

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., November 26, 1845.

NO. 41.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

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 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 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.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser.

ARTICLE II.

CALORIC, is a "highly attenuated, imperceptible and subtil form of matter, the particles of which repel each other but are attracted by other bodies."

Heat, is the effect of the action of this agent, caloric. As pain is the result of the operation of irritating agents applied to the body, so is heat the result of the action of the matter, caloric.

This agent is inherent in all bodies, and causes them to assume the different forms of solids, fluids, vapors, and gases—it is latent caloric, that these different consistencies are owing, and without this agent, gases, vapors, and fluids, would be solidified, and even solids to occupy much smaller spaces; and to reason from analogy, we believe if caloric was entirely withdrawn from our globe, it would be so condensed, as to occupy the space of a nutshell. This opinion is not wild or imaginary, when we recollect that hundreds of gallons of the gases, or vapors, may be condensed (by withdrawing from them their heat of composition) into the space of a quart.

The principle sources of caloric, are the sun, and mechanical and chemical action. The different forms which caloric assumes are: 1st. Free, or sensible heat; 2d. Latent, insensible, or hidden heat.

Free caloric, is that form of heat which is observed by the thermometer, and sense of touch. It is disengaged very copiously, in the action of most of the different forms of matter upon each other; and in the ordinary process of combustion, it is disengaged from the atmosphere by the chemical combination of certain molecules of the combustible material, with oxygen. It is also disengaged by the action of certain chemicals upon each other; as the combination of sulphuric acid and water, and by friction, as in the operation of boring cannon.

The term *specific heat*, is applied to the thermometric caloric, required to raise different substances to the same temperature. Thus, the quantity of heat which will raise oil two degrees, will raise water only one; hence a quantity of water, at the boiling point, 212°, has twice as much heat in it as oil at the same degree—the specific heat of water being 1, that of oil is 0.5. Notwithstanding water, at 212°, has more than twice as much heat in it as oil at 212°, it cannot be detected by the thermometer, or the senses; in other words, its sensible temperature is the same.—Latent caloric, is that form of heat which exists in an insensible state, in different substances.

For example, in liquifying ice, it takes 140° of heat to convert it into water, but after this change has taken place, the water is of the same temperature as the ice previous to being melted, and again if this water is vaporized, many more degrees of heat is taken to convert it into steam; and after having attained the boiling point, 212°, notwithstanding this vapor or steam has several degrees of heat in it more than boiling water, still the steam and the boiling water, are both of precisely the same temperature.

This law in caloric, explains the reason why it is much warmer when the earth's surface is frozen over, with snow or snow, than it is during a thaw. As water immediately on freezing, throws out 140 degrees of sensible caloric, it must necessarily increase the temperature of all other bodies. On the other hand, during a thaw, as 140 degrees of heat is taken to liquify ice, which 140 degrees remains in a latent state, the temperature of other bodies must consequently be reduced.—The destruction of vegetation by frost is accounted for on the same principle. The delicate blooms of fruit trees may be heavily covered with frost during the whole night without injuring them, but so soon as the sun rises, the frost immediately in contact with the bloom begins to melt, and as 140 degrees is taken to melt the frost, a large portion of this heat is taken from the delicate germ, which must necessarily destroy it.

Evaporation, is a process by which water and other liquids are converted into vapor, and is one of the most important and general effects of heat.—The matter of heat combining with water, renders its specific gravity less than that of the atmosphere, by which means it rises and assumes the form of clouds.

If this wonderful process of nature were to cease, there would be no rains or dews to fertilize our fields and gardens, and the consequence would be that the earth would be parched, and the productions which afford us sustenance would wither and be destroyed. In such a state of things, men and all other tribes of animated nature would in a short time perish from the earth. Of such importance is *evaporation*, that David in the cxxxv Psalm and 7th verse, among many other reasons for praising the name of the Eternal, he mentions the fact that "He causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth, he maketh the lightnings for the rain." Evaporation is also a cooling process—it is the evaporation of the perspiration of man and other animals, that they are enabled to withstand the sultry climate of tropical regions. It is by the evaporation of the perspiration that we can remain in large ovens with impunity; heat to such a degree that beefsteak and eggs can be cooked by the side of us, and even water boiled.

The radiation of caloric—Radiant heat is that form of heat which is emitted from hot bodies, in all directions from its surface, like radii, drawn from the centre, to the circumference of a circle, and when these rays impinge upon other substances, they are either absorbed, transmitted, or reflected.

The theory of the conduction, reflection, and radiation of caloric, long remained one of the most obscure parts of chemical inquiry, has been elevated by the researches of Leslie, Fourier, Biot, Laplace, Poisson, Mollon and Forbes, to the same rank with physical optics, with which, in these respects, it is very analogous. The law of the radiation of heat, which has been demonstrated from induction, are first, that the amount of the radiation with which a body parts with its heat, is in proportion to the temperature of the body. Secondly, that it varies in the ratio of the inverse square of the distance from the radiating point. Thirdly, all bodies have a tendency to an equilibrium of temperature, either by radiation, if they are above the temperature of other substances, or by absorption, if they are below, and when this equilibrium is established, all radiation ceases. Fifthly, the intensity of radiation varies in different bodies, and the same of their surface—it is greatest for rough, and least for bright or polished surfaces.

The velocity with which heat is propagated through vacuo, is not definitely ascertained, but it is believed to be nearly equal between the imponderables, its velocity is probably not inferior to electricity, or light.

Expansion—All bodies expand, from the accumulation of heat into them. But the expansion of solids by increase of their temperature, is very small. It is the contraction of solid oxygen, or hydrogen into oxygen, or hydrogen gas, that expansion is most obvious. Among the solids, the metals are most expansible, and contractile; they vary however, much among themselves, in this respect. But among them mercury observes more regularity in its dilatations than any other metal—hence it is used for the construction of thermometers. Throughout all nature, there seems to be but one anomalous contraction and this takes place in water. If water, like other fluids, continued to increase in density till it froze, the consequence would be, that rivers, lakes, and other large collections of water, instead of only being coated on their surface with a light stratum of ice, they would be thoroughly congealed from the surface to the bottom. For it is very evident if water continued to contract like other liquids, its specific gravity when frozen, would be greater than that of the water underneath; and would consequently sink to the bottom, and fresh portions of the water being presented to the air, it would also freeze and sink, until the whole mass of water, (lake or river as the case might be) would be thoroughly congealed from top to bottom. But the reverse of this is true—the cold continues to operate upon the surface of the water, by the cold breezes that blow over it, but instead of diminishing its bulk and thereby rendering it heavier than the water beneath, it expands and becomes much lighter; so that under these circumstances a stratum of ice will be formed floating on the warmer water beneath.—And as this stratum is a very bad conductor of heat, the water underneath will be kept at a temperature even in the cold regions, perfectly congenial to fish and other aquatic animals.

From the Savannah Georgian
LUTHERAN SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND ADJACENT STATES.

This Ecclesiastical body convened in the Lutheran Church of this city on Saturday at 10 o'clock, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. P. A. Strobel, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Ebenezer, Ga. This Synod is composed of about 40 ordained ministers and licentiates, the great majority of whom reside in South Carolina.

The business of the Synod engaged the attention of its members until Wednesday afternoon. Many of the subjects acted upon, were of much importance to the Church, and although several questions gave rise to considerable discussion, the proceedings, throughout were characterized by a spirit of harmony and fraternal affection.

This Synod has under its charge a Theological Seminary, and at Classical School, located at Lexington Village, S. C. The funds of the Seminary are sufficient to meet its expense. The institution is un-

der the superintendence of Rev. E. L. Hazlins, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Biblical Theology. Twelve Theological Students are connected with the Seminary in the different stages of preparation. The Institution is in a very flourishing condition.

Connected with this Synod, is a Missionary Society, whose operations are divided between the Foreign and Domestic fields. A mission is supported at Gunter in India, in which field six Missionaries are laboring and several Missionaries will enter upon this self-denying work, within the bounds of Georgia, in the course of a few weeks.

The funds of the Synod for the support of its various benevolent operations, although not abundant, are respectable, and evince considerable liberality on the part of the members constituting this communion.

Most of the churches in our city were supplied on last Sabbath by Lutheran Ministers belonging to this Synod, and we believe general satisfaction was expressed by their efforts to proclaim the truths of the Gospel.

The increase of the Lutheran church in this country, and particularly within the bounds of the South Carolina Synod, have been very rapid, and the church is still progressing. Dr. Bachman stated in his sermon on last Sabbath, that the Lutheran Church, in Europe and America, embraces in its pale upwards of 40,000,000 of members, which we understand is more than the whole number belonging to all other Protestant denominations.

The doctrines of the Lutheran Church are, we believe, what are called Evangelical. The principles for which Luther, the Great Reformer of the 15th century, contended, are inculcated by its ministers, although the views of Luther upon many points have been modified and changed. The discipline of this church is purely Republican, and well adapted to our institutions. The government is very mild, and only so much authority is exercised as is necessary to maintain a system of correct moral and religious deportment amongst its members. We believe that this Synod has left a very favorable impression upon the minds of our citizens, and we hope it may meet with success in all its efforts to disseminate correct religious principles, and to extend the influence of the Gospel, whose truths are so essential to the welfare of society and the happiness of man, both here and hereafter.

Days of thanksgiving have been appointed this year by nearly half the States in the Union, and we may reasonably look for the time when this good old custom of the Pilgrim Fathers will become uniform throughout the nation. Appointments have already been made this year as follows:—Charleston, S. C. Nov. 6; Ohio, Nov. 20; Kentucky, Nov. 20; Maryland, Nov. 21; Pennsylvania, Nov. 27; New York, Dec. 4; Rhode Island, Nov. 27; Massachusetts, Nov. 27; Connecticut, Nov. 27; New Hampshire, Nov. 27; Vermont, Dec. 4; Maine, Dec. 4; New Jersey, Nov. 27.

How truly beautiful would be the spectacle of a whole people, from the rocky alps of the Pilgrims to the Western ocean, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, bowing together at the same time in adoration to their father's God, and bringing as their first fruits the devotion of millions of sincere hearts at one common altar! How illustrative of the genius of national institutions, to see every sect in its own peculiar way, unmoled and free, forming a bond of union in this act of worship, as children of one blessed land—as the common recipient of common bounties from the one great Source of all human blessings. Some of the many reasons and motives for such a sacrifice are well set forth in Gov. Wright's proclamation.—N. Y. Morning News.

COLUMBUS, GA., Nov. 12.

The Small Pox—There have been two or three cases of Small Pox in the city. The disease was brought here by a stage passenger from Micon, and was communicated to two persons who travelled with him, and to a negro who waited on him. All the cases have been removed out of the city, and having taken the pains to ascertain, we learn that there is not now a case of the disease in the city. The cold and frosty weather, and the precautions against its spreading, will we believe, arrest any future contagion. We make this statement of facts for the benefit of our country readers, who are liable to be alarmed by exaggerated reports. There is very little uneasiness felt here upon the subject.—Times.

Mr. Calhoun.—A meeting was held at Vicksburg on the 7th inst. to make arrangements to welcome the arrival of Mr. Calhoun. Among the resolutions adopted, it was ordered that a "Democratic State Rights man" be selected to deliver the "Reception Address," and a "Whig State Rights man" for the "Farewell Address."—Chas. Courier.

It appears from an official letter from Com. Jos. Smith of the U. S. frigate Cumberland, that Thomas N. Carr, Esq., has been duly and formally received at Tangier as Consul General for the U. States for the empire of Morocco.—Chas. Cour.

Caution to Smokers—German physiologists affirm that of twenty deaths of men between eighteen and twenty five, ten originate in the haste of the constitution by smoking.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As an act of justice, which an intelligent people will always make their own, I would request my fellow citizens not to consider me as guilty upon a charge only, until supported by proof. They will do the justice, I hope, to suspend their opinions until the fact is finally decided upon; I deny and repel it indignantly, and appeal to him who knows the heart in its nakedness, for the truth of my innocence. I fear not the investigation of truth, and were the columns of a newspaper the proper medium, at this time, I could convince any unclouded mind that the charge is founded in the basest motives and for the foulest motives that ever disgraced man. I hope, at some future day, to show it.

As it has been stated that my object in holding Pearson and Bryant to bail, was to delay them or harass them, I will only say, that as long ago as 18 months, at least, I gave their names, among others, to, and requested the U. S. Deputy Marshal, the present Jailor, when Sheriff, and I think, Mr. Sheriff Smith, to inform me if they, or either of them, arrived at any of the hotels so that I could hold them to bail. Long before this foregoing charge was thought of, suit has been going on in Georgia, for a year past, against them, by me. They are largely my debtors.

To my friends, who kindly came to aid me in this calamity, I return my heartfelt thanks. To my foes, who exulted in my temporary debasement, I say nothing, except, were Gabriel to come and write me down innocent, with a pen of adamant, and in characters of fire, they would not see it.
JOHN H. PETERS.
Charleston, Nov. 15, 1845.

It is strange that this supposed forgery was committed in February, 1837—nearly 9 years ago—and prosecution commenced in November, 1845.

Papers which have inserted the alleged forgery, will please insert the above card, as an act of justice.

Making the Innocent suffer for the Guilty—One of the most glaring faults of the American press in the avidity with which it seizes upon the name of every individual who may be arrested on mere suspicion of being implicated in a criminal offence. Let the verdict of the jury be what it may, the person thus rendered notorious will despite his innocence, always be looked upon with suspicions by almost every body whom he encounters. This practice is radically and absolutely wrong, and should by all means be discontinued. Many an innocent man has been made to suffer by this thoughtless mode of proceeding. Editors are not always aware of the heavy responsibility which rest upon them.—N. Y. Tribune.

Grand Jury of Georgetown—The Grand Jury of Georgetown have presented as a nuisance, "the practice of permitting negroes to let out their own time." The Grand Jury believe this practice to be contrary to law and to good policy, breaking down the bond between master and servant, and demoralizing the latter while it injures the former. "It frustrates," say they, "every system of police, by letting loose upon the community a class persons who stand in need of the restraining hand of domestic management, and thus adds immeasurably to all the difficulties of internal government." We have not seen a presentation from any of our Grand Juries on a more important subject, or one more worthy of the consideration of our legislators.—Charleston Evening Post.

Vermont—The Legislature of Vermont adjourned without day, on Thursday last. Among their last acts was the passage of a series of resolutions relative to the annexation of Texas. The first resolution declares that Congress has no right to annex foreign territory; the second, that the annexation of Texas will tend to weaken the bonds of the Union, the third protests against the annexation, without the consent of all the States; and the fourth instructs the delegation in Congress to act in accordance with the preceding resolutions.

Our Senators in Congress—It is now said that Judge Huger will press his resignation of the Governor, and that Mr. Calhoun will be offered his place, agreeably to the unanimous expressed wish of the State and Nation.—Charleston Patriot.

Georgia—Dr. Ambrose Baber has been nominated by the Whigs as their candidate for Congress, in place of Mr. Poe, resigned. The Doctor was formerly our Minister to Sardinia.—Ibid.

Michigan—Alpheus Felch (Dem.) is elected Governor, and Greenly, (Dem.) is Governor, by a majority of about 500.

Of 18 Senators the Whigs may have one or two.—Last year none.

Of 52 members of the House, the Whigs will have 15 or 20.—Last year 7.

Sheep and Wool—Spain has 20,000,000 sheep, the wool being worth 94,000,000 fr.; France has 32,500,000 fr.; the wool and flesh worth 129,000,000 fr.; Great Britain has 35,000,000, wool worth \$14,000,000; the United States has 34,000,000 wool worth \$12,000,000.

From the Alabama Journal. THE GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE RAIL ROAD.

Some misconception exists in relation to the route of the rail road now in progress in Georgia and Tennessee. Atlanta, (formerly Marthasville) on the heights of the Chatahoochee, is the terminus of the Georgia Rail Road, 170 miles in length, connecting it with Augusta. From Atlanta, there are in progress, roads to Nashville and Knoxville, (Tennessee), from the same point, the connection with the Mississippi, is by a line drawn slightly North of West. By railway from Atlanta, along the heights of Etowah to Eome, by steam navigation, down the Coosa, to a point from whence a rail road, northward and westward, will strike the Tennessee river, at Gunter's Landing, near Claysville, (Alabama)—by steamboats on the Tennessee, to the eastern terminus of the Tusculumbia Rail Road, now in operation—on this rail road from Decatur to Tusculumbia—from Tusculumbia to LaGrange, (Tennessee), on a road already projected and chartered—from LaGrange to Memphis, on another road, is in progress. The Monroe Rail Road from Macon will soon be extended to Atlanta. From the same point (Atlanta) a branch will after the next session of the Georgia Legislature, be commenced to connect with the Montgomery Rail Road at West Point. This, when completed, will, as will be seen from the maps, not only establish a connected Rail Road between this place and Charleston, but also with North Alabama, by a route, if not so direct, more practicable and available than any other spoken of.

Yearly Advertising—We have been for some time impressed with the conviction that the system of "yearly advertising"—peculiar, we believe to the American press—is full of defects, and ought to be entirely abolished. It works great injury to the publishers, and impairs the vigor and value of newspapers to an extent not appreciated by those who have not turned their attention to it. It is this system which enlarges the newspapers, without enlarging their profits or increasing their interest—an effect which may be compared to dropsy—and its abolition would be alike beneficial, in our opinion, to publishers and the public, whether readers or publishers.—We invite the attention of the press to the subject.
Richmond (Va.) Times.

We fully coincide with the Editor of the Savannah Republican, in his paragraph, relative to the plan so much in vogue, of advertising by contract.—It is one of the most unjust and wretched systems ever adopted, at least so far as publishers are concerned, and in many cases even to advertisers themselves. But this is not all—subscribers also suffer by the arrangement, as it is impossible to give that quantity of reading matter that otherwise would appear, unless you publish a sheet as a common bed blanket. A system so defective should be abolished at once by the united action of press.
Savannah Republican.

FARMER'S CREED.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that the soil loves eat, as well as its owner, and ought to be well manured.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if it be a sub-soil plow.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than when they found it making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil, is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence.—without this, lime, gypsum and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean diary and a clean conscience.

Comfort for bad Carvers—Those persons who are not expert in the art of carving poultry and other similar delicacies will be gratified to learn that a new carving instrument has been invented, with five blades, so constructed that, being placed in a roasted fowl or other piece of poultry, and a spring being pressed, the blades act simultaneously, and in a second separate the wings and legs, and divide the carcass! "

Among the ancient Romans there was a law which was kept inviolably, that no man should make a public feast, except he had before provided for all the poor of his neighborhood. It would be if this law was in force among Christians.

The cheap travelling system is finding its way South. On the route between Mobile and New-Orleans, the price of passage is reduced to \$5. The fare has been \$8 for the past year or two, and was formerly as high as \$12.

Several specimens of iron furniture were exhibited at the recent Fair, among which were some elegant chairs with stuffed cushions. An Irishman remarked that "all the wood work about them, was made of iron."

From the Selma (Ala) Free Press. EDUCATION.

This subject is exciting much interest in different parts of our country. The great object appears to be, not in the mere erection of schools—for these are now to be found in every village—but in placing teachers, properly qualified, at the head of them. The teacher begins to be regarded in a more elevated, but in his true position, as the chief agent in the intellectual and moral improvement of our. His responsibilities are really greater than those of the minister of the gospel; for he has to deal with tender children which can be moulded into any shape he may give it, and from his intimate and constant personal intercourse with his pupil, his influence, both by example and precept, must necessarily be strongly felt. He stands towards the pupil in the relation of a parent. It is his main office to teach, and to execute this, he is clothed with all the authority necessary to enforce his instructions. Who will say then, that the character of a teacher of youth should not be as pure as that of a minister of the gospel—whilst, at the same time, he should not be full to overflowing, with that knowledge which is necessary to educate the youthful mind? Yet the fact is but too lamentably true, that this high vocation is generally pursued by persons of limited attainments in scholarship, and who are wanting in that elevated morality and high toned honor, which should be impressed upon the young heart, in order to make the boy, when he becomes a man, an useful member of society. Instead of these qualifications, how often do we behold in their place, all the arts of wretched humbuggery resorted to, to cloak from the eye of the parent the grossest deficiencies, and to defraud his child of the blessings of a sound education.

Among those who have done pre-eminence service, in our day, to the cause of education, the Hon. Horace Mann stands foremost. Posterity will look back to him as one of the benefactors of the human race. He travelled through Europe recently, as the agent of the Massachusetts Education Society, and visited the most celebrated schools. In his report to the society, he has collected the most valuable information, and exhibited the system of teaching by the most approved teachers. How very diminutive do most of our pedagogues appear, after reading his sketch of a Prussian teacher! In Prussia, the teacher instructs *mostly without a book*, and this he does to the greatest advantage because he is deeply taught himself, in what he teaches. He illustrates scientific principles by familiar examples—he traces out all the collateral connections of the subject, with a simplicity comprehensible to the merest child, because he thoroughly understands this subject. By this means a child learns rapidly, and learns with pleasure. How many of our teachers could get along *without a book*? How many of them could shut up a scientific treatise, and conduct a class through it? We are afraid that the number is very, very few.

Riding with the Ladies—There has been a good deal of discussion lately, as to which is the proper side for a gentleman in riding with a lady. Some have maintained that the left was the right side, and others that the right side could not be the wrong. The editor of the New Haven Herald offered a prize of one copper for the best essay upon the subject. A committee of literary gentlemen offered a prize to the author of the following:

"The gentleman should ride neither on the right side of the lady nor on the left, but exactly before her—and she comfortably seated on a pillion behind the cavalier and grasping him firmly, will ride with safety and be protected from all danger. Such was the custom of our ancestors!"

"Mount and make ready then?
Quickly, ye gallant men!
Each with a pillion behind him in order."
Would it not be better to take the lady in the front of the saddle? You would support her then, instead of compelling her to support herself. The question turns upon this point—would you rather have the lady's arm round your waist, or your arms around hers? Either way would be pleasant. If we were riding with some green looking termagant, we would say "get up behind, if you are going to, and don't keep me waiting here!" But if she was a nice little thing, with red lips and bright eyes, we would say, "My Miss, will you do me honor, the inexpressible pleasure, to get up before?"—Yankee Blade.

A Ready Retort—A drunkard lawyer going into church, was observed by the minister, who addressed him thus; "I will bear witness against that sinner at the day of judgment." The lawyer, shaking his head with drunken gravity, replied—"I have practised twenty years at the bar, and have always found the greatestascal is the first to turn State's evidence."

The valuable cement used in the south of France for grafting trees, is said to be made of equal parts of train oil and rosin melted together, and applied to grafts with a painter's brush.

At a recent ball in Havana, the wife of the ex-President of Mexico wore upon her person \$50,000 worth of diamonds.

Cure for the Agic in the Face or Scrofulen Gums—Take equal parts salt, black pepper and corn-meal, and wet with brandy or alcohol; and apply externally.