

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."

VOLUME IX.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., July 24, 1844.

NO. 36.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum if paid in advance—Three Dollars 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.

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All Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the village.

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

CELEBRATION.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS GIVEN AT MEETING STREET.

By the Committee of Arrangements.

General Waddy Thompson—Our late able representative at the government of Mexico, sustaining with ability and firmness the honor and interest of his country, and a true son of Carolina, in whom whiggery has produced no dereliction of duty or abandonment of principle. He is true to his State.

Bonham and Travis—Martyrs in the cause of freedom. Their blood has mingled with the soil of Texas, upon which the yoke of despotism can never flourish.

Gen. M. L. Bonham being present, arose and in a very feeling and appropriate manner alluded to the above sentiment, and offered the following:

Union and Texas: We will nail our flag with "Union and Texas" for our motto to the mast head of the ship of State. If the good old craft can't ride the storm with these colors thro' to the breeze, let her sink.

Volunteer Toasts.

By Col. John C. Allen: Annexation of Texas: A great national question which addresses itself to the pride as well as the policy of the whole country.

By Maj. J. C. Smyler: A National Bank: An institution hostile to our republican institutions; concentrating within itself the elements of aristocracy, opposed to the popular will, and by its policy and corrupting influence controlling the whole industry of the country.

By Maj. H. M. Blocker: The Republic of Texas—By natural affinity and contiguous territory, an essential member of the great sisterhood of North America. God has joined her to us, and she must be ours. Naugre the efforts of factious politicians, of fanatical abolitionists.

By Benjamin Stevens, Esq.: Polk and Hickory growing in the same soil—if Polk is as sound as Hickory, the American people will do well to place such a stake in the Presidential chair.

By Dr. J. O. Nicholson: The Rights of Democracy—They cannot be properly estimated so long as the people are denied the privilege of electing their Governor, and electors for President and Vice President.

By Dr. John Landrum: The Warrior and Statesman of the Hermitage—The late act of Congress refunding the fine unjustly imposed on him by Judge Hall, manifests the warm feelings of a grateful people; and is as a green wreath to entwine around the veteran hero's tomb.

By Capt. H. Deen: F. W. Pickens, our late Representative in Congress—His eminent public services commend him to the high regard of his immediate constituents, and the State at large; and in my estimation entitle him to any office in the gift of the people.

By S. Mathews: Hon. F. W. Pickens: An honor to himself and his country, and merits any post of office in the gift of the people of Edgefield District.

By James Dorn: James B. Bonham who perished in the Alamo: A noble son of Carolina. May her sons ever contend for that soil on which he so bravely fought and died.

By G. McManus: Texas: Uncontaminated with the Clay of Kentucky. Polk and Dallas.

By J. J. Sentell: Texas: May she be speedily annexed to the United States, though it should cost the blood of many a brave man.

By Hiram Adams: F. W. Pickens: Carolina's tried son. Shall we desert him now he is willing to serve as State Senator? No! no! Hamburg notwithstanding, and all the wit of its Editor.

By A. P. Kinnaird: The Members of Congress in refunding the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall, did honor to themselves and to the name of freedom.

By S. W. Nicholson: Hon. F. W. Pickens: The ardent and inflexible supporter

of his country and her interest. His fidelity as a public man commends him to the enthusiastic support of the voters of Edgefield.

By an Alabamian—Dr. D. W. Marsh: The distinguished patriots and statesmen of South Carolina, amongst whom may be included Mr. Pickens, whose fame has gone forth in her sister States of the South as being a warm and able defender of our peculiar institutions, against the illiberal and unconstitutional aggressions of the North. May the affections and support of her citizens act as a cord to fix permanently the laurels he has so honorably won, and which may justly constitute no considerable boast of Edgefield.

By Col. Bauskett: The Tariff of Protection for '42: A perfidious violation of the solemnly pledged faith to the compromise act of '33. South Carolina having pledged herself in December '42 not to hide it, it is now time to calculate the value of that pledge, and the mode and manner of redeeming it.

By J. B. Holmes: The President of the United States: By endeavoring with a commendable zeal to put an end to the barbarous and predatory warfare waged by Mexico on Texas, and his efforts to unite her latter with our own country, he has consulted the common interest of humanity, and the welfare and security of the United States.

By Thomas B. Harvey: The Gimblet Men of Hamburg: If they are to rule the farmers of old Edgefield, we want to know it. The halloo box will show there is no division here.

By Col. Wm. A. Strother: Hurrah for "Saluda," "Justice," "Perseverance" and "Liberty." Go ahead for Division, Annexation, Free Trade and Sailor's Rights.

By Capt. John R. Weaver: Hon. A. P. Butler: One of the richest gems of the Palmetto State, and a fit subject for the U. S. Senate.

By Dr. E. Bland: The Orator of the Day—His judgment is at the helm of his affections and passions, guiding them to whatever is good, and steering them from whatever is evil.

By James Brooks: The Annexation of Texas—The only remaining safeguard of the South against encroachments of the North.

By James Vaughn: Independence and Political Equality—The birthright of every honest freeman.

By James Neal: Hon. F. W. Pickens—The purity of his democratic principles and eminent public services, justly entitle him to the highest office in the gift of the State.

By R. Bradford: F. H. Wardlaw—A true Democrat, and a first rate subject for the State Senate.

By John M. Goldman: Hon. F. W. Pickens—The true principles of Democracy rests in the bosom of this noble and patriotic statesman.

By B. P. Lowry: The Hon. J. C. Calhoun—South Carolina may well say of him as the Roman matron did of her child, "this is my jewel."

By Dr. H. P. Jones: Edgefield District—Having an opportunity to reflect honor upon herself, by selecting men for her next representation of intelligence and refined manners, may she not reflect dishonor upon herself by selecting men who may cause a smile of contempt or derision in the Legislative Hall, in consequence of their self-importance, pomposity and ignorance.

By J. Smith: The Hamburg Journal—We have our sympathies deeply excited for this pitiful journal, and hope that some public manifestation of condolence will be offered to comfort him under the severe chastisement he has endured from "Carolina."

By a Guest: Senator Thos. H. Benton—The Amalekite, the son of Hammedatha, the Azagite. Poor Tom! The handwriting of the King has gone forth, and the awful fate of your elder brother, Haman, awaits you.

By a Guest: The Recent Disunion of the Methodist Church—An act which seemed unavoidable on the part of the South. But let the cause and the line of separation be a deep and solemn warning to other associations possessing similar elements of dissolution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOCRATS REMEMBER.

That Henry Clay is the same man that defrauded Gen. Jackson out of the Presidency in 1824:

The same man that received as a reward for his treachery, an office worth \$6,000 per annum;

The same man that wrote the challenge for Graves, and instigated the duel that led to the death of Cilley;

The same man that challenged and shot at John Randolph, for "words spoken, in debate," although the Constitution, which he had sworn to support, expressly prohibited it;

The same man that proclaimed "war, pestilence and famine," as better for the country than the election of the patriot Jackson;

The same man that in 1811, opposed a bank of the U. S. as unconstitutional until he became one of its loudest advocates;

The same man whom the coins say is the embodiment of whig principles, and who has been on every side of all the political questions which have agitated the people for the last thirty years;

The same man who is the acknowledged leader of a party which John Q. Adams proclaimed that "treachery was the favorite instrument," and that they were "bound together only by a cement of ha-

tried to every man of purer principles than themselves."

And finally that he is the same man from whom Gen. Harrison said he had experienced only "ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service."—Ohio Statesman.

MR. CLAY'S GAMING PROPENSITIES.

The following is extracted from a correspondence written from Washington to the New York Express, a leading whig paper in New York, in April, 1842:—

"The venerable ex-president, J. Q. Adams, gave a large and interesting party at his residence last evening. Many of the most distinguished public men in the city were present, among them Lord Ashburton, the ambassadors of the several foreign governments represented in the city. Mr. Clay, and several distinguished members of the two houses of Congress. A large party of ladies were also present, and the evening passed off pleasantly, with music, dancing, and a meal game of cards. At one of the card tables were Lord Ashburton, Mr. Clay, Mr. Bodisocoe, the Russian Minister, and Mr. Crittenden—four very distinguished men, while away their time very pleasantly, but not very profitably; perhaps some will say. It was, however, but a social game of cards, with nothing worth naming at stake."

That was as late as 1842. In the Kentucky Gazette of June 1, 1844, is a letter from General John McCalla, formerly U. S. marshal for Kentucky, a man of high character, & long a member of the Presbyterian church. He says Mr. C. played at cards as late as the 4th of July last, near Lexington, for money, which he won. His statement is not denied by Mr. Clay's friends in Kentucky. We shall republish the letter whenever our subscribers call for it, or whenever the blackguardism of Mr. Clay's injudicious friends becomes too obnoxious.—Boston Post.

Extensive Adulteration of Tea by the Chinese.

—Mr. Warrington, of Apollonia, has been lately engaged in an examination of tea. He finds that a most extensive system of adulteration is practiced in China, since the very numerous specimens he has examined have been obtained from sources which renders the fact of their having actually been brought from China indisputable. Many samples are found not to contain a single grain of tea, being made up entirely of other leaves. Green teas are for the most part spurious, being manufactured out of cheap black teas. This fraud seems to be accomplished with great dexterity, and with the greater care the higher the price of the green tea it is intended to imitate. From the common green teas the coloring matter may be washed off by agitating the tea with cold-water and drying it, when it is at once converted into black tea without the leaf curling. On examining it with the microscope it is seen that a uniform whitish surface is given to it, by means of what appears to be Kaolin or porcelain clay, which, also, very conveniently adds to the weight, upon this a yellow substance, mixed with Prussian-blue, is dusted, hence the green color, which may thus be rendered of any tint. Chemical examination detected the presence of sulphate of lime, Prussian-blue, and a vegetable yellow coloring matter, probably tumeric.—Chemical Gazette.

American Manufactures.—An article in the Providence Journal refers to the rapid extension of cotton manufacturing machinery in the Eastern States. Many thousand new spindles will be in operation this year, inducing a more active competition than has ever before taken place, and a consequent reduction in the price of manufactured goods. The writer says: Our brethren at the West may rest assured that they will soon have the products of the loom at lower rates than they have ever before obtained them; whilst at the same time, they will have the benefit of an enlarged market for their agricultural products, in the multitude of workmen who will become engaged in these new mills.

The most decisive results may also soon be expected to ensue, in relation to the competition of American cotton goods shipped to foreign markets. Stimulated by the present flush of prosperity, so much new capital will soon be applied in the United States to enlarging the extent of the production of manufactured Cottons, that a desperate struggle must finally take place in all foreign markets, for American Cotton fabrics must necessarily be exported to them for sale at some price or other to a vast amount.

Impulse.—We are rarely wrong when we act from impulse. By that I do not mean very rash, and wayward, and selfish fantasy; but by allowing its natural course to the first warm and generous feeling that springs up in the heart. Second thoughts are more worldly, more cold, and calculate on some advantage. This is what the ancients meant when they said that the impulse came from the gods, but the motive from men. Our eager belief, our ready pity, our kindly sensations—these are the materials of good within us. As one of our poets says, with equal truth and beauty, "The heart is wise." We should be out only happier, but better, if we attended more to its dictates. Half the misery in the world arises from want of sympathy. We do not assist each other as we might do, because we rarely pause to ask, do they need our assistance? And this works out the moral of suffering, we need to suffer that we may learn to pity.

The Western Flood.—About ten houses passed down the Mississippi, at St. Louis, on the 23d. In one of them a cradle was seen from a steam boat passing near, and the cry of a child heard, thought to be four or five months old. If we rightly understand the statement, the house was boarded from the steamer, and the child rescued. A letter from the Post Master of Belleville Illinois, says:—

Mr. Arthur, the wealthy Frenchman, who brought out Mr. Claypole and others, was drowned yesterday, while attempting to save his cattle. They swam against and upset the skiff. Henry Hay has just informed me one of the young Personneaux was drowned while driving out some horses. The horse he rode became entangled, and plunged, and he was lost.

Lost Children.—The following touching instances of suffering speak most thrillingly of the destitution and sorrow caused by the late floods in Illinois and Missouri. We copy from the St. Louis Republican of the 29th.

Mr. Henry Bucksath, No. 17 Locust-street, took up in the street on Thursday a little girl about two years old, very poorly dressed, no shoes or bonnet on. The little thing was unable to give her name or where she is from.

Another, a boy, about three years old, light hair, with striped clothes, speaking in a little—all he says is that his mother is in the water—came to the house of Mr. U. Raisin, on Second, between Pine and Olive streets on Friday evening, a few hours before sundown.

The River.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th instant says:—The water in the river opposite this city was yesterday an inch and a half higher than it has been before this year. We had the curiosity to cross over to Algiers to look upon the swollen tide of the great 'Father of Waters' and the sight is indeed a fearful one. To see the broad surface of the turbid rapid stream several feet higher than the pavements of the streets; which are protected from it by a levee that the waters already nearly overtop; may well strike a stranger as an extraordinary scene and a citizen a fearful one. The quantities of drift wood which flow past you, give possible indication of the immense rapidity of the current, and when you consider, in connection with this, the known depth of the river, it is fearful to contemplate the ruin which must accrue from a crevasse. Poor Algiers looks so submerged already, that apparently little harm would come to her were she entirely overtopped. But this is the appearance only the reality would be signally different.

Ausful effects of Intemperance.—On Wednesday, a young intelligent looking young man called into the Mayor's office. He came from a neighboring State, and is related to one of the highest public functionaries. He was of good address, and had received a liberal education. After introducing him himself and passing the usual salutations, he said to the Mayor that he had called to see him, to ask that he might be sent to the house of Correction. "Sir," said he, "I am a poor miserable drunkard. I came to this city a few weeks ago with a few hundred dollars, and now all is gone, save a few dollars." The Mayor informed him that he had not the power to send him to the House of Correction, but gave him a permit to pass a few weeks in our Alms-house, where he would be out of the way of temptation, and could be able to labor for his living. After thanking his Honor for his kindness and sympathy, the poor victim of appetite took his departure; and went up to the Alms-house, where we presume he now is. What a lesson does this teach to our young men who have not yet forsaken the use of intoxicating drinks.—Lowell Courier.

The Sailor's Hardship.—A good one is told by an English paper, of an old lady who had received a letter from her son, a sailor on board of a merchantman which ran thus:

"Have been driven into the Bay of Fundy by a pampota right in teeth. It blowed great guns, and we carried away the bowsprit; a heavy sea washed overboard the binnacle and companion; the captain lost his quadrant, and couldn't take any observation for fifteen days; at last we arrived safe at Halifax."

The old woman who could not read herself, got a neighbor to repeat it three or four times until she thought she had got it by heart; she then sailed out to tell her son:

"Oh, my poor son! Why, what's the matter mother—I hope no mischief?"

"Oh, thank the lord he's safe; but he has been driven into the Bay of Fundy by a mambooze right in the teeth—it blowed great guns, and they carried away the pulpit, a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle of the tabernacle—the captain lost his conjuration, and couldn't get salvation for fifteen days at last they all arrived at Hallelujah."

"La bless what a wonder he was, I beat to atoms. Well, I wouldn't be a sailor."

Cure for Diarrhoea.—As there are numbers suffering at this time from the effects of this serious disorder, we publish for their special benefit the following simple remedy vouched for by the New-York Aurora:—

Even after all other remedies have failed, a certain cure for it will be found in rice water. Boil the rice, take the water, make it palatable with salt; and drink it copiously while warm. We never knew this simple thing to fail."

THE MORMONS.

We find in the Western papers the following official document, addressed by the Governor of Illinois to the people of that State. It declares, it will be seen, that the leading Mormons, Joe and Hiram Smith, were basely assassinated, after they had voluntarily surrendered themselves, on the pledge of protection from the Governor of the State, and were awaiting their trial, according to the laws of the land. We hope that Gov Ford and the authorities of Illinois will vindicate this horrible outrage upon humanity, and the honor and dignity of the State, by detaching and bringing to condign punishment every individual who had any hand in the murder.—Balt. American.

HEAD QUARTERS, Quincy, June 28, 1844.

To the People of Illinois:

I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smiths, Joseph and Hiram, have been assassinated in Jail, by whom is not known; but will be ascertained. I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge, they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Capt. Singleton, of Brown county, deputed for that purpose by me.

All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock, that the Mormons were peaceably disposed, and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears, however, that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security of the Smiths was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor by a unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could do to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I, however, discovered, on the evening before, that nothing but utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops, and that if we marched into the city, pretexts would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been as unjust and disgraceful as they would have been impolitic, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the Jail. With the other company I marched into Nauvoo to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think, plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage. When I had marched about three miles a messenger informed me of the occurrence at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard, it is said, did their duty, but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were preparing to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons, and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

General Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force, sufficient to suppress disorders, in case they should ensue from the foregoing transactions or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. They may recommence aggression. I am determined to preserve the peace against all breakers of the same, at all hazards. I think present circumstances warrant the precaution of having a competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moment's warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest intelligence and to communicate orders with greater celerity.

THOMAS FORD, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Rumored Affray.—Saturday's Mobile Herald says: "We were told yesterday that a letter has been received in this city from Tuscaloosa, containing information that on the 1st instant a gambler by the name of Verrell, very well known by the principal southern cities, and especially in this, as a most desperate and quarrelsome man, was killed by a citizen of Tuscaloosa, named Grymes. The letter from which we derive this news states that Verrell travelled from Columbus, Miss. for the express purpose of killing Grymes, but that the latter bearing of his intention, took the start on Verrell, and succeeded in killing him."

A Tall Man.—A Western paper says that Mr. Wentworth the member of Congress from Chicago District, Illinois, is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump as is usual in the West, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The following interesting document is published by authority in the Mexican Diario del Gobierno of the 8th ultimo, from which paper we translate it. It is an appeal or protest, by Mexico, from the acts of the United States, to certain European powers, and was, no doubt, instigated by one or more of the Ministers to whom it is addressed. The appeal will not, therefore, in all probability, be barren; especially as its propriety and probable success were first hinted to Mexico by the letters of leading politicians in the U. States, than which, united with the action of our Senate, nothing could be better calculated to prompt and encourage the scheme of a foreign combination against the cardinal principles of the Republic. Alas! that in a National, Republican and American cause, the people of the United States could not sink their partizan content and present a solid front to the world! But how different is the fact. Instead of availing ourselves promptly of the "golden moment"—of the time and tide which wait for no man—under the foolish pretext of avoiding a rupture with Mexico, we have invited the world, by a display of our own weakness and timidity, to espouse her quarrel, and left the question open for general interference, with abundant time and opportunity for every possible obstacle to be thrown in our way. That the day will come when the prompters and abettors of this disastrous policy will repent their conduct in sack cloth and ashes we have no doubt. But this a poor consolation, while the inestimable prize slips through our grasp, to be made a weapon in the hands of our foes.—Bulletin, Circular of the Excellencies the French, Spanish, English and Prussian Ministers.

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, May 31, 1844.

It is a long time since the Government of the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Government of the Mexican Republic, was convinced that the Government of the United States of America would employ and put in execution all the means conducive to that end and to make themselves master of the department of Texas. The question has been started and urged at different times, but from circumstances well known, without effecting the contemplated incorporation. The same circumstances, and the idea that a Government which so frequently announces that its principles of action are noble, generous, and founded in justice, and its indisposition to appear to the world in a transaction, the accomplishment of which would brand it as an usurper, induced Mexico to congratulate herself that at no time could be completed an act unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, and which would belie the protestations of friendship and benevolence received from the United States, and which were responded to with earnest demonstrations of good faith and loyalty.

But this confidence, which was truly illusory, could not induce Mexico to neglect the duty of repeating, on every proper occasion, the right of the republic to the territory in question, and to urge on the United States to cease to foment and encourage the robbery committed by the ungrateful colonists from Mexico had admitted into her border, and which kindness they repaid with such perfidy. It was for this reason that the provisional administration, in accordance with its duty, addressed the Government of the United States, the notes which the undersigned had the honor to remit to the respectable diplomatic corps of friendly nations protesting against every kind of assistance, which the Texans might receive, from them, well knowing that such protection would tend to embrace the position of Mexico towards that territory, and aid the United States to consummate their scheme of acquisition. For the same cause, I protested anew and with all solemnity, as soon as I learned that the agitation of the subject of the annexation of Texas to the American Union had been renewed, declaring that if that act were ratified, it would be considered as a declaration of war between the two nations.

The government of the undersigned could not do less than hope, that after a due reflection on the consequences of such a step, after appreciating the just rights of Mexico, and the respect due to principles the most sacred between enlightened nations, the government of the United States, considering the position in which it would be placed before the whole world, would abandon a project which must necessarily cause serious evils to its own country, as well as to Mexico, which with much consistency and sincerity strove to be a faithful ally of hers. But the contrary has been the case. The President of the U. States has at last signed a treaty with the intruded authorities of Texas for the annexation of that Mexican department to that Republic and the treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their assent. That government has consummated, on its part, the injustice which it contemplated for so long a time, and it now only lacks the assent of the Senate to be a law.

Even yet, the government of the undersigned flatters itself that the treaty cannot become a law. It has faith in the wisdom, the sense and good judgment of the members of that Congress, and in their regard for the sound principles which ought to guide one nation in its conduct towards another, and trusts that the United States will not be found wanting in duty. But such should be the case, Mexico will act in accordance with what is demanded by the honor of the nation and its indisputable rights to its dearest interest.