

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 X.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., May 28, 1845.

NO. 18.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, per annum, if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. Any person procuring five responsible subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37½ for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly. All communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

HEAD QUARTERS.



Charleston, 12th April, 1845.

ORDER No. 3.—
THE following Regiments will parade for Review and Drill, at the times and places as follows, viz:—
The 4th Regiment of Infantry at Sumterville, on Wednesday the 21st of May next.
The 20th Regiment at the Swimming Pools, on Friday the 23d of May.
The 29th Regiment at Darlington c. house, on Monday the 26th of May.
The 30th Regiment at Bennettsville, on Wednesday the 28th of May.
The 25th Regiment at Chesterfield c. house, on Friday the 29th of May.
The 21st Regiment at Lancasterville, on Tuesday the 31 of June.
The 22d Regiment at Camden, on Friday the 6th of June.
The 25th Regiment at Winstonsboro, on Thursday the 12th of June.
The 24th Regiment near Wynn's bridge, on Saturday the 14th of June.
The 6th Regiment of Cavalry at Youngsville, on Tuesday the 17th of June.
The 26th Regiment of Infantry at Chesterville, on Thursday the 19th of June.
The 27th Regiment at Rich Hill, on Saturday the 21st of June.
The 49th Regiment at Ebenezer, on Tuesday the 24th of June.
The 34th Regiment at Yorkville, on Tuesday the 26th of June.
The 37th Regiment at or near Wilkins' old field, on Saturday the 28th of June.
The 35th Regiment at Union Court House, on Tuesday the 1st of July.
The 9th Regiment of Cavalry, near the Glenn's Springs, on Thursday the 3d of July.
The 10th Regiment of Infantry, at Richardson's on Tuesday the 6th of July.
The 7th Regiment at the Old Wells, on Thursday the 10th of July.
The 5th Regiment at Low's, on Saturday the 12th of July.
The Commissioned Officers of the 2d Brigade of Infantry and the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, will assemble at Longmire's, on Monday the 14th of July, and Encamp five days.
The 2d Regiment of Cavalry, will parade for Review and Drill, on Saturday the 19th of July.
The 8th Regiment of Infantry, at Morrow's old field, on Tuesday the 22d of July.
The 6th Regiment at Lomax's, on Thursday the 24th of July.
The 4th Regiment at Verrennes, on Saturday the 26th of July.
The 42d Regiment at Minton's, on Tuesday the 29th of July.
The 2d Regiment at Hall's, on Thursday the 31st of July.
The 5th Regiment at Hunter's, on Saturday the 2d of August.
The Commissioned Officers of the 1st Brigade of Infantry, and the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, will assemble at Pickensville, on Monday the 4th of August, and Encamp five days.
1st Regiment of Cavalry, will parade for Review and Drill, on Saturday the 9th of August.
The 1st Regiment at Bruton's, on Thursday the 14th of August.
The 36th Regiment at Timmon's, on Tuesday the 19th of August.
The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers will assemble on the day previous, except those of the 19th Regiment, and they will assemble on the Saturday previous for drill and instruction.
The 6th Regiment of Cavalry will parade by Companies or Squadrons, (except that part in Richland District) with the Infantry Regiments most convenient.
The Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, with their staff, attend the Reviews and Encampments within their respective commands.
The Brigadier Generals are charged with the extension of this order, to their respective Brigades.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
J. W. CANTEY, Adjutant and Insp'r. Gen.
April 23 14

WATCHES

AND
JEWELRY.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Mantle Clocks,
Gold Bracelets, Rings, Breast Pins, Chains, &c., of the latest fashion and finest quality.
Fine Castors, Candlesticks, &c.
Old Silver Plate repaired and made as new.
Silver Spoons made to order.
Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted.
Jewelry made and repaired. At
G. C. GORDON'S
five doors below the United States Hotel.
Feb 3m

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Archibald Boggs, vs. Harmon Hust Robert Little, Declaration in Attachment.
Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, vs. A. Boggs, Declaration in Attachment.
Enoch Byne, Charles Hall, vs. Harmon Hust, Gideon Dowse, Decl'n. in Attachment.
Harmon Hust, Wm. Haines, vs. Enoch Byne, Benjamin E. Gillstrap, Declaration in Attachment.
Enoch Byne and Elijah Byne, Andrew Kerr and John Kerr, Survivors, Declaration in Attachment.
Enoch Byne, James S. Brown, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, B. B. Miller, vs. Harmon Hust, Keers & Hope, vs. Enoch Byne, John Rogers, Declaration in Attachment.
Enoch Byne and Elijah Byne, vs. Alexander Walker, Declaration in Attachment.
Enoch Byne, John W. Kheney, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, Thomas G. Jordan, Declaration in Attachment.
Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, Wm. D. Stone, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, Henry S. Hoadley, vs. Enoch Byne, Declaration in Attachment.
THE Plaintiffs in the above cases, having this day filed their Declarations in my office, and the Defendants having neither Wives nor Attorneys known to reside within the limits of the State on whom a copy of said Declarations with a rule to plead can be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendants do appear and plead to the said declarations within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them by default.
THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, May 6th, 1845. 16

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Andrew Carson, Guardian of Francis W. Ferth, vs. Enoch Byne, Elijah Byne, Harmon Hust, Declaration in Foreign Attachment.
Andrew Carson, vs. the same, Declaration in Foreign Attachment.
THE Plaintiffs in the above stated cases, having this day filed their Declarations in my office, and the Defendants having neither wife or Attorneys known to reside within the limits of the State on whom a copy of the same with a rule to plead can be served: It is therefore Ordered, that the Defendant appear and plead to the same within a year and a day from the day hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.
THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, March 17th, 1845 1y 8

PRINCE'S Linen Botanic Garden & Nurseries.

FLUSHING, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT—W. R. PRINCE & CO., have just published their new and Unrivaled Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit, and Ornamental Trees and Plants, comprising the largest assortment of the various classes, and the greatest collection of new and rare varieties, ever offered to the public, and at greatly reduced prices. Every variety of Trees and Plants, is individually described with a precision, never before evinced in any European or American Catalogue; and the gross blunders of other Catalogues, are also set aright. The collection of Roses comprises above 1000 splendid varieties.
This superior Catalogue will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant.
W. R. PRINCE & CO.
Flushing, Feb. 20, 1845. 16

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

John B. Rountree, vs. George Keppert, Declaration in Foreign Attachment.
THE Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office and the Defendant having no wife or Attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead can be served: It is Ordered, that the Defendant plead to the said Declaration within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, Nov. 11th, 1844. 42
The friends of Maj. S. C. SCOTT, announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election.
Nov. 6. 41
The friends of Lieut. JAMES B. HARRIS, announce him as a candidate for the office of tax Collector at the next election.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

To their Brethren in the United States; to the congregations connected with the respective churches; and to all candid men.

A painful division has taken place in the Missionary operations of the American Baptists. We would explain the origin, the principles and the objects of that division, or the peculiar circumstances in which the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention became necessary.

Let not the extent of this division be exaggerated. At the present time it involves only the Foreign and Domestic Missions of the denomination. Northern and Southern Baptists are still brethren. They differ in no article of the faith. They are guided by the same principles of gospel order. Fanatical attempts have indeed been made, in some quarters, to exclude us of the South from christian fellowship. We do not retort these attempts; and believe their extent to be comparatively limited. Our christian fellowship is not, as we feel, a matter to be obtruded on any one. We abide by that of our God, his dear Son, and all his baptised followers. The few ultra Northern brethren to whom we allude, must take what course they please. Their conduct has not influenced us in this movement. We do not regard the rupture as extending to foundation principles, nor can we think that the great body of our Northern brethren will so regard it. Disunion has proceeded, however, deplorably far. The first part of our duty is to show that its origin is with others. This is its history.

I. The General Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States was composed of brethren from every part of the American Republic. Its constitution knows no difference between slaveholders and non-slaveholders. Nor during the period of its existence for the last thirty years has it, in practice, known any thing of this distinction. Both parties have contributed steadily, and largely (if never adequately) to those funds which are the basis of its constituency; both have yielded its office-bearers of all grades; its missionaries and translators of God's word, its men of toils many, and of prayers not unavailing, abroad and at home. The honored dead of both these classes have walked in closest sympathy with each other; anticipating in the Board room and in the monthly Concert, that higher, but not holier union now in their case consummated. Throughout the entire management of its early affairs, the whole struggle with its early difficulties, there was no breath of discord between them. Its Richard Furman and its William Steaghton, its Jesse Mercer, and its Thomas Baldwin led on the sacrificial host shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart. Their rivalry being only in earnest efforts for a common cause, their entire aversions and enmities were directed with all the strength of their souls, against the common foe. And to the last, did they not cherish the long belief that they left no other enemies or aversions; no other rivalry, to their successors?

In particular, a special rule of the constitution defines who may be missionaries, viz: "Such persons only as are in full communion with some church in our denomination, and who furnish satisfactory evidence of genuine piety, good talents, and fervent zeal for the Redeemer's cause." Now, while under this rule the slaveholder has been, in his turn, employed as a missionary, it is not alleged that any other persons than those above described, have been appointed. Moreover the important post of a superintendent of the education of native missionaries has been assigned, with universal approbation, to the pastor of one of our largest slaveholding churches. But an evil hour arrived. Even our humble efforts in the conquest of the world to God excited the acerbity of our brethren to cast discord among us; and in the last two Triennial Conventions, slavery and anti-slavery men began to draw off on different sides. How did the nobler spirits on each side endeavor to meet this? They proposed and carried almost unanimously, the following explicit resolution: "Resolved, That in co-operating together, as members of this Convention in the work of foreign missions, we disclaim all sanction, either expressed or implied, whether of slavery or anti-slavery; but as individuals, we are free to express and to promote, elsewhere, our views on these subjects, in a christian manner and spirit." Our successors will find it difficult to believe that so important and plain a declaration had become, before the close of the first year of the triennial period, a perfect nullity. In December last the acting Board of the Convention, at Boston, adopted a new special rule, viz.—that "If any one who shall offer himself for a missionary, having slaves, should insist on retaining them as his property, they could not appoint him." "One thing is certain," they continue, "We could never be a party to any arrangement, which implies approbation of slavery."

We pray our Brethren and all candid men to mark the date of this novel rule—the close of the first six months of their three years' power, a date at which the compromise resolution could scarcely have reached our remotest Mission stations. If usurpation had been intended could it have been more fitly timed? An usurpation of ecclesiastical power quite foreign to our policy. Such power was assumed at a period when the aggrieved "thousands of Israel," has, as it now appears, no practical remedy. Its obvious tendency was, either our final subjugation to that power, or a serious interruption of the flow of Southern benevolence. The latter was the far more probable evil; and the Boston Board knew this well. They were from various quarters apprised of it. We, on the other hand, did not move in the matter of a new organization until three liberal States had refused to send Northward any more contributions. Our leaders had chosen new rules. Thus came war within our gates; while the means of war on the common enemy were daily diminishing.

By this decision the Board had placed itself in direct opposition to the Constitution of the Convention. The only reason given for this extraordinary and unconstitutional dictum being—that "The appointing power for wise and good purposes, is confided to the acting Board." On such a slight show of authority, this Board undertook to declare that to be a disqualification in one who should offer himself for a Missionary, which the Convention had said shall not be a disqualification. It had also expressly given its sanction to Anti-slavery opinions, and impliedly fixed its condemnation on slavery, although the convention had said that "neither" should be done. And further it forbade those who shall apply for a Missionary appointment to "express and promote elsewhere" their views on the subject of slavery in a right "manner and spirit," when the constitution declared they "were free" to do so.—These brethren, thus acted upon a sentiment they have failed to prove.—That slavery, in all circumstances sinful.—Whereas their own solemn Resolution in the last Convention (their's as much as ours) left us free to promote slavery. Was not this leaving us free, and "in a Christian spirit and manner" to promote that which is in their hearts, and according to the present showing of their conduct, they regard as a sin?

Enough, perhaps, has been said of the origin of this movement. We were asked to characterize the conduct of our northern brethren in one short phrase we should adopt that of the Apostle. It was "FORBIDDING US TO SPEAK UNTO THE GENTILES." Did it not obstruct us, lay a kind of Romish interdict upon us in the discharge of our imperative duty; a duty to which the church has been, after the lapse of ages, awakened universally and successfully; a duty the very object, and only object, of our long cherished connection and confederation?

And this would seem the place to state, that our Northern brethren were dealt with as brethren to the last moment.—Several of our churches cherished the hope that by means of remonstrance and expostulation, through the last Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers at Providence, the Acting Board might be brought to feel the grievous wrong they had inflicted. The Managing Board was therefore affectionately and respectfully addressed on the subject, and was entreated to revise and reverse the obnoxious interdict. Alas! the results were—contemptuous silence as to the application made; and a deliberate resolve, expressing sympathy with the Acting Board, and a determination to sustain them.

II. The Principles of the Southern Baptist Convention it remains then to be stated, are conservative; while they are also, as we trust, equitable and liberal. They propose to do the Lord's work in the way our fathers did it. Its title designates at once its origin and the simple, firm abiding of the South on the ground from which it has been so unconstitutionally and unjustly attempted to eject us. We have but required for "the old paths" of Missionary operations; "asked for, and attempted to restore the practically good way." The Constitution we adopt is precisely that of the original union; that in connection with which, throughout his Missionary life, Andoniram Judson has lived, and under which Ann Judson and Boardman has died. We recede from it no single step. We have constructed for our basis no new creed; acting in this matter upon a Baptist aversion from all creeds but the Bible. We use the very terms as we uphold the true spirit and great object of the late General Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States. It is they who wronged us that have receded. We have receded neither from the Constitution nor from any part of the original ground on which we met them in this work. And, if we ask in parting, the original and broad Bible ground of Confederation were not equitable, how came it so nobly and so long to be acted upon? If equitable, why depart from it?

We claim to have acted in the premises with liberality towards our Northern brethren. Thrust from the common platform of equal rights between the Northern and Southern churches, we have but reconstructed that platform. Content with it, we adhere to it, and reproduce it, as broad enough for us and for them. Have they thrust us off? We retain but one feeling in the case. That we will not practically leave it on any account: much less in obedience to such usurped authority, or in deference to such a manifest breach of trust as is here involved. A breach of covenant that looks various ways—heavenward and earthward. For we repeat, they would forbid us to speak unto the Gentiles. The Jerusalem church, then, must be regathered at the suspected Samaria, or at some new centre of operations like Antioch. "One thing is certain"—

We must go every where preaching the word "We can never be a party to any arrangement" for monopolizing the Gospel: any arrangement which like that of the Autocratical Interdict of the North, would first drive us from our beloved colored people, of whom they prove that they know nothing comparatively, and from the much wronged Aborigines of the country;—and then cut us off from the whitening fields of the Heathen harvest-labor; to which by cogent appeals and solemn prayers, they have so often protested that, with us, they were inadequate.

III. Our objects, then, are the extension of the Messiah's kingdom, and the glory of our God. Not disunion with any of his people; not the upholding of any form of human polity, or civil rights; but God's glory, and Messiah's increasing reign; in the promotion of which, we find no necessity for relinquishing any of our civil rights. We will never interfere with what is *Cæsars*. We will not compromise with his God's.

These objects will appear in detail on the face of our Constitution, and in the proceedings, which accompany this address. They are distributed at present, between two acting Boards for Foreign and Domestic Missions, having their respective seats at Richmond, Va., and Marion, Ala. We sympathize with the Macedonian cry from every part of the Heathen world,—with the low moan for spiritual aid, of the four millions of half-stuffed Red Men, our neighbors; with the sons of Ethiopia among us, stretching forth their hands of supplication for the gospel, to God and all his people,—and we have shaken ourselves from the night mare of a six years' strife about words to no profit, for the profit of these poor, perishing and precious souls. Our language to all America, and to all Christendom, if they will hear us, is "come over," and for these objects, as ye have souls, and the divine Saviour of souls, "help us." We have had more talk than work about these objects too long. We have waited quite too long for the more learned and gifted, and opulent and worthy, to lead our way towards these objects; and we have shortened debate upon them to get to business. Our eyes and hearts are turned with feelings of parental fondness to the Burmah and the Karens; with a zeal in which we are willing to be counselled by God and all considerate men (but by none else)—to the continent of Africa, and her periculous fountains of idolatry, oppression and blood; but yet more, with unutterable hope and thankfulness, to China and her providentially opened ports, and teeming thirty millions. Among us, in the South, we have property, which we will offer to the Lord and his cause, in these channels—some prudence with which we would have our best wisdom to dwell; and professions of a piety which we seek to have increased and purified, like that of the first Baptist churches, when they had "rest; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied."

In parting with beloved brethren and old coadjutors in this cause, we could weep, and have wept, for ourselves and for them; but the season, as well of weeping as of vain jangling, is over and constrained to believe, just now past. For years the pressure of men's hands, has been upon us far too heavily. Our brethren have pressed upon every inch of our privileges and our sacred rights—but this shall only urge our gushing souls to yield proportionately of their renewed efforts to the Lord, to the church universal, and to a dying world; even as water pressed from without rises but the more within. Above all the mountain pre-ure, of our obligations to God even our own God; to Christ and to Him crucified; and to the personal and social blessings of the Holy Spirit and his influences, shall urge our little streams of the water of life to flow forth; until every wilderness and desolate place within our reach (and what extent of the world's wilderness wisely considered is not within our reach?) shall be glad—even at this passing calamity of division; and the deserts of the unconverted human nature rejoice and blossom as the rose."

By order of the Convention.
WM. B. JOHNSON, D. D.
THOMAS CURTIS,
RICHARD FULLER.
Augusta, (Ga.), 12th May, 1845.

"It was not dwelt upon in the Augusta Convention—we do not recollect its being named, but it is too stringent a fact in the case to be here omitted,—that one of the missionaries, with whom the Acting Board, and Board of Managers can sympathise, we presume, and whom they sus ain (we hope, however, not in this particular act, but they have in no way openly protested against it)—Brother Mason has actually remitted money to the United States to aid in assisting slaves to "run away from their masters," a felony by the Statute Laws of several States.
Prov. viii. 12.

The Twenty-ninth Congress.—The election in Virginia brings up the number of members chosen for the next Congress to 163, of whom 58 are Whigs, 99 Democrats and 6 Natives. There are 53 more members to be elected, in Maryland, N. Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and a vacancy to be filled in each of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.—Chas. Chalet.

From the Savannah Republican.

THE PROFESSIONS.

What is said in the subjoined article of the profession of the Law, is equally true in reference to that of Medicine—and it is lamentably but too true in regard to both. Every State almost in the Union, has from one to three Medical Colleges, where young men are "taken in" and "turned out" annually, as it by machinery—one, two, three, and even four hundred at a time. These men, armed with their lancets and pill-boxes, crowd every city, town and hamlet in the land. Many of them of fine intellects and attainments, are doomed to drag out a miserable existence for years before they can realize even a reasonable competence from their professional pursuits. Others less firm and persevering, yield to the temptations which surround them, and become professional loafers or vagabonds. A few only are eminently successful. Such a state of things is well calculated to awaken the attention of parents and guardians to the causes of the evil. Why is it that young men will close their eyes to facts, and desert other respectable pursuits to choose a life of such almost certain poverty and dependence? It is because they are averse to honest labor, or because they court the kind of *quasi* respectability which a professional position entitles them to in society? If either, they are not to be envied in their lean and beggarly condition—their fancied aristocracy—their professional torpidity. We have at this moment in our eye two men who commenced their career in life contemporaneously. The one, of brilliant powers, of estimable character, of rich and respectable connexions. The other, of moderate endowments and pretensions, the son of a poor widow. The former was attracted by the show and promise of professional life, the latter was content to be bound an apprentice to an industrious tradesman.—The one is now a loafing, vagabond gambler; while the poor apprentice boy is the holder of about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate in the city of Philadelphia—a respectable, influential member of the community in which he lives. The difference in their circumstances so far as humanity can discern, is attributable solely to the difference in their choice of pursuits. The one was trained to industry and frugality, while the other, compelled to keep up appearances in genteel circles, was forced to the hazards of the game, and finally ruined. The case here mentioned is but one of the many which every reflecting man's experience will attest as being only too common in the land. We allude to it not for the purpose of reflecting upon either of the learned professions, whose members generally are entitled to great respect on account of both their intellectual and moral attainments; it is referred to only for the purpose of correcting that perverted public taste which is at present driving hundreds of our young men to destruction, through the high way of the professions.

In our own city, how few youth, comparatively, direct their attention to the mechanic and other similar pursuits?—How few have selected the wild and adventurous life of the sailor to seek, by industry, the respectable and responsible positions of masters and mates in our merchant vessels? In all our extensive acquaintance, we know of but two or three instances in the last few years, of young men who have had firmness enough to brave the dangers of the sea rather than remain in idleness at home. Such examples deserve to be made honorable mention of. The great commercial and maritime of the country demand that our ships should be both officered and manned by the right sort of men. Every State—every seaport at least, should furnish its proportion of those who are to conduct and defend the commerce of the country.—Congress should make provision by law for the more intimate blending of our commercial and naval interests. As in England, all our mail steamers might be officered by persons holding commissions in the navy. Provision might also be made for the easy transfer of men of tried character and approved acquirements from our commercial vessels to the navy in time of war.

Such a provision would add respectability to the character of the sea-farer; it would open a wide field of employment to the youth of the land in time of peace, it would add to our security in times of conflict with other powers—and above all, it would draw off hundreds of ambitious young men, who are otherwise destined to drag out a miserable existence in the learned professions. Who will move in the matter?

"Poor, but Honest."—The newspapers and other equally great authorities, make use of this phrase in biographical notices, "he was born of poor but honest parents!" Poor, but honest; that is to infer that the parents ought to have been dishonest because they were poor; but that in the particular case, they were honest, spite of their poverty. This common phrase is an insult to the condition of ninety-nine men out of a hundred, and an indignity to human nature. There might be, considering the manner in which many fortunes are acquired, some little shade of meaning in saying of the heir of fortune, "he was born of rich but honest parents;" but the "poor but honest" phrase is atrocious.—Let it be reformed altogether.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An ass covered with gold is more respected than a horse with a pack-saddle.