

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., August 13, 1845.

NO. 29.

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 expiration, 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 arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less), for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 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.

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN COMMON PLEAS.

- Archibald Boggs, vs. Harmon Hust, Robert Little, Dec'n. in Attachment
- Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, vs. A. Boggs, Declaration in Attachment.
- Enoch Byne, Charles Hall, vs. Harmon Hust, Gideon Dowse, Decl'n. in Attachment.
- Harmon Hust, Wm. Haines, vs. Enoch Byne, Dec'n. in Attachment.
- Benjamin E. Gillstrap, vs. Enoch Byne and Elijah Byne, Declaration in Attachment.
- Andrew Kerr and John Kerr, Survivors, vs. Enoch Byne, Declaration in Attachment.
- James S. Brown, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, Declaration in Attachment.
- B. B. Miller, vs. Harmon Hust, Dec'n. in Attachment.
- Keers & Hope, vs. Enoch Byne, Declaration in Attachment.
- John Rogers, vs. Enoch Byne and Elijah Byne, Declaration in Attachment.
- Alexander Walker, vs. Enoch Byne, Declaration in Attachment.
- John W. Kheney, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, Declaration in Attachment.
- Thomas G. Jordan, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, Declaration in Attachment.
- Wm. D. Stone, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, Declaration in Attachment.
- Henry S. Hoadley, vs. Enoch Byne, Declaration in Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs in the above cases, having this day filed their Declarations in my office, and the Defendants having neither Wives nor Attorneys known to reside within the limits of the 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 appear and plead to the said Declarations within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them by default.

THOS. G. BACON, c. c. P.
Clerk's Office, May 6th, 1845.
15 16

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN COMMON PLEAS.

- Davis B. Hadley, vs. Joseph M. Perry, Attachment.
- Thomas Davis, vs. Joseph M. Perry, Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs in the above cases, having this day filed their declarations in my office, and the Defendants having neither Wives nor Attorneys known to reside within the limits of the 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 appear and plead to the said declarations within a year and a day from the date hereof, or in default thereof final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.

THOS. G. BACON, c. c. P.
Clerk's Office, May 12, 1845
15 16

The friends of Col. JOHN QUATTLEBUM announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election. July 1

We are authorized to announce M. GRAHAM, Esq., as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District, at the next election. Feb. 7 2

The friends of Lieut. JAMES B. HARRIS, announce him as a candidate for the office of tax Collector at the next election. Feb. 26 5.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Post, July 31. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. 14 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The British mail steamer Cambria, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, was telegraphed yesterday, (Wednesday) afternoon, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, rather unexpectedly, notwithstanding her well known speed; but the announcement of her approach created rather an agreeable sensation.

She sailed from Liverpool July 19, at 11 o'clock, 35 m. A. M., reached Halifax on the 27th, at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes P. M., sailed at 6 25 same day, was telegraphed at the lower station here at 3 P. M., in very thick weather, and arrived up at 20 minutes past 4—having made the passage in eleven days, four hours and 25 minutes.

Commercial.—The transactions in the produce markets show, as regards the produce of the West Indies, a favorable state of progression. The Gazette averages report that sugar is now 19 1/2 per cwt. cheaper than it was at the corresponding period last year, 3s. 2d. below the price of the previous year, and 3s. 8d. under the price of 1842. Thus with the reduced price the consumption has greatly increased, and shows little likelihood of being diminished. For refining and grocery purposes, the demand is uniform and rather spirited.

The weather has been variable of late, and attention continues to be fixed on the crops. A good deal of rain has fallen, but it has been succeeded by sunshine, without the requisite warmth. Should the weather prove fine, nothing has yet occurred to the crops which cannot be repaired, and the yield may probably fall little short of the average crop.

The uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the weather has caused more activity in the corn trade, both here and elsewhere. Last week, when rain fell frequently, the market was in a state of considerable excitement. Speculators were active, and wheat per bushel improved to the extent of 6d. to 8d., and flour 1s. per barrel. Some heavy sales of Canadian were made at 27s. 6d. per 6d.

The demand for cotton is large, but the requirements are for the legitimate purposes of trade. The spinners keep themselves well supplied, the principal inducement to which is the low price of the staple. Great as the stock in hand is, it is giving way under the immense regular demand, and heavy as is the new crop, the current business promises to swallow it up in due course. Speculators are not inactive. The demand for export is large, and under these combined causes, American has advanced 1 1/2 per lb. Brazil is also an 1-8 better, while in Pernam and Egyptian there has been a good deal doing.

The American Provision market is in a stagnant state, owing to the reduction of the stocks and the absence of imports.—There is necessarily but little business doing, and the quotations are rather nominal than otherwise. The absence of the requisite supplies of cheese is felt, as the article is becoming rather popular, and would command, had there been a good supply, fair, if not improving rates.

The quarterly meeting of the Iron masters has recently been held in Staffordshire. During the last few weeks every description of manufactured iron has been reduced upwards of 20 per cent. The impression at present is, that the market will sink still lower, and some talk is already current about lowering the wages of the colliers. Many of the speculators which have been and still are before the public, must, it is clear, be either abandoned or postponed, and a much less quantity of iron will suffice than was some time ago calculated upon. Speculation has thus received a blow, under the effect of which the trade is now reeling. The price of bar iron is now nominally £10 per ton at the works. The demand at present is dull, and stocks are accumulating.

The revenue, for the quarter ending July 5, exhibits a falling off in the customs of £369,657, in the excise, £149,908. When it is remembered that the last ministerial budget, besides a large reduction in the sugar duties, abolished the duty on many articles of minor importance—that the duty on glass, which brought in annually upwards of a million, was entirely swept away,—and that a considerable portion of the present deficiency arises from the drawback on sugars in bond,—the result cannot be regarded as otherwise than indicative of the flourishing state of the country, and of the wise policy which dictated the reduction. Indeed the best practical proof of the fact is to be found in the increased consumption of sugar, contingent upon the reduction of the duty and the lowering of the price to the poor.

Timid people fear a "crisis." They say that the rage for speculation is intense and unwholesome; "it will not and cannot come to good," is their exclamation. But a "crisis" now, if it were to come, with our sound monetary system and the present low price of the great staple of produce, would only sweep away the unstable—those who flow like bubbles on the surface. A "crisis" in the present position of the country, would do for the social what hurricanes do for the physical world—clear the atmosphere of the noxious vapors, and enable us to breathe more freely. At present the prospect is somewhat distant: but it may come sooner than people

anticipate. The decennial periods of '25, '35 and '6, clash in people's imagination with this present year of grace, but the circumstances attending any former crisis cannot be applicable to the present state of the country. No comparison can be instituted, no deductions can be drawn.

On the 18th a meeting was held at Willie's Rooms, King street, London, for the purpose of taking steps for the extending of emigration of laborers into Jamaica. If all the exertions were made by the West Indies to enlighten the English mind about their want of labor and the indolence of the liberated blacks, that the so-called philanthropists take to propagate the opposite view, public feeling would not be as it has been—indifferent or hostile to the wants and wishes of the colony. Help yourself and heaven will help you, is an old, an excellent axiom, and it had been earlier acted upon by our friends in the sunny isles of the Atlantic, it would have been better for them ere this.

The Great Sales of Sugars in Holland.—The great sale of Java sugar took place at Amsterdam on the 20 instant. 55,350 baskets and 400 boxes of sugar were put up. They were all sold, at an advance of from 3s. to 5s. 4d. on the prices of the 8th of May, and several orders were left unexecuted.

Spurious Guano.—The Scotch papers state that a considerable quantity of spurious guano is now offered for sale in the market, and that there is a party in Liverpool who, by a process of adulteration, can manufacture ten tons of artificial from one ton of pure guano.

Proposed Tunnel under London.—A project has been announced for cutting the Great Western Railway with the Eastern Counties line, by a tunnel from Paddington to Shoreditch, under the new road to Finsbury Square, and then turning off.

Mining in America.—Agents for parties in the United States interested in the extension and success of mineral works there, are now in England, busily engaged in selecting the best workmen, and engaging them for employment in America; no less than 40 of the men at the Bishop Wearmouth Iron Works have been tempted to give up their employment in England, and to proceed to the United States, to be employed in a mine.

Riot at Liverpool.—An alarming riot occurred at Liverpool on the 6th inst. A number of Orangemen attended a funeral in procession, with orange ribbons attached to black sashes. On their return, a mob of Irish Catholics attacked them and some policemen who accompanied the procession. A general combat with stones and bricks was ensued, and the Orangemen put to flight.

Louisiana Sugar.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, having had under consideration several applications from parties who have imported sugar from Louisiana, with certificates of origin under the hand of Mr. Mure, her Majesty's consul at New Orleans, such certificates not being in formal and regular compliance with the requirements of the statute, and their lordships having, in their several cases, considered that the attention of shippers, in all probability, had not been drawn with sufficient precision to the terms of the statute, have been pleased to admit the admission of the said sugars at the low rate of duty, and have communicated with the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject, with a request that his lordship will make known to Mr. Everett, the American ambassador, their lordships' intentions to require, in future, a strict compliance with the law.

IRELAND.—The Twelfth of July.—The celebration of the 12th July by the Orangemen procession the attacks of the Catholic party in several instances, and in one at Arma, we regret to say, the affair ended fatally. Several of the persons engaged in the affair were arrested, but were released immediately. The soldiery paraded the streets during the night, and remained under arms all day on Sunday to enable the peaceable inhabitants to go to worship.

FRANCE.—Extract from a letter dated Paris, July 15th. The session of the two chambers may be considered as concluded, the Deputies having actually broken up, and the Peers only sitting to get through a few measures of importance. Next Monday, in all probability, the session will be formally closed by the King delivering a speech from the throne. It commenced on the 26th December, and in the course of it 260 laws have been passed, some of the most important of which are of great domestic importance. The law for carrying into effect the new slave trade treaty with England, and the great majority in its favor of any measure.

The greatest topic of general interest during the last fortnight has been the question relative to the Jesuits. After the famous appeal of Thiers to the government to put the laws in force against the followers of Loyola, M. Rossi was sent to Rome with the mission of persuading the Pope to recall the Jesuits from France, and thereby save the government the pain and scandal of being compelled to expel them by the strong hand. In this mission M. Rossi has completely succeeded—the religious communities of the Jesuits being ordered to be broken up, the greater part of their body to quit the kingdom, their novices to be sold, and their houses and property (they are very rich) to be disposed of.

It is somewhat remarkable that there has been no grand celebration this year in Paris of the glorious 4th of July. Here

before that memorable day has always been honored with much pomp; but this year it has either not been honored at all, or honored to so quiet a manner that the great mass of American citizens resident in Paris were ignorant of it.

There appears to be no doubt that the French government has succeeded in getting the Emperor of Morocco to ratify the treaty entered into between his commissioners and General Delarue.

The intelligence which has just come to hand, from Algeria, gives an account of the massacre of a thousand Arabs by the French. The cavern of Dahra, where the Arabs had taken refuge, was the scene of this horrid affair. Here they were hemmed in, fugitives were night, and the unfortunate wretches were burnt and suffocated in their place of refuge. When the cave was entered, a scene too revolting for description presented itself; about seventy persons, who were still living, expired as soon as they were brought into the open air. Eight hundred bodies had been taken out, and many remained behind. The name of the officer, by whose orders this unsoldier-like massacre was consummated, is Pélissier. The affair has engendered much surprise, and no small amount of indignation.

A letter from Algiers of the 24th ult. furnishes accounts of more razzias, and also of an expedition by General Marry against the tribe of Oued el Azziz, in order to chastise him for having assisted Ben Salim, in his attempt to stir up a revolt among the tribe of the Arab Cherago.—About 2400 Arabs, in close alliance with the French, co-operated in this affair, and are said to have realized an enormous booty, the price which was attacked being very rich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORIAL TO JACKSON.

Among the Resolutions adopted by the citizens of Charleston at the public meeting held immediately after the demise of General Jackson, there was one, in general terms, expressive of their desire, at some future period to take some measures which should particularly do honor to the memory of the most distinguished person that South Carolina has ever given to the Union. It strikes us that there is one measure, at least, which should be adopted, and which would most honorably mark our Legislature at its next session—and that is to give the name of "JACKSON" to one of the districts of the State. Some of our districts are named after persons whom we hold in no respect—some of them are named from originals of which we know nothing at all—others are named without any regard to eulphony—and there are some, positively, as clumsy as they are unexpressive. In the neighborhood of Jackson's birth place, the Waxsawns are York and Lancaster, names which simply preserve the memories of the most bloody feudal and civil wars of England. Why should this cruel period, in a foreign history, have commemoration in the virgin territories of our forest world? Adjoining Lancaster, is Chesterfield—what, besides alluding to recollections of a consummately affected English dandy and aristocrat, is awkwardly named in connection with Chester another district immediately adjoining also.—The employ of these designations—both being substantially the same—indicate poverty of resource, in our nomenclature, which is certainly depreciable to our inventiveness. Georgetown receives its designation from the most gross and beastly family that ever reigned in Europe, and, particularly, from a Prince who pursued our colonies with unrelenting and persevering hatred as long as his own people would allow. These few samples will suffice to show what may be done in this matter, with perfect propriety, and with a decided improvement. All the names of districts, ending in "town," "ton," and "borough," or "burg," might very well be changed, and, for the better,—and we might not only do proper honor in this way to the memory of Jackson, but to that of other distinguished natives of the State. We should honor the memory of John Rutledge, Christopher Gadsden, William Washington, and William Lowndes.

In this manner, having, not only a sufficient motive for gratitude in the adoption of their names for our districts, but superadding, with such as are pleasant to the ear, such as are awkward and unharmonious. We really trust that this passing but will have its effect, and that members from some of the districts mentioned, will come to the Legislature, at its next Session, prepared to solicit for their constituents the suggested alteration of the name. We should even prefer to restore some of good old Indian names, the Catawba, the Congaree, the Cherokee, names equally significant and beautiful—to get rid of the unmeaning and unexpressive jumble of disyllables which mark so many of our district divisions. The name for a district should not be that of its capital town or city, and while that of a metropolis might be preserved, the name of Charleston, for the District, might very well give place to some other, such as we might all agree upon, which should do honor to some distinguished citizen—say Jackson, Rutledge, Gadsden, or Calhoun.—Southern Patriot.

Revenue of the Post Office Department.—We notice that some of the Northern papers are organizing the mercantile community not to countenance schemes in agitation by which the revenue under the new Post Office law will be so greatly reduced as to endanger its continuance. That there is some reason to apprehend such a result, it may be only necessary to state, that, with the law fairly administered, the revenue of the Department compared with the corresponding period of 1844 has greatly fallen off. In few of the offices heard from has the diminution in receipts been less than one third; at Charleston, one half; and at New Orleans, two thirds. This new experiment in class legislation bids fair to place an additional burden of at least two millions of dollars annually on the Treasury.—Constitution.

"The Home Market."—The present prices of agricultural produce afford a melancholy, yet conclusive proof of the delusive character of Whig promises, and of the ruinous effects of Whig policy, upon the interests of the farmer. For the last three years, the "protective system" has had unrestricted sway; and while it has enabled the rich capitalists, who have their millions invested in manufacturing establishments, to divide ten, fifteen, and even twenty per cent. the prices of produce, the wages of the mechanic, are falling, falling, falling. While the great staples of the South—cotton, rice, and tobacco—are at the lowest points of depression, the wheat and the wool of the Middle and Western States fail to remunerate those engaged in their production. The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial says: "The flour market has become perfectly stagnant. Flour is offered at \$3.65, and wheat at 70 cents. Flour is as low as it has been for a quarter of a century, and during the whole of that long period it is questionable whether it has ever been less of a merchantable commodity. Although prices have, at various times, ranged uncommonly low, there never has been so perfect a stagnation as at present." Bad as is the aspect, we venture to predict that prices will go still lower, if the present restrictive system, by which the farmer is shut out from the markets of the world, is continued.—Constitution.

THE TARIFF.

The following are specimens of the Tariff.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Coal,	72	Champaign wine,	12
Coarse cottons 50	Silks,	25	
Iron,	89	Fine linen,	25
Salt,	72	Precious stones,	12 1/2

The poor, who consume salt in any of its numerous preparations, pay a tax of 72 per cent. on every particle used. The factory stock owner, after getting 30 per cent dividends, buys champaign wine, and is taxed 12 per cent only. The workman who buys a cotton shirt is taxed 50 per cent. The manufacturer, whose wealth makes him afford a linen shirt, is taxed 25 per cent.—New York News.

A Speculation Spoiled.—We had heard various arguments and suggestions, as to the power a d property of extending our revenue laws over Texas. It seemed to be agreed that this could only be done by Congress, and in this state of things, it was rumored that immense schemes of fraud were in progress to evade our revenue laws, through the custom-house of Texas. But alas! these bright and wicked dreams of a golden harvest, must vanish as a vision of the night. The circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the revenue laws of the United States and Texas remain precisely as they did before annexation took place, and so will remain till they are altered and adapted to our new relations by Congress. And, in the mean time, all officers of the customs are instructed and enjoined to increased diligence, to circumvent the plans and schemes of those who seem to think it perfectly fair to evade those laws whenever they can. Such was the course of our Government upon the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and beyond all cavil or controversy it is the proper one now.—Constitution.

Some of Gen Jackson's northern revilers did fool for malice in the fact that he did not free his slaves on his deathbed after having held them during his lifetime. Jackson was no hypocrite, either in politics or religion; having treated his servants kindly and cared for them through life, and having provided as he believed, wisely for their future comfort, it was his lively wish that he might meet them in heaven.—Boston Post.

Strange Outrage.—Judge Barker's dwelling at Athens, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. The supposed incendiary was arrested soon after the fire, and taken before two justices for examination. His counsel, William Wall, came into the court room brandishing two large horse pistols, declaring in case he was attacked he would use them. His object was to overawe the court, witnesses, and opposing counsel. Mr. Welch, the prosecuting counsel, was furnished with a small syringe, which he loaded with water to the muzzle, placed it on the end of the table opposite the horse pistol advocate, and by his gesticulations intimated that the "shooting iron" had better be handled carefully, for here was a weapon of defence that would not miss water, though the pistols might miss fire. The people shouted, and William Wall Esq., looked as though he would be glad to crawl into his own vest pocket. The Court directed the sheriff to take the pistols into his possession, and Mr. Welch, although preferring to retain his weapon, said he would

give it up as directed by the Court, and accordingly handed it over to the officer.

Foreign News.—The foreign news fills our paper to-day, to the exclusion of other matter for which we should have been glad to find a place. The Cambria has proved herself the fastest boat yet launched upon the Ocean, and this time came upon us by surprise. The news is principally interesting in a commercial view. Cotton had advanced and the sales for the fortnight were enormous. The stock in Liverpool is now but little larger than last year, and the extension of consumption leaves little doubt of its falling below that point, before the season is over. The iron speculation is done, and the speculators too. One house had failed in Liverpool, from the collapse, and we look for many more. The speculation had been carried so far that it can hardly fail to make a huge ruin among the gamblers. Politically there is nothing of much interest, save the symptoms of an increasing disaffection among the Tories towards the Peel Administration. It is the opinion of not a few that this will end in forcing Sir Robert upon the Free Traders for support. His position will then be not unlike the one Mr. Tyler occupied.—Mercury, 5th inst.

Kissing.—The sweetness of kissing depends with us altogether on the slyness of the thing. Take our word for it, the stolen draughts are the most delicious. We would rather be 'cut up into eat fish bait,' than kiss a girl in company. Besides, there is great danger in the promiscuous kissing which is indulged in at parties.—Ten to one if your lips do not, at the very moment they have been revelling in the most ecstatic enjoyment, come pop! upon those of some old maid, so sour that you cannot get the taste of the bitters out of your mouth for a week. No! no! kissing in public is not the way to manage the thing; it destroys the reverence with which man delights to wrap the wondrous sex, and none but a bungler will resort to it. If you wish to enjoy a kiss in all its raciness—a kiss at once delicate, airy and spirituelle, yet one that will cause every pulse in your body to thrill with ecstasy—get your little charger into a freezing night—steal your arm round her waist—take her hand gently in your own—and then drawing her gently towards you, "kiss her with a long, sweet kiss, as if you were a bee sucking honey from a flower." There's true kissing for you.—Yankee Blade.

Religion.—Religion may thus be said to address every individual.—The station which you occupy is the appointment of God. The relations which you hold to other beings result from his constitution.—Your talents are bestowed by Him. Occupy the post assigned you, be it humble or exalted, with steadiness and fidelity. Be punctual in the discharge of the duties which you owe to the beings with whom you are connected. Employ with diligence the talents which are committed to you; and by employing, enlarge them, so that you may every day operate more wisely, and accomplish and acquire more good. You must serve God by serving the creatures of God. You are performing your duty when you are doing the good which your condition and powers render practicable: the highest of the servants of God cannot do more.

Hoosier Arguments.—"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a Hoosier Lawyer, "I am satisfied of your integrity and sense of justice, and so am my client; and I respect your honesty so much, that if I was as rich as John Jacob Astoria, I wouldn't offer you a bribe on no occasion I scorn to influence you in any manner, but I beg leave to observe in the most respectful manner, without any intention of wounding your feelings, which are no doubt as tender as a barked shoo, that if you give your verdict in favor of my client, it is my settled intention to take you to the doggerly for a drink twice round, (the Judge and Constables included,) but if you are deaf to the voice of law and honor, just as soon as the Court have adjourned, we mean to lick you like thunder."

Wanted.—right square off.—One hundred and seventy five young men of all possible shapes and sizes from the tall graceful slandy with hair enough on his upper works to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little hump-backed, freckled-faced, bow-legged, carrot-headed upstart. The object is to form a gaping and snickering Corps, to be in attendance at the church doors, on each sabbath before the commencement of divine service, to stare at the females as they enter and make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their person and dress.

All who wish to enlist in the above Corps, will please to collect, about 25 in number, at the door of each church, next sabbath morning, when they will be inspected, and their names, personal appearance and quantity of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose, and published in the newspapers. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state that none will be enlisted who possess intellectual capacities above that of an ordinary well bred donkey.

S. SAUCE-BOX, Disorderly Sergeant.

A word to Debtors.—Pay every man his dues; for it may be that thy creditor's pocket is empty, and exhaustion is dangerous at this season, and often fatal.