

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME V.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., March 19, 1840.

NO. 7.

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

## MANSION HOUSE,



EDGEFIELD C. HOUSE, S. C.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the travelling community, that he has taken the Hotel in Edgefield Village, formerly occupied by Mr. William Brunson, and is prepared to accommodate travellers and boarders, either families or single persons. With his experience and personal attention, he flatters himself that those who favor him with their patronage, will be satisfied and feel at home; to produce these effects, no pains will be spared. This House is situated in the most pleasant part of the Village, and is well calculated, in every respect, for the accommodation of Families, or Private Boarders. All the asks, is for persons to call and judge for themselves. WM. V. DUNN.

N. B. fine Saddle Horses may be had at all times at the Mansion House. W. V. D. January 14, 1840

## State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

William C. Black and Jane his wife, vs. Bennett Reynolds, Larkin Reynolds and Washington Reynolds. Bill to set aside purchases, for account &c.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Washington Reynolds, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, on motion, ordered that the said Washington Reynolds do appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill within three months from the publication of this order, or the said bill will be taken, as to him pro confesso.

BENJ. Y. MARTIN, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office, 7th March, 1840. } s & t \$881 ac 6

## State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

Matthew Mays, vs. Meedy Mays, John Mays, Benj. Broadway and Nancy his wife. Bill for Partition.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Benjamin Broadway and Nancy his wife, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State, on motion, ordered that the said defendants do appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill within three months from the date of this publication, or the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

BENJ. Y. MARTIN, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office, 7th March, 1840. } s & t \$881 ac 6

## State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

John Wilson, adu'r., vs. Janet Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Hugh Wilson, James Ewing, and Jane his wife, and others. Bill for Relief and Injunction.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that James Ewing and Jane his wife, reside without the limits of this State, on motion, ordered that the said defendants do appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill within three months from the date of this publication, or the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

BENJ. Y. MARTIN, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office, 6th March, 1840. } s & t \$881 ac 6

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Samuel Williams, et al., vs. John C. Davette and Ann Davette, his wife. Bill for Partition.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that the defendants John C. Davette and Ann his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, on motion of Griffin and Burt, Complainants Solicitors, Ordered that the said defendants do plead, answer or demur to this bill, within three months from the publication of this order, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

JAMES TERRY, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office, 4 c February 25, 1840. } s & t \$881 ac 2

## Fresh Teas.

GUN Powder, Imperial and Black Teas, Just Received and for Sale by C. A. DOWD.

Feb 24, 1840

## BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest Newspaper in the World.

THE Proprietors of this mammoth sheet, "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars, and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—all for six cents a number, or three dollars a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present to his readers, a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of.

Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversations, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Fables, Geography, History, Jess, Learning, Morality, Murders, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Riddles, Quiddities, Romance, Religion, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wit, Wonders, &c. &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, Brother Jonathan will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

"He comes the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering as his back," The earliest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and the latest novelties in the literary world, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor of, or against any party, and will sedulously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, virtue, temperance, industry, good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our fellow men, will be advocated and inculcated in every page of Brother Jonathan.

Terms of Brother Jonathan \$3 a year in advance. For Five Dollars two copies of the paper will be sent one year or one copy two years.

THE EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office and is put to press at 12 o'clock meridian, in season for the great northern, eastern and southern mails, which all close at about 2 o'clock, P. M.

All country newspapers who give this prospectus 3 insertions, will be entitled to an exchange on sending a number of their papers to this office, containing the advertisement.

GRISWOLD & Co. Subscriptions received at this Office. March 1840. 152 Nassau st. N. York.

## AUGUSTA SEED STORE.



No. 219 Broad-street.

HAS Constantly on hand a supply of fresh SHAKER GARDEN SEEDS.

The usual allowance made to country dealers. Bird Seed, Clover, Lucerne, Potato Onions, Onion Sets, &c. A few Brushes, Swifts, Sifters, &c., made by the Shakers.

J. H. SERVICE. Feb 15, 1840

## \$20 Reward.

REAWAY from the subscriber, living at the Quaker Springs, Columbia County, Ga. on the evening of the 2nd instant, two Negroes, one a boy, about 25 or 26 years of age, named JULY, and a woman about 40 years of age, named AMY. As I have reason to believe that the above negroes have been decoyed into Edgefield District, S. C., I caution all persons from harboring, employing, or purchasing said negroes, as they are the property of Charles H. Hill, Trustee for Sarah Tompkins. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me in Augusta, Ga., or lodging them in any safe jail, so that I can get them.

FRANCIS TOMPKINS. March 4, 1840 c 5 The Edgefield Advertiser will insert the above three times and send account to this office Augusta Con.

## Carriage Making.

THE Subscriber will make and repair Carriages & Waggon of every description in the best possible manner and at the shortest notice. All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to. EDWARD BARKER. Hamburg Dec 1, 1839

## Ocra, or Twin Cotton Seed.

THE Subscribers have just received on consignment from Charleston, a few of the above named seed, raised in Autauga County, Ala. Which can be had at their store in Hamburg. H. R. COOK, & Co. Jan 13, 1840

## Multi Bole Cotton Seed.

THE above Seed can be had at the Store of G. L. & E. PENN & Co. on good terms. Warranted genuine. March 4, 1840

## For Sale.

THE House and Lot in this Village, now occupied by the Subscriber. F. H. WARDLAW. Edgefield C. H., Feb. 13, 1840. 2tf

## Fresh Groceries.

JUST Received a fresh Supply of. New Orleans and Cuba Molasses, Rio and Cuba Coffee, St. Croix Sugars, Raisins, &c. &c. For sale by C. A. DOWD. Feb 24, 1840



## Poetic Recess.

### OLD ROSIN THE BOW.

I've travelled this country all over, And now to another I'll go, I'm sure there good quarters are waiting To welcome Old Rosin the Bow. To welcome Old Rosin the Bow, (repeat) I'm sure there good quarters are waiting To welcome old Rosin the Bow.

In the gay rounds of pleasure I've flourished, And ne'er left behind me a woe; For when my companions are jovial, They'll ne'er forget Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

My life's now drawing to a close, And at least will be so, so— We'll take a full bumper at parting, To the name of old Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

When I am dead, and about to be buried, The people all anxious to know, Just lift up the lid of my coffin And show them old Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

When I'm through the streets carried, The Ladies all filled with great woe, Will run to their doors and their windows To sigh for old Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

Then give me a couple fair Doricks, Place one at my head and my toe, And do not forget to scratch on them, The name of old Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

Just give me a dozen fine fellows, And let them all stagger and go, And dig a deep hole in the meadows, And in it toss Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

Just give me the same clever fellows, Surrounding my grave in a row, And drink from my big brandy bottle, Farewell—to old Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

Then take down my old rusty fiddle, And tune her up solemn and slow, Then make her speak plain of her hero, To the name of old Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

When Gabriel's last trumpet is sounding, The sheep and the goats in a row, Just look on the right hand among them, And there you'll see Rosin the Bow. (chorus.)

## LEGISLATURE—Its Uses and Abuses.

"If there be one who has no higher ambition than to be a mere man of business, a mere slave of men's bodily necessities, a mere idolator of his own purse; to have his life but a thing of cotton bags and tobacco hogsheads, druggists and dowlases, wadler and fustie, town lots, bank stocks, and exchanges; his mind like the advertising side of a daily gazette, or the weekly price current, the sum of his life, the balance sheet of his ledger, and who estimates his worth by the dollars and cents which remain to his credit, who would choose for his immortality one eternal Wall street, and give up a crown of glory to be called the best man upon 'change,'—if there be such an one he may despise those moments of leisure which business spares, waste them in a sinful sleep, lounge them away in rapid amusements, dawdle over ephemeral magazines, or newspaper reports of police cases and shocking accidents squabble in the low arena of party politics, exhaust his breath in blowing up every bubble of popular excitement, lip slide galantries in ladies' ears, who in their souls despise such emptiness, and but tolerate the fool as they do a pet dog or a parrot, for want of better company; or, perhaps, do worse, in vulgar debaucheries. He may despise leisure and so waste it, but he must take the consequence in this world and the next. A mere merchant! a mere man of business!—Who would be content with such a designation? What respect can any one feel for such a character? All he gets from the world is the credit of being worth so much dress, or a little fawning or a little servility from those who wish to borrow of him or owe him already."

The N. Y. Express, states that Robert Lennox, Esq. who recently died in that city has left an estate estimated to be worth three millions of dollars. He was supposed to have been the richest man in the city of New York, with the exception of John Jacob Astor. Mr. L. was a native of Scotland.

A fellow asked the meaning of "Reward," the other day:—"why," said another, "it means sometimes five dollars and sometimes ten, and I have known it to run up as high as fifty."

Pills.—A pill vendor in New York has firmly beaten all competitors out of the field by styling his medicine "Resurrection Pills." Dying can't frighten any body after this.

Whiskey drinking never conducted wealth into a man's pocket, happiness to his family, or respectability to his character;—therefore whiskey is a non conductor, and consequently it is best to let it alone—nevertheless, we can't resist a good whiskey punch of a cold night if pressed to drink.

Wit Out-Witted.—A well-dressed fellow came to the shop of a pork-butcher, and asked for a yard of pork, when the pork butcher, without hesitation, cut him off three feet (pigs' feet.)

## SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN.

Of South Carolina, On the Report of Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, in relation to the Assumption of the Debts of the States by the Federal Government.—U. States Senate. February 5, 1840.

MR. CALHOUN said:—When I have heard it asserted again and again, in this discussion, that this report was uncalculated; that there was no one in favor of the assumption of State debts, and that the resolutions were mere idle, abstract negatives, of no sort of importance, I could not but ask myself, if all this be so, why this deep excitement? why this intent zeal to make collateral issues? and, above all, why the great anxiety to avoid a direct vote on the resolutions? To these inquiries I could find but one solution; and that is, disguise it as you may, there is, in reality, at the bottom, a deep and agitating question. Yes, there is such a question. The scheme of assuming the debts of the States is no idle fiction. The evidence of its reality, and that it is now in agitation burst from every quarter, within and without these walls, on this side and the other side of the Atlantic; not, indeed, a direct assumption, for that would be too absurd; and harmless, because too absurd; but in a form far more plausible and dangerous—an assumption, in effect, by dividing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States.

I shall not stop to show that such distribution, under existing circumstances, with the deep indebtedness and embarrassment of many of the States; would be, in reality, an assumption. We all know, that without such indebtedness and embarrassment, the scheme of distribution would not have the least chance for adoption, and that it would be perfectly harmless, and cause no excitement; but plunged, as the States are in debt; it becomes a question truly formidable, and on which the future politics of the country are destined for years to turn. If, then, the scheme should be adopted, it must be by the votes of the indebted States, in order to aid their credit, and lighten their burden; and who is so blind as not to see that it would be in truth, what I have asserted it to be in effect, to that extent, an assumption of their debts?

Here, then, we have the real question at issue, which has caused all this excitement and zeal—a question pregnant with the most important consequences, immediate and remote. What I now propose is; to trace rapidly and briefly some of the more prominent which would result from this scheme, should it ever become a law.

The first, and most immediate, would be to subtract from the Treasury a sum equal to the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands. I do not intend to examine the constitutional question whether Congress has or has not the right to make the subtraction, and to divide the proceeds among the States. It is not necessary. The committee has conclusively shown that it has no such power; that it holds the public domain in trust for the States in their Federal capacity as members of the Union, in aid of their contribution to the Treasury; and that to denationalize the fund, (if I may use the expression,) by distributing it among the States for their separate and individual uses, would be a manifest violation of the trust, and wholly unwarranted by the Constitution. Passing, then, by the constitutional question, I intend to restrict my inquiry to what would be its fiscal and money effects.

Thus regarded, the first effect of the subtraction would be to cause an equal deficit in the revenue. I need not inform the Senate, that there is not a surplus cent in the Treasury; that the most rigid economy will be necessary to meet the demand on it during the current year; that the revenue, so far from being on the increase, must be rapidly reduced, under existing laws, in the next two years; and that every dollar withdrawn, by subtracting the proceeds of the public lands, must make a corresponding deficit. We are thus brought to the question, what would be the probable annual amount of the deficit, and how is it to be supplied?

The receipts from the sales of the public lands, I would suppose, may be safely estimated at five millions of dollars at least, on an average, for the next ten or fifteen years. They were about six millions the last year. The first three quarters gave within a fraction of five and a half millions. The estimate for this year, is three and a half millions; making the average of the two years but little short of five millions.

If, with these data, we cast our eyes back on the last ten or fifteen years, we shall come to the conclusion, taking into consideration our great increase of population and wealth, and the vast quantity of public land held by the government, that the average I have estimated is not too high. Assuming, then, that the deficit would be five millions, the next inquiry is, how shall it be supplied? There is but one way; a corresponding increase of the duties on imports. We have no other source of revenue but the Post Office. No one would think of laying it on that, or to raise the amount by internal taxes. The result, then, thus far, would be to withdraw from the Treasury five millions of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to be distributed among the States, and to impose an equal amount of duty on imports, to make good the deficit. Now I would ask what is the difference, regarded as a fiscal transaction, between withdrawing that amount for distribution, and imposing a similar amount of duties on the imports, to supply its place, and that of leaving the pro-

ceeds of the sales of the land in the Treasury, and imposing an equal amount of duties for distribution? It is clearly the same thing, in effect, to retain the proceeds of the public lands in the Treasury and to impose the duties for distribution, or to distribute the proceeds and thereby force the imposition of the duties to supply the place.

It is, then, in reality, a scheme to impose five millions of additional duties on the importations of the country, to be distributed among the States; and I now ask where is the Senator who will openly avow himself an advocate of such a scheme? I put the question home, solemnly, to those on the opposite side, do you not believe that such a scheme would be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust, and dangerous?—And can you, as honest men, do that in effect, by indirect means, which, if done directly, would be clearly liable to every one of those objections?

I have said such would be the case, regarded as a fiscal transaction. In a political point of view, the distribution of the sales of the land would be the worst of the two. It would create opposing and hostile relations between the old and new States, in reference to the public domain. Heretofore, the conduct of the Government has been distinguished by the greatest liberality, not to say generally, towards the new States, in the administration of the public lands. Adopt this scheme, and its conduct will be the reverse. Whatever might be granted to them, would subtract an equal amount from the sum to be distributed. An austere and rigid administration would be the result, followed by hostile feelings on both sides, that would accelerate the conflict between them in reference to the public domain—a conflict, advancing but too fast by the natural course of events, and which, any one in the least gifted with foresight, must see, come when it will, would shake the Union to the centre, unless prevented by wise and timely concessions.

Having shown that the scheme is, in effect, to impose duties for distribution, the next question is, on whom will they fall? I know that there is a great diversity of opinion, as to who, in fact, pays the duties on imports. I do not intend to discuss that point. We of the staple and exporting States have long settled the question, for ourselves, almost unanimously, from sad experience. We know how ruinously high duties fell on us—how they desolated our cities, and exhausted our section. We also know how rapidly we have been recovering as they have been going off, in spite of all the difficulties of the times, and the distracted and disordered state of the currency. It is now a fixed maxim with us, that there is not a whit of difference, as far as we are concerned, between an export and import duty—between paying toll going out, or returning back. If this be true, of which we have no doubt, it is a point of no little importance to us of the staple States to know what portion of the duties will fall to our lot to pay. We furnish about three-fourths of the exports, with about two-fifths of the whole population. Four-fifths of five millions is four millions, which would be the measure of our contribution, and two-fifths of five millions is two millions, which would be our share of the distribution; that is to say, for every two dollars we would receive, under this notable scheme, we would pay four dollars to the fund from which it would be derived.

I now ask, what does it amount to, but making the income of the States to the amount of five millions annually, common property, to be distributed among them according to numbers, or some such ratio, without the least reference to their respective contribution? And what is that but rank agrarianism—agrarianism among the States! To divide the annual income as such agrarianism as to divide property itself; and would be as much so divided among twenty-six States, as among twenty-six individuals. Let me admonish the members opposite, if they really apprehend the spirit of agrarianism as much as might be inferred from their frequent declarations, not to set the fatal example here, in their legislative capacity. Remember there is but one step between dividing the income of the States, and that of individuals, and between a partial and general distribution.

Proceeding a step further in tracing consequences, another question presents itself—on what articles shall the duties be laid? On the free or the dutied articles? Shall they be laid for revenue or for protection? Is it not obvious that so large an amount as five millions, equal to one-third of the present income from that source, and probably not much less than one-half what it will be at the end of two years, cannot be raised without rousing from its slumber the tariff question, with all its distraction and danger? Should that, however, not be the case; there is another consequence connected with this, that cannot fail to rouse it, as I shall now proceed to explain.

The act of distributing the sales of the public lands, among the States, of itself, as well as the amount to be distributed, will do much to resuscitate their credit. It is the desired result, and the leading motive for the act. Five millions annually, (the amount assumed,) on a pledge of the public domain, would, of itself, be a sufficient basis for a loan of ninety or an hundred millions of dollars, if judiciously managed. But suppose that only one half should be applied, as the means of negotiating loans abroad, in order to complete the old, or to commence new, works of improvement, or other objects, I ask, what would

be the effect on our imports, of negotiating a loan in England, or elsewhere in Europe, of forty or fifty millions, in the course of the next year or two? Can any doubt, from past experience? We all know the process. Very little gold or silver is ever seen in these negotiations. A credit is obtained, and that placed in bank there, or with wealthy bankers. Bills are drawn on this country, and then sold to merchants. These are transmitted to Europe, and the proceeds returned in goods, swelling the tide of imports in proportion to the amount. The crash of our manufacturers follow, and that in turn, by denunciations against over-importing and over-trading, in which those who have been most active in causing it are sure to join, but will take special care to make not the least allusion to the real source whence it flows. Is not that the case at this moment? And can it be doubted, that with the increase of the cause, the clamor for protection will increase, until, with united voices, the friends of the system would demand its renewal. If to this we add, that, under the compromise act, the tariff must be revived and remodded, who can look at such a concurrence of powerful causes without seeing that it would be almost impossible to prevent the revival of the protective system, should the scheme of distribution be adopted? I hazard nothing in asserting that the renewal would certainly follow, and, as this would be one of the most prominent and durable consequences of that scheme, I propose to consider it fully, in its most important bearings.

One of the most striking features of the system is its tendency to increase. Let it be but once recognized, and let the most moderate duties be laid for protection; but put the system in motion, and its course would be onward, onward, by an irresistible impulse, as I shall presently show, from past experience; and hence the necessity of vigilance, and a determined resistance to every course of policy that may by possibility lead to its renewal. This tendency to increase, results from causes inherent and inseparable from the system, and has evinced itself by the fact, that every tariff for protection has invariably disappointed its friends in the protection anticipated, and has been followed periodically, after short intervals, by a demand for another tariff with increased duties, to afford the protection vainly anticipated from its predecessor. Such has been the result throughout, from 1816 to 1828, when the first and last protective tariffs were laid, which I propose to show by a very brief historical sketch of the rise and progress of the system.

The late war, with the embargo and other restrictive measures that preceded it, almost expelled our commerce from the ocean, and diverted a vast amount of capital, that had been employed in it, to manufactures. Such was the cause that led to the system. After the termination of the war, there was on the part of Congress and the country, the kindest feeling towards the manufacturing interest, accompanied by a strong desire so to adjust the duties, (indispensable to meet the expenses of Government, and to pay the public debt,) as to afford them ample protection. The manufacturers were consulted, and the act of '16 was modified to their wishes. They regarded it as affording sufficient and permanent protection, and I, in my then want of experience as to the nature of the system, did not dream that it would bear any more of the tariff, till it would become necessary to readjust the duties, after the discharge of the public debt. Vain expectation. Two years had not passed away, before the manufacturers were as clamorous as ever for additional protection; and to meet their wishes, new duties were laid, from time to time, with the same result; but the clamor still returned, till 1824, when the tariff of that year passed, which was believed on all sides to be ample, and was considered, like that of '16, to be a final adjustment of the question. It was under this impression that the South acquiesced (reluctantly) in the very high duties it imposed. The late General Hayne, then a distinguished member of this body, took a very active part against it; and I well remember, after its passage, that he consoled himself with the belief that, though oppressive, it would be the last. His expectation proved as vain as mine, in '16. Before two years had passed, we were again besieged with the cry of the inadequacy of the protection; and, in the summer of 1827, a large convention of manufacturers from all parts was held at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to devise a new and more ample scheme of protection to be laid before Congress at the next session. That movement ended in the adoption of the tariff of 1828, which, in order to make sure work, went far beyond all its predecessors in the increase of duty. The duties were raised on the leading articles of consumption from forty to fifty per cent. above former duties, as high as they were. I speak conjecturally, with out any certain data. In less than three years, even that enormous rise proved to be insufficient, as I shall presently show, and would certainly have been followed by new demands for protection, had not the small, but gallant, State I represent, arrested its further progress—no, that is not strong enough—brought the system to the ground, against the resistance of the Administration and Opposition—never, I trust, to rise again.

The fact disclosed by this brief historical sketch is, that there is a constant tendency to increase of the protective system; and that every increase of duty, however high, requires periodically, after a short