

# 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 XIII.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. APRIL 19, 1848.

NO. 13.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
BY WM. F. DURISOE,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

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.

Advertisements are inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less) for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. 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 following gentlemen are announced by their friends as candidates for the Office of Tax Collector, at the ensuing election:

Col. JOHN QUATTLEBOM,  
GEORGE J. SHEPPARD,  
EDMUND MORRIS,  
SAMSON B. MAYS,  
Maj. S. C. SCOTT,  
LEVI R. WILSON,  
JAMES SPAN.

The friends of Dr. JOHN LAKE, announce him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Col. R. B. BUCKNIGHT, announce him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce W. A. HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce B. C. YANCEY, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election.

The friends of WESLEY BODIE, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of this District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of PETER QUATTLEBOM, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of this District, at the ensuing election.

## NEWSPAPERS.

It seems that newspaper wares are made to suit the market as much as any other. The idlers, the wonderers, and the gapers engross a very large share of the attention of the conductors of the public press.

It is notorious that the public mind will not remain satisfied, unless something really laudable or shocking is served up in our daily and weekly papers.

In fact a newspaper is now pronounced to be a very dull and learn affair, if it contains no account of murders, suicides, prodigies, or monstrous frauds.

Such is the demand for this kind of news, that occurrences the most trivial are made to appear as treasonable, the imagination of some knights of the quill are tasked to the utmost to manufacture out of whole cloth tales of horror and bloodshed, so eager are they to minister to this depraved taste that they are never at ease, unless forsooth, they are chronicling some "awful accident," some startling rumor, which they are anxious to scatter broadcast through the land.

Some of these miserable articles in our papers excite wonder, some terror, and some horror and disgust. Is there any instruction in these tales? Is any one wiser or happier for reading such accounts? On the contrary, do they not shock young and tender minds, and addle shallow-brained men and women? Is it not to be feared that some minds are turned to mischief by the accounts of the troops of incendiaries burning our towns and cities? The spirit of imitation is contagious, and we are unaccountably prone to do as our associates do.

If what we have said be true, what a fearful responsibility rests upon the conductors of our secular as well as religious press. If the public taste is depraved, it should be the ambition of every editor, as far as in him lies, to correct it—if nothing but trash is marketable, let a healthier public sentiment be encouraged—rather let it be turned to something solid, substantial and instructive.—*Merchant's Ledger.*

A female member of Dr. S's Church, having safely passed through her nineteenth accouchment, her husband sent the following note to the Rev. Dr. to be read before the congregation:

"Mrs. A. having been safely delivered of her nineteenth child, she, with her husband, would return hearty and unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for his great favor, and humbly ask for a continuance of his blessings."

**To Newspapers borrowers.**—We address ourselves especially to this class of the community, for the reason that we are great sufferers from the prevalence of the detestable habit. We have daily complaints, from paying subscribers, that they cannot obtain the reading of their own paper on account of some kind, good natured annoying neighbor, who sends to "borrow the paper." If our subscribers would pursue the same course with their newspapers, that they do with their bread, their breakfast, their coal or their coat, and refuse the impertinent request, much trouble might be saved to them, and some loss to us—as there are cases where our customers are induced to stop their paper for no other reason than to get rid of the annoyance of these pests both to subscribers and publishers.

It is a particular request of ours that this number of the *Courier* should be sent to such "borrowers" as may accidentally omit making the usual application this morning.—*Charls. Courier.*

**Patent Refrigerators.**—In this climate, especially, it is highly necessary for every family to be provided with cool water, and some receptacle for the preservation of meats, and other articles of provisions. Of all the inventions we have seen, we know of none that appears so well adapted to the purpose as "Scott's Patent Improved Refrigerator." They are so constructed as to occupy but little space, and afford every convenience. They open on the top, and the lid being raised, two compartments present themselves, in one of which a stone jar, surrounded and placed as to be surrounded with ice—the other gives space for butter, fruit, or any small articles that require to be kept cool. A large door, opening in front, discloses shelves, of ample size, capable of holding meats, game, &c. of which the latter are usually requiring preservation by a family.

The arrangement of the interior is such as to carry the air, thus keeping every portion of the Refrigerator perfectly cool. A faucet protrudes from the stone jar, outside, from which cold water can be drawn any time, without opening the lid, so as to admit air—and at the bottom of the article is another faucet, from which the waste water can be drawn off. The Refrigerators are handsomely finished, so as to make a respectable show as a piece of furniture, and are such convenient articles that no family should be unprovided with one, if their means will allow it. They are manufactured by Messrs. James Criblan & Son, Baltimore, and are sold by Mr. A. Tobias, in this city, who is the agent of that firm.—*Charleston Courier.*

**Co-operation of the Wife.**—There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern writer, that no man ever prospered without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an approving smile, with what confidence will he resort to his farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty or encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he but half provided his voyage, who has but an associate for his hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.—*Southern Chronicle.*

**A Friend's Advice.**—A prudent and well-disposed member of the "Society of Friends" once gave the following friendly advice—"John," said he, "I hear thou art going to be married."  
"Yes," replied John, "I am."  
"Well," rejoined the man of Drab, "I have one little piece of advice to give thee, and that is never to marry a woman worth more than thou art. When I married my wife, I was worth just fifty cents, and she was worth sixty-two cents; and whenever any difference has occurred between us since she has always thrown up the odd filling."

**Mr. Hotchkiss.**—It is stated that this unfortunate gentleman, who was so nearly murdered in Brooklyn by blows on his head, some months since has recovered his bodily health and is slowly regaining his mental faculties. He seems to be have forgotten nothing he learned during his life, and is to be taught to speak and learn his letters as if he were a child. The sound of his own voice in learning to articulate a new word amuses him exceedingly.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"Why is a lady walking in front of a gentleman, like the latest news?"  
"Cause she's in advance of the male."

**From the Augusta Constitutionalist.**

**THE AUGUSTA COTTON FACTORY.**  
"The hum of busy industry" is a phrase that has become associated with the evolutions of water wheels, the play of oiled machinery and the whirl of spindles. The mind at once travels into the four walls of some stately structure, devoted to the arts of manufacture, of which the weaving of fabrics for human clothing is among the most prominent, as it is among the most useful and extensive, that employ capital and labor. The phrase has now become metaphorical and is often so used. But whether it originated in a Cotton Factory or not, it is certainly now no longer a mere figure of speech in our city. Already at the factory of the Augusta Cotton Manufacturing Company the noise of machinery and swift whirling wheels is daily heard. We had the pleasure yesterday of going through and examining this fine building. Standing about forty yards from the terminus of the Canal, its powerful wheels propelled by water drawn from the Canal and putting in motion a large amount of shafting now erected and complete, the factory towers aloft five stories high, two hundred and sixteen feet long and fifty-one feet wide. It is of brick of a granite foundation, and is an imposing specimen of masonry.

The interior arrangements are in good keeping with its exterior appearance. Next to the main building, and connected with it by a passage 16 feet long and 8 wide, is a picker house 32 by 54 feet, three stories high. We could not but admire the care and ingenuity which are displayed in the construction, by which the picker house, the part of a factory which contains the largest bulk of combustible material, is located from the main building. With each end of the passage connecting the two it is evident that the picker house might be consumed without setting fire to the main building.

of the building, is the boiler room, from which heated air can be conveyed, by iron tubes, into each story of the factory. This will secure the comfort of the operatives in the coldest weather without danger from fire.

The entire cost of these buildings is about 30,000. In addition, a boarding house and smaller houses for operatives are in progress.

About one-fourth of the machinery is already received. The wheels are furnished and in daily use. The shafting, hangers, &c. are all arranged and ready for use. Workmen are busy erecting the frames for the spindles, the cards, the looms, and a variety of other machinery. From appearances, in a very few weeks, probably the first of next month, the spindles will be whirling, the shuttles flying, and the raw Cotton will be converted into cloth the factory consuming at the rate of 36 bales per week.

It is expected to put 5000 spindles into operation during the approaching summer. The building and machinery are calculated for and will accommodate ten thousand spindles, and when these are all at work, which will be at no distant period, Augusta will contain one of the most complete and an extensive Cotton Factories in the Southern States. Considering the admirable adaptation of all its parts to the end in view, the order and convenient arrangement of the building, the care with which the machinery, all of the finest style of workmanship and combining all the latest improvements has been got up, this factory may be safely pronounced one of the most complete in the U. States. It probably has no superior. It is creditable to the enterprise of our city, and is the fore runner, no doubt, of many more of the same sort. Our water power is immense, but we hope to see the day when it will be all brought into requisition.

Let those croakers who doubted whether the Canal would ever set a wheel in motion go up to the factory and examine for themselves.

The capital of the Augusta Manufacturing Company is \$157,000. Located as our city is, with all its convenience for the business, we doubt whether similar amount of capital can be employed at any point in our country in this business with better profit.

Augusta is destined to be the manufacturing city of the South.

**Colored People in Illinois.**—The statement that the separate clause of the newly adopted Constitution of Illinois relative to free persons of color, gave them the right of suffrage, is incorrect, it restricts the immigration and introduction under any circumstances, of free negroes into the State, and was adopted by 27,163 majority.

**From the Correspondence of the Chars. Courier.**

**WASHINGTON, April 5.**  
The funeral of Mr. Black was attended to-day at 12 o'clock pursuant to previous arrangement. The Hall was filled with Senators and Representatives, and the galleries with spectators. The South Carolina delegation, Senators and Representatives, attended as mourners, with the friend of the deceased—his son alone of the family being able to attend. The coffin was in plain style, covered with black velvet, edged with white, and silver mounted. After the coffin, attended by the Chaplains and mourners, was brought into the Hall, the Senators, and the President and Heads of the Executive Departments, successively entered, and the officers and members of the House unanimously rose up to receive them.

The Chaplain of the Senate read the latter part of the sixteenth chapter of first Corinthians and offered prayer. The Chaplain of the House then delivered the sermon from the text of John xi, 23; to wit: "Jesus saith unto her, thy brother shall rise again," and closed with the benediction. The circumstances of the occasion were full of interest and impressiveness, it being the fourth funeral of the session, and the ninth time that the two Houses of Congress have been called to put on the signs of mourning.

I notice that two of the foreign ministers, Mr. Figanero, from Portugal, and Mr. Pagueot, from France, have advertised for sale all their household furniture, equipages, wines, &c. Mr. Pagueot, I learn, will not return to France, but is going, with his family, to reside on an estate in Tennessee, belonging to his wife, who is the daughter of Wm. B. Lewis, Esq. of Nashville.

Mr. Travis is to resume, upon his retirement, the rank of Major in the 1st Gen. S. Dragoon Regt. of the State Militia.

We take much pleasure in transferring to our readers the following notice of Lieut. Smith, of the 21 U. S. Dragoons, from the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel of the 8th inst. Lieut. S. though a native Augusta, is a grandson of the late Joseph Righton of this city, where he passed a considerable portion of his boyhood; and his numerous relatives and friends here, will doubtless feel gratified at the honorable mention of this young and accomplished officer:—*Chars. Courier.*

**Lieut. Wm. Smith.**—We welcome with unfeigned cordiality this gallant young officer and noble son of Augusta, to the scenes of his boyhood, after a long and faithful service in Mexico, in which he has won unending laurels. Attached to Gen. Scott's Division, we believe he was present and participated in every battle, from the landing of that gallant army to the capture of the city of Mexico. Augusta has much cause to be proud of the gallantry and noble bearing of her sons on the battle fields of Mexico.

**Yankee Manufactory.**—In the village of Birmingham, Connecticut, there is a machine for making brass chains and works as if endowed with human instinct. By every turn of the driving wheel the wire for the chain is wound off a reel and pulled forward to its proper place and position, the end running through the last formed link exactly the length for two links cut off, first one end turned over into a link, then the other, the former dropping down through the machine, leaving the latter projecting above, so that the wire can be instantly pushed through it, when it is cut off, two more links formed, and so on, until a large roll of wire is transformed into a perfectly formed chain by the unaided operation of self-acting machinery, hardly a finger having been lifted during the process.

**Murder Mania.**—The crime of murder appears to be assuming the form of an epidemic in Philadelphia. There are no less than five cases of homicide awaiting trial, exclusive of the new atrocity of last Saturday night besides two or three cases in which the perpetrators have as yet escaped. This is truly an alarming state of things.—*Charleston Mercury.*

**Government Finances.**—It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury will advertise for the \$16,000,000 Loan just authorized by Congress in Europe as well as at home. Reports are current that offers have been made for the whole of the sum wanted by foreign capitalists or bankers.

Louis Philippe, it is said, has purchased a splendid estate in Hampshire, England.

**Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.**

**IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.  
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

**NEW YORK, April 7.**  
The steamer has just touched her wharf, and I send you the following brief summary of her news. She sailed from Southampton on the 22d, and consequently brings eight days later intelligence from Europe.

**LIVERPOOL, March 18.**—Sales of Cotton for the week, 23,010 bales. Orleans, 3 1/2 a 8; Bowed, 4 1/2 a 5; Mobile, 4 1/2.

The following are the quotations of Broadstuffs.—Corn is 61. to 14. lower per quarter. Cornmeal, 31. per lbs. Flour, best Western, may be quoted at 28. a 29s.

A monster meeting was to be held at Cork, Ireland, on the 20th of March, the day the steamer sailed from Southampton, and the Government was actively engaged in sending troops and steamers to put it down.

The intelligence from England, Scotland and France, indicated perfect quietude.

The Provisional Government of France has organized a large force, supposed to be intended to invade Austria, and sustain the Republican movement in that country.

A revolution has taken place in Vienna during which twenty were killed. It resulted in the Emperor granting every thing they asked, and he was afterwards carried through the streets in triumph.

Hungary has declared itself independent of Austria.

The Republic of France has been recognized by most of the European Governments.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to be dead.

The Bank of France has suspended.—The local banks established to relieve pressure, all failed to accomplish that object—consequently there heavy failures were in France.

English funds remain without much alteration.

The Cotton and Corn markets are slightly depressed by the late news from Gen. Scott's Division.

On the 13th, all the merchants of Rue de Sentier having debts for Asiatic manufactures, came to a unanimous understanding to suspend payment. Other bankers, it was thought, would also suspend.

The financial condition of the country has been dreadful during the past fortnight. Transactions for produce has been on a most limited scale.

**COTTON.**—The sales amount to 4,000 bales forced off by brokers making every effort to sustain themselves, but all in vain. Prices are nominal.

**LONDON, March 21.**—Cotton is nominal, no change having taken place since the sailing of the last steamer. Corn is rather more firm, and may be quoted at 28 a 32s. Meal is unchanged. Provisions remain quiet.

## STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

**Arrival of the Hibernia.**—Further particulars of affairs in Europe—Revolutions in Poland, Sardinia, Milan and Lombardy—Russia putting on her armor—Clubs in aid of Liberty formed in Paris—State of the Markets, &c.

We received late last evening the additional despatch promised by our correspondent, dated Baltimore, April 10, 2 P. M. Events of the greatest magnitude are crowding so thickly upon us, that it is difficult to keep pace with, or even to realize them. The wildest fancy could not imagine so many startling changes as have taken place in one short month, in the position of affairs in Europe.

All the Russian and English workmen have been ordered out of France. A large number of Clubs have been formed in Paris, to aid in promoting the cause of freedom throughout the world.

A Republic has been proclaimed at Craeow, in Austrian Poland, and four hundred political prisoners released from confinement. Fifteen thousand insurgents were under arms.

Republican principles were gaining ground in Germany, Denmark and Poland.

The King of Bavaria has been compelled to abdicate.

A new Cabinet has been appointed in Austria.

Great military preparations were making in Russia, probably for the purpose of checking the Revolutionary principles in Poland and Italy.

The Revolution continued to progress in Sardinia.

Austria is in a most deplorable state. So much are her people hated, that to be an Austrian is a sure passport to abuse.

Fears are entertained that Bohemia will not remain tranquil.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has granted to the people a constitution, called the "Fundamental Statute," modeled on the plan of the late French charter.

Belgium is tranquil. The Belgians seem quite contented to remain as they are, and are determined to defend their territory from the encroachments of the French.

A correspondent at Cologne writes:—"The middle classes of Prussia, as well as of the other Rhenish States, are determined to achieve their political independence, and to have a potent voice in the government; they are peaceful, but resolutely devoted to their country, and firm in determining her rights. Already petitions for reform have been prepared, which are lying at the different hotels on the Rhine and in the Rhenish provinces; the burghers flock in crowds, and sign them to a man. Such a state of things is unheard of in Prussia; to take the initiative in so decided a manner has never before occurred to her citizens, and we shall all know *ce uel que le premier pas qui quote.*"

**TREATMENT OF HORSES.**

Our sympathies have frequently been excited by the bad treatment of horses which we witnessed. They are hard driven, seldom blanketed, poorly fed, grooved, and miserably stabled. Horses must be short lived at the South.—Nor can we see how they can escape colds, consumptions, bowel complaints and diseases in every form. In riding from Warrenton to Sparta, in the mail stage, we have seen the team driven so fast, and there was not room for another horse in the little log hut, till the team therein was taken out. A handful of burning corn cobs on the ground in the stable, served as a warm nucleus, around which the coachman collected himself and slept, whilst a couple of negroes entertained a solitary passenger, by answering as best they could, a thousand questions about the fare of man and beast, in a land where every thing is as novel as it will be. A higher standard of comfort is needed, especially for dumb brutes. Leaving the question of humanity out of view, it is the worst possible economy to treat horses badly. When a horse is driven so as to perspire freely, he should be blanketed when stopped. He should not be merely regularly fed, watered, groomed, bridled and salted, but his food should be varied, so as to suit his appetite, meet the peculiar wants of healthy respiration, and the demands of nature to repair the constant waste of his muscles, bones, nerves and brain.

A horse is a noble, active, and valuable animal, whose constitution, habits, and anatomy, should be carefully studied. There are important elements in his brain, flesh, tendons and bones, which ought to be daily supplied in his food. The breeding of horses, and the rearing, breaking and management of colts are branches of rural science and practice, quite too much neglected in every portion of the Union. Common farmers are strangely opposed to studying the laws of animal vitality, and the means which God has appointed to develop fine bone, sinew and muscle, good wind and bottom in the horse. It costs no more to raise a superior animal, that will do good service twelve or fifteen years, than a poor, slow, feeble one, whose powers of endurance is next to a cypher.

Peas and oats are much better food for roadsters than corn. Horses cannot travel so long nor so fast, when kept on the latter food, nor will they be so healthy or long-lived as they are when fed on oats, peas, clover or vetches.

**Southern Cultivator.**

**The Right Spirit.**—We understand that a Tennessee merchant, who was passing through our city on his way to New York, stopped for the purpose of attending the public meeting of the other night. So much pleased was he with the liberal spirit there displayed towards his own State, that he walked into Haner street the next day and laid in, for cash, a good share of the stock he required, saying he was determined to leave a part of his money here.—Such customers are more than welcome. We hope that many more of the same sort will be induced to give and take with our enterprising dealers. They may go farther and fare worse.—*Chars. News.*

Trust not to outward show.

Proud men have no real friends.