



The Advertiser.  
EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY MAY 9, 1849.

### Temperance Lecture.

Mr. DUNN, the eloquent and able lecturer, now engaged in the service of the State Temperance Convention, will address the public this evening at early candle light, in the Court House. A general attendance of the community at large is most respectfully solicited.

Four Negroes, beside the one already condemned to be hanged, have been brought to jail, charged with aiding in the murder of Mr. MICHAEL LORE. They are to be tried in a few days.

### Gen. McDuffie.

On a recent visit to this distinguished patriot, at his residence in Abbeville, we were gratified to find him improved in health. He seems, at present, to be entirely free from physical pain—though unable to walk without assistance. He manifests very little interest in conversation of any kind; but with the exception of defect in memory, shows that he still retains in clearness his powers of mind.

### Paper at Newberry C. H.

Messrs. WRAY & HOLLAND are about to establish a Newspaper at Newberry, called the "Newberry Palladium." We wish them happy success.

### Hon. Henry Bailey.

This able jurist, for years Attorney General of the State, died in Charleston, on Saturday the 28th ult.—a few days after his return from a visit to Cuba.

### Virginia Elections.

From the recent returns of the elections in Virginia, the Democrats have been decidedly successful. Fourteen Democrats have been returned, and one Whig—an Independent—Messrs. Pendleton and Bots, strong partisan Whigs, have been left at home.

### Outbreaks in Mexico.

The Insurgents, with Paredes at their head, have taken possession of San Luis Potosi. The troops sent out by Government to quell the rebellion, on passing the mountains, declared for Paredes. This unhappy country is likely to experience again all the dissensions and difficulties, which grow out of a bitter civil war.

### Troubles in Canada.

Our readers will find some accounts in our paper of the serious civil disturbances among our Northern neighbors, the Canadians. The ground of the outbreak, was the approval by Lord Elgin, the Gov. General, of a law indemnifying the patriots for losses sustained in the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838. The people rioted at this act of the Executive; and the authorities were called out to suppress the disturbance—upon which the populace committed great indignities on the Gov. General, as he returned from the Parliament house, pelting him with rotten eggs &c. They also burnt down the Parliament house, destroying all the archives of the State.

The French party armed themselves, to form a body guard for the Governor General. The English indignantly at this, formed a counter party, and now demand of the French the laying down of their arms. A fearful fight is anticipated. By the latest accounts troops are pouring in from the different provinces, and all upper Canada is in a rage.

The British party have sent an address to the Queen of England, asking for the recall of the Governor general.

### Committee of Safety.

The Committee of Safety and Correspondence heretofore appointed by the Citizens of this District, met on Monday last, in the Court House. The Chairman organized the Committee and submitted for their consideration, the propriety of appointing Delegates to represent the District in the Convention to assemble in Columbia on the 24th Monday of this month.

On motion of Gen. Bonham the Committee Resolved, To send Delegates.  
Resolved, That a Committee of five be now appointed by the Chairman to nominate five Delegates to represent Edgfield District in the Convention at Columbia.

The Chairman, named as the Committee the following gentlemen, viz:  
Messrs. Bonham, Holland, Towles, Shepard and Harrison.

The committee retired and after consultation reported the names of the following persons as Delegates, viz:

Messrs. F. W. Pickens, Charles Hammond, James Tompkins, James Jones and Arthur Simkins, and on motion it was further Resolved, That the Delegates to the said Convention, should be constituted a standing Executive Committee.

On motion of Gen. Jones, the Chairman of this meeting was added to the Executive Committee.

### N. L. GRIFFIN, CHAIRMAN.

Wm. C. MORGAN, Sec'y.

### European News.

GEORGE LIPPARD, Editor of the "Quaker City," sums up thus pithily the news by the America:

"Another Steamer has arrived from Europe, bringing with it the latest modifications of no old story, in the way of news. The Hungarians have beaten the Austrians, the people are starving in Ireland; France appears quiet, and the Queen of England, promises to present the English people with another heir. This is the news!"

Our own information varies a little from the above. France does not appear quiet; but seems to be equipping a formidable armament for a serious enterprise of, warring character.—Having determined to reinstate Pope Pius IX. in his temporal and ecclesiastical rights and priv-

ileges, she has sent a large force to Civita Vecchia to carry out her determination. This may be the beginning of a general European war; for a very slight stir of the discordant elements among the German states, will put all Germany into outbreak, and once excited they must shake the whole fabric of European society.—North Protestant Europe will be arrayed in conflict with South papal Europe, and then must begin a scene of universal strife, not less harassing and ceaseless, perhaps, than that of the "Thirty years War."

The wars on the continent are still raging furiously. The Austrians have been beaten in Hungary. Hostilities have recommenced between Denmark and Prussia. The Danes have proclaimed a strict blockade of all the German ports, even to Vessels laden with emigrants.

It is rumored that the Prussian Ministers have resigned, and that the King of Prussia has declined to accept the Imperial Crown of Germany.

The whole continent is in a state of great excitement and confusion.

### Russia and Turkey.

An open rupture is likely to ensue in a short time between these two despotic powers. The Ottoman Government has refused to allow the passage of the Egyptian fleet through the Dardanelles, which will be eagerly taken up by Russia as an ample pretext for quarrel. Those constant of European politics, are well aware that Russia has been long looking with a rapacious eye upon the sunny fields of the Ottoman Empire and has only awaited some slight ground of justification in the judgment of civilized Europe, to pounce upon her doomed victim.—It is the settled opinion of the leading statesmen of Europe that Turkey must sooner or later be swallowed up in the vortex of Russian absoluteness. The catastrophe is almost inevitable. It has been approaching for years; and now that all Europe is entirely occupied with intestine broils, the haughty Autocrat will hasten the consummation of an event, which has already existed for years in political prophecy.

It is thought not to be in the power of the Turkish Government to avert the awful doom. Turkey may boast of her Armies filled with three Deckers, and of an army numbering three hundred thousand men; but the elements of internal anarchy, are so powerful, in work in that enslaved nation, as, in the judgment of European statesmen, to render her an easy prey to the great military power of Europe.

In a contest between two powers so despotic and ruthless, the civilized world could take little real interest—since the blessing of liberty is the last result to be expected. The nations of Northern Europe will be justly alarmed because of the probable increase of Russian supremacy already overgrown, and highly dangerous to the liberties of Europe!

### NEGROES AT THE NORTH.

When we consider the condition of the Negroes at the North and South, and show how far preferable was the lot of the Southern slave to that of the Northern free negro—a fact which Ozandine's experience has confirmed to his own cost. Frequent applications are now made to Southern gentlemen visiting the North by these poor creatures, to bring them back, and put them on their plantations—the friendship of the Abolitionists exhausting itself in words, and not taking any practical shape of aid and comfort.

As we have often reported, the clamor at the North for "Free-labor," means white labor; the blacks are entirely out of the pale of their sympathies—and their great effort now is to get a monopoly of all the new Territories, free from the competition of black labor.

The Editor of the N. O. Bulletin, at present on a visit to the North, writing from New York, gives the following graphic sketch of the actual condition of the colored race throughout the North, which our own personal observation has confirmed:

"Whilst on the subject of employments, I would observe that I have been forcibly struck with the manner in which the free negroes in the northern cities are being gradually driven from various occupations which they formerly almost monopolized. In house servants this is particularly obvious; for I have not been in a house in this city where there is a negro employed, but all white-male and female servants, even to the coachman. There are still some negro servants at the hotels, and on board of steamboats; but there too, they are evidently diminishing; as laborers, they are becoming scarce, and it is a rare thing to see a negro about new buildings, even as mortar-mixers or hod carriers.

No one of whom I have inquired here, can tell what becomes of them, though it is generally admitted, that with some exceptions, they are the most wretched as well as the most worthless portion of the population, and none wish to see any increase of the number. It would be a great misfortune to the North, if the Southern States should expel all the free blacks from among them, which they may be compelled to do, if the fanatic abolitionists of the North continue the course they have been pursuing for a number of years. They are those who have been the worst enemies of the poor negro, and have driven the South to adopt measures of restraint which otherwise would not have been thought of. I think it is very evident that the climate of the North acts very unfavorably upon the health and longevity of the African, and I believe that without additions from the South, their numbers here, so far from increasing materially, would decrease."

WHITE "BLACK-BERRIES."—This may seem like a misnomer, but Mr. Russell sent us yesterday, a specimen of this remarkable fruit, which is like our common black-berry in size, flavor and every particular except color, being of a pure milk white. This plant may be seen growing at Mr. Russell's Garden, with the fruit upon it in all stages of perfection. Whether it is a common variety of our old friend of the Sandhills, or not, we are not enough of a Botanist to say—but have no doubt the fair savans of some of our Female Seminaries, learned in the "Ologies" and "Onomies" can determine.—Columbia Telegraph.

### [By Request.]

### WISCONSIN ON RUMSE LING.

We have already stated that a very stringent bill in regard to intoxicating liquors was passed by the Wisconsin Legislature at its recent session. The bill consisted of ten sections, and requires all persons who would vend or retail "spirited liquors," to give bond to the town authorities, with there sureties in 1,000, "conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such a traffic," to support all paupers, widows and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such a traffic." And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by such traffic." We quote the remaining provisions entire:

Section 4. It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute, in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic, and the money when collected shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children.

Sec. 5. No suits for liquor bills shall be entertained by any of the Courts of this State, and whenever it shall be made to appear before any Court before which a suit may be pending, on a promissory note, that such note was given in whole or in part for liquor bills, such Court shall immediately dismiss such at the costs of the plaintiff.

Sec. 6. On the trial of any suit under the provisions of this act, the cause or the foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of liquor, it shall only be necessary, in order to sustain the action, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person (so intoxicated or in liquor) whose acts are complained of, on the day previous to the commission of the same offence.

Sec. 7. Whenever a person shall become a county, city or village charge, by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of selling or giving liquor to such person or pauper so becoming a public charge.

Sec. 8. Any person against whom a judgment may be obtained, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to maintain a suit to compel a contribution toward paying the judgment against him, against all persons engaged in such traffic in such county, city, town or village, who may have sold or given liquor to such person committing an offence, or becoming a public charge.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall vend or retail, or for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, give away spirited liquors, without first giving the bond required by the first section of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than six months, and shall be individuals, the same as he would have been had given the bond required in the first section of this act.

This remarkable expression of public opinion in Wisconsin on the subject of "spirited liquors," passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 5, and the Assembly 29 to 21. It goes some steps beyond any legislation on the subject in the country.

TO ALL THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—We are now engaged upon a work, entitled "The Real Heroes of the Mexican War." It is our earnest purpose to do justice to every soldier, concerned in the campaigns of Scott and Taylor. In the preparation of this work, we will not be governed by the display of mere titles or names, but will endeavor to do exact justice to the private soldier, as well as to the officers. Will the soldiers of the War extend their aid to us? Every one who participated in the battles of the war can with but little trouble, send us an account of his experience and adventures—it matters not how brief or how roughly written. From materials thus gathered we will be enabled to write a true history of the war, for the perusal of the masses of the American people. It will be a book which every soldier, (whether officer or private), can bequeath an heir-loom to his family and to posterity. The Book will differ in every respect, from all other histories. It will picture the deeds of every man who distinguished himself, and not confine itself to a mere eulogy of those titled persons, whose greatness too often consists, solely in their rank and official position. Those gentlemen who comply with this request, will confer a great favor, by describing in their own way the minutest details of every incident which came within their experience and their knowledge. Details with regard to scenery, the nature of the ground on which the various battles were fought, and the costume of the parties concerned in the war, will be particularly acceptable.

The Press of the country will render a great favor, not only to ourselves, but to the true history of the war, by giving this undertaking, a notice in their columns.

[Quaker City.]

SEA COAST AND TERRITORIES OF THE U. S. STATES.—The sea coast of the United States, according to a recent report of the land office, is five thousand one hundred and twenty miles, including the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific, or a "short line" following the irregularities of the shore and sea islands, according to an estimate of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, 33,063 miles.

The territory of the United States, including those recently acquired, contain two millions one hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety six square miles, or 1,023,518,080 acres, which is sufficient to give fifty-one acres, without including the States, to every one of the twenty millions of inhabitants of the country. This territory is distributed as follows. Northwest Territory, west of the Mississippi river, 723,248 square miles; Wisconsin Territory, 22,336 square miles; Oregon 341,463; Upper California and New Mexico, 526,078; Texas, 325,520. The newly acquired territory, lying north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, is 1,643,784; south, 544,712.

### THE FEELING AT THE NORTH, AND AT THE SOUTH.

A friend who has just returned from a business trip to the Northern and Eastern States—a most intelligent merchant of this place—has given us some interesting and valuable information as to the impressions made on his mind by observation and intercourse with "the natives" he met, or had dealings with.

He states the fact without hesitation, that there seems to be but one sentiment pervading the whole mass of the Northern people in relation to the Free Soil question—and that while the more influential portion of them deprecate any interference with Slavery as it stands in the old States, all refuse to allow any but free (white) labor to be introduced into our new territories.

He says there is a little excitement, but a cold calm determination to exclude the South from the Territories under all circumstances—even should the people of California consent that Slavery should be introduced there, when it is ready to come in as a State.

The Abolitionists are but a fragment of the Free Soil party, which now absorbs all other parties, who differing on other points all agree on this. This condition of feeling he observed no exceptions to—and a more dangerous state of things for the future Equality of the South, and the maintenance of her just rights, it is difficult to conceive of. Against a noisy fanaticism we could easily make fight with the weapons of reason, ridicule and common sense. Against open assaults and "outrage acts," of aggression, we could rally the South to the rescue; for, to a man her sons would march into the "imminent deadly breach" could they but see their enemy! Such is not the policy of our assailants. The Northern people are calculating and cautious (it would be a base libel to call them cowardly, for the soil of America, and our free institutions nurture none such), and they slowly sap our strength; profit by our divisions; concentrate their own public sentiment into one point, while seeking by ridicule and mockery to paralyze and frustrate our efforts at concerted and combined action; work upon our sensibilities by appealing to the blessings of the Union which they are converting into curses; and the South, like a blind Sampson, may be made their menial through a generous confidence. And they will effect their purpose, unless Southern men will shake off the fatal apathy, and yet more fatal devotion to partisan prejudices, which paralyze all combination and concert for the common safety, and subject those who "agitate" to the derision of their exulting enemies, who hate because they fear the very idea of a GREAT SOUTHERN LEAGUE demanding Equality of rights with the North. If to claim this as our right—to resist all infractions of pledged faith, and "agitate" for action upon foul wrongs, insults and injuries hourly perpetrated upon the citizens of the South—be "rebellion" and "treason" (as even Southern presses, have stigmatized it), then we rejoice to

try men's souls" our fathers bore, and for oppressive and wrongs less grievous far; for they came not from those who called us "brethren" but "children," and who sought not to rob us of a heritage bought with the blood of our best and bravest.

A solemn crisis of our National History is near at hand. He must be blinded by terror, or by treasonable instincts, who cannot or will not look it in the face—and it is the part of prudence as well as of patriotism to prepare to meet it like men.

Let those then who shiver over the very word—"Secession"—take heed lest their overcaution does not call down upon their heads hereafter the dread imprecation invoked by the Poet on a voluntary traitor, for their timidity is treason to their own hearths and homes, as well as to the enduring permanence of the Union.

"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave,  
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,  
Comes o'er the counsels of the brave,  
And blazes them in their hour of fight."

The true friends of the Constitution and the Union are those who stand prepared to protect and defend both in their original purity, who court no craven compromises with fanaticism, with fraud or with folly—who ask for nothing but what is right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong. The enemies of both are the Free-soilers of the North, and those who give them "aid and comfort" at the South.

These now are the two great parties in this country, and every man must take his side. On ours, all who are not for are against us—the neutrals are allies of the enemy.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The Columbia Telegraph of the 4th inst. says:—We are indebted to a friend for the following extract from a letter received by him yesterday, dated

MATAMORAS, April 20, 1849.

"Patodes is kicking up the devil at present. The pronunciados (insurgents) took San Luis Potosi on the 17th inst. and have marched on Queretaro. The troops sent from here to put down the revolt have 'pronounced' in favor of Paredes, and joined the revolutionists as soon as they crossed the mountains."

Our previous advices from Mexico represented that a formidable insurrection had broken out in the vicinity of San Luis, and that a large body of troops had been sent on by the government to put down the insurgents. It is difficult to obtain from our Mexican exchanges a satisfactory account of any of the movements of the people, as they exaggerate the successes of the government forces, and depreciate the operations of those hostile in the present administration. If the above intelligence be correct, we may expect the unfortunate republic of Mexico soon to be plunged into the horrors of anarchy, if not of civil war.—Della.

ILLINOIS U. S. SENATOR.—The St. Louis Republican says that Gov. French has come to the conclusion that he does not possess under the Constitution the power to appoint a Senator to fill the place to which General Shields was elected last winter, and which he did fill for several days before his inability was determined by the Senate. If this be so, there must necessarily be a called session of the Legislature.

### Facts and Incidents.

Yankee in China.—A letter from on board the United States ship Plymouth at Canton, dated Jan. 6, says:

"Canton is about fourteen miles from Whampoa, and has a small Yankee steamer running up and down every day.—The steamer was brought out here in a vessel, and has been so useful to its owners that I am told several more has been ordered. It is not more than twenty-five feet long. The Chinese were very much amused at it when first it made its appearance, and being a propeller they could not understand the philosophy of the craft."

Rivets done away with.—An invention has recently been produced in Boston, by Mr. Samuel Pratt, by which sheets of metal of any length, bands, hoops, &c. may easily and quickly be joined together, without the use of rivets. Peculiar slits are made in each end of the collar ribbon, or the band of the hoop, or in the ends of the sheets of metal, which enables one sheet or band, to dovetail into the other, when a blow from the hammer joins them as effectually as by riveting, and effects a great saving in time.

Wafers versus Wax.—Official notice has been given that letters sent to the British West Indies sealed with wax, have the seal removed by the mail agent on board the steamer, who substitutes a wafer for the wax; the reason being that the wax softens in tropical climates, causing the letters to adhere to each other and otherwise defacing them. We have repeatedly pointed out the expediency of using wafers for ship letters.

Catholic College Defeated.—A bill before the Massachusetts Legislature, to incorporate a Roman Catholic College, at Worcester, Mass., was defeated in the House on Wednesday, after an animated debate, by a vote of 117 to 84.

Parson Brownlow, of the Jonesborough Whig, was attacked at night while returning from church, and struck down by a club in the hands of John Ryland, whom he had published as a deserter in Mexico. The Rev. editor, after fifteen days confinement from his injuries, comes down on his assailant in a column of invective, and characteristically says in conclusion, "I owe my existence, under God, to a strong beaver hat I had on at the time."

Found Drowned.—J. N. Gamble, a Driver, from Polk county, Tennessee, who had been missing for a week, was found on Sunday last drowned in the river opposite the city. He came here on the 20th of March, with 19 horses and two six horse teams loaded with bacon, and entered at once upon a career of dissipation which ended in the destruction of his character and life.—Macon Journal 25th inst.

A Nice Distinction.—"I say, Jim, you going to see that man hung to a tree?" "I don't know Dick; you's he to be hung for?" "Vy, bless you for, for stealing." "For stealing a horse? You a fool! Vy didn't he buy you on trust, and never pay for him?"

The keeper of a grog establishment in Georgia, has made known, by advertisement, that he will not, in future sell any spirituous liquors to temperance men, unless they should bring a written permission from their wives.

Horrid Death.—At Skaneateles, N. Y. last week a man by the name of Searl, engaged in distilling, fell into a vat of boiling liquor, and was so dreadfully scalded that he only survived a few hours. When he was taken out, his skin literally peeled off, and hung in strings from his limbs, laying bare the sinews and muscles.

Gold Pens.—It is said to have been given in evidence, in a trial now before the New York courts, that one hundred dollars worth of gold pens can be made from an ounce of gold, costing sixteen dollars.

"How do you like Gen. Taylor?" was asked a Whig in a few days since. "First rate," replied the old coon; "he turns out a great deal better than we expected."

A young man named Leathers has applied to the Legislature of Maryland to have his name changed, as the beloved of his heart refuses to marry a man with such a name. We reckon that she is afraid he'll "hyde" her.

Arkansas.—The Little Rock Banner, of the 17th ult., states that Col. John S. Roane is elected by one hundred and sixty votes, so far as the official vote shows. The county of Mississippi is to be heard from. It was understood that the inauguration would take place on the 15th ult.

A Good Joke.—Two rabid politicians in Cincinnati, who were striving for the appointment of Post Master, received each a letter on the 1st of April notifying each of their appointment. They both sallied forth to crow over each other, to the great amusement of those who understand the game.—Pennsylvanian.

A certain judge in Vermont, used to charge the jury that "things of a doubtful nature were very uncertain."

Massachusetts Railroads.—Seventeen millions of passengers have been carried over the Massachusetts railroads within the past three years. Fifty-six killed, and sixty-five injured.

Letters have been received in town from gentlemen residing in Natchitoches which represent the "destruction of the crops by the late frost to have been sweeping. All the cotton above the ground was cut off at once.—N. O. Picayune.

A "down-east" editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may play a similar joke upon his creditors.

The receipts of the United States Treasury for the quarter ending March 31, amounted to \$14,680,000.—The expenditures to \$11,130,000.

Mr. Preston, the Secretary of the Navy, has left Washington, on a brief visit to Virginia. Commodore Warrington is acting Secretary.

Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Home Department has returned. Mr. Johnson, Attorney General, is at Annapolis.

Tennessee is said to be the only State in the Union that had not a "foot of rail road on the 1st of January, 1849."

A good word is as soon said as a whole.