

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 VIII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., March 15, 1843.

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 arrears 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 43 cents 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 Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the village. All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st July, 1843, to the 30th of June, 1847, inclusive, South Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 o'clock P.M. of the 13th day of April, 1843, (to be decided by the 15th day of May,) on the routes and the manner and time herein specified, viz:

- IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
- 3182 From Adam's Run to Edisto Island, 15 miles and back once a week.
 - Leave Adam's Run every Wednesday, at 6 a.m.; arrive at Edisto Island same day by 11 a.m.
 - Leave Edisto Island every Wednesday at 1 p.m.; arrive at Adam's Run same day by 6 p.m.
 - Proposals for semi-weekly or tri-weekly service will be considered.
 - 3183 From Aiken to Treadway's Bridge, 25 miles and back, once a week.
 - Leave Aiken every Thursday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Treadway's Bridge same day by 12 m.
 - Leave Treadway's Bridge every Thursday at 1 p.m.; arrive at Aiken same day by 8 p.m.
 - 3184 From Conway'sboro' to Fair Bluff, N.C., 45 miles and back, once a week.
 - Leave Conway'sboro' every Monday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Fair Bluff same day by 9 p.m.
 - Leave Fair Bluff every Monday at 7 p.m.; arrive at Conway'sboro' same day by 11 p.m.
 - 3185 From Crowder's Creek, N.C., by Bethel, to Yorkville, S.C., 15 miles and back, once a week.
 - Leave Crowder's Creek every Wednesday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Yorkville same day by 11 a.m.
 - Leave Yorkville every Wednesday at 1 p.m.; arrive at Crowder's Creek same day by 6 p.m.
 - 3186 From Greenville, S.C., by Miller's, Dookman's, Cashville, Woodruff's, Van Patten's, William Goldsmith, J.S., and Dr. Austin's, to Greenville, S.C., equal to 30 miles and back, once a week.
 - Leave Greenville every Friday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Yorkville same day by 6 p.m.
 - Leave Yorkville every Thursday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m.
 - 3189 From Marion C.H. by Britton's Neck, to Conway'sboro' 40 miles and back, once a week.
 - Leave Marion C.H. every Sunday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Conway'sboro' same day by 7 p.m.
 - Leave Conway'sboro' every Monday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Marion C.H. same day by 7 p.m.
 - 3190 From Traylor's Rest to Pumpkintown, 16 miles and back, once a week.
 - Leave Traylor's Rest every Wednesday at 8 a.m.; arrive at Pumpkintown same day by 1 p.m.
 - Leave Pumpkintown every Wednesday at 2 p.m.; arrive at Traylor's Rest same day by 7 p.m.
 - 3191 From Winnabrook, by Grayden's, to Rocky Mount, 25 miles and back, once a week.
 - Leave Winnabrook every Thursday at 8 a.m.; arrive at Rocky Mount same day by 4 p.m.
 - Leave Rocky Mount every Friday at 8 a.m.; arrive at Winnabrook same day by 4 p.m.
- NOTES.
- Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified.
 - Post Office blanks, mail bags, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.
 - In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.
 - Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post-office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depreciation, loss, or injury; for arriving at the time set. And for doing up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.
 - The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.
 - The Postmaster General may alter the con-

tract, and alter the schedule, by allowing a pro-rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional services required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

- The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.
- The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.
- The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatsoever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.
- A bid received after time, to-wit: the 13th April next at 3 p.m., or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.
- A bidder may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for a specified number of days more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads. But beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will present itself being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.
- There should be but one route for bid in a proposal.
- The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company of others, should be distinctly stated.
- The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filed, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder, and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimony, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This bid.
- The undersigned guarantees that—

- if his bid for carrying the mail from — to — shall be accepted by the Postmaster General, he shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of July next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed.
- Dated —
- The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of —" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 13th April next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.
- The contracts are to be executed before the 1st July next.

Post Office Department, January 7, 1843.
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

January 18, 1843 12w

Pleasant Hill Academy.
The Trustees of the Pleasant Hill School respectfully inform the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. D. WHITE and Mrs. S. DUNTON, for the present year. Mr. White takes charge of the Male, and Mrs. Dunton of the Female Department.

The School House is situated between the Edgefield and Martintown Roads, about three quarters of a mile from Duntonville.

The School is now in operation, and will continue until the 15th December next.

The long experience of Mr. White, and the known accomplishments of Mrs. Dunton, warrant us in believing that those who may favor them with their patronage will be well pleased with the moral and mental proficiency of their children. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood healthy. Boarding in good houses may be had on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION: Per quarter

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	\$3 00
English Grammar and Geography,	4 00
Plain Trigonometry and Practical Surveying, on the late and highly approved system of John Gunner,	5 00
Rev. D. D. BRUNSON, WM. BRUNSON, Esq., JOHN ROPER, Sen., JOHN HILL,	Trustees.
January 25, 1843	10c
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THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT,
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS, Daniel Hoyt, Mechanic, formerly of New York, go of Abbeville District, State of S. Carolina, hath filed a petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the U. S. States, made, and now in force, concerning Bankrupts, and that he may have the benefit of the said Act; this is to give notice of the said Petition, and that a hearing thereof will be had before the Honorable Robert B. Gilchrist, Judge of the said Court, at a Court to be holden at the Federal Court House, in Charleston, on Monday the twentieth day of March next at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which place and time all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petitioner should not be granted.

Charleston, 23rd day of February, 1843.
H. Y. GRAY, Clerk.

March 1 3t 5

ARGYLE.

THE celebrated Race Horse and Stallion, ARGYLE, will stand the ensuing Season at the Plantation of Capt. Wm. B. MAYS, four miles south of Edgefield C. H., on the Augusta Road. He will be let to Mares at \$15 the single visit; \$25 the season; and \$35 to insure; and half a dollar to the Groom in every instance. The money or an approved note payable the 15th of December next, must be sent with each Mare, or she will not be served. Good pasturage will be provided, and Mares fed on grain at a reasonable price, and servants boarded gratis.

A club of five Mares shall be entitled to their season at \$20 each Mare, and should they prove not in foal, they shall have the benefit of the Fall Season gratis. Every care will be taken of the Mares and their foals, but no liabilities will be incurred for escapes or accidents. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed on all monies paid at the time of putting the Mare.

The Season will commence on the 1st of February, and end on the last of June.

ARGYLE is a dark brown horse, without white, except a star, fifteen hands and three quarters high; possessed of uncommon bone and muscle, and a form combining with perfect symmetry, every essential of a Race Horse. He is now 12 years old, having been foaled in Maryland in the Spring of 1830. He was sired by the famous Mous. Tomson, his dam Thistle, was by Ogle's Oscar, his grandam by Dr. Thornton's imported Horse Clifden; his g. g. dam by Mr. Hall's Spot; and his g. g. g. dam by Dr. Marshall's Hyler Ally, who was by Lindsay's Arabian.

The performances of ARGYLE upon the Turf, have placed him in the very first rank of American Horses as a Racer, while those of his get entitle him to an equal standing as a Stallion. He started first at Orangeburg, S. C., in Jan. 1834, and ran at Barnwell, Augusta, Marion, Columbia and Charleston, two, three and four miles heats, winning successively 8 races, five of them of four mile heats, beating Patsy Wallace, Rattlesnake, (3 times) Lucy Ashton, Keshlight, Brerrett, junior, (twice) Nettumus, &c. &c. He never lost a heat, and was rarely if ever put up by John Bascombe, in April, 1836, the circumstances of which are familiar to everyone. Subsequently he was trained and ran with great success in Virginia; and in May last on the Central Course at Baltimore, after running for the first heat of three miles, and losing it by a head in 5 minutes 4 seconds, he won the second heat in 5 minutes, 40 seconds, being the best second heat of three miles recorded in the American Turf, and the most brilliant performance of a year surpassing all others in the richness of its annuals. During the same week, and on the same course, one of his daughters, Kate Seaton, won the great sweepstakes of \$1000, beating a fine field with great ease; such a coincidence being hitherto unknown upon the Turf.

ARGYLE stood but one season and to a limited number of mares, not many of which were thorough bred, yet his colts have won nine out of eleven races for which they have been started, beating at one, two and three miles, the get of many of our best Stallions, besides several imported colts, some of them in first-rate time. Two of his get, Governor Butler and Kate Seaton, are now unrivalled upon the Turf by anything of their age.

The owners of ARGYLE, in bringing him back to the State in which (though not foaled) he was first trained and gained his earliest laurels, present him with confidence to the Public, as being in every way, an account of his blood, sire and form, his performances on the turf, so remarkable for endurance, as well as speed, and the extraordinary success of his get, worthy of their entire approbation.

WILLIAM B. MAYS
January 18, 1843 1f 51

FOREIGN.
Extract of an Official Letter from South America.
LIMA, Nov. 8, 1842.
"On the 17th of last month an engagement took place at Agua Santa, about 140 miles from Lima, between the armies commanded by Generals Vidue and Torrico, in which the latter was defeated and his whole force dispersed or captured. Very few were killed—not more than fifty, probably. There were about seven thousand troops present, of which upwards of four thousand were on the side of Torrico; who lost the battle by his own cowardice, for he was the first to fly from the field, and fled whilst the chances were decidedly in his favor. He rode in great haste to Callao—went on board a French corvette, and he and his ministers, and Gen. San Roman and some others, have gone to Chili.

"Vidue, believing also that he had lost the day, fled in the opposite direction from Torrico, not stopping until he had gone forty or fifty miles, and was with difficulty overtaken and persuaded that the victory was his, so that both the commanders were running away at the same time."
—Madisonian.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.
Late from Campeachy.—By the brig Fortes, Capt. Olmsted, which arrived yesterday in our days from Sisal, we have received the news of the death of war. To Capt. Smith, of the schooner Freeland; and another gentleman who came messenger in the Fortes, we are indebted for Merida papers to the 15th.

From an official note addressed to the Secretary of War, by Lopez de Llergo, we learn that the Mexicans had evacuated their position at Chila, leaving in their retreat 400 men in the hacienda of Chivavac. The Guatemaltecos had set fire to the village and burned the church and a number of buildings.

The report heretofore current, that the Mexicans had been repulsed from the eminence we imagine was unfounded, as the Merida Bulletin, of the 14th and 15th inst. speaks of the firing upon the city being yet kept up; though with little effect. The loss of the Mexicans at the sortie upon Chila is conjectured as also the death of Gen. Anaya. In the attack upon the batteries of their barracks and advanced guards with great slaughter. The loss of the Campeachianos on that day was very considerable—of their artillery company but three men, a corporal and sergeant escaped.

We learn verbally, that several prominent men in Campeachy had been killed by the populace in consequence of treasonable designs. The discovery of this plot had produced much confusion.—Ber.

The Red River Freshet.—Through the politeness of the clerk of the Cote d'Azur, we yesterday received a copy of the Natchitoches Herald, of the 18th, from which we extract the following: "It is said that Jonesborough is under water, and some other towns in its vicinity. We doubt, as Jonesborough is situated on a very high eminence. The water, however, at Fort Towson, has risen eighteen feet higher than ever before known. The buildings at the landing have been all swept away. A great portion of Fannin county, Texas, is under water. We learn from this country, that no less than fifty lives are known, even now, to have been lost.

"Amid the general distress, Capt. Books of the steamboat Hunter, proceeded to Mill Creek and rendered the sufferers every possible succor in his power—going from place to place, picking up the survivors from the tops of the houses and trees; thus rescuing from a watery grave some seventy five or a hundred persons. Some were necessarily left to perish in the cane and timber, as there was no possible way of reaching them; their cries often being heard above the noise of the element. Six families of Indians, 14 miles this side of Jonesborough, are reported lost, and Col. Milam, of Ky., with a lady, his niece, and a Mr. McKeeney, perished."—Cres. City.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.
Late from Texas.—Yesterday morning the steam packet Neptune, Capt. Rollins, arrived from Galveston, bringing dates to the 26th inst. The news is unimportant. The waters of the Colorado and Brazos rivers had fallen greatly, and were within their banks. The damage said to have been done by the freshets is not so great as was represented.

The most melancholy result of the freshet was the loss of human life. In addition to the four unfortunate men mentioned in our last synopsis of Texas news, who lost their lives in attempting to drive their cattle from the low lands, the bodies of three white men and five negroes have been seen floating down the Brazos river. So many lives have not been lost during any freshet in this river within the recollection of the oldest settlers.

The net revenue for the year ending the 31st January, 1843, arising from exports, imports, &c., at the port of Galveston, amounts to \$103,581 55.

The whole amount of Exchequer bills issued by the government from January, 1842, to January 17th, 1843, is \$135,580, of which \$76,000 have been paid into the Treasury. From the reports of the several Collectors, it appears that the amount now in circulation cannot exceed \$20,000. As goods are constantly arriving from Europe and from northern ports, it is fair to

presume that the entire amount now in circulation will be absorbed in the course of a few weeks.

Brig. Gen. Somervell has communicated a long report to the Hon. G. W. Hill, Secretary of War and Marine, containing a full history of the Rio Grande campaign. In this report Gen. Somervell has not attempted in the least to censure Col. Fisher and the troops under his command for remaining on the Rio Grande and proceeding to Mier, after the balance of the army had counter-marched. The Houstonian, in noticing the report, remarks:

"If we have been correctly informed, when the order to take up the line of march for the junction of the Rio Fria and Nueces" was issued, at least one-half of the troops under the command of Col. Fisher were without shoes and without horses, and but few had comfortable clothing. Under these circumstances, an attempt to return to Texas would have been attended with the loss of a great many lives. Col. Fisher therefore deemed it advisable to proceed down the river, for the purpose of procuring horses and provisions for his men. This course Gen. Somervell, if not directly, indirectly sanctioned. Nothing is said in the report about insubordination or disobedience of orders, as far as these men are concerned. When the order was issued it was not intended to extend to Col. Fisher's company, for Gen. Somervell knew that they were not in a condition to return, and that if they attempted it many lives would be sacrificed. Upon the withdrawal of Gen. Somervell from the army the command devolved upon Col. Fisher, who continued to act under the orders of the government."

Miscellaneous.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 26.
Fire and loss life.—We have to announce to our distant readers a most deplorable calamity. We say our distant readers, because those of the city have a too melancholy and heartrending knowledge of the occurrence.

About half past four o'clock last night a fire caught in the smoke house attached to a large pork establishment, corner of Walnut street and canal. This latter building, which was occupied by Messrs. Pugh & Alvord and stored full with pork, lard, &c. was very large—fronting fully 100 ft on Walnut, two stories high. South of main building was a wide shed roof addition, running back the whole depth, and this, too, was stored full of lard in kegs, pork, &c. The smoke house stood back of and at the south-west angle of this immense pile—a two story brick building of considerable size. The buildings were connected by doorways opening from the one into the other.

The fire was in the smoke house, burning internally—the building had been closed—all but the openings into the main building. The outside doors and windows of this latter were also shut—doubtless with the view of smothering the fire. Immense volumes of thick, black smoke poured out of every opening that was in the walls, windows and roofs of each building. As the fire progressed inwardly, this dense mass of smoke and pent up gas, heated to the last degree, of course increased. At length the roof of the large house was for a single second thrown up—a gleam of fire, quick and bright as the lightning flash, burst forth, and then the heavy roof closed down again with a flap. A terrible consciousness of their danger rushed upon those who were standing near the walls of the devoted building. But a brief second of time only was allowed them to escape it. The next moment the mighty element within was now successful. It hurled the roof, with a concussion that fairly shook the ground, in fragments through the air. The walls were thrown outward and down to the second story. The shed roof was turned completely over and the wall prostrated.

And now ensued a scene that beggars all terms of description. But a moment before, numbers of our intrepid firemen were upon the roof of that shed and under the walls, where they could arrest the fire with the most advantage. Crowds of citizens were engaged in endeavoring to save property, or in conversation directly under the walls. Where are they now? Many lives known must have been crushed beneath the falling masses, but how many and whom? The flames were shooting up like a volcano from the smoke house;—and under their fierce heat, the first duty was to rescue the wounded and the dead. A heart rending duty indeed was that. The first person whom we saw disengaged from Mr. George Siletto. He was jammed down under a fragment of roof, among a pile of barrels—his legs crushed beneath the wall. He is very badly hurt. Near him was a man dressed in grey clothes whose name we could not learn. He was most shockingly mangled, and quite dead. Nearer the wall was found the lifeless bodies of Joseph Bonsall, an old well known citizen; Henry S. Edmonds, pork dealer on Sycamore street; and Caleb W. Taylor, of the firm of Woodnut & Taylor. The latter was yet living, but with his skull shockingly fractured. He died about 7 o'clock. The two former were dead. An industrious and worthy carpenter, named Chamberlain, was also rescued, but too late.

This was on the Walnut street front. On the side of the shed many were severely wounded—some perhaps killed. Among the former we have with peculiar regret to say, was Thomas G. Shaeffer, Clerk and Superintendent of this office—

one of the most intrepid of firemen and faithful of men. He was upon a ladder, reared against a shed, with two or three others, and was hurled to the ground, receiving a severe concussion of the brain and other injuries. How many in all were here hurt, more or less, we are not able to say,—but had the explosion taken place five minutes sooner their number must have been ten-fold. On the north side several persons were hurt, one or two being knocked into the canal. Providentially the dense, stifling smoke had packed down so heavy here but a few minutes before, as to drive most of the bystanders away, else the destruction of life must have been still more deplorable. We saw our heartrending account, from the best information we can gather, thus:

Killed.—Henry S. Edmonds, pork merchant;
Joseph Bonsall, late President of the White-water Canal Co.;
H. O. Merrill, painter;
J. L. Chamberlain, Foreman, Hook and Ladder Co.;
Caleb Taylor, of the firm of Woodnut & Co.;
—Oh, a German;
Two Germans, names unknown.
Wounded.—Henry Trip, pork inspector badly; Thos. G. Shaeffer, do. John Blackmore, do. George Siletto, legs broken; Warren Finch, slightly injured; Henry Alvord, do. Wm. H. Goodloe, do. A. Openheimer, slightly; Wm. Crippen, do.

A son of Mr. John Rice, painter, was seriously injured, and by some reported dead.

After so terrible an array as this, the amount of property lost, sinks into insignificance. It is large, but how large, or whether covered by insurance, we cannot say.

Suicide.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th instant says:—A deep and painful excitement was awakened among our citizens yesterday upon learning that Mr. Lavergne, President of the Consolidated Bank, had, in the course of the morning, committed suicide in the graveyard on the opposite side of the river. He survived but a few hours the wound by which his self-destruction was effected. If we have heard aright on the subject, the deceased gentleman left behind him a wife and two children, the youngest of which induced him thus to rid himself of life. This letter anticipates that his motives will be misconstrued, but positively denies that any misconduct of his own had led him thus, to sacrifice himself, nor is it believed by our citizens that such was the case. The deceased had exercised almost absolute control in the management of the Bank over which he presided, and pledged as he had been to the stockholders and the public in endeavoring to bring about its resumption, he found the cares and responsibilities of his position too overwhelming for him and sought to escape from them in death inflicted by his own hand.

M. Lavergne was a gentleman of great amenity and elegance of manners, of distinguished connections, and in addition to the advantages of his elevated social position, he possessed the unqualified confidence and esteem of our business community.

Mnemonics.—The following paragraph concerning the most remarkable exhibitions of memory, by Professor Gouraud, now in this city, is from the Commercial Advertiser of Thursday. Prof. G., who avows that this is owing, not to any extraordinary power of his own, but to the practice of a system of Mnemonics, which may be learned by all, will give further examples of its extent this evening at the American Institute.—N. Y. Tribune.

The system of artificial memory, invented by Mr. Gauraud, and partially exhibited by him in its results at the close of his evening lectures on the Planetarium, is not only exceedingly curious, but rich in promise of most valuable consequences; it is Mr. Gouraud alleges, he can teach others how to acquire the same extraordinary power that he possesses of charging the memory with unlimited details of facts, dates, calculations, name, formulae, &c. His own exploits in this line are perfectly astonishing; matters of the most complex and heterogeneous character he pours forth with surprising facility and accuracy; and it really does seem that his system is adequate to the retention of any thing and every thing which it may be desirable to remember. He proposes soon to give a course of lectures specifically on this subject, in which the plan will be fully developed; and he pledges himself that any person, of ordinary intelligence, shall be enabled speedily to accomplish wonders of recollection greater even than any of those he has yet exhibited. As a test of his method's unflinching power, he says that he will distribute among his audience fifty slips of paper, on which shall be written, by fifty different persons, whatever they choose to put down—scraps of metre, rows of figures, uncouth names, dates of events, &c.—and that after only twice reading, he will repeat all those fifty things, backward or forward, without a single error or omission. This seems hard to believe; but we do not know how to disbelieve it after seeing what Mr. Gouraud has done and does nightly before his audience.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.
OF Every description executed with neatness & despatch, at the Office of the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

ARGYLE.

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The Season will commence on the 1st of February, and end on the last of June.

ARGYLE is a dark brown horse, without white, except a star, fifteen hands and three quarters high; possessed of uncommon bone and muscle, and a form combining with perfect symmetry, every essential of a Race Horse. He is now 12 years old, having been foaled in Maryland in the Spring of 1830. He was sired by the famous Mous. Tomson, his dam Thistle, was by Ogle's Oscar, his grandam by Dr. Thornton's imported Horse Clifden; his g. g. dam by Mr. Hall's Spot; and his g. g. g. dam by Dr. Marshall's Hyler Ally, who was by Lindsay's Arabian.

The performances of ARGYLE upon the Turf, have placed him in the very first rank of American Horses as a Racer, while those of his get entitle him to an equal standing as a Stallion. He started first at Orangeburg, S. C., in Jan. 1834, and ran at Barnwell, Augusta, Marion, Columbia and Charleston, two, three and four miles heats, winning successively 8 races, five of them of four mile heats, beating Patsy Wallace, Rattlesnake, (3 times) Lucy Ashton, Keshlight, Brerrett, junior, (twice) Nettumus, &c. &c. He never lost a heat, and was rarely if ever put up by John Bascombe, in April, 1836, the circumstances of which are familiar to everyone. Subsequently he was trained and ran with great success in Virginia; and in May last on the Central Course at Baltimore, after running for the first heat of three miles, and losing it by a head in 5 minutes 4 seconds, he won the second heat in 5 minutes, 40 seconds, being the best second heat of three miles recorded in the American Turf, and the most brilliant performance of a year surpassing all others in the richness of its annuals. During the same week, and on the same course, one of his daughters, Kate Seaton, won the great sweepstakes of \$1000, beating a fine field with great ease; such a coincidence being hitherto unknown upon the Turf.

ARGYLE stood but one season and to a limited number of mares, not many of which were thorough bred, yet his colts have won nine out of eleven races for which they have been started, beating at one, two and three miles, the get of many of our best Stallions, besides several imported colts, some of them in first-rate time. Two of his get, Governor Butler and Kate Seaton, are now unrivalled upon the Turf by anything of their age.

The owners of ARGYLE, in bringing him back to the State in which (though not foaled) he was first trained and gained his earliest laurels, present him with confidence to the Public, as being in every way, an account of his blood, sire and form, his performances on the turf, so remarkable for endurance, as well as speed, and the extraordinary success of his get, worthy of their entire approbation.

WILLIAM B. MAYS
January 18, 1843 1f 51

FOREIGN.
Extract of an Official Letter from South America.
LIMA, Nov. 8, 1842.
"On the 17th of last month an engagement took place at Agua Santa, about 140 miles from Lima, between the armies commanded by Generals Vidue and Torrico, in which the latter was defeated and his whole force dispersed or captured. Very few were killed—not more than fifty, probably. There were about seven thousand troops present, of which upwards of four thousand were on the side of Torrico; who lost the battle by his own cowardice, for he was the first to fly from the field, and fled whilst the chances were decidedly in his favor. He rode in great haste to Callao—went on board a French corvette, and he and his ministers, and Gen. San Roman and some others, have gone to Chili.

"Vidue, believing also that he had lost the day, fled in the opposite direction from Torrico, not stopping until he had gone forty or fifty miles, and was with difficulty overtaken and persuaded that the victory was his, so that both the commanders were running away at the same time."
—Madisonian.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.
Late from Campeachy.—By the brig Fortes, Capt. Olmsted, which arrived yesterday in our days from Sisal, we have received the news of the death of war. To Capt. Smith, of the schooner Freeland; and another gentleman who came messenger in the Fortes, we are indebted for Merida papers to the 15th.

From an official note addressed to the Secretary of War, by Lopez de Llergo, we learn that the Mexicans had evacuated their position at Chila, leaving in their retreat 400 men in the hacienda of Chivavac. The Guatemaltecos had set fire to the village and burned the church and a number of buildings.

The report heretofore current, that the Mexicans had been repulsed from the eminence we imagine was unfounded, as the Merida Bulletin, of the 14th and 15th inst. speaks of the firing upon the city being yet kept up; though with little effect. The loss of the Mexicans at the sortie upon Chila is conjectured as also the death of Gen. Anaya. In the attack upon the batteries of their barracks and advanced guards with great slaughter. The loss of the Campeachianos on that day was very considerable—of their artillery company but three men, a corporal and sergeant escaped.

We learn verbally, that several prominent men in Campeachy had been killed by the populace in consequence of treasonable designs. The discovery of this plot had produced much confusion.—Ber.

The Red River Freshet.—Through the politeness of the clerk of the Cote d'Azur, we yesterday received a copy of the Natchitoches Herald, of the 18th, from which we extract the following: "It is said that Jonesborough is under water, and some other towns in its vicinity. We doubt, as Jonesborough is situated on a very high eminence. The water, however, at Fort Towson, has risen eighteen feet higher than ever before known. The buildings at the landing have been all swept away. A great portion of Fannin county, Texas, is under water. We learn from this country, that no less than fifty lives are known, even now, to have been lost.

"Amid the general distress, Capt. Books of the steamboat Hunter, proceeded to Mill Creek and rendered the sufferers every possible succor in his power—going from place to place, picking up the survivors from the tops of the houses and trees; thus rescuing from a watery grave some seventy five or a hundred persons. Some were necessarily left to perish in the cane and timber, as there was no possible way of reaching them; their cries often being heard above the noise of the element. Six families of Indians, 14 miles this side of Jonesborough, are reported lost, and Col. Milam, of Ky., with a lady, his niece, and a Mr. McKeeney, perished."—Cres. City.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.
Late from Texas.—Yesterday morning the steam packet Neptune, Capt. Rollins, arrived from Galveston, bringing dates to the 26th inst. The news is unimportant. The waters of the Colorado and Brazos rivers had fallen greatly, and were within their banks. The damage said to have been done by the freshets is not so great as was represented.

The most melancholy result of the freshet was the loss of human life. In addition to the four unfortunate men mentioned in our last synopsis of Texas news, who lost their lives in attempting to drive their cattle from the low lands, the bodies of three white men and five negroes have been seen floating down the Brazos river. So many lives have not been lost during any freshet in this river within the recollection of the oldest settlers.

The net revenue for the year ending the 31st January, 1843, arising from exports, imports, &c., at the port of Galveston, amounts to \$103,581 55.

The whole amount of Exchequer bills issued by the government from January, 1842, to January 17th, 1843, is \$135,580, of which \$76,000 have been paid into the Treasury. From the reports of the several Collectors, it appears that the amount now in circulation cannot exceed \$20,000. As goods are constantly arriving from Europe and from northern ports, it is fair to

presume that the entire amount now in circulation will be absorbed in the course of a few weeks.

Brig. Gen. Somervell has communicated a long report to the Hon. G. W. Hill, Secretary of War and Marine, containing a full history of the Rio Grande campaign. In this report Gen. Somervell has not attempted in the least to censure Col. Fisher and the troops under his command for remaining on the Rio Grande and proceeding to Mier, after the balance of the army had counter-marched. The Houstonian, in noticing the report, remarks:

"If we have been correctly informed, when the order to take up the line of march for the junction of the Rio Fria and Nueces" was issued, at least one-half of the troops under the command of Col. Fisher were without shoes and without horses, and but few had comfortable clothing. Under these circumstances, an attempt to return to Texas would have been attended with the loss of a great many lives. Col. Fisher therefore deemed it advisable to proceed down the river, for the purpose of procuring horses and provisions for his men. This course Gen. Somervell, if not directly, indirectly sanctioned. Nothing is said in the report about insubordination or disobedience of orders, as far as these men are concerned. When the order was issued it was not intended to extend to Col. Fisher's company, for Gen. Somervell knew that they were not in a condition to return, and that if they attempted it many lives would be sacrificed. Upon the withdrawal of Gen. Somervell from the army the command devolved upon Col. Fisher, who continued to act under the orders of the government."

Miscellaneous.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 26.
Fire and loss life.—We have to announce to our distant readers a most deplorable calamity. We say our distant readers, because those of the city have a too melancholy and heartrending knowledge of the occurrence.

About half past four o'clock last night a fire caught in the smoke house attached to a large pork establishment, corner of Walnut street and canal. This latter building, which was occupied by Messrs. Pugh & Alvord and stored full with pork, lard, &c. was very large—fronting fully 100 ft on Walnut, two stories high. South of main building was a wide shed roof addition, running back the whole depth, and this, too, was stored full of lard in kegs, pork, &c. The smoke house stood back of and at the south-west angle of this immense pile—a two story brick building of considerable size. The buildings were connected by doorways opening from the one into the other.

The fire was in the smoke house, burning internally—the building had been closed—all but the openings into the main building. The outside doors and windows of this latter were also shut—doubtless with the view of smothering the fire. Immense volumes of thick, black smoke poured out of every opening that was in the walls, windows and roofs of each building. As the fire progressed inwardly, this dense mass of smoke and pent up gas, heated to the last degree, of course increased. At length the roof of the large house was for a single second thrown up—a gleam of fire, quick and bright as the lightning flash, burst forth, and then the heavy roof closed down again with a flap. A terrible consciousness of their danger rushed upon those who were standing near the walls of the devoted building. But a brief second of time only was allowed them to escape it. The next moment the mighty element within was now successful. It hurled the roof, with a concussion that fairly shook the ground, in fragments through the air. The walls were thrown outward and down to the second story. The shed roof was turned completely over and the wall prostrated.

And now ensued a scene that beggars all terms of description. But a moment before, numbers of our intrepid firemen were upon the roof of that shed and under the walls, where they could arrest the fire with the most advantage. Crowds of citizens were engaged in endeavoring to save property, or in conversation directly under the walls. Where are they now? Many lives known must have been crushed beneath the falling masses, but how many and whom? The flames were shooting up like a volcano from the smoke house;—and under their fierce heat, the first duty was to rescue the wounded and the dead. A heart rending duty indeed was that. The first person whom we saw disengaged from Mr. George Siletto. He was jammed down under a fragment of roof, among a pile of barrels—his legs crushed beneath the wall. He is very badly hurt. Near him was a man dressed in grey clothes whose name we could not learn. He was most shockingly mangled, and quite dead. Nearer the wall was found the lifeless bodies of Joseph Bonsall, an old well known citizen; Henry S. Edmonds, pork dealer on Sycamore street; and Caleb W. Taylor, of the firm of Woodnut & Taylor. The latter was yet living, but with his skull shockingly fractured. He died about 7 o'clock. The two former were dead. An industrious and worthy carpenter, named Chamberlain, was also rescued, but too late.

This was on the Walnut street front. On the side of the shed many were severely wounded—some perhaps killed. Among the former we have with peculiar regret to say, was Thomas G. Shaeffer, Clerk and Superintendent of this office—

one of the most intrepid of firemen and faithful of men. He was upon a ladder, reared against a shed, with two or three others, and was hurled to the ground, receiving a severe concussion of the brain and other injuries. How many in all were here hurt, more or less, we are not able to say,—but had the explosion taken place five minutes sooner their number must have been ten-fold. On the north side several persons were hurt, one or two being knocked into the canal. Providentially the dense, stifling smoke had packed down so heavy here but a few minutes before, as to drive most of the bystanders away, else the destruction of life must have been still more