

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."

Edgefield Court House, S. C., July 23, 1845.

NO. 26.

VOLUME X.

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.

Any person procuring live responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis.

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.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Z. WATKINS and A. P. NORRIS, Missionaries for Division, No. 1, in the Edgefield Baptist Association, will, by divine permission fill the following appointments:

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day in July, at Remoth.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Plumbanch.

Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Buffalo.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in August, at Callahan's Mill.

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day, at Beulah.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Gilgal.

Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Bethany.

Saturday before the 5th Lord's day, at Mount Moriah.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in September, at Horeb.

J. TRAPP and A. DOZIER, Missionaries in 2nd Division, expect to fulfill the following:

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day in July, at Chesnut Hill.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Fellowship.

Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Sister Springs.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in August, at Damascus.

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day, at Little Stephens' Creek.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Siloam.

Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Mountain Creek.

Saturday before the 5th Lord's day, at Good Hope.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in September, at Providence.

Should the prospects be sufficiently encouraging, the meetings will continue one week at each Church.

June 4 18

W. P. HILL and J. MORRIS, Missionaries for the 4th division of the Edgefield Association, will, by divine permission, fill the following appointments, viz:

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's Day in July, at Lebanon.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in July, at Hamburg.

Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in July, at Antioch.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in August, at Pleasant Grove.

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's Day in August, at Red Oak Grove.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in August, at Big Stephens' Creek.

Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in August, at Edgefield Court House.

Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in August, at Horn's Creek.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in September, at Republican.

May 28

J. W. COLEMAN and J. F. PETERSON, Missionaries in the 3rd Division will fill the following appointments:

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day in July, at Salem.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Lexington.

Saturday before 4th Lord's day, at Cloud's Creek.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in August, at Sardis.

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day, at Pine Pleasant.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Red Bank.

Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Dry Creek.

Saturday before the 5th Lord's day, at Bethel.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's day, at Rocky Creek.

N. B. Each of the above appointments will continue one week, if circumstances are favorable.

June 4 18

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

C. J. Glover, Declaration
vs. James H. Harrison, Foreign Attachment.

The Same, Declaration in Foreign Attachment.

THE Plaintiff in the above stated cases having this day filed his declarations in my office, and the defendants having no wife or attorneys known to be within the limits of this State, on whom a copy of said declarations with a rule to plead can be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said defendants do plead to the said declarations, within a year and a day from the publication of this order, original and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.

THOS. G. BACON, c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, Oct. 31, 1844. 1y 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Magnolia, July, 1842.
OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Of the Oregon territory, the United States claim exclusive dominion, against any foreign power, of all the country extending east and west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and north and south from the limits of the Mexican Republic, in latitude 42 north, to those of Russia, in latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes north. Their claim is based on three grounds—1, as successors of France; 2, of Spain; and 3, in their own right, by reason of their own discovery. It is established, that the discoveries of Spain and France, in this region, preceded those of Great Britain, while it is unquestioned that the Columbia River itself was first entered and explored by an American captain, in an American vessel, from which it takes its name. For the long train, and consecutive arrangement of titles, by Spain and France, upon which the United States claim to this territory is founded, as well as the progress of American discovery in the same region, we refer the reader to the two reports of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented by Mr. Cushing, its chairman, to the House, in 1839.

The claims of Great Britain are some what amusingly stated by her own ministers, in the following paragraph:

"Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory. Her present claim, not in respect to any part, but to the whole, is limited to a right of joint occupancy, in common with other States, leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance."

No doubt, acknowledging no exclusive right, herself, to any part of this territory, she would be willing to leave the question of exclusive dominion in abeyance till doomsday. The exclusive right will unquestionably depend on priority of discovery and possession. This right must be here somewhere. With whom does it inhere? Not with Great Britain. That she herself disclaims. The United States, on the other hand, does claim, not only by reason of her own discoveries, possession and settlement, but as successor, by treaty and convention, to the rights of Spain and France, which nations unquestionably had the most perfect right which discovery could give. With a most complete conviction to this effect, we yet find the government of the United States, with that characteristic feebleness—amounting to moral imbecility,—which has so often disabled her diplomacy,—making temporary arrangements with Great Britain and other powers, by which to stave off the day of decisive adjustment. Instead of saying to the contemporary powers, "either this territory is yours or it is ours," in the brief, manly phrase which would be employed by men in ordinary business,—and the only sort of phrase which is becoming in republican diplomacy—they defer the decision of the question to a future day, and substitute for an arrangement by which our claims become impaired,—the facts more shadowy and less easy of proof, and the argument confused by unnecessary particulars when it is the policy of those having the imperfect right, to accumulate and crowd together. Meanwhile, the actual relations of the two governments, in regard to this territory, are defined by the third article of the before-mentioned convention of October, 1818, as follows:

"Art. 3. It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays, creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers: It being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

And the same rights are further defined, by a convention concluded at London the 6th September 1827, as follows:

"Art. 1. All the provisions of the third article of the convention concluded between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 20th of October, 1818, shall be and they are hereby further indefinitely extended and continued in force in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said article were herein specifically recited."

"Art. 2. It shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the 20th of October, 1820, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated, after the expiration of the said term of notice."

"Art. 3. Nothing contained in this convention, or in the third article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818 hereby continued in force, shall be construed to impair, or in any manner to affect, the claims which either of the contracting parties may have to any part of

the country westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains."

This is a puerile sort of diplomacy, quite inconsistent with wisdom, or that peculiar frankness and decisiveness of policy, by which our government should be administered. The consequence is, that at the end of the ten or twenty years treaty, the parties are as far off from final settlement as ever, the arguments pro and con are to be renewed, with the difficulty already adverted to,—that of finding the facts obscured by time, and the reasoning impaired by extraneous arrangements, which serve no other purpose than to increase the presumptions in favor of the imperfect, while rendering them imperfect in the case of the honest claimant.—What has been the consequence of this, our imbecile diplomacy? Why, that the British government, under the name of the Hudson's Bay, or North West Company, have taken possession of the best places for military operations, have built forts, and established colonies, from which they diverge to the settled portions of the United States, smuggling into them British manufactures, among an immense line of territory, thinly settled, which is very difficult to guard. We take the following interesting passages, descriptive of company, and of its operations, from the official report already referred to.

"Great Britain had very much distinguished herself at an early period, by voyages of discovery in the seas to the northeast and this Continent. Thus it happened that she acquired territorial rights on the shores of Hudson's Bay, which at the Congress of Utrecht were formally acknowledged by France, as before stated. The extent of this territory was not then, nor until long afterwards, definitely settled. Meanwhile, among the corrupt monopolies of the reign of Charles II. was the grant of charter to the 'Adventurers of the Hudson's Bay Company.' Their declared and proper objects were, of course, navigation, and trade in the furs, fish, or other productions of Hudson's Bay. Exploration was, one of the benefits anticipated by the Company; but the Company itself proved for more than a century to be the great obstacle to exploration, or in the emphatic language of the London Quarterly Review, (a competent witness on such a point,) 'From the moment this body of 'Adventurers' was instituted, the spirit of adventure died away, and every succeeding effort was palsied by the baneful influence of a monopoly, of which the discovery of a northwest passage was deemed the forerunner of destruction.' This Company is to America precisely what the East India Company is to Asia. It has been suffering to extend its power from Labrador southwestwardly to Lake Superior, thence along the ligne des versants of the Mississippi and Missouri, and so sweeping a round by the base of the Rocky Mountains to the Slave Lake, and thence back to the extreme northeastern shores of the Atlantic. A glance at the map will show the vast extent of those imperial dominions. When by the aid of the Anglo-American Provinces, Great Britain had subdued Canada, this did not become incorporated with the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company. On the contrary, when the independence of the United States gave rise to new relations in the Northwest, the Hudson's Bay Company was placed by Britain on the footing of an independent Power; and in regulating the rights of mutual transit in that quarter, the Treaty contains this clause: 'The country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted.' That is to say, when the territorial or commercial rights of the United States are to be restricted, the Hudson's Bay Company is put forward as an independent foreign state. So also is it, when there is opportunity or occasion to extend British rights in competition with ours; as in dealings with the Indians it has repeatedly happened, where the acts of the Company have at all times been greatly injurious to the United States. But, on the contrary, if the United States, or any other Power, seeks to repress the pretensions of the Company, it is no longer left by Great Britain to stand on its own bottom as a political community, but is taken under the wing of the British Government. This, indeed, we know is the precise mode in which the East India Company has been made the instrument of conquering the hundred millions of Hindostans."

After the Hudson's Bay Company had for a length of time lorded it in sole supremacy over the Indians of the extensive region claimed by it, there sprung up a competitor of its profitable fur-trade in the Northwest Company of Montreal.—These two companies did not scruple to engage in continual feuds, growing out of jealousies of trade, and mutual complaints of violated privileges; nay, they actually waged hostilities one against the other in the guise of overgrown states; rendering the interior of the continent a scene of rapine, outrage and bloodshed.

These empire-companies and their traders, trappers, and agents, have been the immediate instruments of much of that perpetual intermeddling of Great Britain with the Indians of the United States, which, from 1775 to the present day, has never ceased to be practiced to our injury, and the fruits of which were seen in every one of the disasters of the West and Northwest, from the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley and the defeats of Harmer and St. Clair, to the later enterprises of Tecumseh and Black Hawk.

This latter company, (the Northwest

company so called,) it was, which fraudulently obtained possession of Astoria in 1812, and hoisted the British flag on the Columbia. Its differences with the Hudson's Bay Company were at length adjusted; in 1821 the two companies became one, continuing to act under the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company; and, by act of Parliament, the Company received a grant of civil jurisdiction, which it now exercises at all its establishments. That is, the Hudson's Bay Company is the medium through which Great Britain exercises exclusive civil jurisdiction over all the territory of Oregon, in which it is conceded, on all hands, our rights are at least equal to hers. Nor civil jurisdiction only. It is known by the official report of Mr. Slacum, who recently visited the territory in behalf of the United States, that the Company has, in addition to a number of minor factories, one at Vancouver on the Columbia, which is in all respects a military post, though, like the sepoy and other troops of Hindostan, the garrison consists of the servants of the company, not of officers and men bearing the Queen's commission. Of other establishments of the Company, (which are in name as in fact forts,) there are known to be Fort Unquoy, on the Unquoy; Fort George, Fort Nez Perces, Fort Okanagan, Fort Colville, and Koolanite fort, besides Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia, or its branches; and Fort Nassau, south of the strait of Juan de Fuca.

To prove these general facts, and also to show the effect of them, a few authentic statements follow from persons of approved authority.

The President's Message of the 2d of December, 1837, contains this information:

"The Hudson's Bay Company have also several depots, situated on water-courses in the interior of the country; the principal one is at Fort Vancouver, on the northern bank of the Columbia river, about eighty or one hundred miles from its mouth. It is known by information recently obtained, that the English company have a steamboat on this river, and that they have a saw-mill, and are cutting timber on the territory claimed by the United States, and are shipping it in considerable quantities to the Sandwich Islands."

Mr. Cambreleng says:

"I have in my possession the actual returns of the furs collected by the Hudson's Bay Company for the year 1828, which, according to a valuation made by one who has a thorough knowledge of the trade, amount to \$894,879 25. The shares of that company have increased from £60, or 40 per cent. to £240 sterling, or 140 per cent. above par. The business of the company has continued to increase at the rate of from 60 to \$100,000 annually. The prosperous condition of the Hudson's Bay Company may be attributed, in some measure, to the advantages enjoyed by the British traders, who procure their manufactures without duty, while the American traders pay 40 per cent. and upwards; and who can send their furs to the American market, while our traders pay a duty in the British market. But the most important advantage enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company is the admirable harbor at the mouth of the Columbia, which we virtually and unfortunately granted them by our treaty of 1818. The settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river is now the centre of an immense trade in furs, and, unless we take some step to place our traders on an equal footing with the British, and secure to the former the privilege of trading in safety within our own dominions at least, our Indian trade will decline, and we must make up our minds to surrender the whole Indian country to Great Britain."

Mr. Irving says:

"Though the (Hudson's Bay) Company, by treaty, have a right to a participation only in the trade of these regions, (beyond the Rocky Mountains,) and are, in fact, but tenants in sufferance; yet have they quietly availed themselves of the original oversight, and subsequent sinfulness of the American Government, to establish a monopoly of the trade of the river (Columbia) and its dependencies; and are actually proceeding to fortify themselves in their usurpation, by securing all the strong points of the country. Nor is it likely they will be able to maintain any territorial right in the land, until the question of territorial right is adjusted between the two countries. The sooner that is done, the better. It is a question too serious to national pride, if not to national interest, to be slurred over; and every year is adding to the difficulties which environ it."

The resources of the country ** in the hands of America, enjoying a direct trade with the East Indies, would be brought into quickening activity, and might soon realize the dream of Mr. Asst. in giving rise to a flourishing commercial empire."—(Rocky Mountains, vol. 2.)

The plans of Great Britain in respect to this country, are shadowed forth by Sir Alexander Mackenzie as follows:

"But, whatever course may be taken from the Atlantic, the Columbia is the line of communication from the Pacific Ocean pointed out by nature, as it is the only navigable river in the whole extent of Vancouver's minute survey of that coast. Its banks, also, form the first level country on all the southern extent of the continental coast from Cook's entry; and, consequently, the most northern situation

fit for colonization, and suitable for the residence of a civilized people. By opening this intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and forming regular establishments through the interior, and at both extremes, as well as along the coasts and islands, the entire command of the fur trade of North America might be obtained from latitude 48 degrees north, to the pole, except that portion of it which the Russians have in the Pacific. To this may be added the fishery in both seas, and the markets of the four quarters of the globe. Such would be the field for commercial enterprise; and incalculable would be the produce of it, when supported by the operations of that credit and capital which Great Britain so pre-eminently possesses."—(Travels, vol. 2.)

To which the same writer adds, that the effect of the development of those plans would be the complete exclusion of Americans from the country, and the most important political as well as commercial advantages of the United Kingdom.

The Committee will have occasion to submit to the House additional information on these points, when they dispose of that part of their instructions which refers to the statistical condition and political value of the country of Oregon. It is sufficient for the immediate purpose to have demonstrated that the plan of the British to put an end to American enterprise in the valley of the Columbia has succeeded.

Still, this object has been accomplished under the shelter of a convention, which provides that the country of Oregon, together with its harbors, bays, creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, shall for the time being be free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; and which thus professes to give equal present advantages to the people of each nation, and to pre-empt the ultimate rights of neither. But the practical effect of the convention is the reverse, in that nearly all the advantages are enjoyed by England, and the ultimate rights of the United States are seriously endangered.

This arises from the peculiar organization of the Hudson's Bay Company, which now in fact rules over the whole country, and has exclusive possession of its trade, just as completely as the East India Company in Hindostan at the period of its early conquests there, when it was a close corporation, and independent of the King's ministers. Individual traders, and ordinary commercial companies, cannot stand against it. They cannot compete in resources with this great empire corporation. Besides which, a powerful incorporated company like this, having exclusive privileges of trade by charter, and those privileges conveying territory as appurtenant to trade,—a monster and an anomaly in its nature as it is,—such a company is in itself, to all intents and purposes, a territorial government. It has all the civil and all the military machinery of government. Nay, more. The act of Parliament already referred to, gives to the courts of Upper Canada the same civil jurisdiction, in all respects, within the parts of America not within the limits of Lower or Upper Canada, nor of any civil government of the United States, as they have within the limits of Upper Canada. England may appoint justices of peace, or constitute other inferior courts in those parts.—There is no provision in the act to exempt citizens of the United States, or country claimed by the United States, from this jurisdiction. And these provisions are precisely applicable to the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, and to that only; and there is no other part of America to which they do apply. This, indeed, is well understood by American citizens in Oregon to be the fact; as the Committee have been expressly informed. So that the Hudson's Bay Company not only monopolizes the trade of Oregon, but may control the inhabitants, and even send them to Upper Canada to be tried for imputed offences.

The privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company operate injuriously in another respect. Experience has shown the necessity of military posts among the Indians. The Company accordingly has its great post, and its lesser forts, all of them British military posts in fact, but with the peculiarity, that its flag not being the Queen's flag, the Government is enabled to pursue the disingenuous course of claiming rights and territory in virtue of acts performed by it, while in the same breath disavowing all Government responsibility for those acts. But the United States has no military post there. It has no gigantic company, like that of the Hudson's Bay, to be put forward to act the ambiguous and insidious part of a government, or of private individuals, as the policy of state may render most convenient. If it establishes a post, it must do so openly and above-board, in its own name. But this Great Britain objects to, so that still the monopoly of trade and of civil and military power, shall be held by her indirectly, through the means of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Committee are of opinion that this ground of distinction ought to be no longer admitted by the United States.—So long as Great Britain takes to herself the fruits of the operations of these empire corporations, and the millions of subjects they conquer, and the vast realms they subdue, are governed and held for her advantage she ought not to be permitted to set up any distinction, in her dealings with a foreign state, between their acts and hers. So far as regards the

rights or safety of that foreign state, a military post established by the East India Company, or the Hudson's Bay Company, is a military post established by Great Britain. Not to perceive this, is to shut our eyes to the system of operations, by means of which Great Britain has built up the stupendous fabric of her power in the East and the West."

These statements and opinions are amply supported by numerous testimonies, personal and official, which are appended to the report. It would give us pleasure, did we contemplate any thing more than the mere presentment of the skeleton facts to our readers, to select several very interesting passages from these authorities, on the subject of the climate, soil, productions, and general characteristics of the Oregon territory. But we have not space for this. We do not regard any of the proposed plans for preventing or restraining British aggression, as likely to be effectual; until the broad question of right is settled, until both parties are satisfied, and one of them, at least, is put to silence forever.

From the National Intelligencer.
IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A debate, which took place in the British House of Commons, on the resolutions brought forward by Lord John Russell on the 26th of May last; was perhaps more portentous, in its indications, than any other which has lately occurred. There were no immediate and marked consequences flowing from the debate; but in the course of the speeches which were made, opinions were expressed by Sir R. Peel in relation to free trade, which have filled the high-toned conservative party with considerable doubt and apprehension as to his future policy. Bell's Weekly Messenger, one of the leading organs of that party, denounces the Premier for having deserted his party; calls upon the party to desert him, and asks, "Is it not now time for every section of the conservative party to look around for a new man?" Bell's Messenger is by no means a violent paper, but it is understood to speak the sentiments of the landed aristocracy. Sir John Tyrell's speech is also ominous. Sir Robert Peel fully admits all the principles contained in Lord John Russell's second and third resolutions. [These resolutions are opposed to protective duties and corn laws.] Lord John Russell has said, "that he would not support a vote of want of confidence in ministers; and further, that he knows the best possible mode for carrying out his principles is to leave the present party in power."

These being the sentiments of the leaders of the two great parties, it is a fair inference that a coalition may take place at no very distant day. It is quite probable that if Sir Robert should be deserted by the conservatives, he would resort to such an alliance; rather than abandon the line of policy which he contemplates. He is, however, strong enough at present, and most of the men of business in the kingdom are said to be converts to his policy, and friendly to the course he is pursuing. The resolutions moved by Lord John Russell were nine in number.

The 1st merely asserted that the present, being a period of peace, &c., was a suitable one to devise measures for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes.—The 2d declared that those laws which impose duties usually called protection, tend to impair the efficiency of labor, to restrict the free interchange of commodities and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation.

The 3d. That the present corn laws tend to check improvements in agriculture, produce uncertainty in all farming speculations, and hold out to the owners and occupiers of land, prospects of special advantage which they fail to secure.

The 4th. That the House will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of British subjects.

Good Advice.—Chancellor Kent, in acknowledging the receipt of a new work on Medicine, thus intimates his opinion of what is necessary to secure health:

"He has dipped into it very superficially, but has read enough sparsim to say that it contains very interesting views of a science of which Mr. K. professes to be very ignorant, and speaks of it with great diffidence. He is one of that class of persons who never had much faith in physic, and has rarely permitted himself to be subject to its discipline, and has always had great horror at the precious practice of blood-letting, and prefers cold and warm water effusion, simple diet, temperance, exercise, and cheerfulness to the whole materia medica. By this means, and with the blessings of Providence, he has enjoyed uninterrupted health from early life to this day, and he will be 82 in July."

To Purify offensive Odors.—Pour a solution of copperas (sulphate of iron) upon any fecal matter, and it is rendered immediately inodorous. This cheap and efficient remedy should be in every family at this season of the year, and indeed wherever there is any decayed vegetable matter, privy-vaults, slops or the like.

Postage to Texas.—The rate of postage on a half ounce letter to any part of Texas is now ten cents; on newspapers one cent.