

# 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 XI.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., March 25, 1846.

NO. 9.

## 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 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.

Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of Law and Equity for Edgefield. One or the other will attend the Courts of Abbeville, Barnwell and Newberry.

Office at Edgefield C. H.  
N. L. GRIFFIN,  
M. L. BONHAM.

W. H. ATKINSON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
May be found in his Office, opposite County's Hotel.  
January 7 50 31

Joseph Abney,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Has removed his office to the first door on the right, in the second story of Presley & Bryant's Brick Store. Jan 21 52

The friends of SAMSON B. ALAN, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election. Oct. 30 40

The friends of EDMUND MORRIS, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the next election. Nov. 6 41

We are authorized to announce GEORGE J. SHEPARD as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election. Dec. 10 42

The friends of Col. JOHN QUATTLEBORN announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election. Sep. 3 32

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.

We are authorized to announce MARSHAL R. SMITH as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election. Dec. 24 48

The friends of Maj. S. C. SCOTT, announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election. Nov. 6 41

We are authorized to announce LEVI R. WILSON, as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election. Feb. 26 5

## To the Independent Voters of Edgefield District!!

Fellow Citizens:—Contrary to the advice and wishes of my friends I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector, and solicit your suffrages. I elected, which I do not expect to be, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.

JOHN J. McCOLLOUGH,  
September 10 33

JUST RECEIVED.

LANDRETH'S  
WARRANTED  
GARDEN SEEDS.

(DIRECT FROM PHILADELPHIA.)  
Each paper bears the label and warranty of  
DAVID LANDRETH.

For sale at Edgefield Court House, by  
R. S. ROBERTS,

Orders received by R. S. ROBERTS,  
for Fruit and other Trees and Shrubs of the  
best kind, and most healthy condition.

From whom catalogues may be obtained,  
gratis.  
March 4 31 6

## NEW ARRIVALS.

LAW and Magistrate's Blanks, Mortgages and Deeds, on good paper, at 50 cents per quire.

Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Epistles. Blue Ink in Stands.

Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Grapes, Citron and Currants.

India Rubber Rings for children cutting Teeth.

Bone Rings, for same purpose.

Patty in Bladders, 3 pounds for 25 cents

Sucking Bottles.

With many new Books, also Paper, Quills, &c.

For sale by  
R. S. ROBERTS.  
Edgefield C. H., March 11 31 7

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 25, 1846.

We subjoin the following extracts from a "Sermon occasioned by the death of the Hon Major General Hamilton, preached at the Bethel Church, in Charleston the 15th day of August, 1804, before the State Society of the Cincinnati, the American Revolution Society, and a numerous assemblage of other citizens; and published at the joint request of the two Societies. By Richard Furman, D. D. Pastor of said Church, and a member of the Revolution Society."

"The practice of duelling, brought so affectingly into view by General Hamilton's untimely lamented death, requires at this time a serious consideration; and it would be inexcusable in the conduct of a gospel minister, while performing the service which is this day allotted to me to pass this cruel custom over unnoticed; or without attempting to fix your attention on its great and I fear, growing evil."

"How much precious blood has it been the means of shedding? Of how many valuable citizens has it deprived the nation? What a spirit of resentment and false honor has it promoted in the community at large? and how many immortal souls has it hurried into eternity, unprepared, to appear with terror and despair before the tribunal of their righteous, offended Judge?"

"I pass over the distressing scene which is exhibited in the case of a man who has fallen in the contest, and lies weltering in his blood, in the near views of eternity, agonizing under the conviction that he has spilt away his life in a cause that is not justly. I attempt not to describe the horror and remorse of him, who for a little or supposed affront, has slain for a worthy man, perhaps his heretofore esteemed and bosom friend. I open not to your view the distresses of a disconsolate family, dissolved in tears for the loss of its faithful guardian and fond parent. I dwell not on the insult offered by this horrid practice to the majesty of the laws—thus insulted, even by the magistrates and legislators themselves; who should be the guardians of its rights and honors? But I must call for your particular attention

to the pernicious consequences, as they affect man's chief duty and everlasting interests."

"Has not the God of Heaven forbidden murder and revenge; and do not these evils, notwithstanding all the refinements which have been attempted by the reputed men of honor, form, in fact, the basis of the practice? Will not, also, the righteous, eternal Sovereign, enforce the sanctions of his laws? Or can we rationally suppose that our ten thousand talents will be forgiven; when to exact a title, we are ready to seize a brother by the throat? Hard indeed must be the heart of that man, who, from a principle of resentment for some comparatively small injury done to his person or honor, can consent to plunge a fellow creature into everlasting ruin; or to quit his own station of duty assigned by Providence and his eternal hopes, to gratify the inhuman passion. What injury, indeed, to his honor, can an individual sustain in this short life, which will justify the conduct?"

"I do not mean to say that reputation is of little moment. No; it is of vast consequence to man, and will ever be scrupulously regarded by the virtuous mind. But let it be supported by such means alone, as are worthy of a national, immortal creature. Against brutal force, a public enemy, the hand of a robber and assassin, we are, no doubt, justified in employing force for our defence at the risk of the aggressor; but in a state of civil society, the whole of our personal interests should, according to the ordinance of God, be committed to the guardianship of the laws."

"Of the advocates for duelling, I would ask: what are its great advantages? alas! 'cowards have fought, cowards have conquered, but a coward never forgave!' men of the most genuine, tried courage, have been known to reject and hold it in contempt. The heroic Col. Gardiner could exclaim to his proposed antagonist—'sir you know I am not afraid to fight, but I am afraid to sin.' In fact, there is reason to conclude, that want of courage to face the censure and obloquy of the private, brings many to the field of unwise combat."

"Is it a regular or effectual method of punishing the guilty, and of vindicating the cause of justice? If so, how is it that the aggressor so often triumphs, and lives to suffer the censure and contempt of all wise and good men, as well as the reproach of his own conscience?"

"Is it the proper test of refined sentiment and virtuous honor? Why then are duellists so often charged, and apparently in justice, with such a variety of immoral, dishonorable actions, while others who are utterly averse to the practice, are deservedly esteemed, confided in and revered, for their virtue and refinement. Indeed, it rather seems that men are prepared ordinarily to be duellists, in proportion as they lose the finer feelings of the heart, are freed from the restraint of moral and religious principles, and fallen under the dominion of pride, ambition, malice and revenge."

"But with some, perhaps with many, it is a sacrifice of their own principles and feelings, to what they consider the public

sentiment. This appears to have been precisely the case with Gen. Hamilton; and presents us with a spectacle, too affecting to be minutely surveyed. That he was wrong, he has not left for me to declare."

"Let no one suppose that this pointed disapprobation and severe censure of duelling, expressed with his dying breath, were the effects of weakness, or religious melancholy, occasioned by the ebbing of life; for however weak in body, he appears to have been in the vigorous exercise of his intellectual powers. The truth to be regarded here is this—we are frequently fascinated and thrown into a delirium in a moral sense by the glare of life, but awakened to right views, sentiments and feelings, in the near prospect of eternal realities. Oh, that he had lived to execute his benevolent purposes of exposing the evil of this pernicious usage; or that I possessed on this occasion his irresistible eloquence, to plead against it in the cause of justice, humanity and religion."

The citizens of the flourishing town of Greenville are making arrangements to supply the town with water from a neighboring mountain some four miles distant. The Spring upon Piney Mountain, from which they propose getting water, has been found to be one hundred and eighty seven feet above the highest elevation in the town.—Chas. Mercury, 17th inst.

Mail Arrangement.—We are requested to state for public information, that on and after to-morrow, the Rail Road train will start at 11 o'clock, A. M.—16.

New Arrangement of the Mail.—The National Intelligencer of last Thursday says:—The new arrangement for the more speedy transmission of the mails Southward, and to commence on Sunday next, from which time the mail will be despatched from Philadelphia at ten o'clock at night, and continue through to New Orleans, without unnecessary delay.

## Congressional.

Correspondence of the Char. Courier WASHINGTON, March 21.

I learn that the despatches received by the Government from Mexico are of such a nature, that the President does not expect to be received as Minister, and will return home whenever his instructions shall permit him to do so. Expectations are entertained that Gen. Santa Anna will return to Mexico, and be restored to power; but it is much more likely that a monarchy, with a foreign prince, will be the issue of the present deplorable state of confusion and helplessness in which the country finds itself.

Lieut. Porter has been despatched to Mazatlan, across Mexico, for the purpose of conveying to our fleet in the Pacific, a supply of serviceable percussion caps—the vessels having sailed without any that would be of any use. This is another evidence of the total inefficiency of the present organization of the Navy.

Mr. R. Verdy Johnson made a speech in the Senate today, on the Oregon question, and gave many reasons for the opinion that our title was not clear and unquestionable up to 54 40.

Mr. Johnson, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to say that in his opinion, the President's motives were pacific, and that a treaty would be made on 49, and presented to the Senate, which body would ratify it, by at least a constitutional majority.

If this announcement could be relied on as official, it would be a great relief to the country.

Mr. Archison took the floor for to-morrow.

The House was engaged on the River and Harbor Bill.

March 12.  
The Senate seems to be very indignant, and justly so, at the reiterated charges of intrigue and corruption made against a majority of that body, by the Washington Times, as you will see below.

It is understood here that the main object of the investigation is to ascertain whether any Senator authorized the charge. It has been alleged that Senator Allen was one of the founders and supporters of the paper named. It appears, further, that the Senators have been advised that persons here are prepared to prove that the editors, or one of them, has stated, repeatedly, that the facts charged, were received from a member of Congress. It is not at all probable, that Senator Allen will be found culpable. I understand that the editors of the paper profess to be prepared to meet the investigation. It will be a matter of interest, for some time, inasmuch as the Senate have given to it so much importance.

Mr. Jarnagin brought to the notice of the Senate, certain charges made against a majority of that body, by the Washington Times, on the 5th, 9th and 10th instant. They were direct, specific and

positive; charges of corruption against a large portion of the Senate. He had not a word to say about the editor, or in defence of the Senate. If any member of this body was concerned in this intrigue, it ought to be made known to the country, and if not, the libellor ought to be punished. He submitted a resolution that a select committee be appointed to investigate the charges.

Mr. Mangum differed from his friends, as to the propriety of this movement. He was authorized by every Whig Senator in the Senate, to say that there was no foundation for the charge. His own opinion was, that if the reputation of the Senate was not above all these attacks, it was time for them to disband. If any individual Senator here, was so weak as to be affected by a charge of this kind, he ought to leave his position.

He did not believe that any member of either party was obnoxious to the charge.

Some further remarks were made by Messrs. Speight, Benton, Chalmers, Brien, Westcott and Bagby, of the same general tenor, when the resolution was adopted nem. con. Messrs. Jarnagin, Benton, Dickinson, J. M. Clayton and Turley, were appointed the Committee.

The House was engaged today on the River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. Calhoun speaks on Monday.

Correspondence of the Eve. News.

March 12.  
The river and harbor bill and subject of Internal Improvements, generally, has been some time before the House. You have had, before this, the very able, democratic, and truly Southern speech of Mr. Rhettt on this subject.

Upon passing into the Senate Chamber I found Mr. Niles of Connecticut discussing the same subject. Mr. Niles is a non internal improvement man. He had heard of the subject would not have been revived. Although it had gone down to the tomb of the Capulets, but every now and then it rises from the dead, and glared upon us with its unearthly countenance. It had as many heads as the Hydra.—General Jackson thought he had killed the monster, but it would require more than the strength of Hercules to destroy it utterly. General Cass, in reply, did not think it a breast in any sense, but rather one of the presiding geniuses of the Republic. The government has always sustained internal improvements and he went for them, especially at the West, where they were now needed.

At three o'clock, in the House, I heard a capital argument from Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, on the same subject. He did not finish his speech within the hour, but all we said was to the point. He is a fluent, graceful speaker, and what is unusual, commands the attention of the House. Mr. Yancey said that all our Democratic Presidents, from Jefferson down, had been opposed to this system of fleeing the whole of the people in order to build up local and sectional interests.

He said he should watch the progress of the bill with deep interest.—Even if it passed both houses, he should not despair. He believed the President would veto it. He considered him fully committed on that subject, as the entire Democratic party certainly were.

March 13.

The Senate having adjourned to Monday next, the Select Committee of Investigation relative to the charges of treason, etc., of the Times, commenced operations this morning. It is thought the report will be ready on Monday or Tuesday. It appears that the only reason which induces the Senate to institute the investigation, was a statement to the effect that the informant of the Times was no other than a member of the House of Representatives.

March 14.

I was told at the Senate Department today that something further relative to Oregon, had recently transpired between Messrs. Packenham and Buchanan, and that there is no doubt but that a settlement upon the basis of the 49th degree will be effected. If so, there will probably be a communication sent to the Senate on Monday.

This evening, just before the mail closed, I received an epitome of the evidence given today before the Investigating Committee. If the residue be like that of today, the whole will turn out to be a very silly affair. It is asserted that on the day when Mr. Packenham is said to have attended a Senatorial Whig Caucus at the Capitol, there was no caucus held. A great deal of the testimony too is from hearsay only.

## Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.

March 12.

We are certain of one thing, moreover, that Mr. Buchanan has informed the President that he will retire from the office of Secretary of State, should he be required to renew a negotiation upon the basis of 49. But I will take it for granted that the President will agree to a treaty upon the 49th, and that the Senate—as will undoubtedly be the case—will give it their constitutional sanction. But how does it appear that the British government will be so ready to offer the 49th? Mr. R. Johnson and many other gentlemen, in both Houses, have assumed this as a fact not to be doubted. Some few others have expressed doubts. Mr. Dayton the other day—and he has the same source of information that any one has out of the cabinet—said that he did not believe that the British government would make us any offer more favorable than they have heretofore made, without some full equivalent. This is the better view of the matter as it appears to me—and it is a long way from offering 49.

## Miscellaneous.

From the Greensboro (N. C.) Patriot. ADDRESS TO MECHANICS.

OUR MECHANICS.—Brethren—you lack knowledge—knowledge which you all have the means to purchase and the capacity to comprehend. Why don't you read some good periodical which sheds scientific light upon the trades by which you make your bread and sustain your standing in society? The 'Scientific American' continues its weekly visits to our table, sustaining its original usefulness and spirit; its abundant and valuable practical suggestions enable us to perceive what you lose by not keeping up with the mechanical improvements of the age. There is more useful information for the artisan in one number of this little sheet than can be found in a whole cart-load of the bragging mammoth 'literaries' of the North. The latter, we admit, subserve the purpose of their publication—'to kill time; the former, to improve it.'

Our mechanics must cultivate their minds, particularly in those branches of science connected with their callings, or they never can obtain that stand and influence in society which they ought always to command. They are hardy, honest, and industrious, as a class—the 'bone and sinew' and the very foundation of society in our towns;—but they have not that degree of intelligence to which they might readily attain, and consequently lack that dignity and power in the community to which their numbers and the intrinsic respectability of their trades otherwise entitle them. It is with themselves to elevate themselves. They must employ their heads as well as their elbows. There is a wide field for the useful and beautiful display of mind—taste—genius—in the mechanic arts, as well as in the fine arts and learned professions. The plodding hand, who does a piece of work merely as he had been made to do it at the apprentice's bench, without the application of a single original idea in process,—need not expect to succeed equally with the energetic, inquiring artisan, who studies his subject, and takes advantage of all the suggestions he can command in the progressive age. Superior mind and superior cultivation are exhibited as palpably—as honorably and profitably—and always quite as innocently, in the mechanic arts, as in any other field of human effort or human ambition.

Mechanics—do not depend upon your trades to elevate you. 'Keep your shops, and your shops will keep you.' The lawyer, the physician, the divine, are not honored by their profession; if they have not capacity and acquirement to enable them to act up to the standard of their profession—they, and not their profession, are disgraced. Epaminondas, the greatest patriot and lawgiver of Thebes was once appointed by his envious enemies, who had pined to be in power, to clean the streets of the city, with the design to bring disgrace and ridicule upon him by this mean occupation. The wise Theban remarked, that it was not the office which conferred honor or fixed disgrace upon the man; but the man had it in his power to honor the office, however low, or to disgrace it, however exalted. He forthwith set about the exercise of his new functions with such judgment and energy, that, in a short time, the streets of no city were to be compared with those of Thebes for cleanliness and beauty. And for a long period thereafter, the office of street scavenger was one of the most honorable of the city.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

Intelligence to the 6th of January has been received from Central America by way of Honduras. Chilen at the head of 2000 men who had risen in the Chinandega, a province of Nicaragua and only 12 leagues from the city of Leon, were marching on the city when they were met by the troops of Leon, about 800 strong. A battle ensued in which the insurgents were defeated with great loss. A treaty was subsequently signed, the principal stipulation of which was that each province should keep its troops within its own boundaries.—Evening News.

A Conscientious Lawyer.—The late Mr. Rodger M. Sherman, one of the most eminent lawyers that Connecticut has ever seen, states his principles as to litigation in these words: "I have ever considered it as one of the first moral duties of a lawyer, and have always adopted it in my own practice, never to encourage a groundless suit or a groundless defence; and to dissuade a client from attempting either of them in compliance with his animosities, or with the honest prepossessions of his own judgment; and I ever deemed it a duty, in a doubtful case, to point to every difficulty, and so far as I could, discourage unreasonable anticipations of success." When will the time come for such to be the usual practices of lawyers?—National Press.

## ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

New process of Tanning.—A new discovery in the art of tanning has been made by Dr. Turnbull, of London, which is said in a French paper to eclipse every thing that has been discovered in the practical arts for these hundred years. The process, it seems, has been carried on in London on a large scale, and has recently been introduced into Paris, and been performed there in the presence of the best tanners. A communication on the subject has been presented to the French Academy of Arts and Sciences, which relates to what is called the Theory of Endosmosis and Exosmosis, to the Process of Tanning, and also the Application of the Soluble Principles of Sugar to the same purpose.

We give from a foreign journal, a short explanation of what is meant by endosmosis and exosmosis. When a membrane intervenes between two liquids of different densities, they produce a current, the one outward called exosmosis and the one inward called endosmosis. By this new physical law the currents interchange until they become of the same specific gravity; thus Dr. Turnbull, by sewing a hide filled with one liquid of a certain specific gravity, and then immersing the hide in another liquid of a greater or lesser density, keeps up this reciprocal action, until such time as the hide is thoroughly tanned. By the ordinary process of tanning it requires eighteen months to tan an ox hide, and 400 pounds of bark. Dr. Turnbull tans the hide in fourteen days, and with only 100 pounds of bark. Here, then, is a saving of outlay for the process, and the tanner with the same amount of capital, can do thirty-six times as much as under the old system. And this is not all. Dr. Turnbull's process gives an extra weight of leather, varying from 15 to 25 pound per cent.—Calves' skins, which under the old process require an immersion in the vat of five, six and seven months, are by Dr. Turnbull's process tanned in two days. This rapidity of execution is by no means attended with inferiority of the leather produced. On the contrary, it is said to become much better, all the saturation required for the production of good leather, being as fully effected by the new as the old process.

The first part of the ordinary mode of tanning is to remove the hair from the skin—to do this lime is used, and before the hair can be detached, the corrosive action of the lime always produces an injury to the skin, rendering it spongy, and therefore readily susceptible of moisture when the leather is made up for use, at the same time that the interests of the tanner are effected by the loss of weight. Dr. Turnbull effects the removal of the hair by the use of sugar or any substance containing saccharine matter; or, if lime be used, it is removed by the application of sugar, before it can do any injury, whereas by the old process, a portion of it must forever remain in the skin. Hitherto every process for rapidity in tanning, has been attended with loss of quality, for the process was expedited by the use of acids. By the new process not only are no acids used, in addition to the usual tanning materials, but even the portion of acid which those materials contain is destroyed. The best tanners of Paris have certified to the reality and great benefit of this discovery after seeing the operation performed under their own eyes, and a commission from the Academy has been chosen to report on these remarkable useful experiments.

Abandoned.—Ready, the defaulting cashier of the Montreal Bank, after turning Queen's evidence and being admitted to bail, has abandoned, and is now, it is said in one of the Southern States.