VOLUME IX.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., October 23. 1844.

NO. 39.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR EDGEFIELD DIST	RICT.
	COLLECTOR.
J. QUATTLEBUM. 1 D. DENNY. 8 J. HOLMES, 10 J. S. GUIGNARD. 7 M. GRAY. 12 J. TOMPKINS 11 D. HOLLAND, 1 D. HOLLAND, 1 JAMES POPE. 5 A. T. TRAYLOR, 2 P. S. BROOKS, 3 J. BAUSKETT. 6 F. H. WARDLAW. F. W. PICKENS.	The state of the s
Longmires, 65 16 27 55 81 30 34 31 53 37 20 17 75 17 48	1 3 48 1 5 18 2 2 22 12 13 2 4 20 1 15 16 1 1 1 5 33 12 5 33 3 12
[1845] 855[1289]1728]1846[1394]1706[1109]1875[-646]-547[1259]1088[1151]893[38	0[513] 56[704]240 2300

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, if paid advance -\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discon-ued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 621 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 433 for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications, post paid, will be prompt- dence. ly and strictly attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaing in the Post Office at Edgefield C. H, Sept. 30th. 1844

Anders, Wm jr. Ayer, L M. jr. Blease, B

Anderson, Allen Abney, J Esq. 2 Boone, Miss P Bury, Miss J

Bostwick, A S

Cogburn, John Cloy, Miss T Cook, J D

Delaughter, George Darlington, Mrs. C DuBose, Rev. J J Dowd, CA

Elder H B.

Frish. Mrs. B

Gibb, J W Gibbs, Jasper Gallman, Harmon Gomillion, Love

Hardee, Mrs H R 3 Hannington, W Hatcher, Mrs E A Harvey. T B Howard, Mrs J

Johnson, Reuben Jorden, RJ Jones, George W 2 K.

King, Albert Esq. L. Logan, Wm Lec, JF. M. & N. Mitchell, A

Mitchell, Caleb 2 Mitchell, Joseph Martin, Temple McLemon, E J. McCleon, A Medlock, Mrs. M Moore, Miss S McNeal, John Mays, E.S. Nenby, Mr. O & P.

Ogilvie, John Pope George O'Neal, Hon J B Peoples, Alexander Pittsman, S Q & R.

Rumney, R W Quares, Starling Rosco, A Quattlebum, D Robertson, James S & T.

Swearengen, Moses Tally Caleb Tillman, Mrs. T Thornton, John Tilton, N H Taylor, T J W.

Whitlock, Geo. Whitlock, T L Weatherford, J Witt. J A Persons calling for any of the above Letters, will please enquire for Advertised Letters. All letters not called for within three months from this time will be sent to the General P. O. Department.
M. FRAZIER. P. M.

Oct 1, 1844 67 - 36 31 LAMP OIL. H. A. KENRICK. State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. Y JOHN HILL, E-quire, Ordinary,

Dof Edgefield District. Whereas Lucius H Hall and Abner II. Hall bath applied to me for Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on all and singular the goods, and chattels, rights and credits of Tabitha Hall, late of the District aforesaid, deceased these are there are to cite and account all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District to be holden at Edgefield Court House, on the twenty-eighth day of October inst., to show cause, if any, why the said admin-

and in the 69th year of American Indepen-

JOHN HILL O. E. D. Oct. 16

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

JOHN HILL Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas Wiley Harrison, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods, and chattels, rights and credits of Samuel H. Cartlidge, late of therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said decea'd, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House, on the twenty-eighth day of October inst., to show cause, if any, why the said adminis-

tration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

forty-four, and in the 69th year of American Independence. JOHN HILL, of E. D.

21

Sheriffs, Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Fa-cias to me directed, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House on the First Monday and Tuesday in November next, the following property:

J. B. Harrison and others, vs. Beverly Burton, a tract of land known as the Wilborn tract, containing four hundred acres. more or less, adjoining of lands of L. H. Mandy, Jacob Shibley and others.

Terms, cash. H. BOULWARE, s. E. D. 4t

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Fa-cias, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the First Monday and Tuesday in November next, the following property:

Pairick Leonard, vs. M. L. Gearty, the tract of land where the defendant lives, containing twenty two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of F. O'Connor and oth-

ers. Also, one negro boy. Joe. Lewis Sample and Wells Clary, vs. Elias Watson, one negro girl by the name of Liley.

Terms. cash H. BOULWARE, s. E D. Oct. 12 3t

Notice.

A LL persons having any demands against the estate of William Robertson, Sr deceased are requested to present them by the * 25th December, as the estate will be distributed

immediately thereafter.
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Executor. September 4,

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY.

Precious Larke,

William Raiford and wife, H. Boulware & wife, and others.

TOTICE is hereby given, that by y'rtue of t olier for safe, to the highest bidder, at

of nine hundred and fifty (950) acres. moreor

Sarah Starke and others.

will be re surveyed and sold in three separate

the a

bonds and approved sureties.
S. S. TOMPKINS, c. E. E. D Oct 12, 1844

IN EQUITY.

Bill for vs. Lucretia Blackwell. Partition.

John Blackwell, deceased, consisting of the following tracts of land, viz'. One tract containing two hundred and eightyone acres, more or less, whereon the suid John Blackwell resided at the time of his death, situ

ticus Tucker and others. Also, one other tract known as the Min tract, containing one hundred and twenty nine acres, more or less, situate in the District and State aforesaid, on Plum Branch and Hickry Creeks, waters of Big Stephen's Creek, ad-

Said lands to be soid on a credit of one and two years in equal annual instalments, except so much as will pay the cost of the suit, which must be paid in cash. Purchasers to give bond with approved sureties and mortgages of the premises for the purchase money.

Oct. 1, 1844 4t

HE Books and Accounts of E. M. Down, Agent, are in our possession. All perabscribers and settle their accounts, as this is necessary to a settlement between the parties BLAND & BUTLER

Bill for Par-

lief.

Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in November next, a part of the Real Estate of John Larke, deceased, consisting of the following tracts, viz:
No 1. The Mine Creek place, consisting

less, on the main road from Charleston to Cambridge, adjoining lands of Wm. Daniel, Thos. Bartlett, Mary Watson, Mahlone Padget, Geo. Bell and others.

2nd The Partain place, containing one him dred (100) acres, more or less, on Mine Creek, adjoining lands of William Edwards, George Bell, Jacob Pow and others.

3rd. One other tract, containing four hun-dred and twenty-five (125) acres, more or less. on Cloud's Creek adjoining lands lately belong-ing to the Estate of Nathan Bodie, deceased,

4th. One other tract, containing sixty two lands lately belonging to the Estate of Jesse Graham, deceased and others

Said lands to be sold on a credit until the first January, 1846, except the cost of sale, to be paid m cash. Purchasers to give bonds, with good the District aforesaid; deceased, these are surities, and Mortgages to secure the purchase

Tract No. 1, or the Mine Creek place,

I w.! also sell at the same time and place, in 's tated case, four Negroes, viz: Jim Emma Adaline and Bryant, on a credit of one year, except the cost of partition and sale. which must be paid in cash. Purchasers giving

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

James Blackwell and others,

OTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order from Chancellor Harper, I shall offer for Sale to the highest bidder, at ROCHEL's Old Stand, and near the premises, on Saturday the 26th October instant, the Real Estate of

ate in the District and State aforesaid, on Plum Branch and Hickory Creek, waters of Big Stephen's Creek, adjoining lands of Martin N. Mims, Dr. A. G Tengue, Chesley Wells, At-

oining the above tract of two handred and eighty-one acres.

Plats of re-survey of said lunds will be exhib

ited on the day of Sale.
S. S. TOMPKINS, c. E. E. D.

Notice.

Correspondence between the Democratic Associations of Norfolk Borough and President Tyler.

NORFOLK, Aug. 24, 1844. Respective Sir: It is with great pleasure we perform the duty assigned to us by a vote of the Democratic Association of Norfolk Borough, of forwarding to you a copy of the following preamble and reso lution, which were unanimously adopted

MISCELLANEOUS.

on the 23 of August: Whereas, the Republicans of the Borough of Norfolk, in general meeting assembled having heard of the withdrawal of John Tyler, President of the U. States. as a Candidate for re-election to the Presi

dential office, do unanimously resolve, That, they deem this a proper occasio to express their high sense of the man distinguished services which during hi able, dignified, and prosperous adminitration of public affairs, he has rendered to his country; and of the lofty. pure, and patriotic motives by which he has been governed in fulfiling the responsible truconfided to him by the people; and anticipating that "judgment of impartial his tory" to which he has appealed to vindi nate his reputation against the reckless assaults of unscrupulous adversaries, they believed their Repuplican friends through the United States are now prepared to award him all that he has asked-all that his famerequires-JUSTICE.

We are, with respect, your obedient

WM. REID. OSCAR E. EDWADS, Sec's.

WASHINGTON D. C., Sept. 2, 1844. Gentlemen: Your letter, forwarding the resolutions adopt don the 23 August by the Democratic Association, claims and receives my most profound acknow-ledgments. The kind expressions employed by the resolutions towards me, have been more acceptable, from the fact that as the citizens of Nortolk and Ports mouth were among the first to step forward and defend me against the attacks of a host of assailants, so now also when all my personal interest has ceased in connection with the approaching Presidential conof their lender me the values and their approval of the raise that I have done ince I have occupied this station. Nor can I be indiffrent to the fact, that what may remain of my life is destined to be passed in their vicinity—their good opin ion, therefore, is of the priceless value to me, and their "resolutions" conveying to me that opinion, will be hoarded in my memory as amongst the most precious recollections of my past life.

The voice of prophecy intered by one of your fellow citizens (whose exalted talents, united with the highest moral and ent a question of chartered rights, and all political worth, has won for his name a high distinction) indulged, anterior to the should be construed as it is, although election of 1840 in predictions which were but too near realized. Auticipating the election of General Harrison and myself. and of the general harmony of the States, (62) acres, more or less, on the waters of Big the probable demise of General Harrison and myself—and of the general harmony of the States, they make the highest possible appeal, for Creek, adjoining lands of Hon. A. P. Butler, from his advanced age, and my succession they present the only certain means by as the Vice President-he drew in the the fall of 1840, a fearful picture to myself of what would be my situation on the ourselves, we believe that these ends can occurrence of such contingencies. He only he attained by preserving in integrity cotton has been applied. A heavy article spoke of violent assults to be made upon the beautiful and well ordered system of ne, unless I yielded my concience judge- government which our fathers have given ment-every thing into the hands of the political managers. He depicted fearful hallowed hands upon it. There can be combinations which I would have to en nothing more beautiful in political theory counter and even anticipated my resignation, as a measure to be forced upon me. How near these predictions were being realised the country has had fair opportu nity to know. Because I would not sauction measures, which to have sanctioned with my known opinions concerning them would have covered 'me with disgrace, I ples. It is by a strict adherence to the was denounced-my name rendered a constitution thus constructed, that our fedbye word of reproach-the harshest, and foulest abuse cast upon me by an affiliated the march of American civilization, and press-and burning effigies made to reflect their light along the streets of our cities. All this was accompained by the its powers, this advance would become resignation of an entire Cabinet save a impossible, as it would increase the num single member, and but few hours allowed me, under the Constitution, to fill their vacancies occurring during the session of the Senate must be filled before its adjourn ment; and cannot afterwards-that Congress had agreed to adjourn on Monday at two o'clock, P. M. and that the last resignation of five Cabinet officers occurred at 5 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday preci ding-the earliest having taken place only at half past twelve of the same day. The almost entire work of reorganizing the Cabinet was thus to be accomplished by a "President without a party" who it feelings, and to that extent only, would in-tend been confidently, asserted, could not crease the strength and extend the beneprocure the aid of another Cabinet in the ficience of our institutions. The difference administration of the Government, in the in national genius, which are inevitable short period which remained of the session of Congress.-If the highly moral sensibilities of the five, could have been saisfied by a delay of their resignation until Tuesday morning-of two days only-a larger opportunity would have been afforded me of performing the work of mak ing an almost entire Cabinet, which had required, on the part of my predecessors months to adjust. The Veto Message had gone in for some days; vet they did not resign earlier than Saturday-thus leaving the shortest possible time within which to surround myself with new advi-

To a majority of the Cabinet, I had of my announcing, in connection with My Veto Message, renunciation of all connexion of my name with the matter of the gion upon which it is our glory to have millions of pounds.

ment had failed, from the fact that the proof the Government, by making the succr, by for ing him to give way before the embarrasements of his position, devolve probability of whose succession had not been looked to by the people during the elections, and who would therefore, be more feeble and impotent in the exercise of an independent mind and judgement than a Vice President. I considered the path of my duty was clearly marked out

efore me, and I resolved to pursue it. I have been reared in the vicinity of Norfolk and Porsmouth. Many of their citizens have known me from early youth-They knew-I feel a proud consciousness of the fact-that dishenor could never attach itself to my character or conduct. They vindicate me then, and by their resolutions, they avow publicly their opinions. The terminations of my labors, is near at hand-the experiment, has been fairly made, and I shall under Providence leave the Government, to those who may come after me in all its different departments, unimpaired in all its energies and unaltered in its letter or true import. I

I pray you to make known these senti ments to those you represent, with assurances of my high respect.

JOHN TYLER. To Messrs. Wm. Ried and Oscar E. Edwards, Secretaries of the Norfolk Dem

RIGHT OF OUVERNMENT.

ocratic Association.

people it is ladispensable to secure those of the States, and under our system, the converse is almost as universally true is near 50 per cent. Interest in the principles of the State Rights school, therefore, is not confined to any particular section or exclusive clique On the contrary they involve the existence of democratic government itself, and the friends, of the last cannot be indifferent to the firet. They appeal to the rule of mor al obligation in every heart, for they pres nonest men most admit that the deed they may desire that it should have been which we may seenre both to the lasting glory and happiness of our people. For us, and wo to the man who shall lay no than our system as developed in the constitution by the State Rights rule of conder oustrate that the most serious difficulties to which our general government has been exposed, have arisen out of a depart ure in practice from these salutary princieral government can continue to conduct opposition principles of administering in ber and bitterness of those sectional collisious which would be introduced within the bosom of the General Government, by this very construction, which invites differ ences, when there are no means of com posing them. How much better adapted to the American genius is the State Rights theory of our system; which extends its capacities with the march of our people, and fulfils all the demands which can be made by their progress! Each new State or people who may be associated with us to the extent of their common interest and feelings, and to that extent only, would inin so large a confederacy, would then cease to present formidable difficulties for they are left to their own free developement under the single restriction, of not interfering with the equal rights of their neighbors, or coming into collision with others How magnificient in conception! How benificient in practice is this system! which associates nations in one great family compact, without destroying the social identity, or improperly constraining the individual genius of any; and cements into elements of strength and civilization those very sources of difference which have heretofore destroyed the p ace of mankind. Ir fulfil's all the wants of American gensubmitted, in solemn form the propriety jus, and promises to realize the proudest hope in the American breast, for it affords olution; and at this time, the annual conthe means of accomplishing the mighty mis sumption amounts to some four or five

the succession, and they had advised unan- been sent. The little germ of a new and imously against it; and yet, immediately mighty civilization was planted in the thereafter, their resignations followed, and American wilderness, far away from the American wilderness, far away from the my motives were publicly assailed by busy concourse of men who heedlessly or some of these very advisers who thus wantonly might have trampled it under availed themselves of the fact that there foot. Under the superintendence of Proywas at that time but a single press with a idence, and the care of the few whose misimited circulation through which their sion it was to guard it amid solitude and assults could be repelled. I leave others hardships, it grew unseen or neglected by o canvass motives. I state but facts. the rest of mankind, until it has struck its There can be but little difficulty in draw- deep roots into the soil, and from the ing inferences. I felt that a high and eastern shore of our continent where it solemn duty had developed upon me. My was planted, it already casts its shadow resignation would amount to a declaration far into the west. To guard it against ento the world, that our system of Govern- vy and capidity from abroad, to shield it from misguided friends or wanton violence vision made for the death of the President, at home to mature its growth and extend was either so defective as to merge all its shelter, that all our poserity from sea to Executive powers to the legislative branch sea may ultimately repose in peace and happiness beneath its grateful shade, is cession the mere instrument of their will, the task which we inherited, and the mission which we must accomplish. Difficult may be the achievement, too credulous the government on another-the remotest may seem the hope of accomplishing such a destiny, but the resources of Amercan genius are fully adequate to it all, if it will only adhere to the path which the constitution has marked out for its pursuit. Will it be thus wisely guided? - Demo. Review.

From the Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon. THE PRESENT TARIFF REDU-ED THE PRICE OF COTTON.

We find in the last Mobile Register a table showing the prices at, which coiton has sold in Mobile since October, 1830, down to June past, inclusive. The prices are stated for each month of the cotton season, commencing with October of each year and ending with June. . The average for each year is also given: the crops of 1842-'43 and 1843-'44, have averaged lower prices than those of any previous year since '30. Without having made the calculation, we should say, from glancing over the figures, that the average prices for twelve crops preceeding that of 1842 '43 are nearly 50 per cent, higher than for the last two crops. The crop of 1839 '40 was the largest ever raised in the United States-the average prices that year for inferior" and "good fair," and all internediate grades, were, 81 a 81 cents; for 1842--'43 the averages were: 54 a 8; for for 1843-'44, 64 a 84. Now the difference in price between either of the two last named years, and any other from '30 to the present except '39 and '40, is proba-erage difference for the twerve years.

No man can examine this table without being fully convinced that some powerful cause has been affecting the price of cotton for the last two years. The only question is what is that cause? Some dear friend of the present tariff, replies, that the two last crops have been heavy. We reply that several crops comparatively large have been grown since 1830,-we therefore reject his answer as unsatisfactory. We are aware that abundant crops necessarily affect prices, provided the demandf or cotton has greatly increased within the last fifteen years. The increase in the demand hasbeen. we have very little doubt, as great as the increase in the supply. The demand has not only been increased by new markets that have been opened for cotton goods in different parts of the world, but by the new uses to which manufactured of cotton is found to answer for sails in place of Russia duck, the article generally used until within the last few years,-the quantity consumed in this way is considerable. Cotton has also taken the place of linen for a variety of purposes. But as the present tariff impose sduties so high upon many articles manulactured of cotton in England, that the articles cannot be imported into the counry, as a natural consequence England has less use for our cotton-she therefore buys. less of us. (This fact is clearly established by a table now before us.) Again, the prices of cotton manufactures having advanced largely in this country since the passage of the present tariff, as a natural consequence, fewer cotton goods have been bought, and less cotton consumed, than would have been in the same period. had prices of the manufactured article been lower. It requires no argument to prove that when goods of any kind advance, the general ability of the consumer remaining the same, he has to buy less. It being true then that a high tariff diminishes both the foreign and the home demand for our cotton, it follows as a natural consequence, that it reduces the price of the raw material. That the act of '42 is high we presume no sane man in the country who knows any thing of it-(probably excepting Mr. Clay, -for he says in one of his letters designed for the South. that he was never in favor of what he regarded as a high tariff, and in a recent letter, designed for the North, he approves the present law)-will pretend to denvi-Nor to do we think any sane man can give the subject proper reflection, without being convinced that the present tariff has reduced the price of colton.

The Greenville Mountainneer of the 11th inst. says, "We understand that Col. G. F. Townes has resigned the office of Commissioner in Equity for this District, and that the Governor has appointed T. P. Butler, Esq. to fill the vacancy."

Tea was first introduced into the United States, in 1720; in half a century afterwards it was one of the causes of the Rev-