Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DURISOE & ELIJAH KEESE, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year.

Subscriptions out of the District and from other States, must invariably be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the Advertiser.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE—NO. VI.

"The war must be carried into Africa."

There is an illimitable demand at the South for all sorts of manufactures which we decline to make for ourselves because we have not the labor. We now wear Yankee clothes, sleep upon Yankee beds—walk upon Yankee carpets—sweep our floors with Yankee brooms and ride upon Yankee saddles. We sit in Yankee chairs to dine on Yankee tables, out of Yankee plates, with Yankee knives and forks. We even drink water with Yankee dippers, out of Yankee buckets, drawn by Yankee pumps. But who can enumerate the list of *their* manufactures which we ought to produce at home and could if we but had the labor—the African labor. The success of our negro mechanics in many branches of handicraft is acknowledged by all, and their fitness to follow a variety of secondary trades is placed beyond controversy. Especially may it be predicated of the negro that he is susceptible of becoming an expert in cotton manufacturing. On the subject of manufacturing cotton, it may be taken that no higher authority can be quoted in the United States than Mr. William Gregg, of Graniteville, S. C. His almost unequalled success in several pursuits, and particularly in cotton manufacturing, should entitle his opinion to great weight.

Many years ago he wrote a series of articles upon cotton manufacturing for the Charleston *Courier*, which led to the establishment of Graniteville. In one of those papers after saying that the cost of living and of water power are cheaper here than at the North—that the raw cotton can be had here for from one to one and a half cents per pound less than it can be got there, he further declares that, "which of the two is cheaper, free or slave labor, is a question not yet decided by manufacturers at the South. *All concur that there is no difference as to capability.* The only question is whether hired white labor is not cheaper than slave labor."

"Why not spin as well as plant cotton? The same hand that attends the gin may work a carding machine. The girl who is capable of making thread on a country spining wheel, may do the same with equal facility on the *thostle frame.* The woman who can work the thread and weave it on a common loom may soon be taught to do the same on the *power loom;* and so with all the departments from the raw cotton to the cloth, experience has proved that [illegible] white or black, of [illegible] be taught in a few weeks to be expert in any post of a cotton factory; *moreover all overseers who have experience in the matter give a decided pre-* [illegible] operatives."

Mr. Montgomery, the very worthy and intelligent superintendent of the Graniteville Factory, also says in his treatise on the cotton Manufactures of the United States compared with those of Great Britain,

"If the experiment of slave labor succeed in factories, as is confidently expected, the cost of manufacturing the cotton into cloth will be much less there (W. S.) than any where else, so that it will not be surprising if in the course of a few years (Mr. Montgomery wrote near 20 years ago) those Southern factories should manufacture coarse cotton goods and *sell them in public markets at one half the price at which they are manufactured in England.*"

Considering our *other* advantages, if our black slave trade had been left open, like the white slave trade of the North has been, since 1808, it is almost demonstrable that cotton goods could have now been manufactured at the South and sold "in the public markets at one half the price, at which they are manufactured in (old) England" or in New England. Labor is all that is lacking, to do it yet. It may have been in part, the fear of this competition in cotton manufacturing by means of slave labor, that so suddenly abolitionised England, and hat has made her such an inveterate foe to the slave trade. May not our cousins of the North have been influenced somewhat by the same motive? Is there nothing significant in the fact that Abolition rose *pari passu* with the rise of British cotton manufactures—that it did the same in our Northern States, being purely a political question there now. After laborious and anxious reading to discover the controlling *causes* of Abolition, I have deliberately arrived at the conclusion that its mainspring in moving the masses—the popular fuel which has ever fed its fires until recently, was the fear that the South would *manufacture* as well as make her cotton with slave labor. Now that the slaves of the South cannot supply the demand for even the raw material much less compete with England in manufacturing it, a thorough change, if not an entire revolution in public sentiment is taking place in England, not only in regard to the institution of slavery, but in respect to the slave trade itself.

Manchester now instead of apprehending the rivalry of Southern slaves in manufacturing cotton is actually alarmed, lest the abolition crusade instigated by herself, but which our stupid countrymen of the North are at this time preaching against us, shall succeed in its fell purpose of destroying slavery as well as the supply of cotton from the South. To be prepared for the destruction of cotton culture at the South—for the ruin of cotton manufactures at the North, and for the overthrow of Republican Institutions in this country, whose example is sapping the very foundations of Royalty and Nobility, not only in England but throughout Europe, are the probable motives which actuate England in colonizing Africa and making apprentices of Africans, including those which she captures in the slavers of other Nations. When did England release a captured African and restore him to home or liberty? Will any man living say she has done so within ten years? If yea, I challenge him to the proof. If the evidence be called for it can be established that she has made apprentices with which to grow cotton, or *tropical* products wanted by the United States and Europe of all the negroes she has taken from Brazilian and Cuban traders. The "London Cotton Plant," an American Newspaper published in the British Capital, on a late occasion defied the Authorities to deny it. They plead guilty, but justified their course upon the ground that it was the only way to civilize the negro.

She inflicts but a nominal punishment on her own citizens for engaging in the slave trade. Why is this if she has ever honestly intended to suppress the traffic among her *own* people, as well as among the citizens of other States? Nor are the merely nominal penalties of her statutes against it ever enforced. When did England punish any of her subjects for participating in the trade which she formerly berated with such vehement denunciation? Tell us, Mr. Greely! or you Mr. Seward who lead the British Party here and who deserve to lead it, on account of your transcendent, but perverted talents, which must be exercised against your country at the flattering instance of British Aristocracy, or the musical clink of British gold? Having comparatively no cotton manufactures at the South and being unable to furnish the raw material, shall we persever in remaining so oblivious to self-interest, as to draw slaves from our already half abolitionized border States, to make cotton for England—to fail even then in making a sufficiency for her, and yet oppose reviving the slave trade, that she may revive it, under the specious form of apprenticeship—raise her own raw material and bid us defiance. We are doing all this now.

The cotton *manufactures* of England are firmly established. Her far reaching, never ceasing policy is next to put her cotton *culture* upon the same stable basis. Hence her persistant filibustering for Colonies and her adoption of an extensive apprentice system. The Coolie having proven himself, but an indifferent apprentice she is taking the African and all Africa in charge. At least France and England are dividing the whole continent between them. France is also preparing to assert her ancient claim to the large, fertile and genial Island of Madagasker, which is in the same latitude as the neighboring Isles of Bourborn and Mauritius, and has eight times as much territory as South Carolina. The late tremendous success of France in the Isle of Bourborn and of England in the Island of Mauritius in producing sugar, coffee, etc., with apprentices, as well as the unconquerable purpose to grow their own cotton, have helped to make them set their hearts upon the continent of Africa and upon the Africans themselves as laborers. France leads in transporting apprentices *from* Africa to give England a public excuse for doing likewise. But England puts the world to shame, even Cuba and Brazil, at making apprentices of negroes *in* Africa. The two nations must understand each other. They have each to repair a blunder in the West Indies. England calls it apprenticeship instead of slavery, simply to disguise her purpose—to prevent our taking the alarm and re-opening the slave trade ourselves. She will throw off the mask soon—is beginning to do it now. The continent of Africa is to become her cotton patch and all Africans her cotton laborers. She will fight to suppress the slave trade in a few years more if her cotton culture shall continue to flourish as it promises to do now. The idea is a big one, but John Bull's ideas generally are empires. It is worthy of him, but unworthy of us and of our fathers if we suffer ourselves to be hood-winked any longer.

But to return to the particular subject of manufacturing cotton at the South by means of negro labor. Mr. Montgomery, in the same connection from which the above extract was taken, continues,

"There are several cotton factories in Tennessee operated entirely by *slave* labor there not being a white man in the Mill but the superintendant, and according to a letter lately received from the superintendant of one of these factories, it appears that the blacks do their work in every respect as well as could be expected from whites."

Many cotton factories at the South, other than those of Tennessee, were operated entirely or nearly so by negroes previous to the appreciation of slave labor above the wages of white labor. If Messrs. Gregg and Montgomery now employ white labor instead of black, it is simply because white labor is the cheaper; because the Graniteville Company cannot and would not if they could command the money to buy slaves at present prices, or to hire them at present rates of negro hire, while they can get white operatives at so much lower wages. If any white hands, in Southern factories cheat themselves into the belief that they are retained in preference to negroes out of any stronger attachment which capital has for them, than it entertains for negro labor, they deserve to be pittied, as they are about as self-deluded, as some Southern planters are, in thinking that they have a monopoly of raw cotton by some speciality of Southern soil, or climate. Capital has no sympathy but for its own interest. It studies Arithmetic, not the Humanities, and we have to dread that most of the stock-holders in Southern factories, will oppose the renewal of the slave trade, and that [illegible] to entice their [illegible] lives into the same position [illegible] thing invidious, or unkind, but the white operative who shall be so blind to his own interest, will deserve to snuff the hot and greasy dust of a factory from 5 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, the remainder of his days. Southern manufacturers have solved the problem "which is cheaper, white or slave labor," and I would as soon accept Mr. Gregg's solution of it, as that of any man on either side of the Atlantic. He has made good his title to stand near head in matters of finance, having turned most men down in that line. It will be much ado, if any Southern manufacturer consents to a revival of the slave trade for the forcible reason that it would tend to make the white operatives independent, and thereby raise the price of white factory labor. But negro operatives could be put in their places at an early day. So let the manufacturers be liberal to their own race and not oppose revival.

That a negro can readily perform the task of an operative in a cotton factory is very reasonable, since much of the labor, not only in cotton manufacturing, but in most other kinds of manufacturing now-a-days is done by machinery, which in numerous instances is endowed with a skill superior even to that of the white man, so that nothing is left in cotton manufacturing but a manipulation about as difficult as that of attending to a common gin. Mr. Gregg, in the same paper from which I have already quoted, gives other weighty reasons, besides the ease of manipulating machinery and the cheapness of slaves (if the trade were re-opened) why negroes should be prefered to whites for operatives.

"First—you are not under the necessity of *educating* them, and have therefore their uninterrupted services, from the age of eight years. The second is that when you have your mill filled with *expert* hands, you are not subjected to the *change* which is constantly taking place with whites. The teaching of *new* hands and the constant change of operatives are evils seriously felt. In the Summer season, when it is desirable to ramble in the country, many eastern (New England) factories have one third of their machinery standing idle for the want of hands."

It has frequently been stated by men expert in the science of values, that a pound of cotton when manufactured into cloth is worth *fourfold* as much as the raw material. Deduct *half* the value of the cloth for cost of material and for wages of manufacture, and there would be left *twice* the value of our whole cotton crop to fill the coffers of the ship-owner for transportation and of the manufacturer for his small skill and little capital in machinery. Mr. McDuffie always contended that Simmons, of Rhode Island, (a princely manufacturer) made more clear profit by manufacturing four hundred bales of cotton than he did by producing the same number of bales on his plantation. Be that as it may, we know that cotton manufacturing forms the basis of old England's and of New England's commercial greatness. That it gives employment to their ships and places the exchanges of the world under the control of their factors. Every statesman in England without exception conceeds that the cotton trade is the heart of British commerce. They admit now, that the war taxes and continental subsidies which enabled her to overthrow the elder Napoleon were collected mostly upon cotton imported into and exported from England after having been manufactured.

Now if we could manufacture most of our raw cotton at home, which seems extremely probable if the slave trade were revived, would not the South then derive treble the wealth and power she now realizes from her raw cotton. Is it not deserving the attention of the older slave States that they should undertake cotton manufactures in anticipation of the more fertile States of the West monopolizing the culture of cotton? Let them undertake other kinds of manufactures too. Our slaves are competent to do it with white men to direct them. 1,000,000 negroes could not manufacture more than *half* of our cotton crop, and if we could but manufacture even that half what a spring would be given to every other manufacturing business at the South? But I need not sketch the picture. Indeed I could not if I would paint its lineaments. If one million negroes were set to manufacturing our cotton, it would require a quarter million more of them to grow provisions and supply the other pursuits disconnected with the cotton factories, but necessary to the maintainance of the black operatives.

"Cotton manufactures have been the pioneers, which have introduced and given an impetus to all other branches of *Mechanism* in Great Britain, the continent of Europe and this country."

That negroes have ability enough to follow successfully most of the *lower* mechanical trades is borne out by the daily observation of every one. Let the skeptical count the number of negro carpenters, brick layers, house painters, wheel wrights, blacksmiths, tanners, shoe makers, etc., in his own neighborhood. I am writing to slave holders now, I will reason with *non*-slaveholders presently.

Then how can it gravely be alleged, that a renewal of the slave trade, would diminish the price, or rather the hire of negroes so much? True it might do so for a time, but as soon as one occupation should cease to pay, would not slave owners abandon it immediately and lay hold of something else more profitable. Is this not the course they pursue now when any business is overdone? Would not the same equilibrium be preserved among the various employments of the South, *after* revival, that exist among them now? To advance the proposition, that our planters would invest capital in Africans, with whom to make cotton, or sugar, or hemp, or rice, or tobacco, or grapes after the culture of either had ceased to pay, is to say that they should each and all have a *guardian* appointed to manage their investments for them. What restraint is imposed upon their discretion now in buying negroes for the cotton patch, the sugar field, the rice swamp, or the copper mine? Is there any except that of self interest? Does not one slaveholder plant this and another that? Does not a third put his negroes to trades—a fourth set his to cutting lumber, and a fifth start his to manufacturing, as his own self interest may direct? Then let our labor market be governed by demand and supply, as the labor market of the North is. Let us buy negroes in Africa, as well as in Virginia, when Virginia is unable to furnish them. Where did the free trade South learn the doctrine of protecting her citizens against themselves? Such a principle is more congenial to centralized, imperial France than it is, or ever can be I hope, to the Southern States.

Mules are as necessary an instrument in raising cotton as negroes and a mule will last fifteen years which is half the average duration of a negro's life. A mule will likewise cost about one fourth as much as a negro does. There is also a surplus of mules in the North West, and we can purchase just as many as we want for growing cotton, yet does any man object to a thousand droves of mules coming to one neighborhood in the South for sale? Is any one afraid of himself that he will buy a mule when he ought not, any more than he would an African negro? Economically speaking it would be just as wise to hold public meetings for denouncing that stirling man of enterprise William Culbreath, for fetching a drove of mules into Edgefield District for sale, as it is to hold them for denouncing the patriotic Lamars for fetching a cargo of Africans into the same District. They should be applauded, not condemned.

SCIPIO.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1859.

Sentiment of the Season.

We give you, gentlemen, "The memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Mt. Vernon.

Special attention is invited to the appeal in behalf of the Ladies' Mt. Vernon enterprize. Find it on 5th column of Page First.

☞ Thanks to A. P. B. for a Texas Almanac.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. J. D. H. Corwine, A. M., Universalist, of Kentucky, will preach in the Court H[illegible]

FATAL CASUALTY.

A negro man, Anthony, belonging to Mr. John Steedham, of this District, was thrown from a horse on the 17th instant and instantly killed. It was found that his neck had been broken by the fall.

MISS ANNIE R. BLOUNT.

This young lady, known to our readers as "Jenny Woodbine," has taken a premium of one hundred dollars for the best prize story to be published in a Southern newspaper. We congratulate our *Jenny* upon her success.

The premium was awarded by Wm. Gilmore Simms, and others, the examining committee.

"BEAUTIFUL SALLIE."

See the sprightly and beautiful verses of a new contributor. They should win the hearts of all the "beautiful Sallies," at least to the extent of a warm applause.

THE EDGEFIELD GHOST.

* * * * * * just come to hand. Will give it in full next week.

NEW ATLAS.

See the advertisement of Mr. Demmon. *Colton's* Atlas has the reputation of being one of the best.

PIERRE F. LABORDE.

Reference is asked to the truthful obituary notice of our late fellow-citizen, Pierre F. Laborde. It is from one who knew him well in all the walks of life. The deceased was for a time connected with this office as editor. In all his relations, whether of business or of duty, he was above reproach. In the earlier days of Edgefield society, the place which he was wont to occupy as a citizen and as a gentleman is not to be forgotten by his cotemporaries. Long a recluse from the social circle by reason of ill health, he yet retained the friendship and regard of his native community to the last. Peace to his ashes!

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

An election was held in Hamburg the past week for Intendant and Wardens of that Town, with the following result:

Capt. J. J. Kennedy, *Intendant.* Messrs. Wm. Spires, Wm. Hill, C. McDonnald, Robt. McDonnald, Jas. C. Lark and O. H. P. Scott, *Wardens.*

THEATRICALS.

Mr. Marchant's Company, or a highly respectable portion thereof, will visit Edgefield in a short time. We are informed of the fact but not of the exact time of their appearance. It is proposed to give three entertainments of high order. A rich treat may be anticipated.

Due notice will be given.

MORE OF THE FAVORED.

The S. C. *Son of Temperance* and the Orangeburg *Southron* are two other papers in this State that have each received a slice of Federal patronage exactly of a piece with that which the Sumter *Watchman* espied on our plate some weeks ago. We have devoured that slice, and would like to get another one as soon as practicable. The appetite for this sort of provender is one which grows by what it feeds upon; But we would as soon think that good corn and a plenty of it injured a good horse, as that any such loaf as this could touch the independence of an editor who felt any pride in his calling. A dozen such loaves, and a few fishes thrown in, would certainly not impair our professional zest in the least. It remains to be seen whether or not it would interfere with our habit of thinking for ourselves on all questions. We can only wish that the "powers that be" would give us a chance to try the experiment.

GETTING RICH.

The Albany (Ga.) *Patriot* tells of Col. Joseph Bond, who recently sold his whole cotton crop for the year '58 at something over *one hundred thousand dollars.* The Patriot adds: "should Col. Bond live a few years with his present income, and exercise *prudence* and *economy,* he will, *perhaps,* be a rich man."

☞ "Ruth's lines on "What the North wind says," will appear in a short time.

AN AGRICULTURAL CHAPTER.

We here propose to glance at two or three of our agricultural exchanges, and pluck a few thoughts (or notions, as the case may be,) adapted to the season.

☞ In the *Farmer and Planter,* of our own State, we observe an essay on corn culture by D. Wyatt Aiken, in which the following positions are taken: 1. That corn should be planted on the bed, this plan being preferable, on several accounts, to planting in the water-furrow or upon a flat surface. 2. That corn should be only *sided* the first ploughing, but that this should be done deeply. 3. That the hoe hands should immediately follow to straighten up, and mould the corn. 4. That ten days after the siding another furrow should be run with a twister to fill up the siding-furrow, and run as deeply too as possible. 5. That the hoe hands should follow again with all convenient dispatch. 6. That the next plowing should be with buzzard-wings, as shallow as possible, and not running near the corn. Ordinarily, says Mr. Aiken, this plowing lays by the crop; although, in a very wet season, another ploughing may be necessary. He asserts that nine furrows should make a corn crop, if the land has been thoroughly prepared previous to planting, or if the field had been well cultivated the preceding year in cotton.

☞ The Southern *Cultivator* says that sweet potatoes should be bedded out this month for a supply of draws, or at all events very early in March.

Now, also, says the *Cultivator,* is the time to sow Colza seed, (and what are Colza seed?) Plant the seed on a well-prepared bed, and you may have excellent greens in four weeks. Have you any such seed, Mr. Penn? or you, Mr. Harrison?

The editor, Dr. Lee, suggests the following plan of mixing guano for manuring: Unse leaf mould or surface scrapings from the woods, 5 or 6 parts to 1 part of guano, and after carefully mixing, sprinkle the pile with a strong brine, let it stand 24 hours and use.

☞ The *Country Gentleman* publishes a strong recommendation of the one-eye system in planting Irish potatoes. The writer declares that palpable experiments have proven to him that it is far superior to the mode of planting the whole potatoe.

"A grazier" contends warmly for a change of food for stock of all kinds, affirming that a less amount will do much more good if properly varied.

A female contributor, bearing the soubriquet of Mellie, sends to the *Country Gentleman* the following recipe for making brown bread: "Take two quarts of sweet skim-milk, one tablespoonful of saleratus, one of salt, half a cup of molasses; put in equal quantities of rye and Indian meal, until the dough is as stiff as can be conveniently stirred with a spoon; then put it in two two-quart tins. Place sticks across the bottom of the kettle to keep the water from the bread; place one of the tins on these, and the other in a tin steamer placed on the top of the same kettle, and let it steam three hours. Care should be taken to keep the water boiling while the bread is cooking. When done, put it in a warm oven long enough to *dry* the top of it, not *bake* it. Yeast can be used instead of saleratus, if any prefer it, but the bread must rise well before putting it in the kettle."

A contributor, signing himself Suel Foster, addresses the editor in despair on the subject of the weather-changes. He is evidently bewildered and dumbfounded in his climateology by the rain varieties of the past two months. We can sympathize with him in this latitude. Suel attempts, among other things, to discuss the question: whether the cold brings the north-west wind? or the north-west wind brings the cold? but finds himself utterly unable to bring out a satisfactory answer. So might we bother our brains to little purpose, to decide whether the East winds brings the rain or the rain brings the East wind; common observation takes one view of it and Maury takes another. Suel goes on to say that he used to know something (as he fondly supposed) about the weather. He used to watch the moon and believe in her prophetic phases; but she is now become, says Suel, a thorough-going State Rights institution and refuses even to lend the light of her counsel to this, her central government. (We exclaim *Tellus* in vain.) Like Suel, many more mortals have been puzzled and put out by the late remarkable weather-changes; but we are accustomed to [illegible] "hoping all things, believing all things."

☞ The *American Cotton Planter,* by our old friend and classmate, N. B. Cloud, is one of the best agricultural publications in the whole country. The number before us is varied and interesting, as usual, embracing some 30 or 40 different topics. We have only room to extract a hint or two.

The *cotton scraper* is an implement we never see in South Carolina. Why is this? Western planters use it extensively in their cultivation and regard it as an adjunct to the hoe, indispensable to the perfect 'tending' of a full crop. Once, in passing through the Tennessee Valley, we had occasion to observe the work of this implement in several large plantations. It was both rapid and beautiful. A writer in the *Cotton Planter* avows that the agriculturist who has not learned the use of *the scraper* is "the worst kind of an old fogy." Why will not some of our Edgefield planters procure the genuine Alabama scraper, and test its merits? Simple as the thing is, it might result in an immense improvement of our system of culture. We commend the experiment to J. B. G. of this vicinity.

Mr. W. Philips pronounces Peabody's Prolific Corn a humbug. There are some in these parts who will strike palms with him on that conclusion. He made a fair trial of the corn last year. His ordinary corn yielded about 60 bushels per acre,—his extraordinary (the Prolific) only 32 or 3bushels.

The Hog Cholera appears to have been prevailing in Alabama. It has also appeared in various parts of South Carolina. Thos. W. Gordon M. D. sends to the *Planter* the subjoined formula for preparing what he says is effectual in preventing the disease, and generally so in curing:

R. Ferri Sulph. lb. j. (coperas, 1 lb.)
Potassæ Nitrates, lb. j. (saltpetre, 1 lb.)
Zingiber Pulv. lb. ss. (ginger ½ lb.)

Grind, or otherwise fine pulverize the iron and potash, then add the ginger. Give to each animal a teaspoonful every day while bad, or once in two or three days, if used as a preventive.

I think it is rather better to give the medicine in dry meal or bran, than to give it in slop, although many have thus fed it. [illegible] be of little or no service to small pigs, and probably of little benefit to breeding sows, *enciente,* and possibly an injury.

The horticultural editor remarks that *Okra* may be planted the last of this month, and that the seed should be planted deep. The same of *Early Corn.*

In the floral department of the *Planter* we find many items that would please the ladies, but have only room at present for the following suggestions in regard to that brilliant little flower, the *Verbena:*

"The Verbena, though it grows in any soil, will attain its highest perfection in a mixture of clay, sand, and leaf-mould, dug to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches, and enriched by a coat of poultry manure, well mixed with the soil. It should have a full exposure to the sun, being fond of moisture, the beds should not be raised. As soon as a bed of Verbenas ceases to bloom in summer, and runs to seed, just mow off the bed close to the ground, and spread a little leaf-mould over it, and in a very short time it will bloom again in its glory."

"HOLE IN THE WALL."

Many readers are aware this expression is nowadays in common use to designate the entrances into the cellar drinking saloons of towns and cities. How the phrase originated we do not remember to have heard. But there is a passage in Ezekiel, Chap. VIII, 7-10 verses, which draws a picture bearing a strange similitude to those infernal "hells," as they are sometimes called. We give the passage *verbatim:*

"7. And he brought me to the doors of the court; and when I looked, behold a hole in the wall.

"8. Then he said unto me, Son of man, dig now in the wall; and when I had digged in the wall, behold a door.

"9. And he said unto me, Go in, and behold the wicked abominations that they do here.

"10. So I went in and saw; and behold every form of creeping things, and abominable beasts, and all the idols of the house of Israel, portrayed upon the wall round about."

Who that has for a moment gazed at the distorted caricatures of natural objects, the low pictures of lasciviousness which bestud the walls of modern drinking cellars, but will at once recognize their prototype in the prophet's singular description of the profanities of a past day.

☞ A man never so beautifully shows his own strength, as when he respects a man's weakness.

THE BOUCHELLE MEETING.

The reader will see that there are two reports from this meeting,—one from the majority, the other from the minority. We understand that there was some exciting discussion on one or two points, in which Col. M. C. Butler, Col. David Denny, Col. J. C. Smyly, Mr. V. A. Herlong, and perhaps others, participated. There can be no doubt of the honesty and patriotism of all concerned, whether for or against the renewal of the Slave Trade; and it is not for us, in this connection, to take up the cudgels on either side. There are the two sets of Resolutions. Examine them and choose between the two. Having heretofore opened our columns liberally to the advocates of the Slave Trade, we shall very soon present articles setting forth the opposite argument. It is a question that every one should hear fully and impartially, and having done so, then decide for himself according to the truthful suggestions of an enlightened conscience.

HORSE THIEVES.

Two horse thieves were lodged in the jail of this district on Saturday last. Their story runs thus: They are brothers, named Jones, and citizens of Virginia, connected with the F. F. V's of that ancient commonwealth. Travelling South, they got out of funds. In Columbia, they stole a horse and a mule to enable them to make headway in their tour. Reaching Edgefield District, their mule took sick and they had to leave him on the road-side. Proceeding a few miles, they arrived at Mr. Wm. Toney's; It was night and nobody was up on the premises. Not wishing to disturb the family unnecessarily, they entered the horse lot and took a mule to supply the place of the one just left behind. A filly followed them out of the lot and went on in company. One of the gentlemen then concluded to go and look once more after the sick mule; found him so far convalescent as to be able to proceed on the journey; and took him along out of pity. So they all went on their way, rejoicing and whickering "over into the State of Georgy"—whether beyond the "big Kioky" or not is unknown to us at this writing.

But the next morning early, after the last theft Mr. Toney awoke and missed his mule. He saw the tracks and followed in pursuit, accompanied by Mr. Larkin Swearingen. In a couple of days, their chase resulted in capturing the entire travelling party, men, mules, horse and filly. All arrived safely back at this point on Saturday. How much of truth there may be in the statement of the thieves, it is of course impossible to say. We give it, in the hope that it will lead to further discoveries. Pass around the story, brethren of the press, and let us hear if any of you know aught of these Virginia gentlemen. Perhaps their tale may lead to the tracing out of other thieves and thieveries.

INCREASE IN COTTON RECEIPTS.

The Charleston *Courier,* of Friday, makes the total increase in the receipts of cotton, up to the latest dates received by mail, 1,021,443 bales.

The increase in the shipments to Great Britain is 195,454; to France 102,096; to other foreign ports 107,993; and the total increase to all foreign ports 405,543 bales. The increase in the shipments to northern ports is 345,729 bales.

The total receipts of cotton at the ports, to latest dates, 2,739,318 bales, and the total stock 1,015,795 bales.

NOVEL PROSECUTION.

Mr. Henry J. Osborne, Jeweller, of Augusta, Ga., publishes in the *Chronicle & Sentinel* the announcement of his intention to prosecute a Commercial Agency House in New York for circulating reports injurious to his standing as a merchant. The house is that of Messrs. Tappan & Co. Wonder if they are connected with old Arthur Tappan, whom Major Eaves of South Carolina called upon once on a time. Whether or not, we wish Mr. Osborne success in his prosecution, if the wrong has been a real one. If damages shall be awarded in the result, Mr. O. proposes to distribute the sum among the poor of New York and Augusta. Without knowing anything of the merits of the case, we cannot help saying "Hurra for Osborne." We will stand up for our advertising friends against all the Tappan espionages in America.

PROGRESS.

[illegible] among the Railroads to reduce the time between New Orleans and New York *to three days and a half.* Among the gaps that must be filled out to attain this end, is one through the City of Washington, which it is proposed to run (if Congress will consent) *under Capitol Hill by a tunnel* to some convenient point on the Potomac. The extension thence towards New Orleans will be through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to whose continuity this Washington gap is now the only obstacle. Is it not time for every body to wake up after that? Old *Agefield,* as the Newberry vindictives would say, where are you?

A COMPARISON.

The Legislature of South Carolina, after casting about for some time, decided that it was better to let the Blue Ridge enterprize go by the board than incur any further risk in the matter.

An Irish nobleman looked out one day upon his castle, when an urgent occasion arose for needful additions thereto. After weighing the question carefully in his mind, he concluded that it was cheaper to have no castle at all, and at once set fire to the whole establishment.

AN IRISH SLAVE TRADER.

Mr. Mitchell, the Irish editor of a paper now published at Washington and called "*The Southern Citizen,*" gets off the following strange announcement of his position on the African question:

"We intend to divide the South, rather than let the South be united in submission. We intend further to do the very thing you cry out against so earnestly—that is to dwell upon the African slave trade as a democratic question—a question whether the broad lands of the beautiful South are to be for the American people, or for a few capitalists who have a monopoly of the only labor that can make them valuable. We announce ourselves as an organ of the mean-white party, and shall do our utmost to excite a violent animosity in the poorer class against the richer—if the richer persist in refusing us negroes at the Ashantee prices."

This paragraph we find going the rounds of the press, as an extract from the *Citizen.* If Mr. Mitchell wrote it, we suppose he means what he says; for he is a downright Irishman. But what are the Southern people to think of a comparative stranger, who thus threatens to sow deep dissensions amongst them?

And furthermore, where is that "mean-white party" of whom the *Citizen* proposes to become the self-constituted organ?

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* has been enlarged and otherwise improved. We are very glad to hear of its increasing prosperity.

☞ John H. Davis, a heavy packer of Cincinnati, died suddenly on Saturday. A local paper touchingly says: "He was highly esteemed as a man of benevolence and enterprize, and was a good judge of pork."

☞ Master John L. Boatwright, eldest son of that highly esteemed citizen of Columbia, Dr. J. H. Boatwright, has been selected to take position as a cadet at West Point.

☞ Fanny Fern says "if one half of the girls knew the previous life of the men they marry, the list of old maids would be wonderfully increased." If the men knew, Fanny, what their future lives were to be, would'nt it increase the list of old maids still further!

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Surveyor General.

☞ The Yorkville *Enquirer* has just added over 400 subscribers to its books. Glad to hear it. It merits at least four thousand.

☞ Dan Rice, the clown, now at Niblo's Theatre, gets a salary of $600 per week, and with his family lives in style at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ $10,000 had been raised at Williamsburg, Va., a week or two ago, for the re-erection of William and Mary College. The Professors had contributed liberally. President Ewell had engaged workmen who were employed in cleaning up the ruins.

☞ Goodman, our faithful and energetic butcher, intends furnishing his customers this (Wednesday) morning with another of his choice stall-fed beeves. See advertisement.

☞ On Thursday last, Maj. Isaac H. Means took the oath of office, and was duly installed as Secretary of State. We learn that he has continued Mr. W. R. Huntt as his deputy for Columbia, and Mr. James Duffus as deputy of Charleston. So says the Carolinian.

☞ Again and again, on every possible occasion, the President disavows with contempt and ridicule his supposed aspirations for a second term of office. "Two old men," he says, "myself and Lewis Cass, if we live so long will quit this city on the 6th of March 1861, with much lighter and less burdened hearts than we bore with us on coming."

☞ Seth Thomas, who was the first to commence the manufacture of clocks in Connecticut, and owned a large establishment, died at New Haven on the 29th ult. One peculiar habit of his was, in spite of his wealth and age, to employ himself at the work bench the same as the men in his employ.

☞ A paragraph from Washington says: "The speech of Mr. Stephens, on Saturday, relative to the Oregon bill, caused intense admiration among the friends of the bill, who spontaneously speak of him as deserving the next Presidency."

☞ Sheridan said, beautifully, "Women govern us; let us render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much more shall we be. On the cultivation of their minds depends the wisdom of men."

☞ The Senate of Missouri has passed a resolution appropriating two thousand dollars to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

☞ If you wish to offer your hand to a lady, choose your opportunity. The best time to do it is when she is getting out of an omnibus.

☞ "Who is President to-day!" is the usual salutation among the Mexicans.

☞ Curiosities Wanted.—A handle for a blade of grass. A letter written with a cow pen. A feather from the wing of a hospital.

☞ "Are you looking for any one in particular?" as the rat said ven he saw the cat watching him.

☞ Family Ties—A marriage certificate and eight children.

☞ The Colleton & Beaufort *Sun,* says: "We were shown a turnip a few days since, which weighed eleven and a half pounds, after it was trimmed. Beat that who can."

☞ The barque Ottawa, Captain Gowan, sailed from Mobile, on the 17th inst., ostensibly for St. Thomas, but it is generally believed that her real destination is the Southern Coast of Africa.

☞ The Governor of Michigan has vetoed the bill giving a woman six hundred and forty acres of land for adding four to the population at one time.

For the Advertiser.

BEAUTIFUL SALLIE.

BY W. M. MARTIN.

Oh bright is the water that flows from the fountain,
And pure is the snow when the winter winds wail;
Oh fine is the laurel that grows on the mountain,
And modest the violet down in the vale;—
But purer than snowflake, and brighter than water
In beauty excelling,—is somebody's daughter;
And finer than flower on mountain or valley,
But modestly blushing,—is Beautiful Sallie.

Oh blest are the hours which fly in the bowers
Where golden-tinged sunbeams rejoicingly play,
Where richest of perfumes arise from the flowers
When birds sing a requiem over the day;
But better than bowers or flowers of Aidenn,
And brighter than sunbeams,—I know a young maiden;
And sweeter than roses, where humming birds dally
To drink their rich nectar,—is Beautiful Sallie.

Oh fresh are the breezes which blow in the morning,
And bright is the dew on the grass by the rills,
When first comes the Day-beam with glory adorning,
And gilding and painting the valleys and hills;—
More glorious than morning, when Zephyrs have kissed her,
And fresher and fairer,—is somebody's sister;
And brighter than streamlets, where fairies should rally
To offer their homage,—is Beautiful Sallie.

For the Advertiser.

MEETING AT BOUCHELLE ACADEMY.

Pursuant to adjournment, there was a large collection of the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country, at the Bouchelle Academy, on Saturday the 19th instant, for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of the community relative to the propriety of importing native Africans into the State.

Owing to the indisposition of the former chairman to act on the present occasion, and the illness of the former secretary, the meeting was organized by inviting Capt. Thos. Jones to the Chair, and appointing Dr. L. B. Bouchelle, Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting in a few judicious and appropriate remarks; whereupon Col. J. C. Smyly moved the appointment of a committee of twenty-one to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz:

Col. J. C. Smyly, H. B. Rabon, Jno. Denny, Capt. J. R. Eidson, Jacob Lagrone, Jacob Wright, Capt. T. Hearn, Henry Hart, Dr. O. W. Allen, J. F. Reece, Carson Warren, G. M. Spearman, Thos. Maynard, Benj. Edwards, M. C. Butler, Esq., W. Bodie, Dr. D. C. Tomkins, Jesse Hart, J. A. Bland, R. G. Hill, V. A. Herlong.

The Committee, after a short deliberation, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The issue of re-opening the African slave trade is extensively agitated before the South: And, whereas, the advocates of that measure manifest a disposition to precipitate its decision upon the country; Therefore, believing it to be the right time for the people, in their primary meetings, to manifest their opinions and feelings in regard to a question fraught with so much doubt and danger, be it

Resolved, 1st. That while we are willing to go as far as the farthest in defence of the institution of slavery as it exists among us, we are utterly opposed to the further introduction of native Africans into this State.

Resolved, 2nd. That a Committee of five from each Battalion in the District be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to obtain subscribers to a petition to be presented to the General Assembly of the State at its next session, praying the enactment of a law prohibiting all such importation in future.

After due discussion, the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

After their adoption, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Edgefield *Advertiser.*

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. JONES, Chairman.

L. B. Bouchelle, Sec'ry.

MINORITY REPORT of the BOUCHELLE MEETING.

After the regular meeting called for on the 19th, at the "Bouchelle Academy," had adjourned, it was deemed proper that the minority should express their sentiments on the African slave trade. Whereupon, the meeting called David Denny to the Chair, and appointed H. R. Godman Secretary. Upon motion of R. G. Hill, it was *unanimously*

Resolved, 1st. That we regard the importation of African Slaves into the Southern States of this Confederacy, as a measure essential to the material progress, political power and social advancement of the South.

Resolved, 2nd. That in opposition to this measure, there are no considerations of justice or humanity, which are not equally applicable to the institution of domestic slavery itself.

Resolved, 3rd. That the Laws in restriction of the Foreign Slave Trade, are dictated by a false and foreign sentiment, and are not deserving therefore of our obedience as a law-abiding people.

Resolved, 4th. That in the Institution of domestic Slavery are centered all our hopes and fortunes, and as to due development of that institution, there is a necessity for an increase of Slaves, we hail with pleasure the announcement that Foreign Slaves have been introduced.

On motion, the minority report was ordered to be published in the *Advertiser.*

DAVID DENNY, Chairman.

H. R. Godman, Sec'ry.

☞ A literary contributor to the Yorkville *Enquirer* gives sundry highfaleutin reasons for wishing to be a bird—the following among the rest: "I wish I were a bird! I'd visit France, sunny France, joyous France, *and I'd peck at the grapes in the vineyards.*"

For the Advertiser.

OH! GIVE ME THE HOME OF MY CHILDHOOD.

WORDS BY EDWIN HERIOT—SET TO MUSIC BY B. J. PARKER, OF CHARLESTON.

Oh! give me the home of my childhood
The scene of my early years,
Where bright visions of bliss are unclouded
With the blight of the exile's tears.
Where the footsteps of brethren are meeting,
And the halls are resounding with glee,
Where the voices of loved ones are greeting,
That Home, is the home for me.

I have passed from the scenes of my childhood,
In a stranger clime to roam,
But there's naught like the cheerful aspect
Of my own loved, happy home;
Then give me the home of my childhood,
Where from tumult and strife I may flee,
Where the voice of loved ones are greeting,—
That home is the home for me.

I sigh for the friends of my childhood,
For those that are near and dear,
For oh! 'tis the climax of sorrow,
The heart from such scenes to tear;
Then give me the home of my childhood,
Once more to that home I would flee,
Where the voices of loved ones are greeting,—
That Home is the home for me.

LOVE AND FORTUNE.

If love is represented as blind, perhaps Hymen may properly be called the coucher that often manages to open its eyes. Why may Wood, Eddy & Co., be considered in the same relation to fortune that Hymen is said to hold to Love? Because they open the eyes of the goddess. They stand in that respect between Fortune and Fate. By forwarding to their address, Augusta, Ga., or Wilmington, Delaware, ten, five, or two and a half dollars, you pay the entrance fee to their Oracle, who may interpret it into a prize of fifty thousand dollars, or its half or quarter. Remember that if the Greeks had an Adelphi, we have an Augusta Oracle. 110

Sugars.—The news from New Orleans as regards Sugars is of much importance to consumers.

The latest advices from that city represent an increased demand for Sugars in that market, and the inquiry on Western account as large. In consequence, prices have advanced a quarter cent—fully fair being quoted at from 6¼@6¾ cents.

Summer is Coming.—Peach, plum, and other fruit trees are in full blossom; the jessamine blackberries, and other wild flowers so plenty in the woods are in full bloom; the orange buds begin to swell; the cloth of gold and other beautiful flowers in our gardens fill the air with sweet fragrance; green peas and other vegetables are abundant, and all around reminds us of summer. —St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner, 1[illegible]th.

High Prices.—We learn from Mr. F. P. Robertson, the auctioneer, that at the late sale of Samule B. Major, deceased, ten negroes sold for the aggregate sum of $10,030. Terms a credit of twelve months, with interest from date. Cattle, horses, hogs and other property sold at proportionably high rates.—Abbeville Press.

Our Court.—We learn that Judge Whitner will hold the spring term of our court. The return promises to be a small one—one of the best indications of the prosperity of the country, and the soundness of credit.—Addeville Press.

Atrocious Villainy.—We learn from passengers on the evening train from Charleston on Friday night last, that a shot was fired into the passenger car, when about twenty miles this side of Branchville, which passed in dangerous proximity to the heads of two of the passengers. The train was moving rapidly at the time, but the conductor distinctly saw the figures of two men making for the woods with all possible speed. We cannot imagine what can be the motive for so diabolical an attempt upon human life. The perpetrator of the deed, if caught, would only meet his just deserts were he lynched upon the spot.—Chronicle & Sentinel.

Horse Thieves.—We learn that on Friday night 11th inst., near old Granby, in this district, Mrs. Cacey's stable was broken into and robbed of a horse and mule. The thieves have not been detected as yet heard of, and we admonish citizens to be on the alert.—Lexington Flag.

Heavy Damages Claimed for Slander.—A Mr. Timberman, of Cincinnati Ohio, having lost some money, went to a fortune teller to learn who took it. Acting upon the advice of this imposter, he accused a respectable citizen with his wife and her sister, of having taken the money, and they have instituted proceedings against him for slander, laying their damages at $50,000.

Bonner Again.—Mr. James Jones left Boston on the 26th ult., in the steamship Niagara, for Liverpool. He goes out for Mr. Bonner, for the purpose of Europeanizing the Ledger, if possible. He is well supplied with the "munitions of war," and may inaugurate in London the Bonnerian system of advertising, which has become so popular in this country. We hear it stated that Mr. Jones, who is doubtless casting up his accounts in "the deep bosom of the ocean" by this time has in his possession a copy of the Ledger, printed on the finest white silk that could be found in the market. This single and beautiful specimen of an American weekly paper, is to be presented to Queen Victoria as a "token" of our "high consideration."

Double Luck.—The Mobile Mercury, of a late date, says: "Mr. Wood, of the New Orleans True Delta office, recently married a wife and before the expiration of the honey-moon, drew a quarter of the fifty thousand dollars prize in the Havana lottery!"

A "better half" and a quarter prize ticket constitute what we might call three-quarters of the "sum of human hapiness." We hope Mr. Wood will obtain the other quarter, so as to complete the sum.

☞ The Washington States has reliable information, that it was determined at a recent Cabinet meeting, not to recall Messrs. Dallas and Mason from their respective missions.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Russell Co., Ala., on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Derota, Dr. W. W. BROADHURST, of Beech Island, to Miss A. E. WARE, eldest daughter of Rev. B. M. Ware.

Married on the 26th January 1859, by Rev. A. W. Asbill, Dr. W. W. LOWMAN, of Lexington District, to Miss SALLIE, daughter of Mr. Wilson Holstein, of Edgefield District.

SUPPER FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

The Ladies of the Methodist Congregation will give a SUPPER in the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 8th of March.

Hour of admission, 7 o'clock A. M. Price, One Dollar; Children 50 cents.

The ladies respectfully and earnestly solicit the patronage of the community at large.

Feb 22 1t 7

WOOLLEY TOWN HATS!

JOHN WOOLLEY,
NEAR GRANITEVILLE, S. C.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of South Carolina and the South at large, that he is now prepared to furnish

HATS

OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,

All well made, of as good material, and on as reasonable terms as can be found any where in the United States.

☞ Persons desiring further information will please address me at Graniteville, S. C.

JOHN WOOLLEY.

Jan 19 tf 2

NOTICE—All persons desirous of employing the Negro man JOE, belonging to Mrs. Seibels, may do so upon complying with the terms mentioned in a paper which Joe carries with him.

E. SEIBELS, Agt.

Feb. 2, 1859 tf 4

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Warranted to make Soap, without Lime, and with little or no trouble. Just received and for sale by

E. M. PENN.

Feb 9 tf 4