VOLUME XI.

# EDGEFIELD, S. C. APRIL 22, 1346.

NO. 13.

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### CANDIDATES.

We are anthorized to announce N. L. GRIFFIN Esq. as a Candidate for the Senate, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN BAUSKETT as a Candidate for the Senate, at the ensuing election. Feb 25 te 5

We are authorized to announce Capt T. J. HIBBLER, Esq., as a eandidate for the Senate, at the ensuing election. March 4 ie\*

We are authorized to announce B. C. YANCEY, as a candidute for the Legisla-ture, at the cusning election. Jan 28 to 1

We are authorized to aunounce Col. P. S. BROOKS, as a caudidate for the House at the ensuing election. Feb 25 te 5

We are authorized to aunounce JOHN DOBY, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

February 4 We are authorized to announce DAN-IELHOLLAND, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at the ensuing

Feb. 25 te ... 5 We are authorized to announce OLIVER Townes, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at the ensuing

Feb 25 We are authorized to appounce Col. ARTHUR SIMPKINS as a candidate for the

House of Representatives, at the ensuing election, Feb 25

We are authorized to announce JOHN R. WEVER, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election March 11

We are authorized to announce M. GRAHAM, Esq., as a candidate for the published speeches of Mr. C. J. In-

pext election. Feb. 7 (Tar'The friends of Sampson B. Mays. announcehim as a candidate for the Office

of Tax Collector at the next election. Oct. 30 The friends of EDMUND MORRIS.

Esq., announce him as a caudidate for the office of Tax Collector at the next election. We are authorized to announce GEORGE

J. SHEPPARD as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election, Dec.

The friends of Col. JOHN QUATTLE BUM announce him as a caudidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next elec-Sep 3 10

The friends of Licut. JAME B. HARRIS, announce him as a candidate for he office of tax Collector at the next elec-

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

The friends of Maj. S. C. Scott. ennounce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

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

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. If 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 die

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. James Eidson, Applicant. vs. ) Summons

James Rodgers & wife Sarah, in Sam'l Eidson and others Defts. Partite T appearing to my satisfaction that Gidec Salter, William Salter, Boyce Eidson, William Eidson, Rowland Eidson, Larkin Norwood and wife Elizabeth. Humphreys Eidson, Wiley Eidson and Allen Eidson lives beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to for the protection of emigrants to Ores, question, were adopted, 128 to 23. the sale or division of the Real Estate of Jas. Eidson, Senr., deceased, on or before the first Monday in June next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand, at my office, 28th February, 1846.

JOHN HILL, o. E. D. March 4 151A

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Char. Courier. WASHINGTON, April 8.

Mr. Webster continued, to day, his argumentative, historical, and vindicatory speech on the treaty of Washington of 1842.

The Senate chamber was again crowd ed to excess, and the orator's words were eagerly and attentively listened to. Mr. Webster felt himself compelled to defend his course on this subject, inasmuch as it had been made the topic of disparagement and vituperation, and misrepresentation, by some of the ultra Oregon members in the Oregon debate, in both Houses.

Mr. W. reviewed the whole question, from its origin in 1783, through all the various diplomatic correspondence on the subject, in order to shew that when he took it up it was farther from adjustment than ever, and that it had become entangled in a mesh of diplomacy from which it seemed impossible to extricate become connected with them-the Caroline and McLeod affair, &c. His defence of the treaty was triumphant.

But it hardly needed defence, for it was ratified by a vote of five-sixths of the Senate, and was generally approved by the people.

The ultra Oregon party had condemned it as a total abandonment of all our rights, and had given it as a reason why no more negotiation should be had on the Oregon question. In doing this, they had charged Mr. Webster with direct and palpable interference with the State Judiciary of New York in the McLeod affair.

Mr. Webster was excessively severe in his treatment of Mr, C J. Ingersoll and Mr. Dickinson, of N w York. No phillipic of the kind was ever before pronounced in the Senate. He was never before more excited, indignant, and eloquent than in treating of these assaults and misrepresentations.

He demonstrated that, in the treaty e had gained instead of conceding important military advantages, and cited the opinions of Col. Totten and Commodore Morris, who made a military survey to that portion of the country, to prove it, as well as the acts of the Government.

Mr. W. dwelt at length on the misrepresentations of this affair, made in gersoll and Mr. Dickinson. It was the most excruciating and crushing invective or Sheriden that compares with it.

The other provisions of the treaty ed, with the purpose of shewing that they had done much to secure the great principle of the equality of nations on the seas, and the principle that the flag shall protect the vessel and crews from search or impressment.

The provisions in regard to the mutual surrender of fugitives from justice, he showed had restored peace to the frontier, and that nothing else could have

Mr. Dickinson took the floor for tomorrow.

This episode may last a week. In the Fouse, the Cumberland Road

Bill was rejected, by a large majority. The Squate Bill to raise a regiment of mounted men for the protection of

emigrants to Oregon was next taken up. Mr. Levin moved to amend it, by providing that the men shall be Native Americans. Mr. Dromgoole resisted it

as unconstitutional. No question was taken on it.

April 9. Mr. J. M. Clayton's resolution, calling on the President for any further corre-pondence that may have taken place on the Oragon question, was discussed. Mr. Clayton insisted upon the adoption of the resolution, and intimated that many Senators would not be ready to vote on the Oregon question, until that information should be received, though he was himself prepared to vote for the notice, whether there was any negotiation in progress or not.

Mr. Alien objected to it as disrespectful to the President. These repeated calls upon him implied distrust of his capacity or integrity, and would have a bad effect on our foreign relations .-When he proposed a similar call on Mr. Tyler, it was voted down, and Mr. Moorehead made a speech against it.

The House occupied the whole day in the continued discussion of the Bill acter of public men. to raise a regiment of mounted rifl-men gon. Absurd as it may appear, most of the debate related to the naturalization ing for certain correspondence relative laws.

April 10. M. Clayton's call for further information name or names of Mr. Ingersoll's in- and which has encouraged the peasants to

some attention, and will settle the question in the Senate as to the propriety of Mr Allen on this subject, will be found to be very decided and characteristic. He has shown that it is the right and duty of the Senate to obtain all this information, before they vote on the question before them. The question has not yet been taken on the resolution.

Mr. Mangum spoke on the Oregon question, and will be followed by Mr.

Mr. W. bster's castigation and scoriffcation of Mr C. J. Ingersoli, has been resented by the latter in a manner that threw the House into a ferment, and may yet occasion much more agitation.

Abandoning the former charges, Mr. Ingersoll made a new issue, and charged Mr. Webster with misdemeanor in office, as Secretary of State. He said he had not known the facts till this time, and intimated that he had been recently and officially informed of them. He charges that Mr. Webster used the secret serit. He then reviewed the provisions of vice money for his own corrupt purthe treaty and the questions which had poses; that he used it in corrupting the press, and in promoting the liberation of new tariff act; but as regarded Indian McLeod. He had taken this course on corn and buckwheat, it was intended to account of the gross attack made, through him, on the representative character, freedom and privilege of this House. When Congress saw the proofs he would submit, they would then judge all parties.

Mr. Ingersoll offered the following resolutions, which, as subsequently mod fied, were as follows :--

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished to this House an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the fund appropriated by law through the agency of the State Department, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, since the 4th of March, 1841, until the retirement of Daniel Webster from the Department of State; with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments; to whom paid, for what, and

particularly all con Eastern boundary dispute with Great Britain. Also, copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress, particularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and Mr. Adams, members of the Committee of this House on Foreign Affairs, of the wish for commission or undergoing careful ex of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain. Also, copies of all letters on ever heard. There is nothing in Burke the books of the Department of State to any officer of the United States, or any person in New York, concerning Java, 50; and the Alfred, 50. and the correspondence also he review- Alexander McLeed: Provided, That be furnished by the foregoing resolution. the Eagle, 50; the Melampus, 44; the be furnished by the foregoing resolution. which, in the opinion of the President, would improperly involve the citizen or subject of any foreign power.

Re-olved, That the Chairman of the Committee of this House on Foreign Affairs, submit to the House the journal or minutes of that committee during the last session of the 27th Congress.

The debate on this question was very spirited. The resolutions were not opposed by Mr. Webster's friends, they courted for him full investigation. But they commented on Mr. Ingersoll's motive:, as being personal and malicious, rather than patriosic, as he pretended, and intimated that Mr. I. would not be very desirous of making his charges in Mr. Webster's presence.

Mr. Webster was eloquently defended by Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, who declared that his name was more honored, loved and respected in Europe, than that of any American :- and that every American who went abroad, would notice with pride and satisfaction, that he was held in the highest estimation. This was not relished by some of the democratic members, who expressed words of disapprobation, and said-in under tones-" he had better go there and

Mr. Yancey, in reply to his colleague, pronounced an invective against Mr. Webster-his course during the late war, and during Gen. Jackson's administration, in opposition to the rights of the country; his injudicious treaty, and his being procured as an agent, according to rumor, by the manufacturing in- the American officer with an ample apolterests of Mass.

Mr. Hilliard rejoined in an eloquent strain, and denied that those who lived only in the atmosphere of party, were competent judges of the merit and char-

Mr. Bayley offered a resolution callto the McLeod affair; and Mr. Ashmun

in offering his resolution, and making a further call. Mr. Calhoun's reply to the charge, But Mr. Ward, his friend. will, probably, press the subject.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y Eve. Post, April 11.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The news is in some respects important; the markets remain pretty much the same, cotton being firm, but flour having advanwheat are to be admitted free of duty in England as soon as the tariff passes.

The comments of the English press on the refusal of the American Government to arbitrate on the Oregon question look

"The Revolution movement in Poland had spreadlextensively, and a government had been organized at Cracow. latest advices, however, appear to indicate that the struggle of the unfortunate

Poles for freedom will prove unsuccessful. In the House of Commons, Monday, March 9, Sir R. Peel said in reply to a question from Sir R H. Inglis, that it was intended to reduce the duties on rice, Indian corn and buckwheat, to one nearly nominal from the period of passing the admit them duty free, for a limited period from the day when the report of the committee should be agreed to, taking security for the payment of the duty should the bill not ultimately be sanctioned by Parliament. After a very desultory discussion, the resolutions relating to the various kinds of grain were agreed to.

Sir R. Peel, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell, said that everything had and would be done by the government to obviate the impending famine and disease in Ireland, and he helieved that in the course the government had adopted they would be assisted by the proprietors of land and the moneyed gentry of Ireland. If the resolutions that went through committee on Friday, were adopted on the report to night. Indian corn. buckwheat, and rice would be admitted duty free, and he trusted that that would con siderably relieve the wants of the people of Ireland.

## From the Liverpool Times. NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

vails in all the dock yard, in overhauling and bringing forward frigates of the heaviest class is very ominous, as these are precisely the vessels which will be required in a war with America.

In addition to the 44 and 50 gun frigates already in commission, the following vessels of the same class are either preparing amination, namely :- the Gloucester, a line of battle ship razeed to a 50 gun frigate; the Raleigh, 50; the Southamp ton, 50; the Isis, 44; the Cornwall, 50; the Conquestador, 50: the Horatio, 44 the Constance, 50; the Portland, 50; the

There are already at sea the following Vindictive, 50, the Warspite, 60, the Vernon, 50; the Endymion, 44; the President, 50; the Winchester, 50; and the America, 50.

From the London Spectator. " What will the Lords do with the Corn law?"-Nobody can answer with any certainty; but we believe that, after duly pondering it, they will pass the Government hill unaltered

One estimate of the present state of their lordships' mind is, 156 peers for the measure, 154 against, 61 doubtful, 10 hishops for, 10 against, 8 or 10 doubtful. But the tendency "to give up kicking and resisting on the part of the molcontents" is observed to increase daily.

From a Cork Paper. American Spirit-A Small Mistake. We announced on Saturday the arrival in Cove Harbor, of the U. S. pilot schooner, W. J. Romer, 84 tons, from New York, having on hoard a gentleman supposed to be a bearer of official despatches, who at once proceeded to London. On her arrival, with the American flag flying at the masthead, a Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Vanguard was despatched with orders, as we understand, from the Admiralty, to require that the flag should at once he taken down. Captain Maguire, of the Romer, received the British officer with much courtesy, juvited him down into the cabin, and having been made acquainted with the object of his visit, the American's reply was characteristic. "So long," said he. "as I have an arm to pull a trigger, uo mau shall dare touch that flag!" This prompt reply puzzled the Britisher not a little. He returned to his ship for further orders, and in a short time came back to ogy to the officer, that seeing the vessel so small, his communder did not think she was an American vessel, and that the flag of that nation had been used without authority. So the matter ended.

The Revolution in Poland .- A letter The resolutions under the previous from Breslau of the 26th ult., in the Cologne Gazette, says: "The insurgents have advanced as far as fifteen miles be youd Tarnow. The whole of the couniry people are enraged because the Austrian government has offered a premium Mr. Calhoun's remarks upon Mr. J. proposed an amendment, calling the on every head of a laudowner brought in. on the Oregon negotiation, will attract formants. The question was not taken, massacro 200 lords of manors. These man, and the operation of moral cause solved.

Mr. Ligersoll's purpose is answered, some pessants are in the army of the in- on that intellect, the gentleman. Elihu well as numerous battalions of infantry. well accounted and armed. By force of severe control, Cracow is kept quiet. Political prisoners only have been set at

the 25th ult., from Breslau, announcing | do anything. the arrival there from Cracow of M. En gelhardt, the Prussian minister. Generals de Chlopicki and Dembicki, and M. Kirchnier the banker.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 8. LATER FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Later from the United States Army on the Rio Grande .- Since the publication of the Picayune of this morning, the steam ship New York has arrived, bringing two days later news from Gen. Taylor's army. We learn from an extra of the Galveston News, issued on the afternoon of the 4th inst., that the pilot boat L. M. Hitchcock, Capt. Wright, arrived at Galveston about 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day, from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on Wednesday, the 1st inst. She brought the intelligence that upon the arrival of the Army of Occupation, in front of Matamoros, the Mexican forces were drawn out on the opposite bank of the river. making a great display of martial music, with trumpets, bugles, &c., which mode of salutation was duly reciprocated in kind by a similar sounding of trumpets and drums in the American lines. Thus ended the first day's rencounter between the two armies on the opposite banks of the Rio Grande, and within two or three hundred yards of each other. On the next morning, 29th, the American troops discovered the Mexican artillery of eighteen pounders lining the opposite bank, and pointing directly into their camp, whereupon the American army moved their encampment four miles below. This step was doubtless taken by Gen. Taylor in order to avoid every appearance of any disposition to commit aggression upon the west bank of the river, and to maintain strictly the defensive character of his operations. The most reliable statements represent the regular army in Matamoros to consist of 2000 soldiers and 500 rancheros. The Mexican citizens of the Rio Grande are said to be quite disaffected toward their own Government, and secretly friendly to the American cause.

From South America .- Advices from Monte Video to the 9th Jan. and Buenos New York. From the "Sun" we extract the following information:

On the 21st Dec. the French and English Ministers Plenipotentiary protested against the Argentine decree which had outlawed the merchant vessels proceeding up the Parana with the allied fleets. President Rosas sent in his message to the Legislature on the 27th Dec., in which he reviews the condition of country and urges the propriety of demanding indemnification from France and England for the outrages being committed upon the Argentine territories. He speaks of the and French Plenipotentiaries. The allied fleets appear to have gained no new the present, with the exception of some skirmishing in Uruguay, which is now principally in possession of Oribe, the legal governor. Reinforcements have been ordered from England and Frauco.

A WORD TO MECHANICS.

Should circomstances oblige you to ask for credit, be careful to whom you apply, as a creditor who is himself " in the screws." may seriously injure you.

Never ask credit for small sums in different piaces; better owe what you are obliged to at one place, or as few as

Every man to whom you are indebted five dollars, will trouble you quite as much as the one to whom you owe an hundred. Therefore it will be much easier to deal with one man than with

Give short credits, and collect prompt-

Be diligent-faithful to your wordtemperate-just-governed in all cases by moral principle-and you may defy a portion of community who regard mechanics one or two degrees below those individuals who have a living af forded them without labor; but that portion is small and weak. No n.an of sense, no trus gentleman, ever drew this line.

In point of science, moral virtue, and even practical politeness, the operative mechanics of the United States are second to no class of people. The workshop has produced as many great men as the College Hall; it has done as much to develope intellect as hoarded

The individual, therefore, who stands up in the face of the world, and judges his fellow citizens by their ability to subsist without labor, must be destitute of one or two very necessary qualifications -Experience and Common Sense.-With those on his side, he would be enabled to see that intellect makes the

surgents. Travellers have seen a large Burritt, by self-instruction, at the age of corps of cavalry among the insurgents. as thirty, acquired fifty different languages, and that, too, whilst he was laboring over the forge and anvil from six to twelve hours daily.

Finally, observe two rules-begin and The Spener Gazette quotes a letter of keep on-will be sufficient to learn or

> True Reform .- The true reformer is calm and mild, mighty against sin. hurling burning truths at every wrong, but still preserving, amid it all a loving heart. He is fearless and unfalteringhe presses right on with his mission; but he does not court persecution, or pray for marryrdom He is contented to let truth bide its time, and is careful that he does not injure it by rashness and impropriety, as much as by sluggishness or denial. He will not be angry if men do not believe him at the first announcement. He is content if he may only preach the truth, for he knows that once scattered abroad, it can never die. It may not blossom until long after he is dead,-but what of that? The summer tains and winter snows shall work for it; and long after his voice is bushed, and his eye dark, his very dust shall nourish it, for it will blossom at last? Such is the true reformer. You see the rash and angry radical differs in much from him .- E. H Chapin.

Forgiveness .- There is no virtue of the human heart which so much adoras the life and character of an individual, nor no duty more enjoined upon the christian than that of forgivenness. For proof of this, look at the examples of Christ, who, while suffering upon the cross, by the hands of his enemies, exclaims in the anguish of his soul. " Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." How noble the sentiment !- How pure its author ! And shall man "created but a little lower than the angels," fail to imitate the example of him in whom there was "no guile." Or shall he so debase himself towards his brother man? So prone are we all to stray from the path of rectitude and duty, that we find ourselves often called upon to in an unguarded moment, do us an injury, forgive the faults and errors of those and unless we do this, hatred and revenge will reign triumphant in every heart, and sin hold unbounded swav. But on the Ayres to the 5th, have been received at other hand, if we forgive those who trespass against us, we shall, by so doing, obey the injunction of Christ, and contribute to the enjoyment of those who offend us, and advance our own happiness. We should see less of the spirit of retaliation which now reigns in our midst, and like the destroying pestilence, spreading desolation wherever it goes. If the poisonous darts of slander are hurled to crush out hopes, and darken our prospects. we should remember that "to err is human." and freely forgive the offender. It will only increase the amount of guilt, by cherishing illwill towards our fellow men. wever great the offence ma miration, and alludes to the rejection of O, 'lis blessed to forgive! To "do unto our proffered mediation by the English others as we would they should unto us;" thus filling the hearts of the sons of inen with joy and not with grief. Let us then, advantages. The war is at a stand for if we would render ourselves ornaments to society, and beloved by the worthy and virtuous, cherish the Christ-like spirit of forgiveness, and we cannot fail to be happy .- Weekly Messenger.

Profanity Rebuked .- The lodge of Odd Fellows in Bridgewater, Mass., have passed the following resolution:

"That profane swearing is a wanton and unprovoked vice, not induced by any temptation of honor or gain, a breach of common decency and common courtesy in the common intercourse of man with man, and recommend that a brother who is habituated to the disgraceful practice, be brought to trial therefor."

We hope this example will be followed.

Composition used in Welding Caststeel. -Take of borax, 10 parts, sal-ammoniac, I part; grind or pound them roughly together, then fuse them in a metal pot over a clear fire, taking care to continue the heat until all spume has disappeared from the surface. When the liquid appears clear, the composition is ready to be poured out to cool and concrete; afterward, being ground to a fine powder, it is ready for use.

To use this composition, the steel to be welded is raised to a heat which may be expressed by a "bright yellow;" it is then dipped among the welding powder and again placed in the fire until it attains the same degree of heat a's before; it is then ready to be placed under the hammer.

Freaks of Love .- It is said that Cadwallader, the celebrated, bandsome and graceful circus rider, is about to marry, or has married one of the Misses Livingston of New York, who fell in love with him while playing at the Park. She is very rich and very beautiful.

Diamond Cement. - This article, so much esteemed for uniting pieces of broken class, for repairing precious stones, and for cementing them to watch cases and other ornaments, is made by soaking isinglass in water until it becomes quite soft, and then mixing it with spirit in which a little gum mastic and commoniacum have been dis-