EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER. W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

Two Dollars and Fifry Cents, per annum, if paid in advance \$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and St 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 disconued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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soribers, shall receive the paper for one year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inscried at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less) for the first insertion, and 374 for each continuance 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.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

OLLED before me by Jacob Green, living near Mountain Creek Church, one iron gray Horse, common size, about eight years old, a knot on the ankle of his right hind leg, ankle of right fore leg swollen, with some appearance of sweeny in same tolerably newly shod all around, with about a foot of the end of his tail white. Appraised by John McManus Vm. C Clegg and James McManus to be worth five dollars.

J. QUATTLEBUM, Magistrate. 4tm

State of South farolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT

7 ESTLEY HARRIS.living on Cloud's Creek, near Miller's Bridge, tolls before me one Black HORSE, with both hind feet white, a black spot under the right foot lock with a white spot on each shoulder, about 16 bands high, and between ten and twelve years old.— Appraised at \$25.

WILLY REYNOLDS. Magistrate. January 15

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

A. G. L EAK, living two miles South of Capt. Dyson's Mill, on Wilson's Creek, tolled before me on the 3rd inst., 2 estray mare Mules; both black; 3 years old next Spring; one with a small white spot on the left side of face, about 12 hands high, and appraised at 50 dollars each.

THOMAS NICHOLS, Magistrate.

January 15

Removal. PR. J. G. WILLIAMS respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that

he has removed his sillice to Mr B. J. Ryan's new Tayern, (next door to Mr. John Lyon's Tailor Shops.) where he can be found at all

attention to business, to entitle him to meet their support and countenance Dec. 4

Merchant Tailor shop. New York his FALL SUPPLY OF MERCH ANT TAILUR'S GOODS, consisting in part of

Sup. Sup. Wool Dyed Black Cloth, Blue, "Brown " Black French, "

Faney Checked, Striped " Checked Tweed, "

Checked and plain Tweeds Cloth for Sacks. Checked Silk Velvet Vestings, Striped Woollen "Sup. Sup. Black Satin, "

Velvet. Buck Gloves, Hoskin

Woollen Black and Figured Searls and Cravits. Suspenders, Stocks, Collars and Hats, &c All of which he offers for sale at reasonable prices, and begs these wishing to buy Clothing

to give him a call. He is prepared to make Clothing up in the latest style and in the best manner, and flatters himself that by his long experience in business he will be able to please those who may favor

him with their patronage. JOHN LYON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the first day of August, 1844, my Negro man St. PHEN, shout 28 years of age, very black, weighing about 175 pounds, height about 5 feet 11 inches. He has some scars on his right arm, near wrist, caused by " ore-also one on his neck. Any is on thing up said boy, and lodging him anyl il, hreceive the above reward.

GEORGE BOSWELL. January 8

Pub ie Notice is hereby given to all Defendants in Executions.

which are marked "wait orders," to come This notice is intended to prevent the accumulation of further cost.

H. BOULWARE. S. E. D. 4y If Dec. 31

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

OLLED before me by Lucian Butler, living near Allen Dozier's, on Little Sa-Inda River in the District aforesaid, a bay gold-ing Horse, fifteen hands high, about nine years old, both hind feet white, shod before, blind in he left eye; no other visible marks. Appraised

at thirty dollars.
R. B. BOUKNIGHT, Magistrate.

Moetic Mecess:

For the Advertiser.

I sometimes have thought in my loneliest hours. That lie on my heart like dew on the flowers, Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon, When my heart was as light as a blosom in

The green earth was moist from the late fallen

showers, The breeze fluttered down and blew open the While a single white bird to its haven of rest. On the white wings of peace, floated off to the

uncovered my head to catch the soft breeze

Those published mouthly, or quarterly, will That scattered the rain drops and simpled the sea-: Far up the blue sky a fair rainhow unrolled

Its soft tinted pinions of purple and gold.

It was born in a moment, yet quick as its birth, It had stretched to the uttermost part of the And fair as an angel it floated all free.

With a wing on the earth, and a wing on the

How calm was the ocean, how gentle its swell, Lake woman's soft bosom it rose and it fell. While its bright sparkling waves stealing laugh-

When they saw the fair reinbow broke soft on

No sweet hymn ascended no murmur of prayer, Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there; And low bent my head in devotion and love, 'Neath the form of the angel that floated above.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings, How boundless its circle, how radiant it rings. If I looked on the sky, 'twas suspended in air, if I looked in the ocean the rambow was there.

Thus forming a girdle as brilliant and whole, As the thought of the rainbow that circled my

Like the wings of a scraph 'twas calmly un furled It bent from the cloud, and encircled the world.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS Agreed to ut the last session of the State Legislature.

COMMITTEE ON THE LUNATIC ASTLUM. In the House of Representatives, Dec. 18, 1844 The Committee on the Lunatic Asy lum, to whom was referred the Report of the Regency of that Institution, beg leave

to Report : That they have examined the doenments eferred, and find that on the fifth of, November last, there was in the hands of the Regency the sum of six hundred and thirty three dollars 85 cents carried to the credit of the Institution. That the amount received on account of patients times, unless professionally engaged.

He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have favored him and fifty-two dollars 10 cents. That the with their patronage, and he hopes by a strict sum of eight thousand dollars, appropriaated by the Legislature to make an additional wing was received by them, making in all the sum of twenty thousand nine oundred and eighty five dollars 95 cents. That during the year, the sum of nine

teen thousand three hundred and fifty sev en dollars 62 cents were disbursed by the Board of Regency, leaving a balance to the credit of the Institution of sixteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars 53 cents. I will be seen by this statement that this valuable and praiseworthy Institution has sup-

ported itself. . Your Committee would further report. that on 5th of November, eighteen hundred and forty-three, the number of patients in the house was seventy. Received since that period, twenty three, making in all ninety three. Of this number, fourteen have been cared, five have died, and two removed. That there now remain under treatment seventy two, of whom forty are males and thirty-two females, forty-five are paupers and twenty seven are pay

patients.

Your Committee find that the additional wing has been made to the building. and that the work has been faithfully exe cuted; that it is also in a fine and cleanly condition, and every exertion appears to be made, as far as your Committee can discover, to add to the happiness and comfort of the inmates; that they permitted to indulge in such ex reise and amusements as will most comport with their benefit, and find from the report of the Superintendent that -ome of females accompany the Matron to places of public worship. I will be seen from the same Report, that it is considered important to have religious exercises in the Institution, and that pious and qualified gentlemen have occasionally officia id; and that from the interest they seem to take in these matters, and the derorum - ith which they conduct themselves would at least justify the belief that some good would be accomplished.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that the Board be authorized to forward and pay up the cost, otherwise I exercise their discretion in this matter, and am instructed to levy and make the same. That the sum of three hundred dollars be paid by them out of the income of the Institution.

SPECIAL COMMISTEE. In the Senute. Dec 18, 1844.

The Special Committee, to which was referred the Report of the President of the Bank, in answer to a call for information concerning debts of Incorporated and Manufacturing Companies, ask leave to Report.

That they have had the same under tion to the subject, which the near ap, with considerable difficulty. The neproach of the end of the Session, and the grees carried off their booty.

pressure of other business allowed them. ston, which is submitted for the couside

ration of the Senate. themselves principally to Bond No 1. alleged fact that in years of short crop they which is due by the Neshit Manufacturing have obtained as much money as in years Manufacturing Company, an larger than aggregate value of that years product equal by other Incorporate Companies. In examining the said Exhibit, we find a statement of the amount now due by the Neshir Company, (\$91,898 77.) to which, however, must be added the interest from October, 1841, as the Report itself informs us that no part of this debt has been paid. Again, this debt is said to have been conracted in 1841, with this explanation : that the Company, as a Company contracted the debt at that time, but that the money had been previously loaned to an individual member of the Company, for its benefit. during the administration of the former

President of the Bank. The remarks opposite Bond No. 1 w !! show that this debt is secur d by a more gage of Works and one bundred negroes, and also by a Judgment covering eighty negroes more; which property, of itself, would not be sufficient, in the opinion of the Committee, to pay the debt due by the Company, to consequence of the difficulty in finding a purchaser of that kind being gi en to that effect. Forgetting that of property, although it may be worth intriusically the debt now due.

The President of the Bank also inforhe security already mentioned, the Bank uad individual security, and the names of this species of jesuitis n-the southern not naving any personal knowledge of advocated decreased production. This in

pinion on the subject.

By referring to the Act of 1812, estabtors of the Bank, when we take into con- ly and parrot like re echo the watch word. sideration the benefit that has resulted to This cry being interpreted into plain lanthe State, in the reduction of the prices of goage means-"Planters in America, cease Iron, Castings, Nails, &c., and when ever producing so much cotton next year, that ry exertion seems to move been used to the staple may advance and enable the Behaving that the State does not desire to prices for their largely increasing crops, oppress any portion of her citizens, and and thus you Republicans will pave the particularly those who are endeavoring to way for your final overthrow, without givdevelope the resources of the State and, ling us Englishmen the trouble and expen tous contribute to the general good, the ses of hiring Torreys, Walkers. Hoars, Committee are of opinion that a reasona- Hubbards, or Miss Websters to steal your ble ind deence should be still excended to slaves or to incite them to insurrection." the Stockholders of the Nesbu Manufactuconcerns of the present Company should to foreign instructions of any kind. be wound up, for various reasons, worth the Committee think unnecessary to give, as they would have to speak of the situa tion of individuals, and as it is understood arrangement proposed. In the event a like the flowers that spring up in our pathpropose the indalgence before memtioned be extended to them upon certain conditions, more particularly set forth in the following Resolutions, which they recom-

mend for the adoption of the Senate: the determination of the Bank to enforce. the Judgment against the Neshit Mann facturing Company, and bring the tran

saction to conclusion. Repolved, That should a new Company be formed to purchase the Neshit Works, natural heart, Smiles, kind words and together with the apportanances necessary to carry on the business, the President and Directors of the Bank ne requested to loan to acquire and regain a sweet temper. the said Company ne amount (including interest) now tue by the Nesbit Manufacturing Company, for the term of ten years, upon the following conditions: Provided the Bank realizes the whole a nount due by the said Company, by the sale of its property and its other securities. And provided further, that the new Company, to which he loan is granted, shall pay, on the first day of January in each year for five years, the in eyest on the amount loan. ed, at the rate of seven per cent, per a ... num, and then pay the principal and interest in five equal annual instalments. And provided further, that the said new Company shall give such security as shall be approved of by the President and Directors of the bank.

A Deer Fight - The Jackson Mississip pian states that two negro men in Holmes County, while out hunting, came upon two deer locked together by the horns. To all appearance they had been cutaugled in the morning, and oad remained so until they were discovered. In the mean time, one had killed the other; but still they onsideration, and have given that atten, were fast together and were separated

We copy the following article from the and have arrived at the following emelu- New York Sun. We call attention to it. has been broached in this country within a They have not had time to examine lew months, having for its object a mateminutely all the Bonded Debts set forth rial reduction in the culture of cotton. The in the Exhibit (A), but have confined Planters have been solicited to look at the Company, and which seems to be the lar of production so called i. e. the increased gest debt due by any Incorporated or price, in a year of short crop, makes the the aggregate amount of all the debts due to what it would have been had t e crop been a large one, in consequence of the low price of the article when the article when the crop is large. But they have

o t been called upon to investigate the rapidly increasing production of cotton is British Judia, nor have they been asked to remember the anxiety of England to build up a great cotto growing country in Texas, which country the Euglish say must remain independent under the protection [meaning the dictation] of the British Lion.

To ensure the success of the Cotton culture in India, and to stimulate British schemes in Texas, it is desirable that our Planters should cease to monopolise the cotton markets of the world. Nav further cotton must advance largely in price, so as to fill the pockets of the British Planters in India, and by this me ans elevate them to that commanding position which shall enable them to overthrow the cotton planters of the United States on the signal foreign journalists here had been mainly instrumental in broaching this scheme, and

being thrown off their guard by fulsome ned the Committee, that in addition to praise of the domestic institutions of the South from the same quarter-unused to indiduals were given, but the Committee newspaper press, to a moderate extent, has their situation, are not prepared to give an vitation to Southern Planters to cut their own throats is now spreading throughout the cotton States. England found that ishing the Bank it will be found that the she could not overthrow them by inciting Directors are required "to call in one tenth surville insurrection among their servants of each loan in each year," and as we her abilition emissaries having been genare not aware of any subsequent altera erally imprisoned or summarily ejected tion of this provision, we are of opinion from the slave States. The failure to esthat the law should have been strictly com-Legislature had been obtained to take some ing able to prestrate our country by anothother course. The committee have very or commercial and momentary revulsion. little doubt, however, but, that had an As a last resort, therefore our great staple application ocen made to the Legislature, which sustains nearly every other branch he same indulgence would have been ex- of industry, is secretly assailed. The Lontended and under the peculiar circumstan- don Times cries, "over; production" foreign ces of this case, they think no blame is to journalists in America cry, "over produc be attached to the President and Direction," and at last our people very innocent

secure the ultimate payment of the debt. British planters of India to obtain higher

We sincerely beli ve that these are the ring Company and that further time offerior objects of those who originated the should be given them to make payment, project of decreasing the production of our in the marger and at the times hereafter great staple; and until our planters are to be mentioned, and upon their securing able to establish cotton manufactories the payment of the entire debt, to the among hemselves, (and thus become realsatisfaction of the Pr sidem and Directors by independent) we trust they will go on of the Bank. To effect the object con and produce as much cotton as they may templated, it will be necessary that the find profitable or convenient without regard

Woman's Temper .- No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can the Stockholders have no objection to the never be made happy without it. It is new Company is formed the Committee way, reviving and cheering us, Let a man go home at night wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition. It is a sunshine falling upon his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are for Resolved. That the S-nat- approve of gotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of the whole fam

> Where it is found in the wife and mother, you may observe kindness and love predominating over the bad feeling of a looks, characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there Study

It is more valuable than gold, it capti vates more than beauty, and to the close of life retains all its freshness and power

Moles in the Eye. - The first thing to be done when a spark or more gets in your your eye, is to pill down the lower part of t eeye-lid, and with a handkerchief in your other hand, blow your nose violently at the same moment. This will frequent ly expel the mote without further trouble A mole will in many cases come out of it self, in a cup or glas- filled with clear cold water. Or take a small pin, and wrap ping the head in the corner of a soft cam bric handkerchief, sweep carefully round the eye, with it under the lid above and This should be done with a steabelow. ly hand.

Another way is to take a bristle from a rush, and first tying the end together with bit of thread so as to form a loop, sweep round the eye with it, so that the look may eatch the mote and bring it out. A particle of iron and steel has, we know, been extracted from the eye by a magnet.

In Buffalo, a few days ago, in conse queuce of the ice on the sidewalks, a man slipped, fell and broke his back.

From the New Orleans Picayunc.

Indian Treaty - We learn from the The Cotton Planters. - A no able scheme Von Baren (Ack) Intelligencer, that a treaty was concluded at the Agency, in the Creek Nation, on the 4th inst., be tween Maj. Wm. Armstrong, Gov. P. M. Butler, Col. James Logan, and Thos L Jude, Commissioners for the United States. on the first part the Creek tribe of Indians on the se and part and the Seminole tribe of Indians on the third part. This treaty provides for the removal of all Semiole Indians now intruding upon the lands of the Cherokees and their concentration in a body with those scattered thro' the Creek Nation upon Little River Fork of the Canadian, in the Creek country; however, the privilege is granted to those who wish to do so, to settle in any part of the Creek Country. To the Seminoles are conceded the right to organize a separate community, so far as the management of their annulties and town regulations-the latter subject to the control of the Creek General Council. This treaty also provides that the Saminole Indians shall remain in unmolested possession of their property, and all trials involving the right of property growing out of sales or transactions which occurred previous to the ratification of this treaty, shall be subject to the decision of the President of the United States This is an important clause and covers a delicate question. The Sem inutes heretafore objected to coming under the Creek Government, lest they might be molested in their negro property, and were fearful of the administration of Creek laws. All unsettled questions about the title to negroes in possession of the Semi noles, previous to the ratification of this treaty, will be settled by the Presidentafterwards by the Creek General Council The Seminoles are to have a representa tion in proportion to their population in the Creek General Council. The whole arrangements is similar to the one made by

the Choctaws and Chickasaws. To the Cherokees, our citizens on this frontier, who were apprehensive of au Indian war growing out of the intrusion of the Seminoles on the Cherokee lands, and to the Government, this is a highly important treaty. Even the consideration al lowed these tribes is appropriated to wor thy objects, and furnishes an Evidence the the commissioners had in view the special interest of the Indians. The sums allo ed the Creeks arefto be appropriated to the establishment of schools in the Nation; and that to the Semineles is to be expended in agricultural implements, to be distributed to them annually. It is stipulated that if any individual of the Seminole tribe refuses or declines to remove out of the Cherokee Nation, within six months after the ratification of this treaty he shall not be allowed any of the benefits growing out of the same.

We were present at the concluding of this treaty, and with pleasure to testify, to the friendly, frank and business like manner in which the Chiefs of the tribe conducted the negotiation.

Modern Education -" Larning-larnning-larning," is the cry of father an' wother-it'my boy only had the "larning." what a jenous he'd be. In course ye old fools, your bouchal would be a swan among the goslins; but it isn't "larning" half the world wants; instead of "larning," by which they mean cobwebs picked out of dead men's brains, if they would get some discipline, that's the only education I ever saw, that ever brought a boy to any good. What's the use of battering a man's brains full of Greek and Latin put-hooks, that he forgets before the doffs his last round jacket, to put on his first long tailed blue, if you dont't teach him the Old Spartan vir the of obedience, hard living, early rising. and them soft of of classick? Wheres the use of instructio' him in hexameters and penta peters, if you leave him ignorant of the value of a penny-piece? What height of bletherin' stupidity is it to be fillin' a boy's brains with the wisdom of the an cients, and then turn him out like an omadham to pick up his victuals among the moderns -Blackwood's Magazine.

A Shocking Story. - The Milton, N. C. Chronicle of the 15th inst. says :- Turner Johnson of Orange was shockingly murde red by his daughter. (about 12 years of age.) an the night of the 6th inat. Report says that Johnson went home intoxicated -found no one about but this little girlthreatened to kill her if , she did'n kill him -laid himself down before the fire, where upon his daughter approched him, axe in hand, and, with one blow, split his skull open! The Daughter has been commited to jail. This horrid deed may excite the surprise of some of our readers, but nothing surprises us now-a days.

Free Negroes in Louisiana. - Thirteen free men of color, who came here on board of vessels from the free States of the Union, were yesterday placed in confinement by the Scotland Municipality police. in pursuance of the act forbiding free persons of color to come within the limits of the State. Such an impertiment interference with our internal laws as that of specimens." which Massachusetts has been gulity, but tends to increase vigilance on the part of our police in these matters. -N. O. Pic. Jan. 10.

Baltimore City Court of enticing slaves to abscord, has been sentenced to six years and three months confinement in the Pen. ing will generally be found in company. tontiary. N. Y. Orgidn.

Peculiarities of Literary In -Johson used to bite his nails to the quick, as intimation of his dogmatism and crusti-

Addison was remarkable for the irreg larity of his pulse, but his heart believed to be in the right place, and proper dimensions."

Pope was of a frame so feeble; that he was accustomed to brace himself up with stays padded with cotton. He occasionaly found time to lace his enemies.

Hume, the historian, usually composed while reclining upon a sofa. He did uqt seach for fame, but she came to visit him. Menage, while science covered his head with laurels, used to cover his feet with

several pairs of stockings. Ben Johnson used to sit silent in learned company, "and suck in," as Fuller says, "not only his wine, but their several hemors." Like Shakspeare, he held the mirror up to nature, but chose sometimes

to look into the glass himself.

Magllabechi, Librarian to the Grand Duke of Puscany, and a very learned man, was fond of petting spiders, the webs of which he would not suffer to be mo-lested. He seldom left his books, ate, drauk; and slept among them, thus imitating the domestic propensities and industry. of his strange favorites.

Rouseau used to knit lace strings when in a company of illerate people, for the pupose of concealing the uneasiness which their gabble gave him. He preferred his lace strings to their long yarns.

Steele constantly preached economy to others, but forgot to practise it himself. He was always in debt, and once pulled the nose of an acquaintance, who hesitated to lend him a large sum of money .-Certainly a curious way of obtaining a

Bloomfield wrote most of his poem, the Farmer Boy," with chalk upon a pair of hellows-a wind instrument until this time probably unknown to the choir of the muses.

Aged Ministers .- One of the most heartless and unchristian customs of the present day, is, to decry or neglect ministers of the gospel after they have passed the vigor of their age So earnest is the general desire for a popular style and manner, that churches become weary of those servants who have spent the best years of life contributing to their prosperity, and seek to exchange the old and well tried for the young and inexperienced. The subject, we think, is eminently dee serving of a well written essay from some able pen.

Camphor Spirits -There is both convenience and economy in preparing liquid camphor yourself; and no house should be without it. Buy two ouuces of gum camphor, and a pint and a half of spirits of wine (alcohol) Break up the camphor, pick it clean, and put it into a large glass pottle or jar-one with a glass stopper, will he best-pour on the alcohol, and cork it closely 19ing a piece of kid leather over the top. Next day you will find the camphorentirely dissolved. For present convenience, transfer a portion of it to small bottles or phials. In buying phials, it is best always to get the short and wide ones that will stand themselves. To take camphor as a remedy for faintness, pour a few drops in a wineglass of water, sir it a litile, and drink it. Camphor is excellent to sprinkle about a sick room. It is well to keep in a second bottle a some-what different preparation to be used for bathing the forehead for nervous headache, or as an embrociation for rehumatic paines. For these purposes, instead of dissolving the camphor in alcohol only, pour on it spirits of wine and wniskey mixed in equal proportions. Thus diluted, it will cause less rritation to the skin-

The noblemen of England .- The editor of the Savanah Republican, who has been raveling through England, makes the following observations in a late letter to that paper:

"I have visited the House of Commons and of Lords. In the Lords, I heard the Marquis of Clauricaree, Lord Normandy, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Monteigh. Lord Radnor, the Earl of Ripon, and seyeral of their lordships speak, and was surprised in the case of every one except the last named peer, to see at what a haking pace they went on. There was not the lightest pretensions to eloquence. I observed this body with attention, and declare, without fear of contradiction, that in oratory and in personal appearance, they fall far, very far below the American Senate. The reason is obvious-at least as to their ability. These men are peers by inheritance; and, though doubtless thoroghly educated and sustained by a conscious pride, yet nature has not given them all noble minds. Again: I hold it to be undeniable that their lordships are, the most of them, men of rather ordinary personal appearance. Generally I have not found the English so handsome a people as I expected; but of all the ugliness I ever saw, Edinburgh furnished the most

Drinking and Defalcation McNulty the late Clerk of the House of Representatives. a defaulter to the amount of about \$40,000, was arrested at a drinking house Charles T. Torrey, convicted in the in Washington on Sunday last, and committed to prison. Defalcation and drink-