

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 XIV.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. MARCH 23, 1849.

NO. 10.

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BY
WM. 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 \$74 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.

Law Notice.

THE FIRM OF GRIFFIN & BONHAM, is dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished business of the firm will be transacted with Mr. Griffin. The undersigned will still practice in the Courts of Law & Equity. Office near the Court House.

M. L. BONHAM,
2m

January 10, 1849.

JOSEPH ABNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL be found in his office at Edgefield Court House, adjoining Bryan's Brick Store, on Saturdays, Sale-days, and Court-weeks. He will attend promptly and strictly to business in his profession.

January 10, 1849.

W. C. MORIGNE,

WILL practise in the Courts of Law and Equity in the Districts of Edgefield and Abbeville. Office, Edgefield C. H.

Sept 20, 1848.

G. D. TILLMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE next door to Mr. Compton's Hotel, Edgefield C. H.

January 24, 1849.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

The friends of **WESLEY BODIE,** Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of this District at the ensuing election. We are authorized to announce **CAPT. HUMPHREY BOWLING,** as a Candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election. The friends of **COL. THOS. W. LANHAM,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the next election. The friends of **COL. JOHN HILL,** announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Edgefield District at the next election. We are authorized to announce **T. J. WHITAKER,** as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election. The friends of **ALFRED MAY,** announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

FOR ORDINARY.

The friends of **VIRGIL M. WHITE,** announce him as a Candidate for the office of Ordinary at the ensuing election. We are authorized to announce **EDWARD PRESLEY,** as a Candidate for the Office of Ordinary at the ensuing election. We are authorized to announce **COL. WILLIAM H. MOSS,** as a Candidate for the office of Ordinary at the ensuing election. The friends of **HENRY T. WRIGHT,** Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of this District, at the ensuing election. We are authorized to announce **MAJ. W. L. COLEMAN,** as a candidate for Ordinary at the ensuing election. The friends of **HUGH A. NIXON,** Esq., respectfully announce him as a Candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next Election.

FOR CLERK.

We are authorized to announce **WM. M. JOHNSON,** Esq., a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of Edgefield at the ensuing election. The friends of **PETER QUATTLEBUM,** Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of this District, at the ensuing election. We are authorized to announce **THOS. G. BACON,** a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Court, for Edgefield District. The friends of **E. PENN,** announce him as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk at the ensuing election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

The friends of **MAJ. ISAAC BOLES,** announce him as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the ensuing election. We are authorized to announce **CAPT. B. F. GOULEDY,** as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector, at the ensuing election. The friends of **MAJ. F. W. BURT,** announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election. The friends of **COL. J. QUATTLEBUM,** announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election. We are authorized to announce **WM. L. PARKS,** as a Candidate for Tax Collector, at the next election.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

WHY WAS NOT JUDGE BERRIEN'S ADDRESS ADOPTED.

The address of the Southern members of Congress to their constituents is assailed by Southern Whigs by strong denunciation, and that of Judge Berrien receives their fullest approbation. They profess to have been willing to sanction its sentiments, and to regret that it was not adopted by the Southern meeting. It is lauded as so correct in its delineation of the condition of the slavery question, and yet so conciliatory in its tone, that it was factious and disorganizing to reject it, and in its place to put forth the sectional appeal written by Mr. Calhoun. One breathed the spirit of patriotism, say these assailants, the other was the voice of treason and disunion. The defeat of Mr. Berrien's address in the Convention is arrayed as a crime against the repose and peace of the Union. Let us inquire, then, who defeated it? By what influences was it voted down, or by whom quietly abandoned to its fate?

On the 22d of January, the Convention met a second time. Early in the proceedings, Mr. Bayly, of Va., and Mr. Venable, of N. C., stated in speeches that they made, that though preferring Mr. Calhoun's address, yet, for the sake of union and harmony, they were ready to yield their preferences, and vote for Mr. Berrien's address, if that proved most acceptable.

What took place next? Mr. Stephens offered his resolution declaring it inexpedient for the meeting to take any action. This was voted down—59 to 18. Subsequently the vote was taken on the proposition to adopt Mr. Berrien's address in lieu of Mr. Calhoun's. It was rejected by a vote of yeas 37, nays 34. The diminished vote was owing to a dozen Whigs who were present refusing to vote. These were Messrs. Stephens, Tombs, J. W. Jones, T. B. King, Underwood, Morehead, Preston, Cooke, Goggin, Crozier, Roman and Chapman, all Whigs. Here it will be perceived that it was in the power of any eight of these, if they had chosen to vote, to have carried Mr. Berrien's address—so much lauded for its patriotic tone and sentiment.

If the evils of a sectional appeal were so dreadful, why did not the Whigs accept the olive branch extended by Messrs. Bayly and Venable, and aid in the adoption of an address conceded to be unexceptionable? The answer is, they did not desire to see the South united on this question. Their object was division, discord and distraction. They have partially succeeded. Their plan seems to be faithfully pursued by portions of the Southern Whig press, who have taken their cue and are creating all the bad blood they can in the South by assailing in coarse and virulent language the supporters of Mr. Calhoun's address. In this malevolent work, the Chronicle & Sentinel is conspicuous. It thus plays into the hands of the Abolitionists of the North in a way to win from them a chuckle of delight. "Divide and Conquer," the old Roman motto, is applicable here, and the Abolitionists doubtless rejoice in the prospect of its efficacy. If the Abolitionists had bought the Chronicle & Sentinel, body and soul, and sent the editor as an emissary among us, their policy would be to weaken and distract us by assailing the motives and impugning the patriotism of our Southern statesmen. Their policy would be to sow among us the seeds of suspicion, of distrust of each other, when all Southern men should be firm and true to each other and the South, and stand shoulder to shoulder ready for the onset of the common enemy. The Chron. & Sent. has industriously pursued this policy, under what influences and sanction it is yet to appear. Its indignation has uniformly been spent upon those at the South who have raised the voice of remonstrance and resistance to Northern aggression. Its indignation never seems to turn upon the aggressors, or to breathe the language of a sense of wrong. Its marvellous placidity and contentment in the face of the steady advancing anti-slavery encroachment wears a very suspicious air.

MAN without woman would soon degenerate into a brute. It is said that but one sex of the Lombardy poplar has been introduced into this country. This tree, the emblem of the old bachelor, soonest dies at the top, and grows ragged all the way down.—*Rev. Beacher.*

Labor and industry, go hand in hand—Idleness and leisure lead to wickedness, immorality and vice. Down with all aristocracy and nobility, save the nobility of true virtue and honest industry. Toil, either of the brain or of the hand, is the only true manhood, and the only true nobility.

COMMITTEE IN THE SENATE.

The Standing Committees of the State have been appointed as follows:

- On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Benton, Cass, Foote, Webster, Mangum.
- On Finance—Dickinson, Webster, Hunter, Phelps.
- On Commerce—Hamlin, Davis of Mass., Soule, Fitzpatrick, Smith.
- On Manufactures—Sebastian, Jones, Butler.
- On Public Lands—Felch, Borland, Shields.
- On Agriculture—Sturgeon, Turney, Walker.
- On Military Affairs—Davis of Miss. Bepton, Borland, Bell, Dawson.
- On the Militia—Houston, Dodge, of Wis., Fitzpatrick.
- On Private Land Claims—Downs, Whitcomb, Dickinson.
- On Indian Affairs—Atchison, Rusk, Phelps, Bell.
- On Claims—Whitcomb, Norris and Jones.
- On Revolutionary Claims—Walker, Norris, Dodge of Iowa.
- On the Judiciary—Butler, Bradbury, Downs, Berrien, Dayton.
- On the Post-Office and Post-Roads—Buck, Sturgeon, Soule, Peckre, Corwin.
- On roads and Canals—Bright, Foote, Atchison.
- On Pensions—Dodge of Wis., Fitzpatrick, Hunter.
- For the District of Columbia—Yulce, Mason, Shields.
- Patent—Turney, Norris, Whitcomb.
- On Retrenchment—Bradbury, Houston, Felch.
- On the Territories—Douglass, Butler, Houston.
- On the Public Buildings and Grounds, Hunter, Yulce.
- On Contingent Expenses—Dodge of Iowa, Walker, Smith.
- On Printing—Baldwin, Hamlin.
- On Engrossed Bills—Jones, Sebastian.
- On the Library—Pearce, Davis of Miss., Mason.
- On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Busk.
- On Naval Affairs—Yulce, Mason, Bright, Babger, Miller.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

A file of Star and Californian, published at San Francisco, to December 23, furnishes evidence of the actual existence of a civil government, for the preservation of society and the punishment of crimes recognised by every society: "On the 16th of December a trial took place in the village of San Jose before Judge Kimball H. Dimmick, alcalde of the district, and a jury empanelled for the case, of three men, named Davis, Campbell, and Freer, for member. The jury pronounced a verdict of guilty, and they were sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried into execution on the 18th, in presence of a large concourse of citizens. The convicts confessed their guilt, and embraced the Catholic faith. The other men were subsequently tried for participation in the same crime, viz: Cotton, Woolard and Lee, and the two latter to the additional charge of perjury. They also were found guilty, and were sentenced for the first offence to receive, Cotton fifteen and the two others eighteen lashes, and the latter no additional charge, forty lashes each, and one month's confinement in the stocks. C. E. Picket, tried at Fort Sacramento, on a charge of the murder of Mr. Alderman, was acquitted."

The provisional government meetings which had been held, as heretofore noticed were first at San Jose, next at Puebla, and then San Francisco. The result was as follows: A concurrent recommendation to the inhabitants of California to hold meetings and elect delegates to represent them in a convention to be held at San Jose on the 4th of March, 1849, for the purpose of drafting and preparing a form of provisional government, to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection by a vote by ballot.

The inhabitants of San Francisco were to hold a meeting on the 8th of January, to make choice of five delegates. At their previous meeting resolutions were also adopted expressing the opinion that the duties which have been collected at the ports of Upper California, since the 15th of August last, rightly belong to the people of the Territory.

TALE OF A TAIL.—"My dear, don't say tale—say narrative," said a modest lady to her little son, who was relating a very nice, interesting "tale" he had just read in the newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his sad mistake the old house dog walked in shaking his tail and looking quite familiar at the boy, when he exclaimed, "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his narrative."

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

We mentioned yesterday evening the receipt of Mexican papers of a late date, and since learn that they were received at Mobile by the British steamer Great Western from Havana, having been conveyed to Havana by another British steamer, the Dec. Capt. Allen.

The Mexican papers which we have read abound in complaints against Santa Anna. The State and General Governments are called upon to pronounce perpetual banishment against him. His name is used as a rallying cry by all discontented spirits. From the pains which the Government through its organs taken to denounce him, we think they must have serious suspicion of some design on his own part to return to Mexico. We had an idea of translating several articles on the subject, but they would not reveal the secret causes of the Government's apprehensions, and we have scarcely room to-day for them. The official documents in relation to the revolt of Col. Marquez, his arrest and subsequent escape are published, but possess too little general interest to be re-produced here. He made his escape by bribing a sergeant of the guard with a few "ounces." The sergeant refused to share the plunder with a fellow soldier and the latter "peached," whereupon the sergeant is now in durance, and will probably be visited with the weight of punishment which otherwise would have fallen upon Col. Marquez.

The war of castes which has been so fatal in the Sierra and Yucatan, has broken out in the southern part of the State of Mexico. The news was communicated to the capital by Gen. Alvarez, who was collecting troops to put down the insurrection, and expected to be able to do so effectually. Complaints are flowing in incessantly upon the Government of Indian incursions upon the frontier States and praying for a force to protect them. The American deserters who were in possession of the police force of the capital, give infinite trouble to their officers by their lawless conduct. Instead of aiding to preserve order, it required all the vigilance of the authorities to keep the soldiers straight.

A paper at Durango reiterates its complaints that a numerous armed force of "North Americans and smugglers had entered the State by way of Presidio del Norte, and were in league with the Indians to make a permanent lodgment there. Gov. Trias had gone to Durango for troops to drive out the Indians, and we suppose the North Americans with them.

The Monitor Republicano of the 21st invokes the attention of the Government to the propriety of diverting the travel from the United States to California, as far as possible, to the Thuanatepec route in place of that of Panama. It advises that the Government should close with the offers of Manning and Mackintosh to open the communication, which shall make Mexico the highway for the commerce of the world between the two nations.—*N. O. Picayune.*

An Act granting five years' half pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, both regulars and volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act amending the act entitled 'An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers,'" approved July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be so construed as to embrace all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have received an honorable discharge, or who remained to the date of their death in the military service of the United States, and who have died since their return to the usual place of residence, of wounds received or from disease contracted while in line of duty, subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as the Secretary of War, by the third section of said act, is authorised to impose.

APPROVED February 22, 1849.

GRANVILLE.—We are gratified to learn that the sale of lots in the village of Graniteville on Wednesday last, was well attended, the bidding spirited, and that every lot that was put up was sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$105, for fifty feet fronting on the main street. This result must prove highly advantageous to the prospects of the village, and is an indication of a great and gratifying change in the minds of our people as to the value of enterprises such as has called into existence the village of Graniteville.—*Charleston Mercury.*

One of many arts seldom thrives.

GENIUS DEFICIENT IN CONVERSATION.

The great Peter Corneille, whose genius resembled that of our Shakespeare, and who has so forcibly expressed the sublime sentiments of the hero, had nothing in his exterior that indicated his genius; on the contrary, his conversation was so insipid, that it never failed of wearying. Nature who lavished on him the gifts of genius, had forgotten to blend with them her more ordinary ones. He did not even speak correctly, that language of which he was such a master. When his friends represented to him how much more he might please, by not disdain to correct these trifles, he would smile and say, "I am not the less Peter Corneille!"

Descartes, whose habits were formed in solitude and meditations, was silent in mixed company; and Thomas describes his mind by saying, that he received his intellectual wealth from nature in solid bar, but not in current coin; or, as Addison expressed the same idea, comparing himself to a banker, who possessed the wealth of his friends at home, though he carried none of it in his pocket, or as the judicious moralist Nichols, one of the Port Royal Society, who said of a scintillant wit: "He conquers me in the drawing room, but surrenders to me at discretion on the staircase." Such may say with Themistocles, when asked to play on the flute; "I cannot fiddle, but I can make a little village a great city."

The deficiencies of Addison in conversation are well known. He preserved a rigid silence among strangers, but if he was silent, it was the silence of meditation. How often at that moment he labored at some future Spectator. The cynical Mandeville compared Addison, after having passed an evening in his company, to a silent parlor in a wig. It is no shame for Addison to receive the censure of Mandeville, he has only to blush when he calls down that of a Pope.

La Fontaine, says La Bruyere, appeared coarse, heavy and stupid; he could not speak or describe what he had just seen; but when he wrote he was the very model of poetry.

It is very easy said a humorous observer on La Fontaine, to be a man of wit or a fool, but to be both, and that too in the extreme degree, is indeed admirable, and only to be found in him. This observation applies to that fine natural genius, Goldsmith.

Chaucer was more facetious in his tales than in his conversation, and the Countess of Pembroke used to rally him by saying that his silence was more agreeable than his conversation.

Isocrates, celebrated for his beautiful oratorical compositions, was of so timid a disposition that he never ventured to speak in public. He compared himself to whetstone, which will not cut, but enables others to do this; for his productions served as models to others.

Vancanson was said to be as much of a machine as any he made. Dryden says of himself, "My conversation is slow and dull, my humor satiric and reserved. In short, I am one of those who endeavor to break jests in company or make reprints."

From the Charleston Evening News.

RULES OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.—The following additional Rules of practice, were adopted by the Court of Appeals in Equity at its recent session in Charleston.

"In the Court of Appeals in Equity, January 31st, 1849. Ordered that the following be adopted as additional rules of practice:

"Where a party applies for an execution on a money decree, he shall comply with the provisions of the Act of 1840, relating to the enrolment of orders and decrees; and the brief or abstract required shall be prepared, certified and deposited with the Register or Commissioner, before he signs, seals and delivers such execution.

"No application or motion made by letter or mail shall be heard at Chambers; but the same shall be made by Counsel in the case (or by other Counsel to whom it has been entrusted) in person.

"When a guardian in chief is appointed, and the infant, when over the age of choice shall be present, unless under special circumstances to be judged of by the Chancellor."

(Signed) J. JOHNSON,
BENJ. F. DUNKIN,
JAMES J. CALDWELL,
GEO. W. DARGAN.

The Rose is sweetest when it first opens, and the spikenard when it dies. Beauty belongs to youth and dies with it; but the odor of piety survives death and perfumes the tomb.

Ho who squints abroad, does not look straight at home.

AN EGYPTIAN LADY.

She wore, first, a chemise of some thin white material, with loose sleeves, embroidered round the edge, hanging over her hands; then a large pair of crimson silk trousers, so long and wide that they entirely concealed her bare feet; then came a garment like the Turkish *antere*, descending to the feet before in a train behind, and opening at the sides, with long sleeves open from the wrist to the elbow, and falling back so as to display those of the chemise beneath. The dress was made of crimson damask, and embroidered all round the edge with black braiding, and was confined—not at the waist, but over the hips—with an Indian shawl, bound two or three times round, and knotted before. The last garment was a jacket, reaching only to the waist, with half sleeves, made of exceedingly rich stuff or dark blue silk, embroidered all over, in a running pattern, with gold, and edged with gold braiding and buttons. Three large silver amulet-cases, containing charms, were hung over the shawl-girdle. The head-dress is the prettiest part of the Egyptian costume—and Sofia's was exceedingly rich. Her hair was divided into twenty of thirty small braids, hanging over her shoulders—to the end of each of which were affixed three silk cords strung with gold coins of various sizes. Two rows of gold coins as large as half-crown pieces, laid close together, encircled her forehead; and at each temple depended a cluster of smaller ones, with an agate ornament in the middle. The back of her head was covered with a small Egyptian Fez, ornamented with a large *Chokor* of solid gold, and bound on by a handkerchief of embroidered crape. She wore two necklaces of large gold coins, thickly strung together, and each individual piece of money depending from a massive ornament in the form of a fish; one of these necklaces was long, and the other just encircled her throat; and between them was a string of beads of Egyptian agates, as large as birds' eggs, and strung together with golden links. Her ear-rings were of gold filigree, in the shape of flowers; and her bracelets—of which she wore several—of massive gold and silver. We computed that she carried about three hundred and fifty pounds on person, in coins alone, without including her other ornaments.

LITERARY 'GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING.'

The Boston Post has a correspondent who criticises Ralph W. Emerson's Lectures, in a style as unique as it is original and funny, as the following extract will show:

It is quite out of character to say Mr. Emerson lectures—he does no such thing. He drops nectar—he chips out sparks—he exhales odors—he lets off mental sky-rockets and fireworks—he spouts fire, and conjuror like, draws ribbons out of his mouth; He smokes; he sparkles; he improvises; he shouts; he sings, he explodes like a bundle of crackers, he goes off in fiery eruptions like a volcano, but he does not lecture. He is a vitalized speculation—a talking eschewed—a sort of celestial emanation—a bit of transparency broken from the spheres—a spiritual prism through which we see all beautiful fancies of immaterial existence. His leaping fancy mounts upward like an india rubber ball, and drafts and falls like a snowflake or a feather. He moves through the air like a cherub with golden trumpet in his mouth, out of which he blows tropes and figures and gossamer transparencies of suggestive fancies. He takes high flights, and sustains himself without ruffling a feather. He inverts the rainbow, and uses it for a swing—now sweeping the earth, and now slapping his hands among the stars.

ALL THAT IS VALUABLE IN THIS WORLD IS TO BE HAD FOR NOTHING.—Genius, beauty and love, are not bought and sold. You may buy a rich bracelet, but not a well-tuned arm on which to wear it—a pearl necklace, but not a nearly throat with which it shall vie.—The richest banker on earth would vainly offer his fortune to be able to write a verse like Byron. One comes into the world naked and goes out naked. The difference in the fineness of a bit of linen for a shroud is not much. Man is a handful of clay which turns rapidly back again to dust; and which is compelled nightly to relapse into the nothingness of sleep; to get strength to commence life again on the morrow.

In this life, so partaken by annihilation, what is there that is real. Is it our sleeping or our waking—our dreaming or our thought? Do we arise to the more valuable life? when we go to bed, or go to bed when we arise? No?—man is no proprietor? Oh he owns but the breath as it traverses his lips, and the idea as it flits across his mind. And even the idea often belongs to another!—*Home Journal.*