

# Edgefield Advertiser.

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

PIERRE F. LABORDE, Editor.

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

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## TERMS.

The EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within Twelve 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 Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuation. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.



## Poetic Necessity.

For the Advertiser.

ANSWER TO OBSCURUS.

There is a flow'r which sheds around,  
The richest fragrance on the air.  
In every clime it may be found,  
Above all flow'rs, its head to rear.

In the deep forest it will bloom  
As brightly, as in verdant bow'r,  
It gladdens e'en the desert gloom,  
Can you declare this lovely flow'er?

This Magic Flower is Woman fair,  
The sweetest, can't you see her compare.

## THE MIDNIGHT WIND.

Mournfully! oh, mournfully  
This midnight wind doth sigh,  
Like some sweet plaintive melody  
Of ages long gone by:

It speaks a tale of other years—  
Of hopes that bloomed to die—  
Of sunny smiles that set in tears,  
And loves that mouldering lie?

Mournfully! oh, mournfully  
This midnight wind doth moan;  
It stirs some chord of memory  
In each dull, heavy tone:

The voices of the much-loved dead  
Seen floating thereupon;  
All, all my fond heart cherished  
Ere death had made it lone.

Mournfully! oh, mournfully  
This midnight wind doth swell,  
With its quaint, pensive minstrelsy,  
Hope's passionate farewell:

To the dreamy joys of other years,  
Ere yet grief or canker fell  
On the heart's bloom—ah! well may tears  
Start at the parting knell.

## Miscellaneous.

**Sad condition of British India.**—500,000 people except off.—British India is an empire as large as Europe, exclusive of Russia, with a population including tributary States, of more than 150,000,000. Over this empire and people a sway is exercised wholly British; while it is affirmed that ignorance, poverty, crime and disaffection prevail there, to a distressing and alarming extent.

It has been estimated, the famine of 1837 and 1838, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, swept off more than 500,000 people. The famines of the year 1839, visited the Northern Provinces of Bombay and Madras.

The Asiatic Journal for August, 1838, states that "200,000 were scantily fed daily by Government, and private individuals in the North West provinces; yet this is but a faint palliative. The people are dying like dogs—mothers throwing their living children at night into the Jumna—disease destroying many whom famine has spared—dogs and jackals actually destroying bodies in which life was not extinct." At Gualior, "hydrophobia was as fatal as cholera—famine dreadful—horses, asses, buffaloes, every thing that had died a natural death, eaten by the natives.—At Agra, "the police pick up 150 bodies daily."

On the 14th of April, 1838, 78,000 pining wretches, men, women and children, were fed by bounty at Agra; and between the 1st and 15th of March, 71,523 infirm and sightless creatures were relieved in a similar manner. So great were the ravages of death, that the air for miles was tainted with the effluvia from the putrifying carcasses of men and cattle, and the

rivers of the Jumna and Ganges were choked up and poisoned by the dead bodies thrown into their Channels. The water and fish of these rivers were rejected as unfit for use, and men kept constantly employed in pushing the accumulated bodies down the torrents. The mortality was at the rate of ten thousand per month, a destruction of life which, if it had continued, would have swept off the entire population in less than a year.

A still more dreadful picture is given in a letter from Calcutta, under date of the 10th of April, which says:—"Since the despatch of the overland mail per the Berenice, which left Bombay at the close of last month, public attention in this quarter has been engrossed by the accounts which daily reach the capital of the horrid ravages of famine in the provinces to the west and north west. It is impossible to compute the number, who die in their tedious progress from the desolate districts to the town where food is procurable. We hear almost daily of mothers deserting their children on the highway—of infants crawling around the granaries to pick up the grains of rice accidentally scattered during the process of distribution at the doors—of the roads being lined with dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackal—of the courses of small rivers actually obstructed by the masses of dead bodies thrown therein, by those who are employed to clear the highways—of the European inhabitants of the large towns of Agra, Cawnpore, &c., being compelled to abandon their evening drive, from the impossibility of encountering the effluvia from the putrid corpses around!"

From the Augusta (Maine) Age, of Jan. 7.

## MAINE.

**How do we stand?**—The letter of Gov. Fairfield to Sir John Harvey, in reference to the recent invasion of the State, the reply of that functionary, and the demand made by Gov. Fairfield upon the President, to use his power to repel this foreign intrusion upon our territory, which we publish to-day, will be read with deep and general interest.

Sir John Harvey's letter strikes us as peculiarly insulting. Without directly alleging that quartering of British troops at Temiscouata Lake, is consistent with the agreement made through the mediation of Gen. Scott, he declares that it was done under the authority of those who are equally "anxious" with himself, that "the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement should be scrupulously observed;" and he seems to assume that his statement of the reasons and motives for that act must reconcile Maine to a quiet submission under it.

Among other things stipulated in "the agreement" by Sir John Harvey, it is provided that he shall not "seek to take MILITARY POSSESSION" of the disputed territory. His construction of that provision would now seem to be that such "military possession" is consistent with the agreement, if it is only accompanied with a denial of hostile intentions towards Maine. The mere statement of such a construction exhibits its entire want of foundation.—Two powers, on the point of collision, temporarily agree to withdraw from this disputed ground, and forbear attempts on either side at its military occupation. Shall one power forthwith encroach itself upon territory, thus made, for certain purposes, neutral territory, by the erection of military works, the establishment of depots, and the quartering of troops, and justify itself by a disavowal of inimical purposes, and that, too, not made voluntarily and in advance, but tardily and upon compulsion? The very object of the agreement would be thereby defeated, and one party would obtain the very advantage, which it was the design of the agreement to prevent either party from obtaining that of getting military possession of the ground in dispute, which it was intended should remain unoccupied so far as military forces were concerned, so long as the agreement was continued in force.

From the National Intelligencer.

## THE MAINE BOUNDARY.

A message from the President of the United States was presented to the Senate on Thursday, containing the information called for by certain resolutions of that body concerning the state of affairs on the boundary between the United States and the British north western possessions.

We shall lay these documents before our readers as soon as we can get possession of them. For the present we must be content to state the substance of them, as understood from the reading by those who heard them read.

The material papers are those furnished by the Department of State, consisting, as follows:

1. A Letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, dated in November last, complaining of the violation of the agreement entered into between the agents of the two Governments last winter, by the opening of roads to the Arrostook, and the occupation of a part of the disputed territory by a body of armed men employed by the authorities of the State of Maine.

2. A letter from Mr. Forsyth, written some weeks afterwards, replying to the complaints of Mr. Fox, that the opening of the roads in question is not a policy adopted twelve or fourteen years ago; that the armed body spoken of is only a posse employed to drive off intruders; and that nothing has been done on our side incompatible with the spirit of the agreement between the agents of the two countries,

whilst on the British side, acts have been done which may be justly complained of as infringing the agreement, such as erecting barracks for troops on the St. John's, placing troops on a part of the disputed territory, &c.

3. A Letter from Mr. Fox justifying what the British authorities have done, on the ground of the current report that the Legislature of the State of Maine had an intention to abrogate and nullify the agreement made between the two countries last spring, which rumor was too strongly corroborated by the language of Governor Fairfield at the opening of the Session of that Legislature, not to justify precautionary measures, which have not been resorted to, however, with any design to infringe the agreement, &c.

4. Another Letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, in which he says that there is no reason to apprehend such an intention as is imputed to the Legislature of Maine; that the alleged precautionary measures are therefore altogether gratuitous on the part of the British authorities in New Brunswick, and must be considered "a bold infraction" of the agreement of last winter; and that, if the British Government uphold this proceeding on the part of its agents, such a course on its part will be regarded by this Government as evidence of a want of that friendly disposition on the part of Great Britain which has hitherto been believed to exist, &c.

This is the substance of these Letters, which we expect to be able to publish at large in our next paper.

Upon the subject of the present state of the Boundary Question between the U. S. and Great Britain, as some opinion may be expected from us, we can only say, that, after more mature consideration of the matter, we do not see any immediate cause of alarm about it. The only danger, is that of Governor Fairfield's undertaking a second campaign against her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick. We think it quite likely, however, that he had enough of his last experiment of that sort to deter him from inconsiderately undertaking another. The question is in the hands of the Diplomatic agents of the two Nations; and it may be hoped that a friendly adjustment of it will not be marred or defeated, as it probably (and almost certainly) would be by the State of Maine's resolving again to take the business into her own hands; an interference forbidden by the terms of the Constitution of the United States, and to which neither this Government nor that of Great Britain could submit without surrendering, or at least compromising, their political rights.

## ANDREW JACKSON

The Corner stone of the "Battle Monument" was laid on Monday, 13th inst, with appropriate ceremonies, in the Place d'Armes, N. Orleans. The Catholic Bishop, in his pontificals, and the clergy in their robes, assisted; a brief address in French and English was read by the Abbe Auduze, and an oration pronounced by Mr. Barton. Gen. Jackson was present on the occasion; and after the oration was concluded, embarked on the steamboat Vicksburg, and proceeded up the river on his way home.

The following is the reply of Gen. Jackson to the address delivered by the Hon. C. Genois, chief magistrate of N. Orleans:—  
Sir:—I am at a loss for words to express the obligations under which I am placed by your kindness as the organ of the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans. The welcome you offer me in their name, and the many other proofs of affection and respect which I have received at their hands, incite emotions in my heart to which language cannot give utterance.

Allow me to say, Sir, in reply to the terms in which you have adverted to my agency in defending this city during the invasion of 1814 and '15, that I but performed the part of a General, whose duty it was to give direction to the noble enthusiasm and bravery of the various corps under his command, and which only waited for an opportunity to signalize their conduct as the defenders of their country's soil and rights. To these corps, (of which Louisiana, and particularly the inhabitants of this city formed so meritorious a part) belongs the honor and glory of the 8th of January. In their name then, sir, rather than my own, I thank you for the tribute of praise and gratitude which is offered by so many thousands of your citizens on this occasion.

I rejoice, Sir, in the numerous evidences which your city, and the surrounding country, present of prosperity, wealth and happiness. No quarter of our beloved Union can exhibit a more beautiful picture of improvement, and none, I am sure, can excel in the possession of those qualities which are necessary to make the future as glorious and as honorable, as the past has been to the pride and enterprise of its inhabitants.

I tender you again my thanks for the cordial welcome you have given me, and my prayers that the city over which you preside, may ever be favored with the choicest blessing of a kind Providence.

There is nothing like keeping up one's dignity. An Ohio editor, in speaking of the river, says it has got so low that it is beneath his notice.

**Cure for the Croup.**—The Pottsville Emporium says that the juice of an onion roasted in brown paper and mixed with a double portion of honey, is an immediate remedy for the croup.

## REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

We readily comply with a request to give circulation to the following communication. The example which has been set by the British Government, of reducing the postage on letters to a very low rate, and thereby increasing utility of the Post Office Department is well deserving imitation, in this country. The rates of postage, especially on the most frequented routes, where the number of letters is great, and the produce immense, are most unreasonably high. There is little doubt that the rates might be much reduced, without causing any reduction of the amount of income. If such be the fact, it calls most emphatically on Congress to make the reduction, and to extend the accommodation. If even there were doubts on this point, there is no good reason why the productive routes should be so heavily taxed, for the maintenance of so frequent a conveyance of the mails on routes which are unproductive.—Boston Patriot.

To the People of the United States:

The British Government has set an example to this country. It is a reduction of Postage.

In a country where every farthing that can possibly be raised by taxation direct and indirect, is wanted to carry on the Government, the Parliament has reduced the Postage all over the kingdom to one penny on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight. The Government has yielded to the wishes and petitions of the whole people, but not till it was reasonably proved that the revenue would be as great with a low, as with a high rate of Postage.

The wants of our people for a cheap communication through the mails are as great as those of the people of England.—Our condition, however, is different, owing to the greater extent of our territory. But if the English Postage can safely be reduced to one penny, is it not probable that ours can be reduced to two cents, five cents, and ten cents, according to the distance which the mail has to be carried. The advantage of such reduction are apparent to every man, woman and child, who has intercourse of business or friendship out of their immediate neighborhood.

There is but one way to get it done, and that is, to send in Petitions from all quarters of the country. We therefore, recommend the following form of Petition.

To the Senate & House of Representatives in Congress Assembled.

Your petitioners believe that it would be a great benefit to the people of the U. S. social, moral, political, and pecuniary, to reduce the postage on letters. They therefore pray that it may be reduced so that the greatest postage on any single letter shall not exceed ten cents.

All Editors of newspapers and periodicals, favorable to the reduction of postage in the U. S. are requested to insert the above Address and Petition.

## MR. WEBSTER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TOUR.

—A Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who was present at the dinner recently given to Mr. Webster at Boston, writes as follows:

He gave us a very pleasant, rapid sketch of his general impression abroad—talked about English venture—the air of antiquity in that land which strikes an American so forcibly—and so on; the leading great men he had seen—the Courts, Parliament &c. As to all these, his remark was, in brief, that he was struck with the general correctness of the notions which prevail about them among ourselves. On the whole, we understand them about as well as the mass of the British public do. Boston, he thought, considering its far greater proportion of readers, was quite ahead of Dublin in this respect. And there was a good reason for it—the closeness and freedom of communication now enjoyed, &c. The difference was, that "we were a little later"—some ten or twelve days, or so—nothing more. As to his own reception, he was quite modest of course, and said little more than enough to show that he had been greatly gratified. He thought a fine feeling towards us generally prevails in the father land. To Louis Philippe he paid a very high compliment for his personal qualities. The King, he intimated, cherished a very warm regard for America, which is much enhanced by personal attachments; and you of course are aware that his Majesty figured here in Boston as a teacher, some half a century ago, and was treated with a good deal of hospitality at the time. An old gentleman, the other day, pointed out to me the site in State street (near Globe Bank) where he hired his room of a tailor. Mr. Webster went on with his Scotch tour—said he had been among the agricultural districts there—had omitted going to Switzerland, &c. with his family, for the sake of these and other considerations in Great Britain—finally he embarked for home in November 22, full of admiration for many things and many men he had seen, but more of an American than ever.

**Gen. Hayne.**—The remains of this beloved and lamented citizen, of this eminent patriot and statesman were brought to this city, from Asheville, N. C., on Monday last, and unostentatiously interred in the cemetery of St. Michael's Church.—Peace to his ashes! Honor to his memory.—Charleston Courier of Jan. 30.

A humble man is like a good tree, the more full of fruit the branches are, the lower they bend themselves.

From the Charleston Mercury.

## THE TAX BILL AGAIN.

We are informed that a motion for a probation, will be made in a few days before Judge Earle, to prevent the enforcement of that clause in the Tax Bill which imposes a tax of 1-8 of 1 per cent. on all transactions in bills of exchange, uncurrent money bullion, &c. by brokers and agents of banks out of the State. The ground to be taken by the movers is, that it is a penalty and cannot therefore be collected without trial and conviction, as in the case of playing at unlawful games, pursuing immoral occupations condemned by law, &c. This is the true ground and we hardly doubt it will be sustained by our Courts. The tax is neither a tax on capital, nor a tax on income, but a fine imposed without reference to profit, on every transaction.

Whether the broker loses or gains by his business he has the same tax to pay, and a tax which, supposing all his transactions leaving him to account with the remaining half for the interest of his capital, the employment of his time, all his office expenses and all possible losses in business! In general the imposition of heavy taxes upon any branch of business, is not a burden on those who conduct it, but upon their customers—that is, the public. Mark the difference in this case. The brokers are not the dealers in exchange; they are the competitors of the banks, so that the law is in a fact a new section added to the charters of these corporations, granting them the *szelaste* right to deal in exchange. This by a legislature which was supposed to have little sympathy with the claims of banks, especially to an increase of power and privilege—a legislature the popular branch of which passed by an overwhelming majority, a bill of censure and penalties on them for the late act of suspension. Add to this, that this important (we are inclined to say iniquitous) provision was tacked to the Bill at the latest possible stage, that it was connected in a corner, that no attention was called to it by its friends, that it passed the House late at night by a bare quorum, without note or comment, and that the very Legislature which adopted it, by their own showing, were ignorant of its existence! With all the character and sanctity of a public law, we have asked in vain after its mover and its friends—they have absconded and blotted out their foot prints, except the one dark stain on the statute book. We will not believe that under such circumstances, it is beyond the power of our courts to remedy the evil, and the ground assumed that the tax is a penalty, opens a door of relief, without danger of any imputation on the judiciary of assuming a dispoinding power.

From the Camden Journal.

## "IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS."

Under this head, the Georgetown American, makes a number of amusing blunders in commenting on the "Act to raise supplies for the year 1839," passed at the late Session of our Legislature. The first mistake is in the following paragraph:

At the last session of the Legislature, a tax of twelve and a half cents on the dollar was imposed on "all purchases and sales of Bullion, Specie, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Stocks by Brokers or Agents, for or on account of, any company or individual, out of the State, or on his own account, or for any other person engaged in the same pursuit."

If the Editor was right in this matter, it would put an end at once to the business of the Brokers, Agents &c. who are taxed, for it would amount to prohibition, but instead of "a tax of twelve and a half cents on the dollar," as the American has it, it is that amount on one hundred dollars, or one eighth of one per cent. The Editor too, gives the operation of this clause, a much wider range, we think than the words imply, or the Legislature intended.

The next error into which the Editor falls is in his commentary on the fifteenth section of the Act. He says,

Another section of the act provides that "each tax collector, shall require returns on oath, of the true value of all real estate returned in his District." This destroys the classification of lands, which has heretofore been the basis of all the taxes levied upon real estate without the limits of corporations. This change, will add very considerably to the revenue of the State we do not doubt, but while changes were being made, the merchants should not have been forgotten.

The Editor here takes it for granted, that because each tax payer is required to make a return on oath of the true value of his real estate that he is to be taxed according to that return; but the fact is not so. This section of the Act was added as being the best and easiest mode for the Legislature to get at the value of the real estate within the State. The Comptroller General is required by the same Section to report the result to the next Legislature. The information is desired, no doubt, with the view to some change in the present mode of assessing the taxes, which it must be admitted is very defective and unequal. The great changes which have taken place in the value and products of the soil, in various portions of the State, lessening the value of lands in some sections, and increasing it in others, renders some modification of the old classification, essentially necessary. We concur entirely with the American, in the opinion, that the Merchants tax should be on sales, instead of the amount of Stock they may have on hand, on any given day. It is the only mode, in fact, by which the tax on this class of our citizens can be made to bear equally.

**The Brokerage Tax.**—The Columbia South Carolinian states, that the Speaker of our House of Representatives disavows all knowledge or recollection of the clause in the tax act, imposing a tax of one eighth of one per cent on all purchases and sales of bullion, specie, bank-notes, bills of exchange or stocks, made by Brokers or Agents, on account of any Banking Company or individual, without the State, or on their own account, or on account of others engaged in the same business. It is clear that this clause, disavowed by every body has been smuggled into the tax act, and we would suggest nullification as the rightful remedy—nullification, Judge or Jury, or both combined—nullification, at least, until the next legislature can interpose, if the judiciary can afford no relief.

## MR. WALKER AND MR. CLAY.

It was not our intention to publish the particulars of the personal controversy between these Senators. A letter however has appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, so grossly misrepresenting the whole matter, as to render it due to truth and justice that the facts should be stated precisely as they occurred, without the change, addition, or subtraction of a single word. A few days since Mr. Clay, in his speech, compared General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren to the two Charleses of England, and also excited the laughter of his friends in the galleries, by a caricature description of Mr. Van Buren moving through the rain with his umbrella hoisted and India rubber coat. Next day Mr. Walker replied at length, and whilst he fully disclaimed all personal allusion to Mr. Clay, he said that the laughter exciting faculty was one of the humblest of the human mind, and rarely united with great intellectual vigor; and that it was a power, the exercise of which was badly suited to the dignity of this tribunal; that if he wanted to laugh, he would buy his ticket and go and listen in the theatre to a farce or comedy, but that, even if he possessed the comic power of Mathews himself, he would not exert them here; and that, in however eminent a degree any one might possess the laughter exciting faculty, they should remember that this was a faculty in which every harlequin was their equal, every circus clown greatly their superior.

The next day Mr. Clay said that he would answer first the giant matter on this side of the House, before reply to the small concern (turning towards Mr. Walker) on the other. When Mr. Clay closed, Mr. Walker said, that in his speech of yesterday, the Senator from Kentucky had been treated by him with that decorum, which was due to his station, and the respect he felt for this body, that how far that Senator had pursued a similar course, or how far he had exhibited that total absence of all decorum, which was constitutional with and a part of the nature of some gentlemen, he submitted to the consideration of the Senate and the country. He said he had made no assault upon the Senator from Kentucky; that he was not in the habit of making assaults upon any one; but if he did, it would be upon the living, and not upon the dead or dying; and that he would leave that Senator to all the consolation which he could derive from that honorable discharge to which he had declared himself so fully entitled, and which he presumed, he had so lately received, that he would leave him, as he would any other crushed victim of a different kind, expiring in the dust in agony, from an overflow of its own venom. Mr. Clay replied that he was neither dead nor dying; that he thought, last year, the Senator from Mississippi was dying, but was glad to see it was not so, and that his health was restored. He would say to that Senator, and others who acted with him, that he was never too old to repel and punish impudence and impertinence, come from whatever quarter it might, or to meet the calls which every gentleman of honor is bound to attend to.

Mr. Walkersaid, he would only remark, that if the honorable Senator desired to repel and punish elsewhere any grievance which he might complain of having received from him, that he would promptly accept any call which the Senator had intimated he might be disposed to make for satisfaction, here or elsewhere. Mr. Clay said, he felt no grief at any thing said by the Senator from Mississippi; that the Senator was incapable of exciting an emotion in his bosom; but that what he now said was, that he was not too old, and never would be while his pulse beat, to repel impertinence; and that he would at all times, respond to any call which that Senator might make upon him, here or elsewhere. Here the matter closed, and has for the present, been arrested; and as we are determined not to aid in re-agitating the question, we refrain from all comments.—Globe.

He that attempts to cut with the back of a knife, will fail in his object, and cut his own fingers. The same strength and patience that, rightly applied, would suffice to loosen a knot, will, if misdirected, only tighten it. Thus, rational beings may be laid hold of the wrong way; and those who might have been useful are rendered mischievous by calling into exercise their bad feelings and passions instead of their best. If you want to induce persons to do any good action, or to win them to goodness in general, you are much more likely to succeed by kindness than by harshness and reviling. Even the worst of men, whom their threatening, terrors, or indignations could subdue, have not been proof against the power of kindness.—Ann.