modify the Tariff during this session. This settles the point for the present; and the President's recommendation is thus quietly disposed of until the Revenue necessities shall become more pressing or the Revenue arrangements more defective. It is probable both that our necessities will become lighter and our arrangements more satisfactory.

THE $30,000,000 BILL.

The Washington *States* gets off the annexed paragraph upon this subject, which, barring its slight show of irreverence towards our honored President, is worthy of general consideration. What the *States* may choose to say however, should be taken with some grains of allowance, as it seems to be now settled that its tendencies are at once Anti-Buchanan and Pro-Douglass. But "hear him for his cause" whether you "believe him for his honor" or not:

"It is perfectly well understood among all parties in this city, that the Thirty Million bill is a sham demonstration. Everybody admits the utter absurdity of an attempt to purchase Cuba in the present posture of affairs. A distinguished Southern Senator emphatically expressed the universal sentiment, when he declared that Mr. Buchanan might as "well essay to 'toat' himself from the White House to the Capitol by the seat of his pantaloons, as undertake to acquire Cuba for a pecuniary consideration." What, then, is the object of the measure? Everybody in Washington understands that the Thirty Million bill originated in the desire of demagogues to propitiate the public sentiment, by an apparent zeal in a popular enterprise. Now, for our part, we do not intend to be instrumental to the success of so discreditable an artifice. And, besides this repugnance, we have sense enough to understand that any overture for the purchase of Cuba at the present moment, will only result in postponing its acquisition to an indefinite period. That is the opinion of every man at all conversant with Spanish politics. We do not believe, for instance, that Mr. Buchanan is so stupid as to attempt to buy Cuba. He will not use the money; but the mere movement will provoke the Spanish people to a declaration of inexorable resistance to the cession of the island. It is for this reason we oppose the Thirty Million proposition."

TO THE RALLY.

The North Carolina Democrats ring out the signal for a rally of the Democracy in the resolution which follows:

Resolved, That we extend our New Year's greetings to all Constitutional Democrats, whether being in the East or the West, the North or the South, and consider all such as belonging to the great brotherhood of Democracy.

The fight for the Presidency will soon be begun; And some think that Messrs. DOUGLASS and ORR will be the nomination of the Charleston Convention. The Raleigh Resolutions smack of something like this. What shall we say in South Carolina?

"GEN. McGOWAN BEFORE THE PALMETTO ASSOCIATION."

An article with this caption has been laid aside for publication in the *Advertiser*. It appeared a few weeks ago in the Abbeville *Banner*, but we have not yet found convenient space for its insertion. The article maintains the correctness of GENERAL MCGOWAN'S Palmetto speech, against certain doubts thrown out by a correspondent of the *Advertiser*.

THE SCOTCH AND THE YANKEES.

MR. PETIGRU responded eloquently to a sentiment given at the late Burns Celebration in Charleston. In the course of his remarks he said:

It is not a hundred years since the Scotch were to the English what the Greeks were to the Romans, and what the Yankees are to us—the subjects of bitter invective by those who envied their superior address, management of affairs, and great success in the acquisitive art.

With great respect for the distinguished speaker, we venture to suggest that he is wrong in attributing the feeling of *envy* to either the Romans, or the English, or to Southerners. English contempt for Scottish worth almost went into a proverb; The greatness of Rome was of that towering and self-sufficient kind which precludes the idea of her having envied Greece; And surely MR. PETIGRU's proposition is still wider of the mark when applied to the proud people of our Southern States.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

☞ Negroes are bringing remarkably high prices in North Carolina this season. Two women, sold at Townville, brought $1149 and $1200 respectively; and a boy brought $1127—all young negroes.

☞ The Carolina *Bulletin* says its circulation is rapidly increasing. We are not astonished at this, for the *Bulletin* is a very cheap paper, and a most interesting little sheet. See prospectus on another column.

☞ The *Literary Casket*, is the title of a new paper just established at Fayetteville, Ga., Messrs. M. H. & G. C. LOONEY, Editors and Proprietors. The "*Casket*" is a well-filled and handsome weekly, and our brother Georgians and the South generally should maintain this enterprise of the Messrs. LOONEY in a manner commensurate with its merits. We hope to read the "*Casket*" regularly, and accordingly have placed it on our exchange list. Send on $2 if you want this paper.

☞ "Be content with what you have," as the rat said to the trap, when he saw that he had left part of his tail in it.

☞ THE Charleston *Courier*, of the 2d inst., announces that the once famous race horse, Shocco, died on Monday evening last, in his stable adjoining the race course, in that city.

☞ THE Charleston *Mercury* notices a sale made on Monday last in Charleston, of South Western Railroad Bank Stock, which brought $117 per share.

☞ Thos. Downing, a wealthy merchant of Salem, Mass., hung himself on the night of the 28th ult., in the Unitarian Church.

☞ A young man of the mature age of nineteen years, who was employed in the Pike House, at Bloomington, Ill., not long since, eloped with his step-mother.

☞ A lawyer at Lowell, having found ninety-five dollars, and returned the money to the owner, one of the papers says the act may be honest and honorable, but it is exceedingly unprofessional.

☞ Wm. Hickling Prescott, one of the most famous of modern historians, died suddenly at Boston on Friday the 28th Jan., of apoplexy.

For the Advertiser.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting will be held on Saturday the 19th of this month, to take into consideration the African Slave Trade.

JACOB WRIGHT, Chairman.

J. T. NICHOLSON, Sec'ry.

The undersigned, believing it to be right and proper that each community of the South should speak out for itself on the momentous question of the African Slave Trade, unite in the call above made for a meeting, to be held on Saturday 19th inst., at the Buochelle Academy.

JOHN LOTT,	JOHN WRIGHT,
TILMAN WATSON,	M. B. JOHNSON,
A. RUTLAND,	P. F. REECE.
THOMAS BARTLY, Sr.	J. M. EIDSON,
B. F. SMITH,	J. L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM PARKER,	J. R. RUSHTON,
TILMAN JENNINGS,	JACOB WRIGHT,
B. T. JENNINGS,	N. BODIE,
BAZEL PETERSON,	B. RUSHTON,
D. R. CROUCH,	R. W. BLEDSOE,
IRA TURNER,	J. M. RUSHTON,
JOHN JENNINGS, Sr.	E. PERMENTER,
JAMES EDWARDS,	JAS. EIDSON,
W. S. JENNINGS,	W. W. DUFFIE,
HENRY JENNINGS,	W. S. H. WALLINGTON
E. S. MOBLY,	W. R. FOREST,
A. J. SMYLY,	J. N. POWELL,
S. W. NICHOLSON,	ABNER BOLTON,
ENOCH JENNINGS,	V. H. BLEDSOE,
G. L. BUTLER,	WM. H. TURNER,
S. B. GREGORY,	WM. MOBLEY,
JESSE JAY,	G. M. SPERMAN,
M. EVENS,	BENJ. EDWARDS,
B. JENNINGS,	M. M. PADGET,
JOSEPH JAY,	MARTIN EIDSON,
LEWIS MOBLEY,	JOHN H. BERRY,
ANDREW CROMER,	JOHN P. BERRY,
JAMES H. LEOPARD,	H. B. RABORN,
NATHAN GREGORY,	A. W. DENNY,
B. W. CROUCH,	JOHN DENNY,
JOHN RUSHTON,	G. W. DENNY,
J. R. EIDSON,	M. A. RODGERS,
WADE MILLS,	W. M. RODGERS,
J. ROTTON,	F. M. RODGERS,
JAMES ROTTON,	J. M. SALTER,
JACOB HARLING,	E. WILLIAMS,
J. L. SALTER,	HENRY VANSANT,
J. R. POW,	A. VANSANT,
J. C. SALTER,	G. BELL,
JOSIAH RODGERS,	LUKE RODGERS,
J. M. YARBROUGH,	Dr. J. C. READY,
JOHN GILLEON,	ELIJAH WATSON, Sr.
JAMES P. DENNY,	O. W. ALLEN.
G. SALTER,	

For the Advertiser.

MEETING IN BEECH ISLAND.

Pursuant to a previous call, a portion of the citizens of Beech Island, held a meeting at the "Club House" on the 1st inst. SAMUEL CLARK, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. H. ATKINSON, Esq., was requested to act as secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, at his request the Rev. Mr. AXSON addressed the Throne of Grace.

On motion, Dr. H. R. COOK, Maj. G. B. MILLS and J. M. MILLER, Esq., were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions for the meeting.

The Committee having retired, after a short time returned, and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions which, after discussion, were adopted:

WHEREAS, much has recently been said in regard to the importation of Africans into the country, and we belive it to be proper that an expression of public sentiment should be made in regard to the matter;

Resolved 1st, That we look upon the Institution of Slavery as it now exists among us, as benevolent in its tendency and calculated to develop both races by civilizing and christianizing the latter and affording an opportunity for the cultivation of the higher powers of the master, thus elevating both in the scale of being.

Resolved, 2nd, While we entertain these views in regard to the Institution, and pledge our lives to maintain it, believing it to be Constitutional, of immemorial usage, and sanctioned by Holy Writ itself, we at the same time desire to see the supremacy of the laws, upheld, and deprecate their violation from whatever source the infringement comes.

Resolved 3rd, That we of the South, having denounced the violation of the laws in other sections, do not desire to stultify ourselves by committing the same offence, but prefer that "higher law" doctrines (if acted out anywhere) should prevail in a more congenial latitude than our own.

Resolved, 4th, That we look upon the importation of Africans, under existing circumstances, as having a mischievous tendency, calculated to produce discord at home and increased opposition abroad—a state of things much to be regretted, since it is the true policy of the South to present a united front to the world.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Edgefield *Advertiser*.

SAMUEL CLARK, Chairman.

W. H. ATKINSON, Secretary.

For the Advertiser.

A CARD.

I have received from Rev. JOHN TRAPP, the following money subscribed for the Baptist Church in Columbia S. C.,

Rev. D. D. Brunson,	$10,00
Mrs. S. M. Brunson,	10,00
D. Brunson,	2,50
John Brunson,	5,00
R. Lanier,	10,00
Mrs. M. Lowe,	10,00
F. M. Nicholas,	5,00
S. Walker,	5,00
John W. Philpot,	5,00
G. Galphin,	5,00
T. Buckhalter,	5,00
Arthur Simkins,	5,00
Dr. C. Tompkins,	3,00
Mrs. Traylor,	5,00

J. F. B. MAYS, Agent, C. B. C.

DEATH OF PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.—The literary world everywhere will hear with regret of the sudden death of Mr. WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, the historian, at Boston, Massachusetts, on Friday, January 28. Mr. PRESCOTT was a native of Salem, in that State, and was, at the time of his death, a few years past sixty years of age. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1811, and was among the earliest of American authors who have achieved a European reputation within the last twenty-five years. Besides the great histories of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Conquest of Mexico, the Conquest of Peru, and the now incomplete Philip II, Mr. PRESCOTT published a volume of miscellany which added to his reputation.—Charleston Mercury.

A SURE CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Take a piece of unslacked lime of the size of a hen's egg, make it as fine as flour, take as much hog's lard and mix together. Soak your feet in warm water, and take the mixture and rub it on the bottoms of your feet, toes and heels, and put on your stockings when going to bed; repeat this remedy for four nights, and your feet will be entirely cured.

COMMERCIAL.

HAMBURG, Feb. 7.

Our Cotton Market here has been quite flat for the past week, no quotable change in prices. Receipts very light. K.

AUGUSTA, February 5.

Cotton.—The market continues depressed and unsettled, with limited sales at irregular quotations.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.

Cotton.—The market is quiet and but few buyers are out. Sales 1,500 bales, at yesterday's decline of ¼ cent. We quote 11 to 11¾ cts.

Professional Card.

THE Undersigned having formed a partnership in the PRACTICE of LAW and EQUITY for Edgefield District, will give prompt and diligent attention to all business entrusted to their care.

The residence of Mr. OWENS is at Barnwell C. H—that of Mr. SEIBELS at Edgefield, S. C.

EMMET SEIBELS,
W. A. OWENS.

Feb. 1, tf 4

GOODS AT COST.

THE Subscriber, expecting to enlarge his business early in March, and wishing to make room for his Spring Stock, which will be much larger than usual, proposes to sell his ENTIRE Stock of Goods

At Cost for Cash, and Cash only

My Stock is almost entirely new, having been bought within the last three months.

I again call on persons indebted to me previous to the year 1858; and feel it but justice to say that those who fail to settle with me, or make satisfactory arrangements with me between this and the first of March, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

JOHN CHEATHAM.

Duntonsville, Feb 9 3t 5

FASHIONABLE COMIC & SENTIMENTAL.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Edgefield, together with the Misses and Youths, and "Young America" generally are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has on hand a choice assortment of VALENTINES, both Comic and Sentimental. Also, ENVELOPES to match.

W. H. HARRISON, Agt.

Feb 9 1t 5

NEW MUSIC.

I HAVE on hand and will continue to keep a supply of the latest and most select MUSIC, such as Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Schottisches, &c

A. RAMSEY.

Feb 9 2t 5

GRANITEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having taken charge of this HOTEL, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared for the accommodation of Regular and Transient Boarders, on reasonable terms.

He intends to make this House a HOME for all who may patronise him; and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his guests, to give satisfaction to all and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

D. A. BODIE.

Feb 9 3t* 4

To my Paying Patrons.

I TAKE Pleasure in informing you, that on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, I will have butchered and ready for delivery, one of the

FINEST BEEVES

That was ever exhibited in this Market. This Beef is large, fat and in the best killing order. Send early, good friends, if you wish to get on the premium Beef.

To my Non-Paying Patrons.

All who are in arrears will do me a favor to pay up in a short time. Come up, gentlemen, and pay the Butcher to-day; and on to-morrow you will be prepared to appreciate a delightful Beef Stake from the Premium Beef.

W. W. GOODMAN.

Feb 9 1t 5

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Edgefield C. H., to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of February inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., a portion of the personal Estate of P. F. LaBorde, dec'd, viz:

NINE LIKELY NEGROES.

Consisting of two women, one extra likely girl 13 or 14 years old, two boys, 9 and 11 years old, and four smaller children.

Corn, Fodder, one Two Horse Wagon and Harness, one Cow, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with other articles not enumerated.

TERMS.—The Negroes on one and two years credit. The other personalty, all sums of and $10 on one years credit, interest from date. Payable annually with note