

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wetumpka Argus and Whig, Extra, of the 29th.

WETUMPKA IN RUINS. It becomes our unpleasant duty to announce the destruction of two-thirds of the business part of our town by fire.

The fire simultaneously passed to the east side of Company street, burning all South of the brick building occupied by Messrs. McKleroy and Heard, including the same, and the Post Office.

The following individuals are the principal sufferers: W. T. Hatchet, A. Hagerty, T. Johnson, Dr. Jones, S. Catlin, Charles Yancey, Dr. Vincent, Mr. Woodruff, B. F. Cleveland, A. Lytle, Garnet & Boswell, O. E. Adams, Dale & Yves, Jas. Oliver, J. P. Winn, J. & W. Trimble, Dr. Cooper, Terrell, Lacey & Co., Mrs. Dixon, Wm. Barlow, John Leeper, D. C. Neal, Dr. Crocheron, J. Heard, W. H. McElroy & Co., Wm. Price, John Conklin, Jesse Beau, W. H. Harvey, H. McCaughey, J. D. Palmer, W. W. Mason.

Estimated damage, \$200,000, besides \$60,000 which was insured. The Argus Office, by great exertions, was saved; but the Whig office, with the press and most of the printing materials were destroyed.

Invitation to the President Elect.—We have been favored with the following invitation extended to him by the citizens of Charleston to visit this city on his way to Washington, by which it will be seen that he will be unable to comply with the request, on account of other engagements.

COLUMBIA, Tenn. Jan. 20th, 1845. To The Hon. John Schriener Major of Charleston:

Sir, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23th ult., transmitting to me the preamble and resolutions—adopted unanimously by a large meeting of my fellow citizens of Charleston, and also the resolutions of the City Council, conveying to me their cordial congratulations, upon the result of the late Presidential election, and inviting me to visit your city on my way to Washington.

It would afford me sincere pleasure I assure you, sir, to accept the invitation, and to interchange personal salutations with my fellow citizens of Charleston, if I could do so with any convenience. I regret that necessary engagements will detain me at home until the first of next month, at which time I have made my arrangements to proceed by the usual and most direct route from this part of Tennessee to Washington.

In declining the invitation which you have conveyed to me, I beg you to assure those whom you represent, that I duly appreciate the honor which they have done me; and hope at some future period to have it in my power to visit your city and make their personal acquaintance.

I have to request that you will tender to the President of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, my thanks, for the accommodation of their road, which they offer from Augusta to Hamburg and Charleston.

I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant, JAMES K. POLK.

A Venerable Patriarch gathered to his Fathers.—Mr. Job Palmer, the most aged and venerable of our citizens—one of the Patriarchs of the city and a worthy of the Revolution, closed his earthly pilgrimage among us, on the 30th January, 1845, at the extreme old age of 97 years, 5 months and four days.

on the capitulation of Charleston, were incarcerated in the Prison-Ship Torbay.—Throughout his lengthened span of existence, he sustained an exemplary character in all the relations of life, being universally known and respected for his steady and consistent piety and spotless integrity.

The following act is officially published in the National Intelligencer. In almost all the States of the Union the time for the choice of electors will have to be changed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed.

JOHN W. JONES, Speaker of the H. Representatives. WILLIE P. MANGUM, President of the Senate pro tem. Approved January 23, 1845.

JOHN TYLER. From the National Intelligencer.

ENGRAVING—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Considerable sensation has been produced among our engravers by the news of a discovery, which is not only likely to affect their interests, to a great extent, but which, if generally made known, must lead to consequences affecting the paper currency of the civilized world.

The discovery consists in a process by which an elaborate line engraving of any size may be so accurately copied that there shall be no perceptible difference between the original and the copy by which an engraving on steel or copper may be produced from an impression of the print—original plate never having been seen by the copyist—and the copied engraving being capable of yielding from ten to twenty thousand impressions.

From the specimen in my possession, obtained by this process, and which is copied from a proof engraving of the Saviour, from the bust of M. Blanchard, from the painting of Delaroché, I should infer that these claims on the part of the discoverer could be fully substantiated.

Many guesses have been made as to the mode by which this marvellous process is effected, but as yet without result. The process does not even infer a necessity of requiring the print delivered as a model, which is returned unscathed. The inventor is an Englishman and an engraver by profession. He has taken out no patent, neither does he think it expedient to do so, inasmuch as, if he does, any unprincipled person may at once adopt it, with little probability of the inventor being able to prove that his process has been the medium by which the print has been produced.

The invention embraces the capacity to reproduce any form of letter press, or any quality of print, drawing, or lithograph, in an unlimited quantity, in an inconceivable space of time. For instance, from a single copy of the Intelligencer plates might be produced in twenty minutes from which impressions could be worked off with the ordinary rapidity of the steam press.

More Annexation.—A petition was yesterday presented (says the National Intelligencer) in the House of Representatives by Mr. Severance, from a number of respectable citizens of the State of Maine, praying for the "re-annexation of the province of New Brunswick to the U. S."

Intrigues for the Succession.—Our private information leads us to believe an intrigue is on foot in Washington to sacrifice the annexation of Texas to the advancement of certain men to the succession. It must, however, prove abortive, and recoil with tremendous effect upon its authors.

Each settler in the colony of eighteen years of age and upwards is to have 640 acres of land, if he will cultivate the same for five successive years.

A Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writes what follows: "Last night's mail brought a letter from the President elect, to a Representative in Congress, in which it was stated explicitly, that no selection of Cabinet officers had yet been made, nor had Col. Polk consulted with any one on the subject."

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Legislature of North Carolina seem determined that, so far as they can control the matter, misfortune and crime shall no longer have the same degree of punishment meted out to them.

The tendency of this law, we trust, will be to lessen the system of unlimited credit, which too generally prevails in our country, and is productive of deplorable consequences.

The father of this humane law, is Mr. Halsey, of Tyrell and Washington.—Raleigh Register.

The body they Legislate in this West.—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that during a late judicial trial which took place in Vernon, Kentucky, before one of the justices of the peace, two lawyers employed in the case (one of them a Buck Eye) got into a dispute about some ridiculous matter, when the justice interposed and threatened to fine them if they did not deport themselves more decorously.

Fatal Accident.—The Albany (Ga.) Courier of the 1st inst. says:—"Mr. Samuel Thompson, a highly respectable and worthy young man of Lee county, Ga., was thrown from his horse on Monday evening last, while returning home from Starkville, and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours afterwards."

THE OREGON BILL.

We gave a few days ago, a brief account of the Oregon question, so far as relates to the rival claims of the United States and Great Britain to that Territory.

The chief features of the bill were indeed set forth some time since by our Washington correspondent, but the prominence which the whole subject is now assuming may well warrant a recapitulation of them.

In the first place, then, the whole country of the Oregon lying between the forty second and fifty fourth degrees North latitude, including the entire space now subject by treaty with England to the joint occupation of both countries is to be embraced in the territorial organization proposed by the bill.

It is further provided that the Governor may mark off the territory into districts, and enforce all necessary regulations to render the militia of the Territory efficient.

When there are five thousand inhabitants over twenty one years of age they shall have power to form a Territorial Legislature.

The President is required by the bill to erect stockade forts in the territory to the number of five from some point on the Missouri river, and on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains.

Each settler in the colony of eighteen years of age and upwards is to have 640 acres of land, if he will cultivate the same for five successive years.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday some amendments were made in the bill, the most important of which was one requiring the President of the U. States to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the existing treaty.

Such are the main features of the Oregon bill. It proposes a very summary mode of deciding the question of disputed possession; it assumes that the whole region in controversy is ours, and that no other power has any ground of claim to any portion of it.—Balt. Am. Ath. instants.

It will be seen by the following, which we find in the Boston Post, that the suggestion we made some time since in relation to that coach, made expressly to carry President Clay to Washington, has been adopted, and that President Polk will be as it should be, and the National Railroad Company have shown their sense in thus yielding to the force of circumstances with a good grace.

That Coach.—The coach ordered some months since by the National Railroad Company, to be built by Messrs. Downing and Abbott, of Concord New Hampshire to take Mr. Clay over the mountains, on his way from Ashland to the White House, has arrived in this city on its passage South and goes by the brig Chatham to Baltimore, consigned to Howard Kennedy, esq. with directions to have it at Wheeling in season to take "President Polk" on his way over the mountains.

It is said of Messrs. Hayden, of Haydensville, Mass., the celebrated steel-pen manufacturers, that they commenced about the year 1830 the business of making buttons by hand, employing only two or three persons besides themselves.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill providing that any person who shall be guilty of enticing or assisting to entice or carry off any slave from the lawful owner; and any person who shall harbor or conceal any such runaway or stolen slave, for the purpose of his or her concealment and escape, on conviction, shall be confined in the penitentiary of the State for a term of not less than two nor more than twenty years.

An official statement in the Madisonian of 2d instant, made by Secretary Bibb, shows that the receipts into the Treasury of the United States for the quarter ending the 31st of December, were, as nearly as can now be stated, from customs, \$4,100,368; from public lands, \$600,000; miscellaneous, \$45,000—in all \$4,745,368. The expenditures during the same period were \$5,657,595 31.

A Land Slip occurred at Kensington, N. Y., on Monday evening, as we learn from the Journal of that place. A portion of the hill adjacent to the Steep Rocks on the Hudson river, comprising an area of 6 or seven acres and about 50 feet in depth broke off in three masses at three several times; and slid down the face of the hill to the beach below, a distance of about 200 yards. Upon striking the level each mass

broke into pieces, piling up a chaos of gigantic fragments of pure clay, intermingled with trees, some of them of large size. The perpendicular height of the hill is 150 feet. The action of the water, and the rapid succession of freezing and thawing at intervals will account for the phenomenon.

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1845.



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

When we changed the day of publication of our paper, we supposed that it would be better for a large number of our Subscribers. It seems, that according to the present arrangement of the Mails, this is not the case.

We have received from some unknown friend, a Pamphlet entitled "Essays on Domestic Industry, or an Inquiry into the Expediency of Establishing Cotton Manufactures in South Carolina, by Wm. Gregg, Esq. of Charleston, S. C." from the press of Messrs. Burgess & James.

We will endeavor in our next to give a more extended notice of this pamphlet.

The South Carolinian.—We recently noticed the retirement of Col. A. H. Pemberton from the Editorial Department of the South Carolinian. His successor, A. G. Sumner, Esq., makes his debut in the last number, before the Patrons of the paper. The inaugural is well written, and affords sufficient proof, that the Editor writes *currente calamo*, though he may never before, have "clipped the Editorial quill, in the discharge of the duties of his vocation."

Colonization Society.—The Report of the Colonization Society presented at its last meeting in Washington city, states that the Society is in a more flourishing condition, than it was during the previous year. Its finances have increased. The expenditures of the Society, for the past year, amounted to \$34,000. The receipts amount to \$32,000. Four shipments of emigrants were made during the past year.

Oregon.—We see it stated that the emigrants to this section of country, have organized themselves into a body politic.—They are governed by a Legislative Committee, consisting of nine persons, and an Executive Committee of three. The laws are generally the same, as those of Iowa. A town has sprung up in this distant region, and a printing press has been ordered from one of the Northern cities.

Fellows grown gray in iniquity.—A Philadelphia says, that there are in the Pennsylvania Legislature, twenty two bachelors, the greater portion of whom are grey-headed. The editor goes on to say, the more shame for them, while hair dyes are to be had. They should assume a virtue; if they have it not, and endeavor to seem young at any rate.

South Carolina College.—We have seen a Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the South Carolina College for the present year. Besides the Faculty composed of several Professors, there is a Teacher of Classical Literature—R. W. Denton, A. B.

The whole number of Students amounts to 122. In the Senior Class, there are 35. In the Junior Class, 29. In the Sophomore Class, 46. In the Freshman Class, 2. From Edgefield District, there are two members of the Senior Class. In the Junior Class, 3, and the Freshman Class, 2—total 7.

The Board of Trustees consists of his Excellency Gov. Wm. Aiken, President of the Board, Lt. Gov. J. F. Ervin, Hon. Angus Patterson, President of the Senate, Hon. Wm. F. Colcock, Speaker of the H. of Representatives, Chancellors D. Johnston, Wm. Harper, Job Johnston, Benj. F. Dunkin, Judges, John S. Richardson, Jno. B. O'Neal, Josiah J. Evans, A. Pickens Butler, David L. Wardlaw, E. R. Frost, Messrs. James Gregg, Wade Hampton, Sen. Geo. McDuffie, C. G. Memminger, T. J. Withers, Jos. N. Whitner, Wm. F. Desaussure, R. W. Barnwell, T. N. Dawkins, Thos. Smith, James Gillespie, R. F. W. Allston, W. B. Seabrook, E. Bellinger, Jr., D. E. Huger, Wm. McWillie, J. L. Manning, Jas. A. Adams, William C. Preston, R. Henry, James D. Blanding, Secretary.

Professors.—Rev. Robert Henry, S. T. P., President and Prof. of Metaphysics, Moral and Political Philosophy. Thomas S. Twiss, Professor of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy, and Astronomy—and Secretary of the Faculty. William H. Ellet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Francis Lieber, Professor of History and Political Economy.

Special Protection.—We subjoin an article on this subject, copied from the London Economist. The reasoning of the writer is good and very clearly shows the absurdity of the doctrine of Protection. He proves, that special or particular protection to certain articles of manufacture in Great Britain is at "the expense of all other interests." If this be true, with regard to the manufactures of that country, how much more so, is it with regard to those of ours?

SPECIAL PROTECTION. We have often contended that protection can only be either unjust or useless—unjust if applied to particular classes—useless if equally applied to all; and we are glad to find that the Times has at length adopted this obvious principle, when it says, in continuation of the above extract: "Special protection is absolutely incompatible with equal and general protection. No class can be protected, except at the expense of all others. Give equal protection to all, and you give special protection to none."

Rev. Wm. Hooper, Professor of Greek and Roman Literature.

Rev. James H. Thornwell, Professor of Sacred Literature and the Evidences of Christianity.

Maximilian Laborde, M. D., Professor, of Logic, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

Officers.—Thos. E. Peck, A. M. Treasurer. Henry C. Davis, A. B., Librarian. William Baskin, Bursar; and C. Louinis, Marshal.

In the account of the election of Town Council of Newberry, the name of Dr. John Long, who was elected a Warden, was omitted.

Church of England.—It is known to many of our readers, that considerable difficulties have arisen in the Episcopal Church, in England and this country, on account of certain doctrines put forth by Dr. Pusey and his followers. These doctrines are supposed by their opponents to bear too close a resemblance to those of the Roman Catholic Church, and two parties have consequently sprung up. It would seem from the subjoined, that efforts will be made by high Dignitaries of the Church, to heal all differences of opinion among the adherents of opposite parties.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has determined to summon a meeting of bishops, to consider the present state of schism in the Church of England, in consequence of Puseyite doctrines, and to adopt measures of mutual conciliation.—Baptist Adve.

Tobacco in Georgia.—It would seem from a Savannah paper, that the culture of Tobacco, in Georgia, is destined to become very extensive, and that in a few years it will become one of the most important products of the farm. The inquiries for seed and information as to the best mode of raising the crop are multiplying.

We have no doubt, that Spanish Tobacco, planted to a certain extent in that State, and in others having a similar soil and climate, would yield a handsome profit.

Temperance in Massachusetts.—It is stated, that there are at the present time one hundred and twenty towns in Massachusetts destitute of a grog shop.

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