

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 IX.

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

NO. 39.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

SENATE. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. T. COLLECTOR.

BOXES.	F. W. PICKENS.	H. WARDLAW.	J. BAURETT.	P. S. BROOKS.	A. T. HAYMON.	JAMES POPE.	WILLIAM WATSON.	H. C. YANOVY.	D. HOLLAND.	J. TOMPKINS.	M. GRAY.	J. S. GONNARD.	J. HOLMES.	D. DENNY.	J. QUATTLEBORN.	OLIVER TOWERS.	WILLIAM FOSTER.	S. HENRY.	B. F. GORDY.	E. W. PERRY.	TOTAL.
Court House.	258	210	308	356	441	213	305	231	331	133	131	314	185	81	119	129	69	14	126	15	15
Langmires.	65	16	27	55	81	30	34	31	53	37	20	17	75	17	45	4	10	00	21	00	1
Colliers.	26	39	23	57	43	24	16	51	23	22	21	23	47	2	9	8	9	20	16	1	1
Cherokee P.	20	35	33	35	35	45	35	33	39	4	16	2	29	12	11	1	7	00	47	1	1
Pine House.	26	18	34	40	31	7	44	31	39	3	9	7	17	11	5	6	6	00	28	3	3
Tonles.	127	13	45	78	77	135	61	63	114	33	6	80	50	119	52	57	12	00	24	1	1
Dunton's.	33	20	15	37	51	5	33	27	42	15	10	21	51	17	16	00	30	1	8	1	1
Sheppard's.	52	32	18	53	81	57	25	6	79	29	3	43	66	70	66	9	10	00	8	1	1
Ridge.	06	29	87	72	61	45	146	6	110	19	20	98	33	99	15	10	10	12	103	1	1
Smyley's.	52	22	18	44	64	49	55	18	63	14	1	52	46	25	51	6	9	2	1	1	1
Hamburg.	64	154	146	129	76	107	111	153	39	32	161	54	41	1	2	4	2	155	1	1	1
Mt. Willing.	88	12	31	48	64	57	94	20	76	9	62	7	82	19	6	30	13	1	1	1	1
Richardson's.	32	6	15	9	27	29	27	4	31	5	2	33	9	25	9	5	21	3	1	1	1
Col's. X R	54	9	30	27	34	52	51	15	35	9	10	45	15	4	2	2	10	4	4	1	1
Park's.	61	2	18	35	57	16	17	46	50	52	3	11	51	4	2	3	15	5	14	1	1
Perry's.	128	11	72	82	87	74	132	60	91	19	1	47	21	127	56	39	31	1	5	12	1
Moore's.	60	7	17	54	55	58	18	28	51	3	16	33	16	33	44	8	8	10	7	1	1
Moseley's.	48	40	22	70	90	36	52	16	53	44	11	21	65	45	45	7	29	10	10	1	1
Allen's.	66	11	14	51	55	52	61	13	71	15	4	5	20	33	36	6	26	5	5	1	1
Powell's.	30	16	40	34	28	9	24	23	33	2	36	13	1	2	3	2	1	39	2	1	1
Long's.	35	17	26	37	18	25	52	8	33	13	1	34	17	3	2	1	11	1	3	1	1
Dorn's.	36	52	17	63	73	83	30	4	44	21	9	32	27	18	14	2	5	48	1	1	1
Randall's.	39	28	53	49	43	13	63	29	45	2	9	53	33	20	18	1	24	5	18	1	1
Boulware's.	69	2	37	36	36	30	70	9	60	2	9	19	73	11	2	2	22	13	3	1	1
Red Hill.	62	2	17	35	73	20	11	50	61	53	1	29	36	6	17	21	27	10	1	1	1
Rockwell's.	72	5	54	46	73	4	2	47	36	77	1	29	36	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Krepp's.	49	3	21	19	19	16	51	12	23	1	2	49	27	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Howard's.	24	1	15	16	26	10	13	13	17	14	2	7	23	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nail's.	23	16	17	33	12	35	11	22	26	1	20	12	3	6	1	1	1	37	1	1	1
Ethridge's.	43	27	19	16	40	67	53	27	51	14	11	11	11	5	27	5	33	3	12	1	1

1845 855 1289 1728 1846 1394 1706 1109 1875 616 547 1259 1085 1151 893 338 513 567 704 240 2500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence between the Democratic Association 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 resolution, which were unanimously adopted on the 23rd 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 Presidential office, do unanimously resolve, That, they deem this a proper occasion to express their high sense of the many distinguished services which during his able, dignified, and prosperous administration of public affairs, he has rendered to his country; and of the lofty, pure, and patriotic motives by which he has been governed in fulfilling the responsible trust confided to him by the people; and anticipating that "judgment of impartial history" to which he has appealed to vindicate his reputation against the reckless assaults of unscrupulous adversaries, they believed their Republican friends through the United States are now prepared to award him all that he has asked—all that his fame requires—JUSTICE.

We are, with respect, your obedient servants. WM. REID. OSCAR E. EDWARDS. Sec's.

WASHINGTON D. C., Sept. 2, 1844.

Gentlemen: Your letter, forwarding the resolutions adopted on the 23rd August by the Democratic Association, claims and receives my most profound acknowledgments. The kind expressions employed by the resolutions towards me, have been more acceptable, from the fact that as the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth were among the first to step forward and defend me against the attacks of a host of assailants, so now also when all personal interest has ceased in connection with the approaching Presidential contest, they tender me the voluntary offering of their confidence in my motives, and their approval of the most that I have done since I have occupied this station. Nor can I be indifferent to the fact, that what may remain of my life is destined to be passed in their vicinity—their good opinion, 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 uttered by one of your fellow citizens (whose exalted talents, united with the highest moral and political worth, has won for his name a high distinction) indulged, anterior to the election of 1840 in predictions which were but too near realized. Anticipating the election of General Harrison and myself—the probable demise of General Harrison from his advanced age, and my succession as the Vice President—he drew in the fall of 1840, a fearful picture to myself of what would be my situation on the occurrence of such contingencies. He spoke of violent assaults to be made upon me, unless I yielded my conscience judgment—everything into the hands of the political managers. He depicted fearful combinations which I would have to encounter and even anticipated my resignation, as a measure to be forced upon me. How near these predictions were being realized the country has had fair opportunity to know. Because I would not sanction measures, which to have sanctioned with my known opinions concerning them would have covered me with disgrace, I was denounced—my name rendered a by word of reproach—the harshest, and foulest abuse cast upon me by an affiliated press—and burning effigies made to reflect their light along the streets of our cities. All this was accompanied by the resignation of an entire Cabinet save a single member, and but few hours allowed me, under the Constitution, to fill their vacancies occurring during the session of the Senate; 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 five o'clock, P. M. on Saturday preceding—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 had been confidently asserted, could not procure the aid of another Cabinet in the administration of the Government, in the short period which remained of the session of Congress. If the highly moral sensibilities of the five, could have been satisfied 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 making 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; yet they did not resign earlier than Saturday—thus leaving the shortest possible time within which to surround myself with new advisers.

To a majority of the Cabinet, I had submitted, in solemn form the propriety of my announcing, in connection with my Veto Message, renunciation of all connection of my name with the matter of the

the succession, and they had advised unimmediately against it; and yet, immediately thereafter, their resignations followed, and my motives were publicly assailed by some of these very advisers who thus availed themselves of the fact that there was at that time but a single press, with a limited circulation through which their assaults could be repelled. I leave others to canvass motives. I state but facts. There can be but little difficulty in drawing inferences. I felt that a high and solemn duty had developed upon me. My resignation would amount to a declaration to the world, that our system of Government had failed, from the fact that the provision made for the death of the President, was either so defective as to merge all Executive powers in the legislative branch of the Government, by making the succession the mere instrument of their will, or, by forcing him to give way before the embarrassments of his position, devolve the government on another—the remotest 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 judgment than a Vice President. I considered the path of my duty was clearly marked out before me, and I resolved to pursue it.

I have been reared in the vicinity of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Many of their citizens have known me from early youth. They knew—I feel a proud consciousness of the fact—that dishonor 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 am content.

I pray you to make known these sentiments to those you represent, with assurances of my high respect. JOHN TYLER.

To Messrs. Wm. Reid and Oscar E. Edwards, Secretaries of the Norfolk Democratic Association.

RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT.

To preserve the political rights of the people it is indispensable to secure those of the States, and under our system, the converse is almost as universally true. 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 first. They appeal to the rule of moral obligation in every heart, for they present a question of chartered rights, and all honest men must admit that the deed should be construed as it is, although they may desire that it should have been otherwise. To the friends of the Union and of the general harmony of the States, they make the highest possible appeal, for they present the only certain means by which we may secure both to the lasting glory and happiness of our people. For ourselves, we believe that these ends can only be attained by preserving in integrity the beautiful and well ordered system of government which our fathers have given us, and to the man who shall lay unhallowed hands upon it. There can be nothing more beautiful in political theory than our system as developed in the constitution by the State Rights rule of construction. Nor would it be difficult to demonstrate that the most serious difficulties to which our general government has been exposed, have arisen out of a departure in practice from these salutary principles. It is by a strict adherence to the constitution thus constructed, that our federal government can continue to conduct the march of American civilization, and the progress of our people. Under the opposition principles of administering in its powers, this advance would become impossible, as it would increase the number and bitterness of those sectional collisions which would be introduced within the bosom of the General Government, by this very construction, which invites differences, when there are no means of composing 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 fulfills 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 increase the strength and extend the beneficence of our institutions. The difference in national genius, which are inevitable in so large a confederacy, would then cease to present formidable difficulties for they are left to their own free development under the single restriction, of not interfering with the equal rights of their neighbors, or coming into collision with others. How magnificent in conception! How beneficent 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 peace of mankind. I fulfill all the wants of American genius, and promises to realize the proudest hope in the American breast, for it affords the means of accomplishing the mighty mission upon which it is our glory to have

been sent. The little germ of a new and mighty civilization was planted in the American wilderness, far away from the busy concourse of men who heedlessly or wantonly might have trampled it under foot. Under the superintendence of Providence, and the care of the few whose mission it was to guard it amid solitude and hardships, it grew unseen or neglected by the rest of mankind, until it has struck its deep roots into the soil, and from the eastern shore of our continent where it was planted, it already casts its shadow far into the west. To guard it against envy and cupidty from abroad, to shield it from misguided friends or wanton violence at home to mature its growth and extend its shelter, that all our posterity from sea to sea may ultimately repose in peace and happiness beneath its grateful shade, is the task which we inherited, and the mission which we must accomplish. Difficult may be the achievement, too credulous may seem the hope of accomplishing such a destiny, but the resources of American genius are fully adequate to it, 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 REDUCED THE PRICE OF COTTON.

We find in the last Mobile Register a table showing the prices at which cotton 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 preceding 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 price that year for "inferior" and "good fair," and all intermediate grades, were 84 a 84 cents; for 1842-'43 the averages were 54 a 8; 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 probably not less than 25 per cent., but the average difference for the twelve years is near 50 per cent.

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 demand for cotton has greatly increased within the last fifteen years. The increase in the demand has been 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 cotton has been applied. A heavy article 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 imposes duties so high upon many articles manufactured of cotton in England, that the articles cannot be imported into the country, 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 deny. Nor do we think any sane man can give the subject proper reflection, without being convinced that the present tariff has reduced the price of cotton.

The Greensboro' Mountaineer 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."

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 discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. Any person procuring five responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43¢ 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 promptly and strictly attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office at Edgefield C. H., Sept. 30th, 1844. A. Anders, Wm jr. Anderson, Allen Ayer, L M jr. Abney, J Esq. 2 B. Blease, B Boone, Miss P Bostwick, A S Bury, Miss J C. Cloy, Miss T Cogburn, John Cook, J D. Darlington, Mrs. C DeLaughter, George Dowd, C A DuBoise, Rev. J J Elder, H B F. Frish, Mrs. B G. Gibbs, Jasper Gibb, J W Gomillion, Love Gallman, Harmon H. Hardee, Mrs H R 3 Hauington, W Hatcher, Mrs E A Harvey, T B Howard, Mrs J J Johnson, Reuben Jordan, RJ Jones, George W 2 K. King, Albert Esq. L. Logan, Wm Lee, J F M & N. Mitchell, A Mitchell, Caleb 2 Mitchell, Joseph Martin, Temple McLemon, E J McClean, A Medlock, Mrs M Moore, Miss S McNeal, John Mays, E S O & P. Ogilvie, John Pope George O'Neal, Hon JB Peoples, Alexander Pittman, S Q & R. Quares, Starling Rumney, B W Quattlebom, D Rosco, A Robertson, James S & T. Swearingen, Moses Tally Caleb Thornton, John Tillman, Mrs. T Taylor, T J Tilton, N H W. Whitlock, Geo. Whitlock, T L Witt, J A Weatherford, J 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 3t 67 36

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. BY JOHN HILL, Esquire, Ordinary. Of Edgefield District. Whereas Lucius H Hill and Abner H. Hill hath applied to me for Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on all and singular the goods, and chattels, rights and credits of Tabitha Hill, late of the District aforesaid, deceased, these are therefore to cite and admonish 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 administration 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, O. E. D. Oct. 16 2t 38.

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. BY 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. Cartridge, late of the District aforesaid, deceased, these are therefore to cite and admonish 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 administration 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, O. E. D. Oct. 16 2t 38.

Sheriff's Sales. BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias 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 lands of L. H. Mundy, Jacob Shibley and others. Terms, cash. H. BOULWARE, S. E. D. Oct. 9. 4t 37

Sheriff's Sales. BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the First Monday and Tuesday in November next, the following property: Patrick 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 others. Also, one negro boy, Joe. Lewis Sample and Wells Clary, vs. Elias Watson, one negro girl by the name of Lily. Terms, cash. H. BOULWARE, S. E. D. Oct. 12 3t 38

Notice. ALL 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, 3m 32

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY. Precious Larke, vs. William Rainford and wife, H. Boulware & wife, and others. Bill for Partition and Relief.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an Order from Chancellor Harper, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at 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: 1st. The Mine Creek place, consisting of nine hundred and fifty (950) acres, more or less, on the main road from Charleston to Cambridge, adjoining lands of Wm. Daniel, Thos. Bartlett, J. Watson, Malhous Padget, Geo. Bell and others. 2nd. The Partain place, containing one hundred (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 hundred and twenty-five (425) acres, more or less, on Cloud's Creek, adjoining lands lately belonging to the Estate of Nathan Bodie, deceased, Sarah Starke and others. 4th. One other tract, containing sixty two (62) acres, more or less, on the waters of Big Creek, adjoining lands of Hon. A. P. Butler, 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 in cash. Purchasers to give bonds, with good sureties, and Mortgages to secure the purchase money. I will also sell at the same time and place, in the above stated 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 bonds and approved sureties. S. S. TOMPKINS, C. E. E. D. Oct. 12, 1844 4t 38

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY. James Blackwell and others, vs. Loretta Blackwell. Bill for Partition.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order from Chancellor Harper, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at Rockwell's Old Stand, and near the premises, on Saturday the 26th October instant, the Real Estate of John Blackwell, deceased, consisting of the following tracts of land, viz: One tract containing two hundred and eighty-one acres, more or less, whereon the said John Blackwell resided at the time of his death, situate 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. Teague, Chesley Wells, Atkinson Tucker and others. Also, one other tract known as the Minn's tract, containing one hundred and twenty-nine acres, more or less, situate in the District and State aforesaid, on Plum Branch and Hickory Creeks, waters of Big Stephen's Creek, adjoining the above tract of two hundred and eighty-one acres. Said lands to be sold 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. Plans for re-survey of said lands will be exhibited on the day of Sale. S. S. TOMPKINS, C. E. E. D. Oct. 1, 1844 4t 36

Notice. THE Books and Accounts of E. M. Dorn, Agent, are in our possession. All persons indebted to her are requested to call on the undersigned and settle their accounts, as this is necessary to a settlement between the parties interested. BLAND & BUTLER Sept 11 4t 34

LAMP OIL. CHOICE ARTICLE, for sale by H. A. KENRICK. Hamburg, Nov. 25 1f 14