

Selected Poetry.

From the Speech of Wm. M. Martin.
For the early dead,
The funeral, still prolong,
For life, too quickly sped,
The gifted child of song;
And lay upon his narrow cell
The tuneful lyre he loved so well.
Furl o'er the poet's grave
The banner that he sang,
In strains that shook the wave,
And o'er the mountain rang;
And hang upon the cypress there
His stainless sword and shattered spear.
Blest be the warrior-bard,
Whose love is still the same,
His country's homes to guard,
Or celebrate her fame;
Warmed by the same celestial fire,
He draws the sword or strikes the lyre.
Not where fierce squadrons wheel
Upon the unengaged sod,
Amid the clash of steel,
He gave his soul to God;
But sheltered in the parent's nest,
The warbled bird of song found rest.
Alas! the rainbow hues,
That arched his early years,
Transformed to clouds, diffuse
In showers of falling tears,
And he has won a patriot's crown,
For whom we create a bard's renown.
Weep not the poet dead,
Faith whispers, "It is all,"
While round his lowly bed
Hope's fragrant blossoms swell,
And he who life's dark mazes trod,
Now sleeps in Christ, and rests with God.

ACTION OF ARKANSAS.—The following is a clause in the Ordinance lately passed by the Convention of Arkansas in relation to the secession of that State.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That if it shall appear, when the result of said election shall be made known to this Convention, that a majority of all the legal votes cast in the State have been cast for "secession," then in that event such vote shall be taken for instructions to this convention to pass an act of immediate secession, and the Convention shall at once pass an ordinance, dissolving the connection existing between the State of Arkansas and the Federal Government, known as "the United States of America;" but if a majority of all the legal votes have been cast for "co-operation," then this Convention shall immediately take such steps as may be deemed proper to further co-operation with the border, unseceded slave States, in efforts to secure a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of the sectional controversies disturbing the country."

The Little Rock True Democrat, of the 21st, says: "In this settlement of an aggravated disagreement, the secessionists lose only in delay. As certain as the first Monday in August next rolls around, the people will vote Arkansas out of the Union and into the Southern Confederacy by an overwhelming majority."

CONSERVATISM.—Nothing affords us more pleasure, whether as a citizen or a public journalist, than to note signs of a returning spirit of conservatism among the people of the Southern States. The tendency to mobocratic rule has been the bane of American Government. In the North more especially—where there has been less conservatism than at the South—Republican Government must soon end in total failure, unless a wise spirit of reform speedily manifests itself. Above all of the States in America, South Carolina has been conspicuous for her conservative institutions. What inestimable blessings have resulted from her steady adherence to fixed and fundamental principles! It is gratifying to observe that a most wholesome reform in the judiciary system has begun in Georgia. The change does not go far enough—according to Carolina views—but as it is, it is a wise reform. The idea of the ministers of the law mingling in all the corruption of popular elections for office, is revolting to all sound and conservative principles. One step is here gained. We hope the good work may continue, and that Georgia will soon have her judicial system purged of all its prehistoric errors.—Newberry Conservatist.

A minister as much distinguished for his eccentricity as for piety, dined one day with the senior deacon of his church. The deacon, who was in the habit of asking blessings of a wearisome length, was particularly prolix, and passed to gain a new supply of words. The instant he stopped, the minister sat down and commenced rattling his knife and fork. The worthy deacon looking down, exclaimed, "Doctor! Doctor! I'm not through yet; I only hesitated." "Hesitated," replied the Doctor, "its no time to hesitate when the turkey's getting cold."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We regret to learn that the extensive and valuable steam mill establishment of Mr. John Brown, at Liberty Hill, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The property destroyed, together with buildings, &c., is estimated at \$10,000, and not a dollar insured. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.—Camden Journal.

The Augusta papers state that Col. Rudler, of filibuster notoriety, has been liberated, and arrived in New York on Wednesday.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald pays the following compliment to our State Convention, now sitting in Charleston:

"Your correspondent has attended many public assemblages, has seen the collected wisdom of the nation in the Senate Chamber of the United States, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Legislatures of a number of the Eastern, Middle and Western States. He has performed official duty in the United States Senate, in the House, in the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, and in innumerable public conventions; and candor compels him to say he never beheld a body of men in either of those assemblages that could surpass, collectively, in personal appearance, in dignity, in that solid and distinctive attribute of the American character—independence—the body he has this day beheld assembled for the purpose of adopting the Constitution of the Confederate States of America.—There was not a mean looking man among them. The physiognomies of the miser, the spendthrift, the braggart, the thoughtless, the dolt, the demagogue, could nowhere be seen. It was, in short, a body of men who were born, who were educated and who were designed by Providence to achieve great things. They were not all statesmen, although there were many; they were not all politicians, although there were many of that class; they were not all planters, although many of that class; they were not all lawyers, or merchants, or soldiers, or manufacturers, or mechanics, or doctors, although there were several of each class; but, as a body, they presented as fine a combination of the true American character as was ever congregated within four walls on the American continent. The deliberations of such men must be attended with triumphant results; and South Carolina, with her representatives, may well rank among the first in mind, as she has been the first in fact, in the revolution which has secured the second independence of her own and sister States."

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—The Savannah Republican of Friday thus clears up the mystery of the schooner which was fired into by our batteries:

"Since copying the article from the Charleston Courier, the vessel fired into from the forts on Morris' Island has arrived in our port, and we are enabled to give full particulars of the affair."

"The Schooner is R. H. Shannon, Captain Marts, of Boston, and she was bound for this city with a cargo of ice, consigned to A. Haywood. On Wednesday she was shrouded for many hours in a dense fog, during which she drifted through mistake over Charleston Bar. Soon after the fog lifted, the captain, not knowing his whereabouts, found himself nearly abreast of the fort on Morris' Island, and while cogitating over his latitude, he was greeted with a salute from the fort."

"He immediately run up his colors—the stars and stripes—but that demonstration seemed an unsatisfactory answer to that summons. Several shots (thirty-two) were fired into his rigging, one of which passed through his mainsail and another through his topsail. In the midst of his dilemma, not knowing where he was nor the object of this hostile demonstration, a boat from fort Sumter came to his relief, and being made acquainted with the facts, he lost no time in putting to sea."

"The schooner suffered no material damage from the shots, though one of them came uncomfortably near the head of one the crew. Captain Marts thinks there is no mistake about the Morris' Island boys being excellent marksmen."

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—The following complimentary resolution, introduced by Mr. Hancock, has been unanimously adopted by the Convention:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby respectfully tendered to Gen. Beauregard, and to the officers acting under him, for the very delightful and highly interesting visit to the fortifications in Charleston harbor, on Saturday last, afforded to this Convention by their courtesy."

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The biennial convention of the Baptists of the Southern States will meet at Savannah, on the 10th of May next. It has charge of the Board of Missions, foreign and domestic, and also of the Bible Board. From all the slaveholding States it will bring together some of the leading men of the denomination. Its sessions usually embrace about four days, including a Sabbath. Dr. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore, is the President.

General Lane, just previous to leaving New York for the Pacific, wrote to a friend in Washington: I am out of politics, but I shall continue to stand by the right. I will urge the Democracy of Oregon to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States as their platform.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, was serenaded by a number of citizens of Charleston, at the Mills House, on Thursday evening last, and delivered an eloquent speech.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON MORRIS' ISLAND.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING A SIGHT AT THEM—HOW THE DIFFICULTY WAS OVERCOME—FULL DESCRIPTION OF TWELVE BATTERIES.

[Special Correspondence of the New York Times.] CHARLESTON, C. S., March 25, 1861.

Your correspondent has been unwilling to acknowledge that he could be defeated by the South Carolinians in his efforts to see the most important of all the fortifications in the harbor, viz: those on Morris Island. He has tried every expedient, had been promised over and over again that he should certainly see them, but invariably the promise has been revoked when the appointed time came. After the avalanche of crinoline that I alluded to in a recent letter, Gen. Beauregard issued the most positive orders that no civilians, under any circumstances, should be permitted to visit either Fort Johnson, Moultrie or Morris. Notwithstanding this imperial edict, the thing has at last been done, and I have to thank that bundle of charming contradictions, a woman for the modus operandi. I was coming out of Quartermaster-General Hatel's office, on Meeting street, last Saturday afternoon, when I met a very lovely creature in tears. She had been to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters, in Secession Hall, but he, she said, was no gentleman, and wasn't an American thus to refuse a lady who had not seen her husband for eight weeks. She had also been to see Gov. Pickens' headquarters, but could not see him. I returned with her to Mr. Hatch, and plead hard, but the Quartermaster, although made of fine-tuned materials, dared not disobey the orders of his superior in rank. I determined on a coup, and told the lady that if she would come down to Southern wharf at 10 a. m. precisely, Sunday morning, that I would have at her disposal a safe boat with four trusty oarsmen, and we would see if we could not run the gauntlet successfully. I am thus minute, because a leading merchant here told me only a fortnight since that if "he heard of my going or attempting to go to any of the forts he should notify the Government that I was a spy!" Yet an extraordinary piece of good luck has enabled me to see the whole net-work of immensely strong fortifications, covering the whole of Camp Gregg, as Morris Island, six miles long, is called.

Punctual to the moment, the lady arrived, and we sailed down the beautiful bay with the thermometer at 75 deg. When off Sumter, we stopped to observe the effect of that "accidental on-purpose" shot from the columbiad at Stevens' Battery. I observed that a place full two feet square had been knocked away, and that a very deep indentation had been made, which is now partially filled up. On the same side there are two long rows of holes on two sides of the pentagon, facing respectively Forts Morris and James. These also answer as ventilators; but owing to the imminent danger of an attack at any moment, the lower range had been sealed up with lead, and the upper one partially so, thus protecting themselves on this side, but adding to the dangers of a long siege by shutting out a free current of pure air. Instead of sailing direct for the first battery at Cummings' Point, which threw the shell into Sumter, we turned our course for Morris' Island Creek, and made for Col. Gregg's private wharf, about one mile up from the bay. As we neared the landing, the sentry, a rough up-country soldier, who, like many of his companions, has not seen a woman's face for over a month, stared my beautiful companion completely out of countenance, and evidently was so completely nonplussed that we might have passed without any "permit." I gave my card, and requested him to send at once to Col. Gregg and inform him that the representative of the New York Times had taken the liberty of visiting the island, and trusted that he would be permitted to see the different batteries, and also to escort a lady who wished to see Lieut. —, of the Richland Rifles. In fifteen minutes Col. Gregg himself came riding down, eyed me pretty sharply, evidently wondered at the temerity of the "Special," but, nevertheless, invited me to land, and also my companion. While she was escorted to her husband's quarters, I was carefully shown all the batteries on the island, for which I wish here to thank the Commandant of Camp Gregg, and especially Capt. McGowan, the Quartermaster, who extended every possible facility to me. Starting for Cummings' Point, let me describe them in detail.

At the point nearest to Fort Sumter, called Cummings' or Pelican Point, we have first the COLUMBIA BATTERY. This battery is commanded by Capt. Green, and his four ten-inch mortars and two Columbiads. Secondly, the STEVENS' BATTERY. This is commonly called the Iron Battery. It is invented by the Cashier of the Planters' and Mechanic' Bank of Charleston. Mr. Stevens submitted the plan to Gov. Pickens, but meeting with no encouragement there, he showed his plan to Mr. Hatch, who interested the Secretary of War, Mr. Jamison, in it, and he praised the idea so highly that Gov. Pickens gave his consent to the erection of it. His brother commands it. Here there are three Columbiads, sixty-four pounders; the front or glaze, as I believe

it is called, is protected by sand-bags twenty feet thick. The doors for the embrasures work by a lever, which, although bomb-proof, can be opened and shut, through a novel contrivance, by a chain. These doors are five feet by three and a half. The "rat trap" of this battery, as the place for the reserves is called, is protected by sand bags fifteen feet thick.—Here one hundred men can repose in perfect safety. The roof of this battery, as I believe I have before mentioned, is covered with two layers of the T pattern rail, which are dove-tailed together, and closely pinned to the fibrous Palmetto logs underneath. This whole battery is so unique and so strong, that it is doubtless destined to revolutionize all the old-fashioned ideas of fortifications. It is the intention of the Palmettoans, when they occupy Fort Sumter, to pour into this battery a perfect shower of iron hail to thoroughly test its merits. They are confident that not the slightest impression will be made upon it. Leaving this rhinoceros-like mass of Palmetto, iron and sand, we come thirdly to

FORT MORRIS BATTERY. This is commanded by Captain Green. Here there are three Columbiads and four mortars, which can be used either for Fort Sumter or for the channel, being en barbette.

All of the above guns can be brought to bear directly on Sumter, and each one of them can throw a shell every five minutes. Fourthly, we have

GREEN'S BATTERY. This is also commanded by Capt. Green. Here there are four Columbiads, and two forty-two pounders en barbette, which will sweep the whole island. Capt. Green is a wealthy planter, and has in his company five high privates who are each worth \$200,000. They were lounging in their rough barracks when I passed, a regular Hudson River Railroad looking Irish shanty!

COL. MACREADY'S BATTERY. This is defended by three forty-twos, and one thirty-two pounder, all en barbette, which sweep the island. Sixthly, the CHANNEL BATTERY. This is commanded by Capt. J. G. King. Here there are three twenty-four pounders, en barbette. Seventhly, the notorious STAR OF THE WEST BATTERY. Capt. Green holds this point, with four twenty-four pounders and one forty-two pounder.

At the north-east point of the Island where the channel turns, we come to the Eighth, the DAHLGREN BATTERY. This is commanded by Lieut. Warley, late of the United States Steamship Richmond. There are two swivel guns, of 10 inch; they command the whole channel up and down.

We come now to the narrow part of Morris Island, where it is only one hundred yards across. This is called the VINEGAR HILL BATTERY. Here there are three guns, eighteen pounders, en barbette. Tenthly, the BEACON BATTERY. Four thirty-twos, en barbette, are placed near the old beacon, on a range of sand hills.

We now approach No. Eleven, on an elevation one hundred feet, where the ex-United States light-house stands, which is not allowed to burn at present. This is called the LIGHTHOUSE BATTERY. This most important point is guarded by two forty-two pounders, en barbette.

In the rear of this, intended to open on "a fire in the rear," is the LIGHT-HOUSE INLET BATTERY. This post of the inlet is protected by three twenty-four pounders, and two forty-twos, en barbette.

The entire island is thus fortified in the strongest manner, and every point is carefully watched day and night by two thousand men. The strictest military discipline prevails. Col. Gregg, to set his men good example, keeps no liquor himself, and if any is found in the soldiers' quarters it is thrown away. The men are all volunteers, serving for six months; and as they enlist for glory, they submit to regular New York "tenement house" quarters without a murmur. Their cuisine would shock a French soldier. I was hospitably entertained at Col. Gregg's, and found on the dinner table very excellent Fulton Market beef and Goshen butter. Lamar, of Wanderer notoriety, was one of the party of twelve. He belongs to one of the regiments. The South Carolina beauty came back happy, escorted by JASPER.

A PRETTY ROMANCE SPOILED.—The "gallant" correspondent of the New York Times went a little too far when he paraded the overwhelming attention which he professed to receive from Col. Macey Gregg. All about the "fair lady" may be strictly true, (?) but certain are we that this voracious correspondent is a total stranger to Colonel Gregg. Colonel Gregg did not know there was such a biped in the city until the advent of his letter, and we are of opinion the knowledge which he now possesses will not strew roses in his path. Col. Gregg's affability is everywhere acknowledged; but what he might could, would, or should do, in an emergency like this, we are sure we don't know.—Charleston Mercury.

Wanted—a feather from the right wing of a regiment.

The Conservatist, A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED to the best interests of the Southern States of the American Union, conservative in Politics and Religion, a disseminator of General Literature, Art and Agriculture, is published at \$2 a year, in advance.

Every Tuesday Morning in NEWBERRY, S. C., JAMES D. NANCE & CO., PROPRIETORS, JAMES D. NANCE, EDITOR.

Newberry District being one of the richest Cotton Districts in South Carolina, her people are large consumers of every kind of merchandise. The CONSERVATIST, therefore, furnishes one of the best mediums in the State for advertisers, so far as Newberry District is concerned, while it enjoys a fair circulation in the surrounding Districts. The terms for inserting advertisements are certainly as reasonable as those of any other journal in the country, especially when it is desired to advertise by contract.

The CONSERVATIST numbers among its contributors gentlemen of the first talent and soundest political faith. With their assistance, the editor will endeavor to make his journal an acceptable and ever welcome family newspaper and fire-side companion.

The political character of the paper is of the strongest States Rights stamp. Believing that the Constitution under which the Confederacy of the American States was formed, has been repeatedly and grossly violated, and that "the Plantation States" have been the only sufferers—that the Union of these States is no longer a policy founded on the principles of right and justice, but that the bond of Union is "the cohesive power of public plunder"—the proprietors prefer that their journal shall rather seem to be a Southern Extremist than appear an unconditional advocate of the Union at any price.

TERMS.—The paper will be regularly mailed to subscribers out of the town of Newberry at the following reasonable rates of subscription: One copy, per year, \$2.00; Three copies, 5.00; Five copies, 8.00; Ten copies, 15.00; Twenty copies, 25.00. The money upon these terms always to be paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and no paper mailed until the subscription price is received, unless at the option of the proprietors, when the circumstances call for a different course. All business communications should be addressed to "The Conservatist, Newberry, S. C." Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the "Editor of the Conservatist." Aug. 23, 1860

THE SOUTHERN GUARDIAN, A Political and News Journal, PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. BY CHARLES P. PELHAM. TERMS.—\$6.00 DAILY, \$4.00 TRI-WEEKLY, \$2.00 WEEKLY. Payment in advance invariably.

THIS JOURNAL, now entering upon its third year under the present proprietor, is rapidly extending its circulation and influence. Founded and conducted on the principles of State Rights, it enjoys the reward of public confidence and enlightened approval. Entirely independent in its management, it has stood with unwavering confidence upon the soundness, integrity, and consistency of its principles. Through evil report, as well as through good, its voice has been heard in defence of the EQUALITY of the South; its counsels have ever been and are for RESISTANCE to the wrongs attempted to be put upon us by a sectional majority.

The Southern Guardian looks for support to the State and section whose rights, honor and interests it has faithfully espoused and maintained.

Southern Guardian Steam Printing Establishment. Having recently made large and choice additions to our JOB OFFICE, from the best type foundries in the country, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Printing in neat style and on as favorable terms as any office in the South.

The premium for the best specimen of Book Printing was awarded at the late Fair to the proprietor of the Southern Guardian. All communications to be addressed to the Southern Guardian, or to C. P. PELHAM, Columbia, S. C. Dec. 6, 1860

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

A Political, Commercial and Literary Journal, PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

"The Mercury" represents the State rights residence element of the South. Its political creed consists in the principles of the Democratic Party as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovereignty of the States and Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights and establishing their security.

The "Mercury" gives daily reports of Markets and Marine Intelligence of Charleston, Columbia, in the leading exports of the world. The Weekly Price Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. A connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by telegraph and the earliest news by steamers from Europe. It has an able and accomplished correspondent in London (a gentleman connected with the editorial staff of the London Times) and regular correspondents in New York, Washington, New Orleans, Key West and Havana. The monthly New York Fashion Letters are additional attraction in favor of lady readers. Its literary notices, from the pen of a gentleman who occupies perhaps the highest position among the literary men of the South, are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the South, the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day. Great care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excusable from the family circle.

TERMS.—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Daily, per annum, \$10.00; Tri-weekly, 5.00. CLIPPING WILL BE FURNISHED AS FOLLOWS: Five copies of the Daily, \$10.00; Five copies of the Tri-Weekly, 20.00.

The name of no person out of Charleston will be entered on our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Nor will orders from without the city to publish Advertisements, Marriage Notices or Obituaries, be attended to, unless the cash, or an acceptable city reference, accompany the order. Money may always be forwarded at our risk in registered letters.

POSTERS are authorized to act as Agents in obtaining subscribers and forwarding the money, and may retain twenty per cent. of the pre-payments for their trouble. In the State, Mr. Samuel E. Dargess is our regular Agent to make collections and procure new business and subscriptions. R. B. RHETT, Jr., No. 4 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

ANDERSON DIVISION, NO. 20.

MEETS regularly on every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. By order of the W. P. J. C. C. FEATHERSTON, R. S. Oct. 25, 1860

LAW NOTICE.

The undersigned will practice Law and Equity in the Courts of the Western Circuit. His office is in Anderson C. H., No. 8 Brick Range. All business entrusted to him will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. S. M. WILKES. Feb. 7, 1861

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, MACFARLANE & FERGUSON, Publishers, RICHMOND, VA.

Price, \$3 per Annum, in advance.

IN announcing the Thirty-second and Thirty-third volumes of the Messenger, the publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the unabated confidence of the public and the press in a magazine which, during so many years, has obtained the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a century, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the medium of Southern genius, the bold and outspoken advocate of Southern institutions. Far from abandoning the position heretofore held in regard to the paramount question of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground. It will maintain, not only that slavery is a social and political blessing, but that its existing is a necessary condition of its existence. Essentially a literary Magazine, the Messenger claims the right to share the good or evil fortune of the South, whether in the Union or out of the Union.

With respect to its literary merits, the Messenger must speak for itself. Its editorial columns have been illustrated by the genius of Edgar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, and its pages have been adorned by many of the ablest essays, the profoundest criticisms, the most brilliant sketches, the best poetry, and the most popular novels of the age. In verification of this statement, we need but to instance "The Deveres of a Bachelor," "The Flush Times of Alabama," and "Vernon Grove," all of which were given to the readers of the Messenger before they appeared in the form of books. No pains will be spared to secure literary materials quite as attractive as any that have appeared in the past.

Among the New Features to be introduced, are Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Popular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humorous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. The admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novel, entitled "A Story of Champagne," will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebrated French writers.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Messenger is not only a literary journal, in the modern sense of the word, but is political to the extent of being ever ready to defend the South and her institutions, without creating the jealousy of party politics. Its contributors are men of solid ability and established reputation, and its contents are usually a happy compromise between the light literature of Northern Magazines and the heavy and solid intellectual food of the British Reviews.—New Orleans Crescent.

The contents are various, lively; and some of the papers exhibit thinking, on the part of the writer, and will require it from the reader. The new editor presents himself gracefully to his reader in his proper department, and opens his game of battle with enthusiasm.—Charleston Mercury.

John R. Thompson, Esq., is succeeded by a young man of great talent, already known in literary circles as the author of "The Virginia Editor," "Mozis Adhams Letters to Billy Vins," "Blue Eyes and Battlewick," and many other articles evincing talent and humor. Under the editorial control of Dr. George W. Bagby, we feel assured that the Messenger will, at all times, sustain its rank as one of the best periodicals in the country. We congratulate the readers of the Messenger upon the happy choice of its present editor by the proprietors.—Virginia Echo. Jan. 31, 1861

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY, Conservative. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, Whig. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, Free Church. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Liberal.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Tory. The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tomes of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to the well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of our subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.—Per Annum: For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00; For any two of the four Reviews, 5.00; For any three of the four Reviews, 7.00; For all four of the Reviews, 8.50; For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00; For Blackwood and one Review, 5.00; For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7.00; For Blackwood and three Reviews, 8.50; For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE. In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail postage to any part of the United States will be but 24 cents a year for Blackwood and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews. At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1861.

AND AS A Premium to New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1859 will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1859, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1861.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum. Remittances should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold Street, New York City.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Anderson and surrounding country that his STABLE

At the Old Stand is now open, with GOOD STOCK, where persons wanting anything in his line can be accommodated at SHORT NOTICE and LOW PRICES, for the

CASH ONLY. A call is respectfully solicited, but no credit. H. B. ARNOLD. Oct. 23, 1860

Blue Ridge Railroad.

CARS on the Blue Ridge Railroad leave Pendleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, A. M. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Leave Anderson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays immediately after the cars arrive from Pendleton. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on the arrival of the cars from Columbia.

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A large and well selected stock of Boys and Gents' Hats and Caps, embracing all that is new and desirable, at SHARPE & WATSON'S. Nov. 1, 1860

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Nov. 1, 1860