

EDGEFIELD, S. C.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1851.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of advertising, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until all arrears are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per Square (12 lines or less), for the first insertion and 37 1/2 for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly, One Dollar per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise in the year can do so on liberal terms.—It being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For advertising a Candidate, Three Dollars, in advance.

For Advertising Estrays Titled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday 7, 1851.

In the Senate, after the usual routine of morning business, the resolution of Mr. Bradley, concerning removals from office, was discussed by Mr. Mangum. Mr. Ewing obtained the floor for to-day, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Robinson, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill with a view to the prompt execution of the Bounty Land Law, passed in September last. After debate, its further consideration was postponed until Thursday week. Mr. Julian asked leave to present a memorial of the yearly meeting of the religious society of Anti-Slavery Friends in Indiana against slavery generally, and the Fugitive Slave act in particular. He desired it to be referred to a committee, with instructions to report a bill for the repeal of that law.—The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated—yeas 68, nays 110.—The bill for the establishment of a Board of Claims was made the special order of the day for the 22d of January; and Mr. Bayly reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

In the Senate, the Committee on Public Lands reported adversely on the joint resolution of the House, which declares that nothing in the act of September 28, 1851, granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers, shall be construed as prohibiting an assignment of military land warrants. After which Mr. Bradley's resolution was further debated by Messrs. Ewing, Cass, Bradley, and Downs.

In the House of Representatives nearly an hour was consumed in the consideration of a motion made by Mr. Julian to amend the journal; and the remainder of the sitting was consumed with the New Hampshire contested election case.

January 9.

In the Senate, Mr. Houston appeared for the first time this session. He is evidently disposed to take matters easily, intending to reserve his energies for the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Underwood moved to take up the joint resolution of the House, making bounty land warrants assignable. After debate, however, the motion was withdrawn, and will be renewed to-morrow. It appears though the Secretary of the Interior has made up his mind to issue no warrants until Congress shall have decided upon the question of assignment.

The consideration of the bill for settling private land claims in California, was then resumed.

Mr. Gwin spoke for some hours in opposition to the pending amendment of Mr. Benton, and the latter replied. The subject was then laid over till to-morrow.

In the House, the Military Academy bill, the Navy Pension bill, the Revolutionary Pension bill, the Post Office and other Appropriation bills, were reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

After the disposal of some private matters the House, at an early hour, adjourned.

This morning as soon as the Speaker declared the House adjourned, there was, all of a sudden, a general rush into the space behind the Chair, and nearly a hundred members were seen crowding round and shaking hands with a very modest looking gentleman, to wit: Mr. Holloway, the Representative from Dutchess County, New York. There was such laughing, congratulatory speeches and excitement that people wondered what could be the matter. On inquiry, however, it appeared that Mr. H. yesterday perpetrated matrimony; he being a Free Soiler, and the lady of his choice being a Marylander owning a number of slaves. This shows how much Free Soilism is worth when it comes in contact with the silken cords of Cupid.

The slab cut by South Carolina, and which a few months ago was so wantonly defaced by some miscreant, is now nearly restored to its former state. The expense will be over sixty dollars.

Another new daily paper, to be published in Washington City, is talked of. It will support General Scott for the Presidency.

January 10.

In the Senate, a bill to authorize the State of Wisconsin to select the residue of the land to which that State is entitled under the act of the 8th August, 1846, to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, was reported from the committee on public lands, and debated by Messrs. Dawson, Walker, Foote, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Cass, and Underwood. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of yeas 33, nays 10.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives several bills were introduced and appropriately referred. The consideration of the New Hampshire contested election case was terminated by declaring Mr. Morrison, (Democrat), the sitting member from the third Congressional district of that State, entitled to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. James Wilson. Mr. Jared Perkins (Whig) was the contestant.

Many are willing enough to wound, who are yet afraid to strike.

We would on request the article signed "ALGERNON SIDNEY," but we are far from approving the sentiments it contains.

VALENTORY.

This issue closes the fifteenth volume of the Advertiser, and with it, the undersigned ends his Editorial career. Private matters of importance, and a desire to devote himself more exclusively to his profession, urge him from an occupation, which has been both agreeable and instructive.

To his contemporaries, from whom he has received uniform courtesy, and many valuable suggestions on matters of public policy, he tenders a grateful farewell! His pleasant associations with them, and their marks of kindness to him, leave impressions, on which, in future, his memory will dwell with fondness.

In bidding adieu to the patrons of the Advertiser, it would be affection to conceal the emotions of regret felt on the separation. Communion with them for two years, in thought and sentiment, has created attachments that can be broken only with pain. The undersigned feels deeply sensible of the kind indulgence with which they have regarded the many imperfections of his Editorial labors, and acknowledges the lasting obligations under which, in other respects, many of them have placed him. From the interest they have taken in the Advertiser, during his connection with it, he is led to hope that his efforts to render the paper useful, have not been altogether in vain. If he has met with success in imparting to it something of an elevated moral tone, and in rendering it a faithful organ of the District in political affairs, his expectations have been realized. That he has not been able to give it fully the character it should have as a public Journal of the District, he but too deeply feels.

Under the superintendence of the new Editor, Col. ARTHUR SIMKINS, who now takes charge of it, higher hopes may be indulged. In leaving the paper, it gives pleasure to know, that it will be placed under the direction of a gentleman, whose varied attainments, and whose polished pen, will impart to it additional interest, and will render it, doubtless, more acceptable to the public generally.

With sincerest wishes for the continued success of the Advertiser, the undersigned now offers its readers and patrons an affectionate farewell!

W. C. MORAGNE.

EDGEFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The exercises of this Academy were resumed on Monday last, under most favorable auspices. A number of new pupils, in addition to those already attached to the Institute,

appeared, and the prospect is one of brilliant success. The musical department is, we are glad to learn, well sustained. The ability with which it is filled, ought to place its success beyond doubt.—Mrs. NICHOLS is known to be highly skilled on the Piano, and Miss BARTLETT, to have much experience on the Harp and Piano.—Miss HARRINGTON, also, is, we are informed, equally skilled on the Piano and Guitar.—She teaches also painting in oil. Miss BARTLETT teaches in addition to music, French, German, and Painting. Miss PRLOV, who was in the Institute last year, and who has experience as an instructress, has charge of the primary department. With these valuable assistants, Prof. NICHOLS, whose reputation as an Instructor of youth is now well established in our community, places it in the power of parents in the District to give their daughters a substantial and finished education near home. To those at a distance who may wish to send their daughters to the Institute we may almost guaranty, that they will not be disappointed in the facilities afforded for their education. The healthfulness of our village, the convenience of good boarding, and the superior advantages of the school, offer no slight inducements to their patronage. In leaving the Editorial chair, we record our sincere wishes for the long continued success of the Institute, and our ardent hopes, that the Parents of the District, will watch and nurture it as a public nursery: as a garden of science in which the lovely flowers of the land may be trained in the true comeliness of their being.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

The Law and Equity Courts of Appeal convened in Charleston on Monday last.

Law Court of Appeals.—Present, O'NEALL, EVANS, D. L. WARDLAW, FROST, WITHERS, WHITNER, Justices.

Equity Court of Appeals.—Present, JOHNSTON, DUNN, F. H. WARDLAW, Chancellors.

THE CONVENTION.

By an act passed at the last Session of our Legislature, as many of the readers of the Advertiser are aware, Delegates are to be elected by the people of the different Districts of the State, on the second Monday in February next, for a Convention of the people of the State to assemble at some future day. Our readers will see a card in this paper from the members of the Legislature, touching the matter, to which we invite their special attention. They will also find a number of names in another column, that have been put in nomination for seats in the Convention. Our District will be entitled to seven delegates.

This is a matter of very great importance to the people of the District, and it is reasonable to suppose they will evince an interest in it commensurate with its importance. The Convention assembled, will have large powers, and will hold in its grasp the political destinies of the State. It will have to determine, whether the State will longer submit to the gross wrongs inflicted on her by the

General Government, and continue in the Union, or whether, in case no other Southern State moves, she will resort to separate State action, and seek her independence out of the Union. In a word, it will have to determine whether the State will secede or submit; and as we think there is only a probability of its doing so, it is a matter of great importance, and one which we think it our duty to devote to the consideration of our fellow citizens. The Legislature by appropriating \$300,000 to put the State in a condition of defence, has shown incontestably that it looked to serious consequences; and if it did not do exactly all it should have done, it did enough, at all events, to turn the attention of the people to grave action, and to induce the people to prepare their minds for the exercise of their highest sovereign power.

Such being the character of our relations and of the Convention, which is to be held, it is of the last consequence that suitable persons be selected to represent the people in that Convention. They should be men of moderation, of firmness, of courage; men, who can harmonize and co-operate; who have no political resentments to indulge, but will look solely to the good of the country;—but above all men, who will not fear the responsibilities of strong and decided State action: who will be willing, in the right way and at the right time, boldly to incur the hazards of separate State Secession.

We cannot but think it important that the people should know before hand the sentiments of the different candidates on these various points. But it is more important that they should have their own notions first fixed in the premises. It may be that we are all right, but who knows?—What interchange of thoughts and sentiments have we had? What ratification even has there been of the proceedings of the late Legislature? That these things may be arranged with some definiteness, we would suggest a Public Meeting of the Citizens of this District on the first Monday in February. Here there may be a free interchange of opinions, and here may be an opportunity of hearing the sentiments of the various Candidates.

It would be very desirable in that meeting, also, to settle down as unanimously as possible on certain men to represent the District in the Convention. We are in general, opposed to Caucusing;—but in this case, it is very desirable that each Candidate who may be selected, should obtain a large vote as practicable. If the large list of names remain before the people, the vote of the District will be very much split up, and men may be selected upon little more than a third of the votes polled. On questions that involve the

interests of the State, and especially the rights of the people, we should be chosen, and would be approved by the largest possible number of voters.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A case of remorse of conscience has been related to us. The wife of Mr. —, of Woodward township, in this country had been lingering in an illness for several months previous to her death which occurred about three weeks ago. She was often dependant on her neighbors for what attentions she received. Her husband often left her alone for days at a time, and when he would return it was not to make her sick bed cheerful by those attentions which a kind heart would render and a confiding companion would expect. Whilst away, his wife died. He was sent for immediately; but, being slow to come, he found her buried, and he arrived. He had the body dug up from the grave. He gazed upon the features of the dead a moment and then ordered the remains to be restored to the earth. He returned to his labor, but the memory of his ill treatment to her haunted him in his moments of labor and rest. His mind became a wreck. He grew crazy and gnawed the very flesh from his body. Even in his insanity he was a prey to remorse. His system soon yielded to the influence of sympathy, and in two weeks from the time when he last looked upon the coffin of his wife, he had taken his place by her side in the grave. Mr. — was a man of some property, was industrious, saving, honest, and altogether a better citizen than a husband. He has never, perhaps, learned to "bear and forbear," and had failed to train his heart to endure the domestic trials which distinguish the life of the mere citizen that of the head of a family.—Clinton (Va.) Democrat.

DEATH OF THE HON. THOMAS SPALDING.—The death of this well known and distinguished citizen of Georgia, took place on the 4th inst. at Ashantly, near Darien, at the residence of his son, Charles Spalding, esq.—The deceased was 76 years 9 months and 13 days old at the time of his death. Mr. Spalding has taken an active part in the politics of Georgia, for the last 30 years, and was a prominent and influential member of the Democratic party. He was President of the late Georgia convention, and as he passed through our city on his way to Milledgeville he remarked to a friend, that it would be the last act of his political life. He was very feeble when he was laid, and never returned to his home. Thus has passed to the tomb, full of years and honor, another of Georgia's worthiest sons.—Savannah News.

FATAL RESCUE IN MACON.—We learn from a private correspondent, says the Savannah Republican of the 7th inst., that a difficulty occurred in Macon, Sunday evening, between W. H. Hughes and T. Knight, Jr., which resulted in the death of the former. This despatch says that Knight made some insinuations about the defeat of Hughes, who was a candidate at the municipal election on Saturday; which produced harsh words between them; and Hughes struck Knight and seized him by the throat, when K. shot him. Hughes died in a few minutes. Mr. Hughes is the person who went to Boston in quest of the fugitives, and Mr. Knight is the brother of the one who accompanied him.—States Rights Republican.

CINCINNATI is not only a great place for slaughtering hogs, but Cincinnati editors are great at describing the operation, as the following from the Commercial will prove: "The cries of swinish death now echo thro' the circumjacent valleys, and the rivulets around are incarnadined with the gore of the slaughter."

FOR THE ADVERTISER.
To the People of Edgefield District.
As your Representative in the Legislature, we feel it to be our duty to call your early and earnest attention to perhaps the most important act of legislation, which has marked the history of the State. We allude to the Act passed at the last Session, "to provide for the appointment of Deputies to a Southern Congress, and to call a Convention of the people of this State." Our chief reason for this communication is, that in the regular and ordinary publication of the Acts of the Legislature, you will not have received authentic information as to the provisions of the Act to which we have alluded, until after you have made the most important election for which it provides.

The Act, in accordance with the recommendation of the Nashville Convention, provides, for the appointment of Eighteen Deputies to represent this State in any Congress of the Southern States which may assemble; four by the Legislature, and two by the voters of each Congressional District in the State. The four were elected by the Legislature, and the other fourteen are to be chosen in the respective Congressional Districts, on the second Monday in October next, and the day following. The Act directs the Governor to correspond with the Executives of the other Southern States, and urge that the proposed Congress be held at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 20th day of January, 1852.

The Act further provides that a Convention of the People of this State shall be called for the purpose of considering the propriety of the said Convention, and if it be deemed expedient to call the same, the Convention shall be held, and its organization shall be completed, on the first Monday in February next, at the Managers of the State to elect an Executive and a Senate and a Representative Assembly. The time of the Convention is not to be fixed by the Legislature, but by the Convention itself. The Convention shall be held at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 20th day of January, 1852.

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We have endeavored to meet the issue, as became your Representatives, and we trust that we have discharged our duties, with no disposition to evade any responsibility. We have no fears that you will not properly discharge the solemn duties now devolved upon you. On the 21st Monday in February, and the day following, you will elect seven delegates to represent this District in the Convention, and when we say to you, that that Convention will hold in its hands the sovereign power of the State, and in virtue of that power will be called to decide the most vital question which the State has met since the American Revolution, we have said enough, we know, to induce you at once to give your serious, undivided and devoted attention to this great subject. We trust that you will not take it amiss, if we suggest to you, that in our opinion, you ought to select for this duty, men of wisdom, men who are identified with your soil, and who may justly share your confidence, and by all means, men of the true stamp and right metal.

N. L. GRIFFIN,
ABRAM JONES,
JOSEPH ANNEY,
GEO. A. ADDISON,
WM. D. JENNINGS,
JOHN R. WEVER.

From the South Carolinian.

The Convention and its Consequences.
We are on the eve of selecting delegates to a convention which may be the most important in its results that ever assembled in South Carolina. It has public attention called to it.

It is a feeling in a large and populous portion of South Carolina, that the political power is not settled and adjusted upon principles of justice and equality in the State. Recent events have weakened that feeling. There is also a feeling among many reflecting men that the recent Legislature rather endeavored to shift the responsibilities of their position to a convention not definitely organized; and from the length of time between the election of it and its assembling, it may have been intended to create confusion or make it imbecile.

Many, no doubt, voted at the close of an excited session, because they thought it the best they could get; and many voted without examining minutely the bill.

But its now being passed will place the people in a situation eminently critical, and the members that may be elected may have the most painful responsibility to discharge. We hope every part of the State will send their truest and best men to that convention, if it ever meets; but most especially do we conjure every district, above a line drawn from Hamburg to Cheraw, in the State to take care and see that their ablest and most experienced men are sent. The representation in the State has recently been adjusted under the State census of 1849 and under the taxes of 1849, and that adjustment stands until 1850. Yet the recent tax law will raise that which would change essentially representation, and a new adjustment would be necessary.

On this basis, that the taxation of the State is not on an equal basis, and that the representation is not on an equal basis, we believe, to be sent in the Legislature from a district which bears the tax, and is not represented. This is the principle and wisest basis of representation ever conceived of in constitutional government. It was at first adopted as a compromise between what was at the time (1808) called the low country and up country interest. In the early settlement of South Carolina, the up country or western part of the State was denied all representation; but in the progress of events they were admitted. Finally the excitement extended in a clamor for popular liberty, which brought the State to the verge of a revolution. Robert Goodloe Harper, from the old "90" district, wrote a pamphlet in favor of extending rights to the up country, that produced intense excitement. 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