

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 X.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., May 14, 1845.

NO. 16.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, if paid in 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.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less), for the first insertion, and 37½ 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.

HEAD QUARTERS.



Charleston, 12th April, 1845.

ORDER No. 3—

THE following Regiments will parade for Review and Drill, at the times and places as follows, viz—

The 44th Regiment of Infantry at Sumterville, on Wednesday the 21st of May next.

The 20th Regiment at the Swimming Pools, on Friday the 23d of May.

The 29th Regiment at Darlington c. house, on Monday the 26th of May.

The 30th Regiment at Bennettsville, on Wednesday the 28th of May.

The 28th Regiment at Chesterfield c. house, on Friday the 29th of May.

The 21st Regiment at Lancasterville, on Tuesday the 3d of June.

The 22d Regiment at Camden, on Friday the 6th of June.

The 25th Regiment at Wigginsboro, on Thursday the 12th of June.

The 34th Regiment near Wiggins bridge, on Saturday the 14th of June.

The 6th Regiment of Cavalry at Youngsville, on Tuesday the 17th of June.

The 26th Regiment of Infantry at Chesterville, on Thursday the 19th of June.

The 27th Regiment at Rich Hill, on Saturday the 21st of June.

The 46th Regiment at Ebenezer, on Tuesday the 24th of June.

The 34th Regiment at Yorkville, on Tuesday the 25th of June.

The 37th Regiment at or near Wilkins' old field, on Saturday the 28th of June.

The 35th Regiment at Union Court House, on Tuesday the 1st day of July.

The 9th Regiment of Cavalry, near the Green's Springs, on Thursday the 3d of July.

The 10th Regiment of Infantry, at Richardson's on Tuesday the 5th of July.

The 7th Regiment at the Old Wells, on Thursday the 10th of July.

The 9th Regiment at Low's, on Saturday the 12th of July.

The Commissioned Officers of the 2d Brigade of Infantry, and the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, will assemble at Longmead, on Monday the 14th of July, and Encamp five days.

The 2d Regiment of Cavalry, will parade for Review and Drill, on Saturday the 19th of July.

The 5th Regiment of Infantry, at Morrow's old field, on Tuesday the 22d of July.

The 6th Regiment at Louax's, on Thursday the 24th of July.

The 4th Regiment at Verremes, on Saturday the 26th of July.

The 42d Regiment at Minton's, on Tuesday the 29th of July.

The 2d Regiment at Hall's, on Thursday the 31st of July.

The 5th Regiment at Hunter's, on Saturday the 2d of August.

The Commissioned Officers of the 1st Brigade of Infantry, and the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, will assemble at Pickensville, on Monday the 4th of August, and Encamp five days.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry, will parade for Review and Drill, on Saturday the 9th of August.

The 1st Regiment at Bruton's, on Thursday the 14th of August.

The 36th Regiment at Timmon's, on Tuesday the 19th of August.

The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers will assemble on the day previous, except those of the 19th Regiment, and they will assemble on the Saturday previous for drill and instruction.

The 5th Regiment of Cavalry will parade by Companies or Squadrons, (except that part in Richland District) with the Infantry Regiments most convenient.

The Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, will, with their staff, attend the Reviews and Encampments within their respective commands.

The Brigadier Generals are charged with the extension of this order, to their respective Brigades.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. W. CANTEY, Adjutant and Insp'r. Gen. April 23 14

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Mantle Clocks, Gold Brooches, Rings, Breast Pins, Chains, &c., of the latest fashion and finest quality.

Fine Castors, Candlesticks, &c.

Old Silver Plate repaired and made as new.

Silver Spoons made to order.

Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted.

Jewelry made and repaired. At G. C. GORDON'S

five doors below the United States' Hotel. Feb 7 3m

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1845.



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

In consequence of the great length of the Address of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, which we published in our last, much selected and some original matter was omitted. We have however, inserted it in our columns of to-day.

The Jews in England.—In the House of Lords, on the 17th April, the Lord Chancellor obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal the civil disabilities of the Jews, so far as municipal and capital offences are concerned. It was read a first time, and has since passed.

The East Indies.—The Supreme Government of the Anglo Indian Territories, according to late foreign papers, has undertaken a legal reform of great importance—which is to declare the law of England the general law throughout the whole country, and for all persons except Hindoos and Malomedans.

Education in Ireland.—The Freeman's Journal, a Catholic paper, states that in Ireland there are three millions and a half of people who can neither read nor write. The population of Ireland is something more than eight millions.

Harvard College.—The Hon. John Pickering, L. L. D., of Boston, has succeeded Mr. Harvard as President of Harvard College.

Friction Matches.—Editors of newspapers often urge upon their readers caution in the storage of friction matches. It is believed that many of the fires which are said to be caused by incendiaries, or to result from unknown causes, are occasioned from placing these dangerous articles where they are jostled by rats, or where something falls upon the boxes which contain them.

THOMAS RITCHIE, ESQ.—We noticed some time since, the retirement of Mr. Thomas Ritchie from the editorship of the Richmond Enquirer. He is now at the head of the Washington Globe, which will hereafter be called the Washington Union. This paper doubtless will be the principal organ of the Administration. The opinion of so distinguished a politician and writer as Mr. Ritchie, on the subject of a Revenue Tariff, is of considerable importance. Before he abandoned the Richmond Enquirer, he was appointed Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Virginia, and wrote the Address of the said Committee, to the People, preparatory to the Spring elections. We quote the concluding part of the address.

We have finished the examination of the course of the Whig party. All the facts are now before the people. It is for them to decide upon the conduct of their public functionaries. Important issues are still before the country. The victory of 1844 has not destroyed the Whig party. It must be followed up and sustained, before it effects anything which Whig energy may not destroy. The annexation of Texas is not yet completed. The Tariff is not yet reduced to a revenue standard; and the next Virginia Legislature may defeat the two leading measures of the Democratic party, by placing the United States Senate in the hands of our adversaries. We have the people with us, and if misrepresentation can be avoided, all will be well, and the fruits of the late arduous contest will be realized to the nation.

The contest was decided in favor of the Democratic principles. The voice of the people, in elevating Mr. Polk to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, condemned a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the States, and that latitudinous construction of the Constitution on which those measures depend. We have received the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, as the fruit of that victory; and the Tariff remains as the all-absorbing question now to be decided. That question having been compromised, and the compromise having been violated, must continue to agitate the country until one of the great parties shall be utterly vanquished. One "Treaty of Peace" having been destroyed, without scruples or hesitation, we can see no guarantee that any other will be observed longer than policy might require. Firmly resolved, therefore, to make hostility to protection a test of political faith, the Democratic President, sustained by a majority not only on the floor of Congress, but throughout the country, for ample redress of our long sustained grievances.

The people of the agricultural and exporting States have suffered sufficiently long under a system, which forces them to bear an undue share of the burthens of

Government, whilst they see their sister States enriched, because the Government is burthensome. That duties on importations operate as a tax on consumption, was never, to our knowledge, denied, until a necessity existed to make a line of policy palatable to our people, which had been forced upon them against their earnest remonstrances. That being conceded, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that the labor invested in any unprotected employment must pay whatever duties may be levied, and collected on the articles which it consumes, whilst the domestic producer of those articles not only avoids the payment of the impost, but is enabled by those duties, to sell a portion of his products at higher rates than if no revenue was needed by the Government. The exigencies of the nation are thus made a source of profit to the manufacturer; for protection not only shifts the burthen of Government from his shoulders, but makes his trade more profitable than it would be, if there was no burthen to be sustained by the people. This we hold to be so unjust and oppressive—so contrary to the legitimate functions of a good government—that nothing but an express recognition in the fundamental law could give such power to Congress. This recognition cannot be found in the Constitution.

We admit the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" but deny it for any other purpose whatever. To provide a fund to be thus expended being the only object recognized by the Constitution, or consistent with justice, we hold it to be evident that a tariff should not be levied for any but revenue purposes which should be made to apply in levying every item of duty. Although revenue and protection are incidental to each other, within certain limits, yet they are hostile in their natures. Revenue depends upon the amount of importations which come into the country; while protection can only be afforded by excluding a part or the whole product of foreign industry. If a desire to discriminate, with a design, to afford protection, be allowed to fix and determine any item of duty, it gives, to that extent, a protective character to any scale of duties which contains such a discrimination. If the degree of the protection thus afforded should not amount to prohibition, the mere fact, that revenue is incidentally produced, does not prevent its being a fraud on the Constitution, as well as an act of oppression to the people. A principle is thereby smuggled into the Government, and allowed to control the course of legislation, though hostile in its nature to the power from which it is applied, and destructive in its operation, to the pretext by which it is admitted. Should this point be yielded the whole question is surrendered. Under the power to discriminate for purposes of protection, the revenue may be destroyed by prohibitory duties. And if the interests of the country require that the power should be exercised in one instance, and to a certain degree, we can see no reason that it should not be exercised in every instance, and to any degree, which would not force the government to resort to direct taxation, as the only means of defraying its expenses.

Experience proves, that low duties, by increasing importations, affect the greatest amount of revenue, and, although protection to most articles of domestic manufacture be the necessary and unavoidable incident to any system of duties, yet we deny that this consequence is one of the Constitutional purposes for the accomplishment of which a Tariff should be framed. It therefore becomes the duty of Congress to fulfil the expectation of the people, by enacting a revenue bill, and, in framing the tariff of duties, to make its purpose unequivocal by adopting the limit of the compromise as the maximum duty. The Democratic party having been once betrayed should not consent to further concession or longer delay, but task all its energies to carry out the doctrine of free trade, sanctioned as it is by justice, and demanded by the people in the election of our Chief Magistrate. The Convention which made him the candidate of the party in the late contest, by the same authority pronounced for the party against a protective system. Having recently pointed the nation to his past history to make clear his present position, and enable us to foresee his future course, we feel assured that the President will obtain to the end that zealous support we have heretofore given him by sustaining those views which made him the candidate of his party, and the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

With this vital question before the country—with the Joint Resolution for the annexation of Texas, not finally determined—we call upon our friends every where to exert themselves in favor of the Democratic principles—principles which have been sanctioned not only by the State, but by the Union. Every where to the North, we see the Whig and Abolition parties contending that it is lawful and desirable yet to defeat the annexation of Texas to the U. S.—and this unheard of doctrine is sanctioned by many members of the Whig party of the South. Under these circumstances, we earnestly recommend to our friends throughout the country, to discharge their whole duty to themselves and to their cause. The next Congress of the United States may be fraught with the most momentous consequences. The next Legislature of Virginia is very important. Independently of other questions, recollect that a Senator of the United States, and the Governor of the State to be elected

during the coming session. Organize, then—Organize immediately, and save the State. Extend your Committees of Vigilance to every precinct. Frown down every attempt to distract and divide your forces—and make ambition give place to those principles upon which the happiness and prosperity of our people depend. As for ourselves, with right and justice in our favor, we look with confidence to that popular support, which will make triumphant the cause which deserves to triumph. THOS. RITCHIE, Chairman of the Democratic Central Com. Ittee. Richmond, March 22, 1845.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-Orleans Bee, April 29.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival yesterday, of the schooner Yucatan, from Vera Cruz, we have received full files of papers of the 21st, from that city, and to the 17th from the city to Mexico.

Gen. Almonte had arrived at Vera Cruz but had not gone on to the Capitol when the Yucatan left.

There were at Vera Cruz four Americans; two Spanish; one English and one French man of war.

The joint Committee of the Mexican Congress to which had been referred the subject of Texas, reported at length on the 7th inst. The report is a document marked with the usual characteristics of Mexican verbosity, prolixity and bombast. It abuses the United States in choice Castilian, and calls us many hard names, comparing the Government at Washington to ancient Rome, which in the name of Liberty and Republicanism, subjugated the world. After many brave words about outraged rights, honor, Mexican courage and the like, the reports concludes by recommending two projects.

The first is preceded by a preamble declaring that, whereas, the United States have resolved to annex the territory of Texas; and, whereas, such a mode of appropriating foreign territory to which other nations lay claim, is a monstrous innovation upon the peace of the world and the sovereignty of other powers; and, whereas, this act had long been in preparation, even while the United States were professing peace and friendship for Mexico, and while the latter respected and observed scrupulously the terms of existing treaties between the two countries; and, whereas, the said annexation is a violation of every conservative principle of society, an assault upon the rights of Mexico, an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and renounces her independence and political existence, therefore, the Congress of the Mexican Republic solemnly declare, that the law of the United States for the annexation of Texas to the American Union, in no respect impairs the rights which Mexico possess and will maintain to this department.

Furthermore, that the United States having disregarded the principles upon which are based treaties of amity, commerce and navigation, and more especially of boundary, Congress considers them violated by the United States. And finally, that the unjust usurpation of which it is sought to make Mexico the victim makes it her duty to take up arms in defence, to oppose such usurpation, and with the full and rightful determination to use all her resources and power to prevent the annexation decreed by the U. S. State.

The second consist of four articles, which are as follows:

First—The Mexican nation calls upon her sons to defend their national independence threatened by the usurpation of the territory of Texas, which is sought to be consummated by a decree passed by Congress and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

Second—Therefore the Government will counter itself at liberty (pondra poner) to call forth its entire permanent and active military force, agreeably to the authority given to it by existing laws.

Third—For the preservation of public order, and the maintenance of her institutions and, if necessary, as a reserve for the army, the Government in virtue of the power granted to it on the 8th December, 1844 may levy the troops to which said decree refers under the name of defenders of independence and the laws.

Fourth—With a view to the efficient maintenance of the rights of the republic, the Government is authorized to procure all extraordinary resources which may be deemed necessary, making known to Congress the necessary steps to be taken, conformably to the constitution.

Another Earthquake.—Our readers doubtless remember the details we published a few days since of a frightful destructive earthquake which was experienced at Mexico on the 7th inst. We have now to add a repetition of this awful disaster in the Capitol on the 10th inst.—Our examination of the papers has failed to enable us to discover many details of the amount of ruin and desolation occasioned by this convulsion, but from the fact that the journals unite in describing its effects as terrific, we presume the destruction must have been great. The Diario of the 11th, states that the earthquake occurred about 10 o'clock, A. M., and lasted forty seconds; that it overthrew many new buildings and many others that had escaped the former visitation; that most of the inhabitants stricken with terror, left their houses and took refuge in the

open fields and public square, passing the night without shelter and in the utmost consternation. The "Veracruzano" of the 14th inst., states that private letters furnish a gloomy picture of the desolation that has fallen upon Mexico. The "Hesperia" of the 12th, states that the earthquake of the 10th completed the destruction of the cupola of Santa Teresa, and increased the damage done to the churches of Santa Domingo and San Francisco. But for the shortness of its duration, the entire city would have been laid in ruins. Mexico did not suffer alone. The shock was felt in a number of towns and villages within a radius of several hundred miles. At Puebla the earthquake was experienced on the 7th, about 4 o'clock, P. M., but its effects were comparatively slight. Several churches were injured, and many private edifices were greatly damaged though none were absolutely destroyed.

At Acapulco and Toluca the effects of the shock were more considerable. At Gaudalajara, Morelia and Vera Cruz, the earthquake was experienced both on the 7th and 10th, but on neither occasion was the injury very serious.

What with the earthquake and Texas, the people and the press appear to have forgotten the very existence of Santa Anna. We do not see his name in any of the journals before us.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

HOUSTON April 24, 1845

To the Editors of the Picayune:

Gentlemen—The few opponents of Annexation have given it up; they say it is useless to "kick against the pricks." It is every day becoming more and more apparent that Texas will "go it" by an overwhelming majority. From the accounts of the state of feeling prevailing in all parts of the country daily coming in, it is impossible to resist the conclusion, that the people are for Annexation, in preference to Independence upon any terms that can be offered. Congress is to meet on the 16th of June, as you will see by the Presidents proclamation. In the meantime we may expect to hear something of nothing from England, France and Mexico. Dr. Smith has gone somewhere, but where is not known here certainly, and few care. Some say he has gone to England, and this is the general opinion; others say he has gone to see Gen. Jackson. In the meantime you may rest assured that the "ball will go on." No people were ever more unanimous upon any political question than Texas is upon this Annexation. There will be a majority in favor of it in every county in the Republic, and in some not a dissenting vote.

Mr. K's party left here a day or two after their arrival; well equipped and in fine spirits. His health was improving.

Agricultural.

From the South Carolinian.

"A CHANGE OF OUR HABITS" IS SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS. BY THE APPLICATION OF GOOD SENSE.

Yes, that is the proper term; "a change of our habits." Those words touch the magic spring by which the agricultural interests of the country, now so prostrated and depressed, are to be made teem with life and activity. Energy to bring about this change, will lead to energy in all domestic pursuits, and a healthful vigor will result therefrom. Our caption implies to all who are acquainted with the true policy of the country that we should first rid ourselves of onerous impositions inflicted on our people by submission to a system of injustice, which, to speak in plain terms, causes us to pay a triple tax for articles of domestic apparel, which we should manufacture at home, by means within our own resources. Even this small "change of our habits" would tell favorably in many ways upon our fallen fortunes. Laudable pride—the Carolinians boast, as to all ordinary matters, would here come in a sensible aid, and be would soon ascertain that this change was sustained by wisdom, because it would benefit himself and his neighbor, and it would fix annually a large amount of capital at home, which would be devoted to the improvement of our State—not only by erecting manufactories to supply the wants of our home consumption—but in all those things which tend to elevate the agricultural standing of every country which claims a respectable rank for its productions and the profitable remuneration which it bestows on industry and labor. All this capital which under such a state of affairs would flow back to us, now goes out of the State, never to return, and when it has once slipped through our fingers we may whistle at, and implore our politicians and the northern manufacturers, but the golden fleece never can be gathered into our wool baskets. All this would be kept at home, and a centralization of money, would spring from this simple change in the material of wearing apparel, which could easily be effected if we would determine that our slaves should wear that kind of clothing which we can manufacture at home, at a smaller cost than it can be furnished to us by the northern manufacturer—and to carry out these resolves we must go determinately to work in order to consummate the prospering deed. The next "change of our habits" is to come to our work "true to the devil" which by a little translation, signifies turning from extravagance in many things,

and causing that change to become one of profit by making available in good substantial cash, articles of home production which the planter is now above selling.—"The planter is too proud to sell butter and chickens," or even a surplus calf.—No he can't do that. It is beneath the dignity of the planter to do anything which his forefather did not do. He raises cotton. Yes he raises cotton, and to be dignified, he gives it away!!! His sons dash about on blood horses when they should be driving cars on the farm, and his daughters—God bless them—they thrum piano which if happily paid for required the full net proceeds of the labor of twenty slaves for one whole year to furnish them this extravagant article of taste and luxurious refinement. Again, the cotton planter frequently buys his corn when he could raise it for one third the amount he is forced to pay for it. Whoever heard of fat mules, respectable looking carriage horses, a good stock of cattle and hogs on a plantation where the proprietor bought even one half the corn he consumed?—He should raise his own hogs—but he turns in the hour of need to Kentucky for his pork—and alas!—he never provides against a recurrence of distress from the annual want of bacon. He smokes.—Yes "he smokes and chaws," and for the last delicate amusement he must tinkle his tongue with "Lefwick's natural sweet" or some famous "James River Honey Dew"—both sweetened with Molasses—which he could do at a low rate at home. What are the consequences? What difficulties arise from being the producer of one staple, which causes him to fluctuate with the market price of that article.—Our soil and climate is adapted to the favorable productions of almost every article of domestic consumption—why do we not avail ourselves of these natural advantages? The cry is we must raise cotton, and keep up the dignity of the planting interest!! Why not, at once set about determining the difference between farming and planting the former of which supports and rewards industry, whilst the latter is only food for the suckers of pride, which often "gets a fall."

The next change is to find out what income may reasonably be expected from every acre of land which may be cultivated, and after counting the cost of cultivation, see how much labor these acres will require to make them produce one third more by the application of a judicious system of tillage and manuring. This "change of our habits" will necessarily involve all the other changes desired. It will lead to the adoption of improved instruments of husbandry, the introduction of profitable and productive races of domestic animals of all sorts; and the dissemination of good seeds. This system would soon wake our waste places and old desolated and depopulated homesteads resound with the merry whistle of the ploughman, and plenty would crown his labors. Most of our planters are ignorant of the first principles of agricultural economy, and know nothing at all of the formation and perfect use of the best manures; a subject which has been thoroughly investigated both in Europe and the sterile regions of the North. In some places we have seen where industry has first eradicated stones where in the first cultivation of the soil the plough could not enter, and that same industry with untiring zeal has waxed on, until those sterile beds of New England granite have become rich in agricultural products—so rich as to repay the cultivator for all the labor he ever has bestowed them—and now affords a handsome remuneration as a reward for his enterprise and perseverance. When such difficulties can be surmounted and crowned with remunerating—which by the bye, is the most flattering success to the agriculturist, why cannot our agriculturists, at once glance perceive that to render an acre of land washed in, to gullies and ditches rich and productive by manuring, is an easier task than to prepare for cultivation an acre of heavily timbered wood land, which will after three or four years cultivation requires the same aids to keep up its productiveness which the improved soil requires to make its cultivation profitable. Unquestionably can this be done and that too, with even less labor. Turn to agricultural statistics and we find that the greatest yields of all kinds of crops have been made on improved soils and that the virgin soil of the richest productions of the Union can never compete in the quantity of production with those soils which have been highly improved by judicious manuring. The fact has repeatedly been proven that any soil can be made to double the product of its original state, when subjected to a judicious system of improvement. Let us then hear no more of the El-Dorados of the West. Let us like the genius of Roauake, cling with reverential affection to the haunts of our boyhood and return to our patrimonial oaks with a feeling which would lead us to bestow every care upon their preservation; which feeling, an enlightened understanding on all subjects connected with the improvement of our native land would soon generate and foster into vigorous and sustaining existence.

A man never rises by drinking. If he begins to drink in the low groshop he does not ascend to the fashionable saloon, with its pavement of marble, its walls of mirrors, its brilliant chandeliers, its silv'ed goblets and delicious wines. But he who begins in that saloon descends to the stey and keuel. Let moderate drinkers bear this in mind.