

The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties,
and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VOLUME 3.

EDGEFIELD C. H. (S. C.) March 29, 1838.

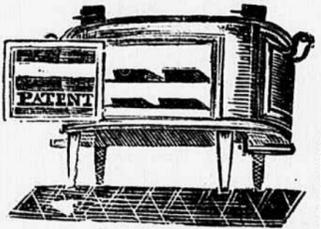
NO. 8.

The Edgefield Advertiser.

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance.—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription.—and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.
No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.
Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.
Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62 1/2 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 43 1/2 cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tuesday evening.
All communications addressed to the Editor, (post-paid) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

BLOCK TIN AND JAPAN



WARE.
THE Subscriber has on hand a very large supply of ready made TIN WARE of all descriptions, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be afforded in this part of the country. He has also a large supply of the newest fashion of JAPAN WARE, together with English and Block Tin Ware of excellent quality. Also Copper and Sheet Iron Ware—Shovels and Braziers—Copper—Block Tin, Stove Snellers, and Tin Plate—all of which he offers at the lowest prices. B. F. CHEW.
The subscriber being truly thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors—and offers his services in either of the following branches of his business—Copper Tin, Sheet Iron, and Roofing. B. F. C.
Augusta, Ga., March 5 1838

A CARD.
H. L. JEFFERS & Co. acknowledge renewed obligations to their friends and customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them; and beg leave to announce, that they have now on hand, and will continue to receive, a well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Green and White Coffee,
N. O. & Sugar House Molasses,
Wine and Spirits of the best selection,
Cane Flour—whole and half Bbls.
Bale Rope and Bagging,
Iron and Steel,
Together with all other articles in the Grocery Line—which they will sell, or send to order, Warranted Good, at the lowest market prices.
They also continue to transact Commission Business, including receiving and forwarding of Goods; and tender to their friends assurance of their best attention to orders in that line of business.
Hamburg, March 1838.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Caldwell Esq. late of Abbeville District dec'd. are requested to make payment immediately, and those having demands to present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law, to either of the subscribers.
JOHN COTHRAN, Admrs.
J. L. PEARSON, A. G. CALDWELL.
August 8, 1837. 1837

Notice.
All persons indebted to the late Mrs. Beulah Mims, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.
BENJ. MIMS, Executor.
Dec 9, 1837. 1837

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late Christian Breithaupt, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. And all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.
JOHN BAUSKETT, Esq.
Feb. 25, 1837. 1837

Historical Collections of S. Caro Inn.
BY B. R. CARROLL.
THIS work is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Store of C. A. Dand, in this place. A few extra copies for sale.
November, 1837. 1837

MEDICINE.
DRS. LABORDE & MIMS will attend to any professional calls which they may receive in Town or country.
Jan 23, 1838. 1838



Poetic Necessity.

[FOR THE ADVERTISER.]
TO MY DISCARDED TOOTH.
I've had thee now for many years,
And faithful thou hast been;
But time, with its corrosive cares
From me, you now doth wean.
You've lived through me, and I, by you,
Like dear and bosom friends,
You've proved to me but once untrue
And friendship for it ends.

'Tis true, our parting was severe,
I could have wished thee stay,
I shed to thee a parting tear,
As thou didst flee away.

I've done no more to thee, my tooth,
Than MEN do to each other.
I've used thee in thy strength and youth,
And now, I'll try another. S.

Miscellaneous.

Beautiful Eulogy on Burns.—At a late celebration in Louisville, (Ky.) of the birth day of Scotland's favorite poet, RONALD BURNS, Mr. PAXTICK, the celebrated punster of the Louisville Journal, addressed the company in the following happy strains:—

"Britain and America assemble to pay their heartfelt tribute of admiration to the memory of Robert Burns, the unrivalled minstrel of Scotland, whose fame gathers freshness from the lapse of years, and like the ivy, flourishes greenly over the lone prostration of the lovely and the beautiful. 'You all know the history of Burns.—The world knows it by heart. The Scottish bard, ROBERT BURNS, was a man of genius, one of the loftiest and brightest places in the history of literature. He was the child of misfortune; and mankind still weep over the sorrows of that gifted genius, and will weep over them forever. He was unfitted for the rough trials of a world like this. The lyre of his soul should have been fanned by the airs of Eden, and have given out its music in a heavenly clime; and who can wonder that its chords were jarred and almost broken, when visited by the fierce winds, the swift lightnings, and the blasting hurricanes of life. Like the rainbow, his fame sprung up amidst clouds of gloom; but, like the rainbow, it was a reflection of the sun and 'its arch, though resting upon the earth, was lost in heaven.' 'The genius of Burns was universal.—In whatever he attempted his success was perfect. His talent was all powerful, whether he aimed at the heart of the votary of festivity, to kindle the high and holy fervor of devotion, to pour his great enthusiasm for liberty into the soul of the patriot, or to nerve the arm and send the lava of vengeance along the veins of the warrior. If you pass through Scotland, you feel his great influence every where, like a universal presence. He has made that wild and romantic country emphatically his own. His step is upon her mountains, her braes and her gleas—his image is reflected from her lochs and her gushing streams—and his name is breathed by her winds, echoed by her thunder, and chanted by her brave sons and beautiful daughters."

WIFE.—When a Man of sense comes to marry; it is a companion who he wants not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him, one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description occasionally figures in the drawing room, and attracts the admiration of the company, but she is entirely unfit for a help-mate to a man, and to "train up a child in the way he should go."

REVENGE.—"Not for ourselves but others," is the grand law of nature, inscribed by the hand of God on every part of creation. Not for itself, but others, does the sun dispense its beams; not for themselves, but others, do the clouds distill their showers; not for herself, but others, does the earth unlock her treasures; not for herself, but others, do the trees produce their fruit, or the flowers diffuse their fragrance and display their various hues. So, not for himself, but others, are the blessings of Heaven bestowed on man. . . . He who lives only to himself, and consumes the bounty of Heaven upon his lusts, or consecrates it to the demon avarice, is a barren rock in a fertile plain—he is a thorny bramble in a fruitful vineyard; he is the grave of God's blessings; he is the very Arabia desert of the moral world.—Payson.

These are the Times to try Men's Soles.—An exchange paper tells of a man who had worn out four pair of boots in two months, all in trying to collect the money to pay for them.

Domestic News.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN OF S. C.
ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.
In the Senate of the U. States Feb 15, 1838.

[CONCLUDED.]

I come now to the next point, to show how this league is to be revived or stimulated into life. Till this can be done, the substitute, should it become a law, would be a dead letter. The selection is to be made from specie paying banks. None but such can receive the public deposits, or have their notes received in the dues of the Government. There are none such now. The whole banking system lies inanimate; and must be vivified before it can be reunited with the Government. No one is bold enough to propose an union with this lifeless mass. How then is the vital spark to be revived? how the breath of life, the Promethean fire, to be breathed into the system anew, is the question? This is the task.

The mover tells us, that it must be the work of the Government. He says that it is bound to aid the banks to resume payments; and for that purpose ought to hold out to them some adequate inducement. He tells us, that they have been long preparing and had made great efforts, but can go no farther; have rolled the round, huge rock almost to the summit, but unless the Government put its giant arm, and give the last push, it will recoil, and rush down the steep to the bottom, and all past labor be lost. Now, what is the adequate inducement? What this powerful stimulus, which it is proposed the Government should apply, in order to enable the banks to accomplish this Herculean task? The substitute shall answer.

It proposes to fix the 1st of July next for the period of resumption; and as the inducement to resume, it proposes to select 25 of the most respectable and solid, out of the existing banks, to be the depositories of the public moneys, and the fiscal agent of the Government, as has been already stated. It also proposes, and this is the stimulus, the essence of the whole,—to make the notes of such banks as may resume on or before that day exclusively receivable in the public dues. Here is a *quid pro quo*; something proposed to be done, for which names "primarily, in your resumé," we, on our part, stipulate to make twenty-five of your fiscal agents and depositories of the public revenue; and we further stipulate that those who resume by the time fixed, shall have the exclusive privilege for ever of having their notes receivable in the dues of the Government, in common with gold and silver. If the banks perform their part, we shall be bound in honor and good faith to perform ours. It would be a complete contract, as obligatory as if signed, sealed, and delivered. Such is the inducement.

The next question is, will it be adequate? Yes, abundantly adequate. The battery is strong enough to awaken the dead to life; the consideration sufficient to remunerate the banks for whatever sacrifice they may be compelled to make, in order to resume payment. It is difficult to estimate the value of these high privileges, or prerogatives, as I might justly call them. They are worth millions. If you were to enter into a similar contract with an individual, I do not think, that he could sell out in open market for at least thirty, forty or fifty millions of dollars. I do then the mover the justice to say that his means are ample to effect what he proposes. As difficult as is the work of resumption,—and difficult it will turn out to be when tried—the inducement will prove all sufficient. But the resumption, however desirable, may be purchased too dearly; and such would prove to be the case, should the project succeed. Not only is the offer too great, but the mode of effecting it highly objectionable. Its operation would prove not less disastrous than the bargain has been shown to be unconstitutional, which I shall now proceed to establish.

The offer will have a double effect. It will act as a powerful stimulus to resumption, but will act at the same time with equal force to excite a struggle among the banks, not only to resume themselves but to prevent others from resuming. The reason is clear. The advantage to each will increase, as the number of the resuming banks decreases; and of course, the great point of contest among the strong will be to restrict the proffered prize to the smallest number. The closer the monopoly the greater the profits. In this struggle, a combination of a few powerful and wealthy banks, the most respectable and solid, as designated in the substitute, will overthrow and trample down the residue. Their fall will spread desolation over the land. Whatever may be the fate of others in this desperate contest, there is one, in relation to which no doubt can be entertained; I refer to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, a long name and a misnomer; and which, for the sake of brevity, but with no personal disrespect to the distinguished individual at the head, I shall call Mr. Biddle's bank. That at least, will be one of the winners.—One of the 25 to whom the prize will be assigned. Its vast resources, its wealth and influential connections, both at home and abroad, and what is less honorable, the great resource it holds, in the notes of the late United States Bank, of which more than six millions have been put into circulation in violation, to say the least, of a trust, constituting more than five sixths of all its circulation, and which it is not bound to pay,—with the still greater amount on hand, making in the whole more than 26,000,000 and which may be used the same

way, if not prevented, would place it beyond all doubt among the victors. He starts without proper weights, and will lead the way from the first. Who the others may be is uncertain; this will depend mainly upon his good will and pleasure. It may be put down as certain, whoever they may be, that they will be powerful and influential, and not unfavorable to his interest or aggrandizement. But the mischievous effect will not be limited to this death-like struggle; in which so many must fall and be crushed, that might otherwise weather the storm. The forced resumption, for such it will be in effect, would be followed by wide spread desolation. It is easy to sink to suspension, but hard to return to resumption. Under the most favorable circumstances, and when conducted most leisurely and cautiously, the pressure must be severe; but if coerced or precipitated by bankrupt laws or temptations such as this, it will be ruinous. To make it safe and easy must be the work of time. Government cannot do but little. The disease originates in excessive indebtedness, and the only remedy is payment or reduction of debts. It is estimated, that when the banks suspended payment the community was indebted to them the enormous sum of \$475,000,000. To reduce this within the proper limits is not the work of a few days, and can be but little aided by us. The industry and the vast resources of this country, with time, are the only remedies to be relied on for the reduction, and to these with the State Legislatures, and the public opinion, the resumption must be left. To understand the subject fully, we must look a little more into the real cause of the difficulty.

This enormous debt was incurred in prosperous times. The abundant means of the banks, from the surplus revenue and a combination of other causes, induced them to discount freely. This increased the circulation, and with its increase, its value depreciated, and prices rose proportionably. With this rise, enterprise and speculation seized the whole community, and every one expected to make a fortune at once; and this in turn gave a new impulse to discount and circulation, till the swelling tide burst its barriers and deluged the land. Then began the opposite process of absorbing the excess. If it had been possible to return it back to the bank, and bank, would unite and constitute a single power; whether the Government would become the bank or the bank the government, is neither certain nor material; for whichever it might be, it would form a despotic monarchy, (if I may be permitted to unite an English and a Greek word,) altogether irresistible.

It is not a little surprising that the Senator from Va., (Mr. Rives,) whose watchful jealousy could detect, as he supposed, the embryo of a Government bank in the bill, should overlook this regular incorporation of one by his own substitute. Out of the slender materials of Treasury warrants, and drafts to pay public creditors or transmit funds from place to place, as the public service might require, and four principal receivers to keep the public money, he has conjured up, with the aid of a vivid imagination, a future Government bank, which he told us, with the utmost confidence,—would rise like a cloud, at first as big as a hand, but which would soon darken all the horizon. Now, it is not a little unfortunate for his confident prediction, that these seminal principles from which the bank is to spring, have all existed from the commencement of our Government in full force, except the four receivers, without showing the least tendency to produce the result he anticipates. Not only ours, but every civilized Government has the power to draw Treasury warrants, and transfer drafts; nor has the power in a single instance terminated in a bank. Nor can the fact, that the money is to be kept by receivers, contribute in the least to produce one. The public funds in their hands will be as much beyond the control of the Executive, as it was in the vaults of the banks. But to shorten discussion, I would ask, how can there be a bank without the power to discount or to use the deposits? And out of which of the provisions of the bill could the Treasury, by any possibility obtain either, under the severe penalties of the bill, which prohibits the touching of the public money, except on warrants or drafts drawn by those having authority, in due form, and for the public service.

But the danger which an excited imagination anticipates hereafter from the bill would exist in sober reality under the substitute. There it would require neither fancy nor conjecture to create one. It would exist with all its faculties and endowments complete; discounts, deposits, and all;—with its immense means, guided by a central and directing head, and blended and united with the Government, so as to form one great mass of power. What a contrast with the bill! How simple and harmless the one, with its four principal receivers, twice as many clerks and five inspectors, compared with this complex and mighty engine of power! And yet there are many, both intelligent and patriotic, who opposed the bill and supported the substitute, on the ground that the former would give more patronage and power than the latter! How strange and wonderful the diversity of the human mind!

So far from being true, the very fact of the separation of the Government from the banks, provided for in the bill, would, of itself, be the most decisive blow that could be given against Government patronage; and the union of the two, the most decisive in favor. When notes are received in the

public dues, as cash, and the public money deposited in their vaults, the banks become the allies of the Government on all questions connected with its fiscal action. The higher its taxes and duties, the greater its revenue and expenditure; and the larger its surplus, the more their circulation and business; and hence on all questions of taxation and disbursements, and the accumulations of funds in the Treasury, their interest would throw them on the side of the Government and against the people.

All this is reversed, when separated.—The higher the taxation and disbursements, and the larger the surplus, the less would be their profit; and their interest in that case, would throw them with the people, and against the Government. The reason is obvious. Specie is the basis of banking operations, and the greater amount they command, the greater will be their business and profits; but when the Government is separated from them and collects and pays away its dues in specie, instead of their notes, it is clear that the higher the taxes and disbursements, and the greater the surplus in the Treasury, the more specie will be drawn from the use of the banks and the less will be left as the basis of their operations; and consequently, the less their profit. Every dollar withdrawn from them would diminish their business four-fold at least; and hence a regard to their own interest would inevitably place them on the side to which I have assigned them.

The effects on the politics of the country would be great and salutary. The weight of the banks would be taken from the side of the tax consumers, where it has been from the commencement of the Government, and placed on the side of the tax payers. This great division of the community necessarily grows out of the fiscal action of the Government. Take taxation and disbursement together, and it will always be found that one portion of the Community pays into the Treasury, in the shape of taxes, more than it receives back in that of disbursements, and that another receives back more than it pays. The former are the tax payers, and the latter the consumers, making the great, essential, and controlling division in all civilized communities. If, with us, the Government has been thrown on the side of the consumers, as it has in consequence, at all times steadily and powerfully on that side. It is to this mischievous and unholy alliance, that may be traced almost all the disasters that have befallen us, and the great political degeneracy of the country. Hence the protective system—hence its associated and monstrous system of disbursements; hence the collection of more money from the people than the Government could require; hence the vast and corrupting surpluses; hence Legislative and Executive usurpations; and finally, hence the prostration of the currency and the disasters which give rise to our present deliberations. Remove this fatal connection; adopt this substitute, and all this train of evils will again follow with redoubled disasters and corruption. Refuse the connection; adopt this bill, and all will be reversed, and we shall have some prospect of restoring the Constitution and country to their primitive simplicity and purity. The effect of the refusal on the patronage of the Government would be great and decisive. Burke has wisely said, that "revenue is the State in modern times."—Violence and coercion are no longer the instruments of Government in civilized communities. Their reign is past. Everything is now done by money. It is not only the snow of war but of politics; over which, in the form of patronage, it exercises almost unlimited control. Just as the revenue increases or diminishes, almost in the same proportion, is patronage increased or diminished.

But admit for a moment, that neither the separation nor the connection would have any sensible effect to increase or diminish the revenue; and that it would be of the same amount, whether the bill or the substitute should be adopted; yet, even on that supposition, the patronage of the latter would be an hundred fold greater than the former. In estimating the amount of patronage of any measure, three particulars must be taken into the calculation; the number who may be affected by it; their influence in the community, and extent of the control exercised over them. It will be found on comparison, that the substitute combines all these elements in a far greater degree, than the bill, as I shall now proceed to show. I begin with the number.

The bill provides, as has been stated, for four principal receivers, eight or ten clerks, and a suitable number of agents to act as inspectors, making in the whole, say 25 individuals. These would constitute the only additional officers to keep and disburse the public money. The substitute, in addition to the selection of 25 banks, to be taken from the most powerful and influential, and which would have, on an average, at least, 100 officers and stock-holders each, making in the aggregate, 2,500 persons, who would be directly interested in the banks, and of course under the influence of the Government.

As to the relative influence of the officers and the selected banks over the community, every impartial man must acknowledge, that the preponderance would be greater on the side of the latter. Admitting the respectability of the receivers and other officers provided for in the bill, and the officers and stockholders of the banks to be individually the same, still the means of control at the disposition of the former, would be as nothing compared to that of the latter.—They could not touch a cent of public