

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."

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS
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LETTER OF HON. H. S. FOOTE.

The letter of Senator Foote to the Editor of the Union which we annex, refers to matters of importance to the South.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir:—To the numerous and oftentimes denunciatory strictures upon my conduct as a public man, which find their way into the newspapers of the country, I have been in general altogether indifferent, and in all cases heretofore I have been absolutely silent. Nor should I vary from my ordinary course upon the present occasion, but that it is feared by others, whose counsel I greatly respect, that silence on my part might be construed into a tacit acquiescence in certain misrepresentations, which, if effectual, might by possibility do more or less injury to a cause to which my life has been devoted. I find myself charged with having declared, during the last hours of the session of the United States Senate, that Cass and Butler, in consequence of the conduct of some of their Northern friends in Congress upon the Oregon question, would lose the whole vote of the Southern States in the approaching Presidential election. Now this is not only wholly without foundation, but is most ridiculously false. What I did say, in substance, was this: It will be borne in mind, that the Oregon bill had been returned to us from the House with our amendments to it stricken out. There was reason to believe, had a Committee of Conference been allowed us, in accordance with well-known legislative usages, that a satisfactory compromise of all the matters in controversy could yet have been effected. Various facts were stated by myself and others, showing, as I think, conclusively, that a compromise might still have been attained through a Committee of Conference. Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) who had principal charge of the Oregon bill, had consented to a Committee of Conference, and had even urged it upon the Senate with his own characteristic manliness and ability. Other distinguished Democratic Senators from the North were more than willing to try the experiment of a Committee of Conference. Under such circumstances, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Benton] insisted upon his motion to refer to our amendments, which, taking precedence of the motion to refer the subject to a Committee of Conference, would cut off, if successful, all hope of present compromise. We had struggled for a Committee of Conference during the whole of Saturday night.

Sunday morning had arrived, when I took occasion, in the course of a speech running through some fifteen or twenty minutes, to warn certain Senators against the possible consequences of a rigorously coercive course. I urged upon them that their conduct was likely to be regarded as evincing a settled hostility and contempt for the South and Southern men. I went so far even as to express a fear that their indiscretion and seeming illiberality might have the effect of weakening our Presidential ticket in some quarters of the South, or might at least impose upon its Southern advocates a heavy and oppressive burden of explanation. I besought them earnestly yet to allow a Committee of Conference, and thus place our ticket beyond the reach of misrepresentation and injury; avowing all the while that I knew Gen. Cass to be thoroughly sound on the Willmot Proviso question, and that I should be the last man in the Union to forsake him. When Sunday had passed away, and Monday morning was in progress, the Senate was again in session. Southern men reflected well upon all that had occurred. Southern Democrats had conferred together. They bore in mind that Northern Democrats, in both Houses of Congress, had been sustaining the constitutional rights of the North, and been laboring to secure our safety, when Northern Whigs, to a man, had proved

hostile, and even a few Southern men had showed themselves unmindful or regardless of Southern interests. They recollected that explicit assurance had been given us by the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] with his own characteristic frankness, that he and his friends would again unite with Southern men next winter, as they had done already in the session of Congress now closed, to bring about such a compromise as that for which we had been contending.

We knew that Dickson, and Douglas, and Hannagan, and Bright, and Sturgeon, and Cameron, and other good and true Democrats, from the free States of the North, in both houses of Congress, would still be with us. We resolved to trust to the assurance of our brethren who have already, in so many fierce encounters, proved themselves worthy of confidence; and accordingly when on Monday morning the Senate again assembled at nine o'clock, and a motion was made to suspend the 17th joint rule of the two houses, which prohibits the presentation of a bill or joint resolution to the President for his approval on the last day of the session, without the suspension of which rule the Oregon bill could not have become a law; when, as Mr. Calhoun emphatically observed, the bill stood defeated according to parliamentary rules; when all acknowledged that it was completely at the mercy of the South, we resolved, on full consultation, and on the assurance above mentioned, to spare it; and, after an attempt or two to amend the resolution, I was authorized to rise in my place and announce that all further opposition would be relinquished, and thus the Oregon bill did become a law.

This is the sum and substance of what occurred on that interesting occasion.—If this seems to indicate inclination on my part will be of Vir, ceeding bors as gone, quiet, support of our noble ticket? If any are disposed to conjecture that the last scenes in the Senate argue the enfeeblement of our ticket, let me assure them that never have I seen such signs of concord and brotherly love among Democrats from the North, South, East and West, (with very slight exceptions indeed,) as those same closing scenes unfolded. I may go further and declare, as I did by their express authority, on last Wednesday, in Virginia, that distinguished democratic leaders from the South, heretofore lukewarm or hostile to our ticket, encouraged by the assurance given that Northern Democrats will hereafter concur and co-operate with Southern Democrats and Southern Whigs in bringing about a fair and equitable compromise of the territorial question, will now support our nominees, cordially, actively, and to the end.

I could go yet further, and state what I personally know to be actually true; that Southern whigs, as leading and influential men as any in the whole South, seeing the united and unanimous opposition of Northern Whigs in Congress to the constitutional rights of the South—beholding the extraordinary indications now disclosing themselves, of a general disposition among the Whigs of the North to fraternize with the Barnburners in support of Van Buren and Adams—perceiving, as all discerning men must now at last perceive, that Gen. Taylor has really no strength anywhere, and that the only hope of defeating the abolition ticket of Buffalo, and thus securing the safety of the South and the integrity of the Union, lies in the success of the Democratic ticket, have not hesitated to avow a strong doubt whether it is not their duty, as true patriots and Southern men, to come with all their weight and influence to the support of Cass and Butler. I speak not hastily on this point; and those who receive this suggestion lightly, will in a very short time find it made good, and even transcended, by actual facts.

Having corrected the misrepresentations which provoked this communication, I have the honor to be, &c.

H. S. FOOTE.

To preserve Peaches.—Clean your peaches by pouring hot water on them, and afterwards wiping them with a course cloth; put into glass or earthen jars, cork them up, and fasten the corks with wire or twine; then place the jars in a kettle of hot water until the atmospheric air is expelled from the jars; after which seal them up tight with wax. Peaches prepared in this way retain their original flavor, and are equally as delicious when cooked in the ordinary manner six months or a year after being put up, as if just taken from the trees.

MORE OF THE NORTHERN PHASIS.

Mr. Corwin was expected to address the Whig meeting at Cincinnati on the 21st instant, but not appearing, Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, was put upon the stand. This personage, who is famous for his flippancy of speech, undertook to expound the creed of Gen. Taylor. "A stranger remarked to us [says the Cincinnati Enquirer] that he heard Mr. Smith make the same speech in Wheeling last week, with the exception of that part relating to free territory; which, not suiting Virginia soil, was omitted at Wheeling. Mr. Smith made a statement, which it may not be inappropriate to put on the record for future reference. He said that Gen. Taylor, if elected, would not veto a bill containing a provision for the exclusion of slavery from the Territory of New Mexico and California, and that the Southern Whigs would sustain him in such a course; that the Hon. W. Bullard Preston, a Whig member of Congress from Virginia, had so assured him (Mr. Smith) not longer ago than two weeks. This tale is for the free States; Mr. Smith did not dare to tell it in Wheeling. One thing was evident to every person present, and that was the absence of all enthusiasm. When the word clubs came up and were posted in their places, three cheers were ordered, the first was tolerable, but faint for the size of the crowd; the second denoted the pulse to be fast sinking; and when the third was listened for, two or three voices were heard as if struggling to make their escape from choked throats. The groundswell of popular enthusiasm were wanting. The speakers scarcely got applause enough to keep them in spirits."

The Cincinnati Signal agrees with the Enquirer in one thing, viz: the absence of enthusiasm. "Two or three attempts were made to get up a shout, but they failed."

Another Confirmation of the Northern Phasis! The Mount Vernon (Ohio) Democratic Banner of Tuesday last says, that on the 18th "the Hon. Thomas Ewing addressed a Whig meeting in Mount Vernon, and contended, among other things, that "Gen. Taylor is a Willmot Proviso

or if he thought he would veto the Willmot Proviso.—N. Y. Tribune.

GEN. CASS ON SLAVERY.

The Whigs charge that Gen. Cass became opposed to the Willmot Proviso from expediency and not from principle—merely to get Southern votes, and not from conscientious convictions of the constitutional rights of the members of the confederacy. The following silences such a charge, and furnishes new and conclusive proof of his soundness on the question of slavery. It is from that able and influential Whig paper, the "Cincinnati Gazette," and was published to injure Gen. Cass in the West. We invite particular attention to it as showing that Gen. Cass has always been with the South on this exciting question.—*Mount Vernon Democrat.*

"Gen. Cass is not a new convert to Southern doctrine; he took it in the natural way. When the subject of extending slavery to Missouri and Arkansas was agitating the country, Judge Wilson edited a paper in Steubenville, and strongly advocated the side of liberty; an able paper published in Chillicothe contained articles on the opposite side—but the Judge was an able man and had the advantage of being right, and so was too strong for his slavery opponent; at this point several articles appeared on the slavery side much above the capacity of the editors, which were more difficult for the Judge to answer than all he had to oppose up to that time. It was evident that the editor could not write such articles, but the author was unknown until many years afterwards, when the editors of both papers met, and conversation turned upon their early controversies. J. W. expressed a strong desire to know who wrote those able articles in favor of extending slavery, and the editor gave Gen. Cass for the author; he had no expectation then of ever being President; he lived in a State opposed to slavery; he dare not then claim the honor of such labor, and we may well suppose he wrote his real sentiments, so that whatever doubt there may be on his other principles, there can be no doubt that in supporting the slaveholder's doctrine to the utmost extent, he acts out his own principles, and Southern men may safely trust him; but it is just as certain that no man opposed to slave extension can trust him. Judge Wilson himself is my authority for this statement, and if he be living will repeat the same."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Modern Babylon—London is ten miles long by seven miles broad. The number of houses is upwards of 100,000, and it has a population of not less than 2,000,000 of souls. Its levithan of body is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,369,400 pounds of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,400,000 of beer, exclusive of other liquida. Its rental is at least £7,000,000 a year, and it pays for luxuries it imports \$112,000,000 a year day alone. It has 587 churches, 207 dissenting places of worship, upwards of 5,000 public houses and 15 theatres.

Correspondence of the South Carolinian.

GREENVILLE, Sept. 2, 1848. The travelling public still keep the town of Greenville full of life and gayety. The people from the middle and lower districts, who are seeking pleasure or health amid the prizing atmosphere of our mountain scenery, or the fashionable watering places of North Carolina and Tennessee, are sure to give us a call, and frequently spend several days, and even weeks, in our pleasant and fashionable mountain village; and all who pass through express a strong desire to return by the same route. On Thursday the 24th ult. Col. Gladden and lady, Col. Dunavant, Capt. Preston Brooks and lady, and Col. Whitefield Brooks and lady arrived in town, and took up lodging at the Mansion House; and the next evening, united in giving them a ball, which was gotten up in Mr. and Mrs. Durbee's best style, and was numerously attended by both the citizens and strangers.

Politics is still the leading topic of the day; and the rival claims of Cass and Taylor upon the patronage of the South, are being discussed with increased zeal and interest. All the changes which may have occurred since I wrote you last, are decidedly in favor of Cass and Butler. The great and cardinal principles of true democracy, are rapidly gaining ground in the up country, which the election in October will more fully demonstrate. The great mass of the people are waking up to their true interests, and are assuming a position upon the political platform, from which, even the dazzling glories of Gen. Taylor's military distinction can never drive them.

The great Democratic Taylor meeting at Spartanburg was pretty generally conceded to be a failure, and is the only one of the kind which I have heard of being attempted in the back country. Almost all the candidates, as far as I can learn, who have declared themselves at all, are for Cass and Butler; and those who are venturing to run on the Taylor ticket, are doing it with very little hope of success.

The Whigs need not expect that the non-

HOW WE VIEW THE MATTER.

The following table will show what the chances are for Gens. Cass & Butler, according to the best light we have upon the subject. As certain, for the Democratic candidates, set down

We have thus 26 more votes than are sufficient to elect our candidates. Besides these we have equal chances to get

Of the remaining States Van Buren will probably get as follows

leaving Massachusetts and 'old Kentucky' for Gen. Taylor, with a chance at the votes of Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina. 'Pon honor this is the best we can do for old Buena Vista, at the present.—*Muscogee Democrat.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
Cassius M. Clay, who has rendered himself odious to the South by his ultra abolition professions, and who is the unblushing, notorious, and infamous Whig champion of these principles, renews his advocacy of Gen. Taylor, as will in substance here be detailed.

In a letter addressed to Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, after reiterating his complete devotion to the cause of abolition, suggests that this desirable purpose can be better accomplished by the election of Gen. Taylor than by any means at present contemplated.

The Whigs have offered as one of their issues in the present contest, opposition to the veto, as a power anti Republican in its nature and tendency, and fit only to be in the hands of a King or Despot. This power was incorporated into the constitution by its framers, who were the wisest statesmen and purest patriots the world ever saw, and has been exercised during the brief existence of our government, as many as twenty-five times, as follows:

By George Washington, 2
By James Madison, 6
By James Monroe, 1
By Andrew Jackson, 9
By John Tyler, 4
By James K. Polk, 3

Do these facts indicate that the Veto is that obnoxious feature it is represented to be by the Whigs? Do they show that it is a kingly and despotic power? Washington and Madison were among those who framed the Constitution, and would such Republicans as they have sanctioned a despotic feature in that instrument, or have sanctioned it in their administration of the government?—*Lynchburg Rep.*

THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

The Providence Journal, the leading Whig paper of Rhode Island, holds very explicit language in speaking of the sympathies of the Whig and Democratic parties in reference to the Abolition movement. It says: "The Whig party is the best Free Soil party. If the Abolitionists had not defeated the Whigs in 1844, the extension of slavery which has already taken place, and the greater extension which is menaced, would have been prevented. Throughout its whole history, the Whig party has been the party of freedom. It has maintained the right of petition, it has opposed the annexation of Texas, it resists the extension of slavery which is now contemplated, not only over New Mexico and California, but over the country which is to be the next subject of reannexation. The yet unformed republic of Sierra Madre. The Whig party is a national party, which the Free Soil party cannot be; and it numbers even in the slave States better friends of freedom than the Barnburners of New York, because they are honest friends, who are actuated by conviction and by attachment to the great principles of their political organization, and not by a momentary spasm of malice and revenge. The Free Soil men are playing over again precisely the game which the Abolitionists played in 1844.—The election of Cass would be the greatest triumph which slavery could achieve, and every Whig vote that is given to Van Buren, is given in aid of Cass. The election of Van Buren is not expected by any body; the choice is between the two candidates which represent the two great parties.—Between those two every man must choose; and no elector can divest himself of his responsibility by throwing away his vote upon a candidate who he knows cannot be elected."

Utility of the Sons.—An opponent of 'secret societies,' speaking of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, in the Christian Contributor, says—"I have seen most inveterate drunkards substantially reclaimed by it, individuals that nothing else could reach. I have seen its good influence on young men who are to come after us, on whom our hopes centre, by giving their temperance principles a more decided tone. One of its obligations, if it has no more than one, is most praiseworthy. The candidate is placed under the most solemn affirmation never to use as a beverage, any intoxicating drink whatever. By these facts my prejudices are made to give way, and I am inclined to make a distinction between this society and the other departments of the same broad favorable to the former, and to inquire whether the apprehended evils to arise from it exist in fact, or merely in imagination.

Prairie Steam Car.—The experiment with the Prairie Steam Car, invented by Gen. Sample, of Illinois, appears to have succeeded. The Springfield Register, of the 28th ult. says, it has run ten miles an hour over the prairie with fifty passengers.

A Great Comet Expected.—The attention of Astronomers in Europe has recently been turned towards the subject of a great comet, which appears to have visited our system at intervals of 562 years, and if the calculations of many scientific men be correct, ought to make its next appearance during the present year, not far from the months of August or September. Mr. J. R. Hind, an astronomer, of London, has lately published a work on this subject, and confidentially predicts the return of the celestial visitant.

Of the very early appearances of this comet, we have no precise scientific accounts. But in the year 1294 its appearance threw all Europe into great alarm, and caused it to be recorded in the histories and chronicles of the day with special notice.

The tail was very long and broads resembling a fan in shape, emerging from the eastern horizon before the dimmer nucleus of the comet, and when fully risen, stretching itself upward, and obiting its rays to the meridian. The comet occupied in length one half the heavens, presenting a fearful apparition to the eyes of the superstitious observer; as if swept along through space, the tail diminished daily in breadth, but proportionably increased in length and brilliancy for many days, till at length it gradually disappeared, to the great relief of the terrified inhabitants of Europe.

The chronicles of those times relate many terrible calamities which befell the nations of christendom during that year, and which, of course, were all attributed to the influence of the comet. Urban IV, was frightened into an alarming disorder, which confined him to his apartment during the whole period of the appearance of the comet. On the night of its disappearance the Pope died.

In 1539 a comet, supposed to be the same one with the preceding, again appeared and spread consternation throughout Europe. It moved with immense velocity, accomplishing 15 degrees of its track in the heavens in 24 hours. The head of the comet exhibited the appearance of a bright globe of flame, half the size of the full moon, the tail of which extended for the length of 100 degrees in the heavens, and was as broad as the diameter of the sun.

It is looked for with considerable interest. Owing however, to the want of repeated and accurate observations, this point cannot be regarded as fully settled—to say nothing of the perturbations caused by other known and unknown members of the system, the which the movements of the comets are liable. Should the expected visit take place, it will add one more to the great events of this year of wonders, and furnish the science of astronomy with the materials for a splendid triumph.

To speak of the subject in its more vulgar relations, we must remark that the Milliners, had they known any thing of the history of this comet, would have made capital, as the phrase is, out of so promising a subject. Unluckily for them, its approach is too near at hand, and it must appear or be given up for lost, before they can get up excitement.—*Bos. Courier.*

Wearied of their Liberty.—We some weeks since, heard of a case where nine slaves had run away from their master, and gone to Pennsylvania; we now learn that after prowling about two or three months, they have become wearied of liberty, and now returning, one by one, begging their protection and forgiveness of the man whose hospitable mansion and providing care they had been persuaded to abandon, by the delusive dreams and pictured fancies of freedom. Several have already returned, all promising that if allowed to remain, they will never leave him again. Others have written for the means wherewith to return, that they may once more have some to provide them with their daily food and a place of shelter during the night, both of which had they sought in vain since they had left their master. One in particular, after wandering about the streets in Philadelphia, begging about the streets in Philadelphia, sleeping in alleys, and wherever he could secure himself, sent to his master to send and take him home. He was accordingly sent for and found waiting at the depot, half famished for want of food and nearly naked. So delighted was he that he was thus enabled to get home again, that when told that the cars would not return until four, it caused him the greatest apparent grief. He was, however, furnished with money to procure his food, and when the hour arrived, joyfully departed for his home, no doubt fully convinced that his worst friends were those who had urged him to leave a comfortable case.

The hardest thing in this case is, that after the slaves had run away, their master, who is a gentleman of high standing for honor and integrity, in one of the adjoining counties of our sister State, was accused, by his philanthropic abolition neighbors, of having sold these very slaves and reported that they had run away; but none believed such an unlikely story.—*Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.*

Truth is a hardy plant, and when once firmly rooted it covers the ground so that error can scarce find root.