

# The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1852.

**LET PEACE BE RESTORED.**  
WITHIN the last twelve months, South Carolina has been the scene of more bitter political altercations and more serious political divisions than have fallen to her lot throughout the whole of her previous history. As might have been expected from such a state of things, her position, at present, is less honorable to herself and less useful to Southern interests than it has ever before been. Could the unprecedented schisms and unfortunate divisions of the past summer have been counted upon, at this time last year, with any degree of probability, there are many who would have shunned these evils in their first approach. But human wisdom, weak at the best, was in this instance, led astray by seemingly rational conclusions. It could not readily be anticipated that a State, which had been always characterized by loftiness of intention and boldness of execution, would ever become vacillating and irresolute, however trying the emergency which presented itself. It could not easily be imagined that a people, who had always indicated as their creed, "millions for the defense of their Rights," could be suddenly metamorphosed into a calculating race, cautiously weighing the costs of resistance, to against the evils of acquiescence in measures of extreme oppression. It could not be expected that a population, which had been for many years instructed to determine their course for themselves and of themselves, and to depend upon their own right arms for maintaining that course, could so soon have declared their inclinations and desires subservient to the decision of others, even though these others were friends.

**EPISCOPAL ELECTION.**  
At an election recently held for Wardens and Vestrymen of TRINITY CHURCH, Edgefield, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year.

**Wardens.**  
C. B. WALKER, | F. H. WARDLAW.  
**Vestrymen.**  
W. A. HARRIS, | F. W. PICKENS,  
J. P. CARROLL, | A. P. BUTLER,  
W. C. MORAGNE, | G. D. TELMAN,  
E. BLAND, | J. JOHNSON.

**CONSISTENCY VS. CONSTANCY.**  
The Editor of the Georgetown Republic, in an article which our publisher has just called our attention, intimates that we are shifting about with various winds of doctrine so much as to be chargeable with inconsistency, as he writes it. He thinks it well to remind us of this at the present early stage of our editorial career. We think it equally proper to call his attention to the blunder in spelling, twice repeated, which graces his notice of us. It may be of service to him at this early stage of his orthographical career.

**PRESIDENTIAL.**  
THE Whig caucus held at Washington on Friday last, has by a division among its members defeated the ends for which it was called. The Southern Whigs have heretofore made every concession to their Northern brethren, and in return have been refused even the miserable pittance of a ratification of the compromise by that party. The SEWARD wing appeared quite sanguine of success, and with the utmost arrogance refused to make any concessions whatever.

**SOUTH CAROLINA HATS.**  
By the subjoined paragraph, which we extract from a late "Family Friend," it will be seen that the town of Columbia can now show a hat-manufacture that will compare favorably with any similar one at the North or elsewhere. It is but right that such establishments, when fairly competing as in this instance, should be liberally encouraged. We call the attention of our readers to a sample of these Carolina hats. The experiment would in all probability result in proving a Hawley of Columbia to be as tasteful as a Beebe of New York. Why shouldn't he be!

**"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE."**  
IMMEDIATELY on the road to our residence, and next the outskirts of our village, lies the field of Mr. L. B.—E. We have nothing to do with the interior of said field. But our attention has been attracted several times of late to the beautiful row of native trees which lie on that edge of it which is bounded by the public road. And we say it was good taste which first prompted the leaving of these trees, better taste which suffered them to remain even to the detriment of the crop within, and still better, which has caused said trees to be kept regularly trimmed and topped until they have assumed well-proportioned shapes. This sacrifice of utility (for there is certainly a loss to the production of the field by this border of oaks) to comfort and beauty, is commendable. A small private loss should always be thus encountered for the general gratification. It evinces not only good taste but a proper degree of public spirit. For nothing is more pleasant or more beautiful than an abundance of shade trees (native ones are the best) upon the various promenades and drives which, usually, make up the most agreeable features of village scenery. We are sorry to see that some of our suburbaners have ruthlessly departed from this rule of taste.

**CHARLESTON ITEM.**  
We find in the Mercury of the 19th, a high compliment to his Honor Judge WITHERS, for his "ability, dignity and devotion to the exacting duties of his office," during the session of the Court in that city. The Mercury also reports the verdict of the Jury against the three boys, ROUSE, MICHEL, and CAILLÉ. ROUSE was found guilty of manslaughter, and recommended, on account of his youth, to executive clemency. The rest were acquitted. "It will be remembered," says the Mercury, "that ROUSE, MICHEL, and CAILLÉ had been previously convicted of manslaughter, on the indictment for murder of slave John." They are sentenced to six months imprisonment, and a fine of \$500 each. "For the killing of McGORTY, the white boy ROUSE is to receive an additional imprisonment of one year, and \$100 fine."

**NEW ORLEANS, April 16th.**  
**GREAT RIOT AT HAVANA—Loss of Life.**  
Advices from Havana to the 7th instant state that on that day a number of drunken American and English sailors got into a difficulty, which ended in a bloody fight, in which knives, pistols and other deadly weapons were freely used. Several on each side were killed and wounded, and it was finally found necessary to call on the military, who succeeded in quelling the disturbance and arrested a number of the combatants.

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The weather is now full and ugly in the extreme. How long it will remain so is difficult to tell. For this is the changeful month of April—Ah! April was the word, eh! Well, let us see. April is said to be derived from the Latin word *aperis*, signifying to open; because the buds then open, and genial Spring opens her lap full of flowers. Would that some diminutive human heart would follow suit and open then also! Better once a year than never. But a miser is not altogether unlike April either. The only difference is that one is full of change and the other of changes—

**HOTCH-POTCH, No 2.**  
And that reminds us that it is time to change the subject, our object being to "ring the changes" as fast as possible—

"Ring that bell," hawled out one of our hotel-keepers the other day, about 12 M. "What?" said a stranger—"dinner at this time of day?" Even so it was. And even so it is, every day, among these ravenous villagers of Edgefield. A man, who lives four miles out, has scarcely time to eat his breakfast, before he is off to his office and read the papers, before the dinner bells greet his ears. Of course his none of our business. Doubtless it is a custom well adapted to the business purposes of our citizens—but it is certainly hurrying up the victims with clattering rapidity—

Speaking of hurrying, there are other things we would like to see getting on with a little more celerity. Among these, the one which occurs to us at this moment is the Plank Road. We would be very glad to hear of the workmen being on the upper end of the road. The warm days are coming on, and that heavy sand, between the upper terminus and the Pine House, is terrible to get over. Mr. K—k—k, do come along with your dirt-carts and diggers—

"Diggers!" Well, "Diggers" rhymes with "niggers," and "niggers" are selling still at the tallest prices. And the question at once arises, what is it that keeps them up? Any one who will solve this question on one page of foolscap, and send it to us, will do the *Advertiser* a favor, and the *Advertiser* in return, will offer him whatever thanks may be found due—

Talking about "being found due," we were glancing over certain little bills, due to us, the other day, which we would be extremely delighted to have duly cashed. For in due time we propose, as we said some weeks ago, to enlarge our sheet and make a few ornamental additions to its pages, which will cost us some five or six hundred dollars, certain. Indeed we have already sent on the new type and enlarged paper, and in a month or six weeks, perhaps in less time, we will come out in our new dress—

"New dresses!" why they are decidedly the order of the day. Old "lame Nature" has just assumed a most beautiful one. The woods are clothed in freshest green—the gardens shine out in all the colors of the rainbow—the little girls are donning their gay spring apparel—the young ladies are blending about their lovely persons, in most becoming contrast, hues well adapted to the season—the young gentlemen are flaunting their particular neckties and fancy vests—and even the old gentlemen and ladies are freshening up their externals considerably. Nor can we see anything of vanity in it, for it is but following the example of all nature, animate and inanimate—

This brings us, some how or other, to speak of inanimation—we mean in the fight of a personal characteristic. It is one which too often attaches to girls in their teens. Parents should study to banish it. Sprightliness, girlish sprightliness is charming—but an absence of animation, glegfulness, vivacity, is an unfortunate defect, especially in the young. With some, perhaps, it is a natural defect, but in others it is a habit. We exhort you, girls, to correct it, unless you wish to be "wall-flowers" when you enter society and mere household fixtures when you get married. Let this dullness of demeanor grow upon you and it will become a second nature—and, whether a dance or not, you will be apt to pass for one all the days of your life.

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**FOR THE ADVERTISER.**  
**To Joseph Abney, Esq.**  
DEAR SIR:—It gives me pleasure, to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous letter of the 20th inst. I notice particularly its last paragraph, with feelings deeply alive to the truth it contains. You say—

"Tyranny and profligacy are rampant in the land, and spreading through it, a restless tide of corruption, which will as certainly overwhelm us as we exist, unless it be stemmed by the bold hearts of our people."

Yes Sir, it is "a tide of corruption," like a poisonous Ethiopian wind, which has already blighted the tree of our liberty, laid waste its noble branches, withered its fruit, and destroyed the Republican principles of our government. The United States is now nothing but a practical absolute monarchy, prostituted by the old cry of "Union" and "Compromise" to cheat and rob by statute, the Southern people, of "the land of their lawful inheritance;" and, in the end, to bind them down in chains of vassalage and tribute to the Northern Pilgrims, Pevians, and Free-soil Alliance and Confederation.

That clause of Southern land robbery in the "Ordinance of 1787" was exhumed in the name of DAVID WILMOT, from the Journal of the old Continental Congress, and sent to California, as a *sine-qua-non*, without the adoption of which in her State Constitution, preparatory for the mere sanction of Congress, she could have no authoritative government granted her from the City of Washington. This was done by the Godly descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, and by the Free-soilers headed by Mr. WEBSTER, and his Northern Co-workers in deep felonious intrigue outside of Congress, and not within its walls. And when the new State Constitution came up for a hearing, it was referred to a Committee, of which Mr. DOUGLASS, the Senator from Iowa, was Chairman, who reported the following Preamble and bill which were adopted by the National Legislature, and approved by Mr. FILLMORE as President, on the 9th of September, 1850.—To wit:

"Whereas, the people of California have presented a Constitution, and asked admission into the Union,—which Constitution, on due examination, is found to be Republican in its form of government.—Be it enacted, &c.—"

Here follow three short Sections—the 2d and 3d principally prohibiting California, under her new State government, from assuming any control over, or from taxing the public lands, and closing with a Provision to the 3d Section, as follows—

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California, as articles of compact in the Ordinance adopted by the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State."

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of legislation, in regard to the admission of California into the Union; and by that record, it will appear, to those not acquainted with the hidden corruption which it covers, that it was all a fair Constitutional transaction. It will not stand on the Journals, that the clause or "Article," as expressed in the act of admission, and taken from the "Ordinance of 1787," is an official act of Congress; but is there a man in the United States of perception and reflection, who can believe that the Northern "majority" in Congress would have passed the bill and admitted California into the Union, unless they had known that the clause, or article for the bill of the South, had been incorporated in her new Constitution? They knew it had been forced there by their own corruption, and by taking advantage of the South, whilst the territory was under the abolition "pupilage" of their "majority" in Congress. This they knew—

Mr. WEBSTER knew it, for he said so, in his Speech at Buffalo, and spoke of "those extraordinary events which occurred in California," for three or four years, so that they could neither grant her a Territorial or State government. It was an infamous trick to borrow that land clause referred to, and to apply it to that vast territory in question, and to Utah and New Mexico, in some way, by which they could effectually rob the Southern States and people of their just estate, for which they had lavished their treasure and poured out their blood. Mr. FILLMORE knew this as well as Mr. WEBSTER. In fact, they all knew it. They knew, that the land-robbing clause was in the California Constitution—and their guilt, therefore, shows with a double criminality, when they annex their hypocritical Proviso to the 3d Section, "That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the articles of compact in the Ordinance adopted by the Convention which formed the State Constitution of California."

This Proviso carries a most damning falsehood upon its very face. It shows upon the record, in an Act of Congress, that those Northern holy-faded Puritans would induce the South and the broad world to believe, that they claim no right for Congress "to recognize" any interference with American slave-labor in the Southern new State of California; while, at the same time, for three or four years, they refused her an authoritative government, until they forced her to adopt that objectionable clause, extracted from the old Ordinance, alluded to, of 1787, in order to exclude slavery from her borders. They dictated to the Convention of California, by a special Government agent, Thomas BRETHER KISS, sent out expressly to plunder with the Convention and people there, and to procure the insertion, in their new Constitution, of an Article prohibiting slavery. After all these facts, which are matters of record, for that Puritan "Majority in Congress," to falsify their own Journals, by inserting in their act of admission of California that, Congress does not "recognize" the right to interfere in the matter of slave labor, as touching California, is a blunder in the management of Herod of old, or that of Rome or Greece. They never would, I repeat, have passed that Bill for the admission of California, had they not known, that the Constitution was inimical to Southern interests, and to the institution of slavery—

Yes, we never, never, never, until their 13th day of September, 1850, when they passed the closing third Section of the Act carries a foul blot upon its very front: And if there is any Constitutional "freedom of the Press" in this country, those perfidious abolitionists, who would enact so base a deception ought to be exposed and published before the people, not only of the United States, but of the whole civilized world.

Those hundred guns fired by the righteous Pilgrims and Free-soilers in Washington City, on the night of 9th September, 1850, the day Mr. FILLMORE approved the California Bill, is further proof that they knew the robbery was consummated, and that they did "recognize" its consummation as the only condition of admit g California into the Union, or of granting her any efficient government.

Those Hundred Guns, celebrating the perpetration of that dark fraud, may justly be styled, "the Sun-down guns" of the Republic—A Republic that cost WASHINGTON and his compatriots seven long bloody years to establish! Such a government to be destroyed by the ruthless hands of robbers, makes the heart sick, and almost ready to welcome even an absolute monarchy! We are to be absorbed by exorbitant Tariffs, and the taxable resources, blood and treasure of the Southern States are to be wasted in fighting battles and acquiring Territories for the "exclusive occupancy" of these Northern, manufacturing abolition States!

Sir, you never read of a more diabolical and revolting system of oppression, in the history of the Antioch of Russia, or in that of an Alliance, called "Holy," (to make it more blasphemous) of the Crowned Despot of Europe, for the plunder, subjugation, and destruction of mankind.

I plead for the lawful Territorial rights of the South, on the principles of universal justice, and I regret to say, that those principles have become extremely unpopular, not only in New England and the Northern States, but among the States even in some of the Southern States. So long as I can raise a voice or a voice, I never will consent, that an irresponsible political "majority of Congress," from any of the States, shall become Omnipotent, and rob the balance of the States by Statutes of premeditated fraud, of their country, of their true inheritance, and of their blood and treasure.

To those to whom these principles are unpopular, I have no apology to make; and those who approve of them need no apology.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. V. W.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 23.

DIGN, suddenly, yesterday morning, Thaddeus Street, Esq., aged 70. Mr. Street formerly in partnership with his brother, the late Mr. Timothy Street, carried on a very extensive business in this city, and ever maintained the character of an honorable and sagacious merchant. After his retirement from business, he was for a time president of the Insurance and Trust Company. He was a very unselfish man in regard to money, and seemed to take a far greater satisfaction in making his fortune serviceable to his friends than in spending it upon himself. Under an exterior of reserve and apparent coldness, he concealed a warm and generous heart, and his death will be sincerely and long lamented by a large circle of friends.—Mercury 17th inst.

**ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.  
HALIFAX, April 15, 1852.  
The R. M. steamship America, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool at 11 A. M., 3d inst., arrived here at half-past 3 o'clock this morning. She has 65 passengers, 18 of whom 1 had here.

The America arrived out at Liverpool at 8 P. M. on the 29th ult., in 12 days and 8 hours. The Article arrived out at half past 6 P. M. on the 31st ult., in 11 days and 6 hours. The news possesses several features of importance.

**MARKETS.**—The Liverpool Cotton markets have been very dull, and the transactions smaller than for some time previous. Prices were irregular, and a slight reaction had taken place in all descriptions of American under Fair Orleans. Brown & Shipley's circular says to the extent of fully 1d. The week's sales reached 30,750 bales, of which the trade took 24,850, speculators 2170, and exporters 2730.

**FRANCE.**—The French Chambers were opened on the 29th by President Napoleon in person, attended by a brilliant staff. His reception was of the warmest and most enthusiastic character, both on the part of the representatives and people. He read his speech standing, frankly and freely declaring that it was the policy of France to keep on terms of peace, amity and friendship with all nations, and that nothing should be done by him to provoke a rupture of the amicable relations now existing between France and the other European powers.

Napoleon, in the course of his speech also declared all intention of assuming the Emperorship, but declared that if dissatisfaction and intrigue forced him, he would demand from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title which would irrevocably fix on his head the power which which the people had invested him. He was greeted with immense applause during the reading of his address, accompanied with enthusiastic shouts of "Vive Napoleon."

The President then took the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and the members were sworn to fidelity to the President. General Cavaignac and M. Carriot were absent. On the following day the Senate and Legislative corps met in their respective chambers.

Marshall law ceased in all the Departments from the 23rd ult. The code civil preserves its former title—the Code Napoleon. A deputation from Havre arrived at Paris to protest against the additional duty on foreign sugar. The president's donation is fixed at ten millions. The feeling increases, and the empire may yet be declared. No further arrests are to be made, except according to law.

**HYMENIAL.**  
MARRIED, on Thursday, the 19th Feb. by the Rev. J. F. Peterson, Mr. WRIGHT ADAMS and Miss C. A. PETERSON, all of Edgefield District.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by Rev. J. F. Peterson, Mr. JOHN K. ANKNEY and Miss REBECCA FRANCES WHITE, all of this District.

**Celebration!**  
**BUTLER LODGE, No 17, I. O. F.**  
Will celebrate their Anniversary on SATURDAY, the 24th April, at Edgefield C. H., by a PROCESSION of the Members in full Regalia, bearing Emblems, Jewels, &c., and by an ORATION, after which the Members will partake of a DINNER, to be prepared for them at J. L. DEAN'S Hotel.

The Members will meet in their Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Procession to form at 12 o'clock, and pass to the Baptist Church, where the Oration will be delivered.

It is desired that the citizens generally, both Ladies and Gentlemen, will honor us with their presence on that occasion.

By order of the N. G.  
A. G. TEAGUE, Sec'y.

April 22 14

**Butler Lodge, No 17, I. O. F.**  
A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held on Monday evening next 7 o'clock.

A. G. TEAGUE, Sec'y.

April 22 14

**Masonic Notice.**  
AN EXTRA Communication of **NO. 50, A. F. M.** will be held at their Hall on Monday evening, the 3d May, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of the W. M.  
R. H. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

April 23 13

**Teas! Teas!**  
JUST received a choice lot of TEAS, from the Philadelphia Tea Company of a superior quality, warranted or no sale. Tyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black of every description, put up in small packages, for family use.

We ask by  
S. E. BOWERS.

Hamburg, April 21 14

**Molasses and Syrups.**  
NOW RECEIVING a large Stock choice Cuba MOLASSES, and Georgia and New Orleans SYRUPS.

S. E. BOWERS.

Hamburg, April 21 14

**Sugar and Coffee.**  
AM now receiving my Spring stock of SUGAR and COFFEE, consisting of a superior article of Brown Sugar, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf—Government, Java and Rio Coffee, of a superior quality.

S. E. BOWERS.

Hamburg, April 21 14

**Rags Wanted.**  
A FAIR price will be given for RAGS, (all Cotton) by  
S. E. BOWERS.

Hamburg, April 21 14

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,**  
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,  
IN ORDINARY.

BY H. T. WRIGHT, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, B. F. Strum, has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Wm. T. Minter, late of the District, aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House on the 7th of May next to show cause if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence. H. T. WRIGHT, o. e. d.

April 22 14.