

Miscellaneous.

REV. JONATHAN MAXCY, D. D.

Second President of Rhode Island College... This distinguished scholar and divine, who was successively President of three colleges, was born at Attleborough, Mass. near Providence, Rhode Island, September 2, 1763.

Dr. Maxcy was an accomplished, successful instructor, and a preacher of just celebrity. To consummate skill in the severe science of metaphysics, he added an extensive and intimate acquaintance with polite literature.

Of his talents as a preacher, we cannot convey a better idea than by transcribing an extract from a biographical notice of him, which appeared in a Charleston paper soon after his death.

"He was a remarkably powerful and fascinating preacher. Few men have ever equalled him in the impressive solemnity and awful fervor of his manner. There was nothing turgid, or affected, or fanciful. His delivery was founded upon the purest principles of elocution, and like his mind was at once sublime and simple.

We regret our inability to present the religious character of Dr. Maxcy. From the tenor of his life, however, as exhibited by such scanty memorials as have survived the obliterating effects of time, it may be inferred that his devotion was exemplary.

INTERESTING REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT.

We have never seen the following document in print, which we now publish from the original manuscript, in the possession of a gentleman of this town. It gives an account of a brilliant affair in our Revolution, drawn up at the time by the chief actors in it, and expressed in the plain strong style that belonged to the period.

"No monument, inscription, stone, Their race, their deeds, their names almost unknown! We have always thought that those battle-fields in our State, which were illustrated by the gallantry and devotion of our ancestors, should be marked by permanent mementos, at the cost of the State.

"A State of the proceedings of the Western Army, from the 25th day of September, 1780, to the reduction of Maj Ferguson and the Army under his command.

On receiving intelligence that Maj. Ferguson had advanced as far up as Gilbert Town in Rutherford County, and threatened to cross the Mountains to the West-ern Waters.

Col. William Campbell, with four hundred men from Washington County of Virginia; Col. Isaac Shelby, with two hundred and forty men from Sullivan county of North Carolina; and Lieutenant Col. John Sevier, with two hundred and forty men from Washington county of North Carolina, assembled at Watauga, on the 25th day of September, where they were joined by Col. Charles McDowell, with one hundred and sixty men from the Counties of Burke and Rutherford, who had fled before the Enemy to the Western Waters.

On the 30th we were joined by Col. Cleveland on the Cataba River, with three hundred and fifty men from the Counties of Wilkes and Surry. No one officer having properly a right to the command in chief, on the first of October we dispatched an express to Major General Gates, informing him of our situation, and requested him to send a General Officer to take the Command of the whole. In the mean time Col. Campbell was chosen to act as commandant, till such General officer should arrive. We marched to the Cowpens on Broad River in South Carolina, where we were joined by Col. James Williams with four hundred men, on the evening of the 6th October, who informed us that the Enemy lay encamped some where near the Cherokee ford at Broad River, about thirty miles distant from us; by a council of the principal officers, it was then thought advisable to pursue the Enemy that night, with nine hundred of the best horse men, and leave the weak horse and footmen to follow us as fast as possible.

It appears from their own provision returns for that day, found in their camp, that their whole force consisted of eleven hundred and twenty-five men—out of which they sustained the following loss. Officers, one Major, one Captain, two Sergeants and fifteen privates killed; thirty five privates wounded left on the ground not able to march. Two Captains, four Lieutenants, three Ensigns, one Sergeant, five Sergeants three corporals, one drummer and 49 privates taken prisoners; loss of the Tories, two Colonels, three Captains, and 201 privates killed; one Major and 127 privates wounded and left on the ground not able to march; one Colonel, twelve Captains, Eleven Lieutenants, Two ensigns, one Quarter Master, one Adjutant, two Commissaries, eighteen Sergeants, and 600 privates taken prisoners. Total loss of the Enemy 1105 men at King's Mountain.

Given under our hands at Camp, WM. CAMPBELL, ISAAC SHELBY, BENJ. CLEVELAND.

Discharging Clouds of the Electric Fluid.—M. Arago has proposed a plan for discharging clouds, in case of storms, of the electric fluids they contain; and thus preventing the frequent occurrence of hail storms, which as is well known are generally produced by two currents of clouds, charged with positive and negative electricity crossing each other. It consists in an improvement upon Franklin's experiment of the kite with which he obtained an electric spark from a cloud, and afterwards Dr. Rowan of Neras, and Messrs. Lining and Charles, of the United States, produced electric flashes three and four feet in length. Mr. Arago recommends, that a small balloon, properly secured, armed with metallic points, and communicating with a rope covered with metallic wire, like a harp string, should be kept permanently floating in the air at a considerable height over the spot which it is wished to preserve from the effects of lightning or hail; and he expects, that, by such an apparatus as this, a cloud might have its electric contents entirely drawn off without any damage being caused, or that, at least, the intensity of a hail storm would be greatly diminished. The experiment is so simple that it is well worthy of a trial. Gulignani's Messenger.

Increase of Banking Capital.—It appears by official documents, laid before Congress, near the close of its last session, that the amount of banking capital in the U. States and Territories has increased from January, 1811, to January, 1838, from \$2,601,601 to \$17,636,778 dollars; and for the four years preceding the 1st January, 1838, it had increased \$17,630,784 dollars.

Foreign.

The packet ship Shakespeare, Capt. Cornell, from Liverpool, 27th April, arrived at New York, on the evening of the 24th. By this arrival the Editors of the Daily Express, are in possession of London papers to the 26th and 27th ult.

FRANCE.

This kingdom remains in a situation critical, if not alarming. We learn, from private sources that a feeling of discontent pervades all the working classes, and that the subject of a resolution is freely discussed and the event considered by no means improbable. Persons are moving their effects from Paris, and a repetition or renewal of the Trois Jours may be looked for, unless a favorable change in the lowering fortunes of Louis Philippe should speedily take place. No cabinet was yet formed as late as the 23d, and the discussions between the leading candidates appear to have become more serious. A sort of denouement on this all absorbing question took place in the Chambers the 22d. The Marquis of Dalmeida entered into a long defence of his father, Marshal Soult—spoke of his disinterestedness, his retirement from politics, his desire for conciliation, &c. M. Passy replied and intimated that the Marshal had consulted him, but had procrastinated the arrangements, and wished to degrade his friend Thiers to some other post than foreign Minister, the fittest for him. But the tone of M. Thiers, who followed, shows that the public is justified in considering him the great antagonist power to the throne. "Thiers et la Roi." He boldly says the Marshal made advances upon him, and then wished to humiliate him—a conduct unworthy of him. Speaking of the programme, he says: "The dissent was between the Crown and me. If there were other differences with my colleagues I congratulate myself the more on not having accepted an obscure and ill defined position. I was determined that all should be in writing, clear and mutually agreed on, since there was no use in entering a Cabinet to walk out of it in 15 days."

M. Lamartine accused M. Guizot of assuming the right to represent the 221, and denied that he Mr Lamartine was at the head of a knot of disorganizers of the press. M. Guizot was handled very roughly.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.

From Mexico.—The schr. Gen. H. Wetter, arrived from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 16th inst. She brings intelligence confirmatory of the news brought by the water Witch, that a battle had been fought between the central and federal government forces, in which the government forces, were victorious.

Mr Raynal of the Merchants exchange has favored us with the following particulars.

The action took place six leagues from Puebla, at a place called Necarigo Gen. Mexia, with a thousand men attacked the enemy—the government troops consisted of 2,500 men under General Valencia.—The action commenced on the 7th inst. at 4 o'clock, A. M. During the whole of which period Gen. Mexia fought with the most undaunted bravery, having taken the artillery of the enemy no less than three times, which was so often retaken.

When on the point of gaining a victory, he was chased in the rear by Santa Ana, who had just arrived with 1,400 men from Puebla. His sudden and impetuous attack threw the Federalists into a confusion from which they could not be rallied—they fled in all directions, leaving their commander, Mexia, a prisoner to the Centralists. He was immediately ordered to be shot by Santa Ana, and the sentence was executed without delay. The loss on either side was not ascertained.—Bee.

It will be seen, by the extracts of the above mentioned letters, that the execution of Mexia is but too true.

"VERA CRUZ, May 16, 1839. "I have just learned from an undoubted source that General Mexia received the most humiliating insults from Santa Ana. Some few moments before his death, he had been ordered to be shot with his back turned to the soldiery, as a traitor to his country. This he refused, and he was then murdered in a yard. Santa Ana gratifying a personal vengeance."

Extract of another letter of May 16. By the schr. Water Witch, you have no doubt been apprised of the defeat of the Federal Army, and the death of Gen. Mexia. We are assured that he died a hero. Urrea and his company have taken flight; they are gone, it is said, to rejoin the remainder of their troops at Tampico. Bustamante and Arce are marching on this point; there is no doubt of their success. Their plan has been defeated by the taking of Puebla, where they had fortifications, but which are low entirely overthrown.

RELATIONS OF MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES. IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

One of the most important missions that ever emanated from this country, is that undertaken by Powhatan Ellis, who goes out to day in the Constitution, to Mexico. On this mission, in all probability depends the permanence of Mexico as a government and country separate from the United States, or Texas. Mr. Ellis carries with him a new treaty, which fully provides for the complete adjustment and speedy settlement of the existing difficulties in the controversy, so long pending between Mexico and the United States. Upon this treaty much time, thought, and talent have been expended by the cabinet at Washington; great pains have been bestowed upon it to render it clear, comprehensive, easy of interpretation, and acceptable to Mexico—at the same time that it fully provides for all the losses, injuries, wrongs, and insults that this country, and its representatives and citizens at various times, have sustained at the hands of the government and people of Mexico; and they are neither few nor small.

Upon this treaty, the Government of the United States expect the Mexican Government to act with honor and promptitude, if Mexico does not act with more honor and celerity in this matter, than she did during the last negotiations for a settle-

ment of our claims, she will be put to much more trouble and expense than the brave admiral Baudin has caused her. Last year, a treaty was prepared at Washington with much care and fairness, and having received the necessary sanction by the Senate, was forwarded to Mexico in time to be ratified, before the sitting of the Congress closed. This, however, was not done, and this negligence was construed by our Government as an additional insult, to be attended to. Senor Martinez, the Mexican Minister at Washington, was applied to for an explanation of this matter, and to render, if possible, a proper reason for the neglect. He made lengthy apologies for his government, stated that they were in a distracted state at Mexico, hardly able to carry on their local government; that they were harassed on one hand by the French fleet, and on the other by civil dissensions, and thus were utterly unable to pay any attention to their foreign relations. The Senor however stated on the authority of his Government, that if new negotiations were opened, and a new treaty on an honorable basis was prepared and properly sanctioned, that the Mexican Government would act upon and ratify it as soon as it reached their councils. And thus stood the affair at that period.

Willing to try all peaceable means to effect a desirable object short of a sacrifice of national honor and respect, our government have prepared this new treaty spoken of and which was completed on the 11th of last month; the preliminaries being all arranged between Mr. Forsyth and Senor Martinez. This treaty contains twelve articles all of them fair and honorable, but requiring strict satisfaction from Mexico; the amount of our claims upon that country are set down at \$4000,000 for property taken and destroyed in various ways by the Mexicans without shadow or pretence of justice; it also provides that two commissioners by each government be appointed to attend to the final arrangements and ratification of the affair; and in the event of a difference between them, not otherwise to be reconciled, that matter is to be referred to and abide the decision of the Queen of England, and the King of the Netherlands. This is the substance of this famous treaty which is now in the hands of Mr. Ellis, on its way to Mexico on board the Constitution frigate.

For the result of this mission we shall look with great anxiety; for on that result depend most important matters. Mexico is in a curious position at present; in debt deeply to England; jeopardised by the vast horde of Comanches on her borders; threatened by Texas who stands ready to stab her, perhaps vitally, on the first fair opportunity; and pledged to pay a given sum in a given time to France—truly her position is not to be envied, nor her prospects to be desired. Santa Ana is at the head of affairs, and he never was less popular; receding from his professed liberalism he is now a determined conservative and centralist; this makes him obnoxious to a majority of the army and to thousands of citizens; the priests hate him for former deeds; the press curse him for his censorship; and in fact his course is such a difficult one to steer, that if he escape Seylla, he in all probability will be wrecked on Charybdis.

Such is the state of Mexico—yet whatever be its torn and distracted condition, it is a matter of no moment to us in the abstract. We must have this treaty ratified within a reasonable time. And if Mexico does not act definitely within three months after Mr. Ellis lays it before them, the American Government will have to take a leaf out of the book which France used to adjust her difficulties with Mexico, and act accordingly. We have borne with in-ult, and injury, and wrong, and outrage, and broken promises, and delays, till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and become criminal in the extreme. One of our consuls has been killed, our citizens and merchants have been robbed and plundered again and again, our sailors have been thrown into prison, and it is only two years ago that a United States bearer of despatches, was grossly insulted in the city of Mexico itself, and in the discharge of his official duties. We have remonstrated, and negotiated, and legislated long enough. The time is now come for action—prompt and efficient action. The first decided movement is the visit of Old Ironsides to Vera Cruz, with a minister and a treaty. Her next visit may be paid amid a shower of grape and cannon.

EXTRAORDINARY DEFENCE OF BIGAMY.

At the Tyrone assizes, a man named Henry O'Neill was tried for bigamy; and, in his defence, called as a witness his second wife to prove that she had bought him from the first wife, and had paid her \$1. for her husband, being one pound more than she asked. This witness said that the first wife had told her that she had bought the prisoner with her father's money, and that she had, therefore, as much right to sell him as a cow or a pig. The prisoner, on this, seemed to feel that he had made out a complete case. The jury, however, on being charged by the judge, immediately found him guilty, and, to his dismay and horror, his Lordship sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

SELF-TRAINED HORSES.—When a colt is weaned and turned out, it has, of course, a shed or stable to lie or feed in. By making a slight fence, about the height of the colt's knees, a few yards from the door, you compel him to walk over to get corn. When he is quite used to this, raise the fence six inches. This will make him rear up and get his fore legs over, and he will soon find it easier to jump over than to draw his hind legs after him. When he does this freely, raise the fence still higher, till he is obliged to make a good standing leap over it, every time he goes in. When he is perfect at this, which he will be in the course of a month, then dig a ditch, and throw up a bank with the earth, instead of a rail, and he will first walk into the ditch, and then get his fore legs on the bank, but in a day or two, he will jump on the bank. After being perfect in this, have another ditch on the other side of the bank, and he will jump up and off in a few days, as well as any hunter. The writer has a thorough bred colt, only nine months old, which is as perfect in all sorts of fences, as the best hunter.—Diary of a Huntsman.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H. THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1839.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* Articles intended for insertion, should be handed in at as early a day, before publication as possible. A neglect of this, causes us much trouble.

The Court of Equity commenced its session, at this place on the 3d inst: Chancellor Job Johnston, presiding.

Levi M. Churchill, has been appointed Post Master at Halfway Swamp, Edgefield District.

GOVERNOR'S HEAD QUARTERS.—The South Carolinian of the 31st ult. says, "After this week, the Governor's Head Quarters will be at Abbeville C. House, until about the 17th July next, when he expects to attend the Brigade Encampment near the Limestone Springs, Spartanburg District, on the 22d of that month."

Appointments by the Governor.—The Rev. P. J. Shand, of Columbia, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. Capers, of Charleston, Commissioners, under the Act for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb.

Col. D. J. M'Corl, of Columbia, to Compile and Digest the Statutes of this State, vice Dr. Cooper, deceased.

The twentieth of May.—The twentieth of May, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in 1775, in Mecklenburg county, N.C. was celebrated in the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus with great enthusiasm. This Declaration is said to have been the first bold and open movement on the part of the whigs, during the Revolution, against the tyranny of Great Britain. Dr. Ephraim Brevard was its author.

An exchange paper says, May-day was celebrated at Washington City by a brilliant ball, at which three thousand persons attended. Miss Virginia Woodbury, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, was crowned Queen of May.

Hymeneal.—A late number of the Mason Telegraph contains, under the hymeneal head, seven marriages—all in Georgia. Well done, ye Georgian maids! We say to the beautiful daughters of our own Carolina, "go ye and do likewise."

Holland and Belgium.—A London paper says, that the treaty, so long in agitation, confirming the separation of Holland and Belgium, was signed on the 19th of April, by the representatives of those kingdoms, and of England, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia.

Dignity of Editors.—We have seen it stated, that Gov. Hill, of New Hampshire, is the editor of an Agricultural paper, published at the low price of 75 cents per annum. This is cheap enough even for waste paper. We do not believe that a Governor, or any other man in high office, confers an honor upon the editorial craft, by being a member of it. It is honorable enough of itself. That profession cannot be low, to which Dr. Franklin, a printer, working man, and philosopher, belonged. But we do believe that many incompetent and dishonest men have taken upon them, the name of editors, and have, in some degree, brought disrepute upon the profession. This cries aloud for reform. A dishonest editor is a monster, and should be frowned down by a virtuous community.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of the United States, with a full Bench, after a very anxious and mature consideration, lately decided that Silk Stockings, are not liable to tariff duties. Rejoice ye Democrats! You will now be on an equality with the "Silk Stocking Gentry." You may now throw to the ground, your coarse cotton socks, and shine in beautiful silken hose! Be glad ye fair ones! Like a brother editor, we congratulate you on this learned and admirable decision. You may shortly wear silk stockings whenever you list, rendering your beautiful little feet, if possible, still more beautiful! The price of silk stockings must come down, and your fathers and husbands will not now tax you with extravagance, in wearing this article of apparel, so beautiful and appropriate to your sex. We must also extend our congratulations to the corps editorial. They are a hard-working set, and suffer many privations. Many of them have envied the pampered sons of luxury, who have bedecked their gony ancles in silk stockings. They have brought railing accusations against them. They have even said that there is a Silk Stocking Party in this country. Some of the Democrats have attempted to bring odium upon the Whigs, by dubbing them the Silk Stocking Party. The Whigs have retorted in their turn: they have given this aristocratic name to the Democrats. Hence forward let discord cease! Silk stockings no longer characterize the rich. The poor may wear them if they chose. Farmers, mechanics and printers may now love them, if it seemeth to them good. There is no-

longer such a class as the Silk Stocking Gentry par excellence. There is no longer a party bearing this name.

Bank Speculations.—We commend to the attention of our readers, the subjoined remarks, copied from the Western Carolinian, and the Ohio Statesman, on the speculation of banks. This is becoming a great evil in our country. In a large number of the States, the banks have departed from their legitimate sphere of business, and have entered into competition with the merchants and general speculators, in the purchase of cotton, pork, and nearly all the necessaries of life. In some places, by their superior privileges and facilities, they have acquired a perfect monopoly, and driven all their competitors from the field. Can such a course of conduct be submitted to? Does not general speculation, entered into by banks, defeat the very object for which they were created? Would any Legislature be so insane as to grant these mighty corporations exclusive privileges, for their own benefit, and to the manifest injury of the community? 'Tis monstrous to suppose so! This evil demands reform—instant and entire reform. A northern paper says, that in New York, the speculation of the banks in provisions, has raised the price of all the necessaries of life! The rich, the middling classes, and especially the poor are now experiencing the dreadful effects of these unhallowed speculations! Some of the States, feeling the evil, have restricted the banks to their legitimate business. In the new Constitution for the State of Florida, will be found the following clause on the subject of banks and corporations: "The Charters of Banks granted by the General Assembly, shall restrict such Banks to the business of exchange, discount and deposit; and they shall not speculate or deal in real estate, or the stock of other corporations or associations, or in merchandise or chattels, or be concerned in Insurance, Manufacturing, Exporting, or Importation, except of Bullion or Specie; shall not act as Trustee in anywise, nor shall they own real estate or chattels, except such as shall be necessary for their actual use in the transaction of business, or which may be pledged as further security, or received towards, or in satisfaction of previously contracted debts, or purchased at legal sales to satisfy such debts; of which they shall be required to make sale within two years after the acquisition thereof."

Would not great restrictions imposed upon the Banks, hereafter to be chartered in the several States, be of vast benefit to the community? We commend it to the serious, earnest attention of the whole country.

BANKS SPECULATING IN PRODUCE.—The bad effects of the EXAMPLE set by the United States Bank in its cotton and tobacco speculations by Banks, have been mostly if not wholly confined to the U. States Bank, and certain Banks in the West, and South-West. The Banks in the Atlantic States have carefully abstained from all such doings, and, it is to be hoped, will always continue so to abstain. One of the last things that a Bank ought to do, is to become a buyer and seller of produce.—Whenever Banks turn out speculating, they depart from their legitimate sphere of action, and the farmers of the country may always expect to become sufferers. The Banks in this State, are expressly prohibited from dealing in any thing but promissory notes, bills of exchange, and gold and silver. Well would it have been for the people of the South West and West if their Banks had been placed under a like prohibition. In that case there would have been no ground for such complaints as we see in the following article.—West. Car.

SPECULATING BANKS.—Great complaints are made in several parts of the country that certain banks have abandoned their legitimate business, and entered the field of speculation in competition with the merchants. The Chicago Branch of the Illinois Bank, has entered extensively into the pork speculations. By withholding all accommodations from the merchants, it has a vast amount of money at its control, and is enabled completely to monopolize the market. No one else having money, the farmers are compelled to dispose of their pork to the bank, or keep it, and the Bank can set its own price.—After it gets the property in its possession, it can hold it until purchasers are obliged to pay its exorbitant demands.

"Bidde set the example, by speculating in cotton.

"The Wisconsin Bank has become the monopolizer of lead. The people of that Territory assert that it is the greatest curse that was ever inflicted upon any people.

Several of the South-Western Banks have also converted themselves into speculators, to the enrichment of themselves and the destruction of all around them." Ohio Statesman. GOVERNMENT OF S. CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. PATRICK NOBLE, Governor & Commander-in-chief. B. K. HENAGAN, Lieut. Governor. M. LABOBE, Secretary of State. B. H. SAXON, Surveyor General. WM. E. HAYNE, Comptroller General. WM. LAVAL, Treasurer lower Division. JOSEPH BLACK, Treasurer upper Division. R. G. MILLS, Superintendent of Public Works. JUDICIARY. Chancellors in Equity. Wm. Harper, Job Johnston, David Johnson, Benj. F. Dunkin, Associate Judges in Courts of Law. R. Ganit, B. J. Earle, J. S. Richardson, J. J. Evans, A. P. Butler, J. B. O'Neale. Attorney General. Henry Bailey.