

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., June 4, 1845.

NO. 13.

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 37 1/2 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.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past year. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the **Saddle and Harness Making Business**, at his old stand, next door to Mr. S. F. Goode's. He has on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Martingales, Harness, Travelling Trunks, &c. and all other articles usually kept at such an establishment, which he offers on as reasonable terms as he can possibly afford them.

MILITARY EQUIPAGE MADE TO ORDER, IN A WORKMANLIKE MANNER. Citizens of South Carolina, call and see if you cannot suit yourselves as well at home as abroad. Let us endeavor to keep our money at home, and we will have more to spend.

DANIEL ABBEY.
Feb 19 4

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 7 2

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN COMMON PLEAS.

Davis B. Hadley, vs. Joseph M. Perry, Attachment. Thomas Davis, vs. Joseph M. Perry, Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs in the above cases, having this day filed their Declarations in my office, and the Defendants having neither Wives or 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 appear and plead to the said Declarations within a year and a day from the date hereof, or in default thereof final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them by default.

THOS. G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 12, 1845. May 14 16

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN COMMON PLEAS.

Thomas Davis, vs. Enoch Byne, Attachment. Verity Farmer vs. Harmon Hust and Enoch Byne, Attachment. Moore & Davis, vs. Enoch Byne, Attachment. Emily H. Tubman, vs. Enoch Byne, Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs in the above cases, having this day filed their Declarations in my office, and the Defendants having neither Wives or 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 appear and plead to the said Declarations within a year and a day from the date hereof, or in default thereof final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them by default.

THOS. G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 12, 1845. May 14 16

The State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN COMMON PLEAS.

Alsey Mabley, Lewis Mabley, vs. Simeon Jay, Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs who by leave of the Court, were allowed to plead their demand against the Defendant have this day filed their Declaration against the said Simeon Jay, and he having no wife or Attorney known to reside in this State upon whom a rule to plead, with a copy of said Declaration could be served. Ordered that the said Simeon Jay appear and plead to this Declaration within a year and a day, or final judgment will be awarded against him.

THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, 22d Nov. 1844. Nov. 27 14

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Archibald Boggs, Dec'n. in Attachment. Harmon Hust vs. 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, Dec'n. in Attachment.

Harmon Hust, Wm. Humes, vs. Enoch Byne, Benjamin E. Gillsrap, Inaction in Attachment.

Enoch Byne and Elijah Byne, Andrew Kerr and John Kerr, Survivors, vs. Enoch Byne, James S. Brown, Declaration in Attachment.

Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, B. B. Miller, vs. Harmon Hust, Keers & Hope, Dec'n. in Attachment.

Enoch Byne, John Rogers, vs. Enoch Byne and Elijah Byne, Alexander Walker, Declaration in Attachment.

Enoch Byne, John W. Kieney, 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, Declaration in Attachment.

Enoch Byne, 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 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.

THOS. G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 6th, 1845. May 14 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 date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.

THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, March 17th, 1845. 17 8

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Josiah J. Ryan, vs. Wm. Fitzroy, Declaration in Foreign Attachment. Josiah J. Ryan, vs. Fitzroy & Melanis, Foreign Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs having this day filed their 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 Defendants do plead to the said declarations, within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.

GEO. POPE, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 6, 1844. May 8, 15

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

W. E. Jackson & Co., vs. William Fitzroy, 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.

GEO. POPE, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, April 30, 1844.

The friends of Lieut. JAMES B. HARRIS, announce him as a candidate for the office of tax Collector at the next election.

LAW BLANKS FOR SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RELIGIOUS DISUNION.

We quote below from the last N. Y. Journal of Commerce, some remarks equally just and pointed on the results of the recent Conventions. It is most true that the Southern people have not urged on this fatal disunion. They have sought in every peaceable way to escape it. They have forbore long and entreated for peace and toleration. The answer has been only reiterated attack, insults, persecutions. When it became evident that there was no hope of peaceful union, they have had recourse to peaceful separation. They have not retorted—they have done nothing that was not merely necessary. Acting firmly, they have also acted with Christian charity.

We publish the Address of the Baptist Convention—it needs no comment or defence—it places their cause where all Christian men would desire it to be placed.

The Washington Union discusses this subject at length, and makes an earnest appeal to the North in behalf of the Union. For ourselves, we make no more appeal. They are useless—they are treated either with coarse derision or utter indifference. The spirit of tyranny, of dogmatism, of strife, of usurpation, moves and governs the North on this question of slavery. They will never let it alone, while the Union lasts. They believe themselves to be the United States, and the South only a territory—which it is their privilege, if not their duty, to tax and harass as much as possible. They do not hold us capable either of governing ourselves or of seriously resisting their encroachments. Every appeal we make to their forbearance, they regard as the craven cry for quarter, and the proof of their successful powers. But we intend merely to introduce the following extract:—Chas. Mercury.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Scarcely anything has occurred of late, more deeply to be regretted, than the division of some of our principal religious congregations by geographical lines. Our readers are aware that a Southern Methodist Convention is, or has recently been, in session at Louisville, Ky., and a Southern Baptist Convention at Augusta, Ga., and that both have adopted measures for a separation from their brethren at the North. And why? Not from choice, but from necessity. Not because they lacked Christian charity toward their Northern brethren, but because they found it was impossible to meet them on equal terms; because in fact, whenever they met, SLAVERY, SLAVERY, was the perpetual, never-ceasing song sounded in their ears, and often in tones of bitterness bordering upon malignity, and of course undermining and without measure. At the last General Conference of the Methodist Church, a Southern Bishop was virtually silenced because he was a slaveholder, not by purchasers, but by marriage. The separation into Presbyterian Churches although not made in strict accordance with geographical lines, was, we have no doubt precipitated by the same question which has now divided the baptists and Methodists. Thus a line of demarcation has been drawn between almost the entire body of Northern and Southern Christians, and henceforth those of each section will act separately and independently of each other. What political consequences may ultimately flow from this separation, it is impossible to foresee. But it is obvious that the bonds of our national union are weakened thereby. The American Bible Tract, and Missionary Societies, which have had the wisdom to adhere to their appropriate work, without turning aside to quarrels with which they have nothing to do, will still operate to some extent as a bond of union, but the strongest bond, that which united the more than a million Methodist church members throughout the Union in a compact mass, and the half a million of Baptists, is broken. Southern ministers and delegates will no longer come to the North to be insulted, and as they are beyond the reach, so they are, in a great measure, beyond the influence of Northern ecclesiastical associations. Were the North separated politically, as she is ecclesiastically, from the South, her hold upon slavery would entirely cease. Yet this is precisely what Northern Abolitionists seem to desire!

It ought to be understood and remembered, that the ecclesiastical separation which has taken place, was forced upon the South by the violence of Northern men. The necessity was deeply regretted by the South, but could not be avoided.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

We are truly glad to perceive that public attention is about to be properly awakened on this important subject. The best way to toil and disarm our abolition friends is to set about in good earnest the moral culture and religious improvement of our slaves. The following extract, from the Charleston Observer, will show the recent action in this city, on the question:—

The Religious Instruction of the Negroes—the Meeting in Cumberland street Church on Wednesday Evening, the 14th of May—Very little previous notice of this meeting was given, and yet it was well attended. The Hon. Daniel E.

Huger, U. S. Senator from this State, presided. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, the Assembly was addressed by the Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, of Ga., for three hours of an hour, in a very full, clear and impressive manner. Mr. Jones has devoted the chief part of his ministry to this special object, and perhaps there is no individual in the country better acquainted with the subject in its history, its details and its practical bearings than he; and one whose opinions have more weight with the entire Christian community of every denomination in the South. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Fuller in an address necessarily brief in consequence of the time occupied by the previous speaker. We should be glad to communicate to our readers the impression which was manifestly left upon the audience by these addresses. All, we presume, must have felt that it was both their duty and their privilege to do more than they had ever yet done for the religious instruction of their servants. And upon this subject for years past there has been a gradual increase of interest with results far more successful than could have been anticipated. Almost the entire body of planters on the sea coast have either made provisions for the religious instruction of their negroes or are prepared to give their cordial approval and aid to the effort of the different branches of the church to this end. Quite a number do themselves officiate daily as the priests of their respective households in chapels provided for their accommodation; and instead of being wary in well doing are encouraged to persevere in their work of faith and labor of love.

Mr. Jones and Dr. Fuller, a synopsis of their respective addresses for publication, believing that they would do good, not only at home but abroad.

Facts for the Abolitionists.—About seven years ago a negro man belonging to Mr. Stephen Jackson, at that time a soldier in this place, ran away from his master, and had not been heard from until a few years since, when he made his appearance here to enquire for his master, who missed since he ran away to the State of Mississippi. This negro's object in returning is to give himself up to his master. He is an excellent saddler, and a very intelligent negro, and has had a better chance of taking care of himself than 99 out of 100 free negroes. In spite of this, however, he prefers to be under the care of a good master than to having his liberty and earnestly advises his fellow servants to be content with their present condition, as one far better suited to the greater portion of them than that liberty which they so much covet.

Another instance of voluntary return to slavery occurred in the case of a negro belonging to Mr. Francis Eppes. This negro made his escapes several ago, and a short time since returned and gave himself up.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

From the New York Herald.

BISHOP HUGHES AND DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The abuse which O'Connell has poured out against this country and its institutions—abuse continued for so many years, and diversified by all the varied powers of malignant vituperation, of which that individual is possessed—begins at last to awaken sentiments of indignation in the bosom of its countrymen who have sworn allegiance to this republic. The dissolution of the Kepeal Association at Baltimore, and other movements in different parts of the country, have afforded satisfactory evidence that this salutary reaction had taken place in the minds of the Irish in America.

But one of the most remarkable of these signs of the times—and a very judicious, encouraging, sensible sign—it is the publication of Bishop Hughes' protest against the recent speeches and declarations of O'Connell with reference to this country. That is to say, the organ of the Bishop, which is regarded as synonymous with himself, comes out boldly and fairly in condemnation of O'Connell. This is indeed the most sensible movement on the part of the Bishop that we have seen for a long time, and redounds greatly to the credit of the prelate. In the Freeman's Journal of yesterday, we find a leading article of some length on this subject, upholding in the strongest terms the love which all Irishmen have to the country of their adoption. This must be admitted to be correct, for in all the struggles of this country for independence, and in every conflict with England, Irishmen were amongst the foremost, most devoted and heroic of the soldiers of liberty. Adopted citizens of Irish birth, have always been as true to the institutions of this country, as those who have been born and nurtured on the soil. The following extracts from the Bishop's paper against O'Connell, are very pointed and severe:

Mr. O'Connell is an Irish statesman, not an American. He is a monarchist, not a republican. He can neither see, think, judge, act or talk as a citizen of our Republic, and it is quite unreasonable in any one to expect that he should do so. He sees our government and institutions at a great distance, and from under a corner of that cloud of prejudice as to every thing American which pervades the political atmosphere of Great Britain.—With Mr. O'Connell's views and opinions, we are to a degree unable to understand and admire those more peculiar features of our Republic, in which we rejoice. H.

has in numerous instances, and upon sundry occasions, within the knowledge of all who have watched his public course, and perused his published speeches and expressions, manifested ignorance of our government and laws in very essential points. The last arrival brings a strong evidence of his want of accurate information as to the state of parties with us, upon a point too as to which an American school boy could prompt him.

At the same time, we must say that the recent Texas effort of that great man is, in our humble opinion, rather unworthy of him, not consistent with former warm expressions of gratitude on his part, and unequalled for in any view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, as they affect Ireland or the glorious cause in which Mr. O'Connell is so ardently engaged.

From the Petersburg Republican.

THINKING BY PROXY.

In view of this Convention [of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the slaveholding States of the Union] letters have been addressed to Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, putting the following queries:—

"Will the division of the M. Episcopal Church, into two separate organizations, [slavery being the cause of the division, and the dividing line] be likely to affect the civil connection between the slave and non-slaveholding States?"

"If so, will it strengthen or weaken the bonds of their union?"

Mr. Polk did not answer the letter, but Mr. Clay has in the following characteristic manner.—Philadelphia Inq.

And pray, what effect will the answer of Mr. Clay, although it be in a "characteristic manner," have upon the decision of the question, or what new light would be shed upon the country by the publication of a letter on this subject from Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk? What particular and exclusive ecclesiastical experience has either of these distinguished gentlemen been favored with, that they are to be consulted as oracles in such matters?

The ministers who are unfortunately placed in this delicate situation, and upon whom rests the tremendous responsibility of settling these difficulties, are not very serene in the matter of placing their consciences in the keeping of politicians, however exalted, but profess, at least, to submit themselves to the direction and guidance of One, higher and wiser than man, and therefore the opinion of both of these gentlemen in this case, could, at the farthest, be only a matter of interest to the one propounding the question, and possibly a few others, and might, very properly, be drawn from them privately, simply for the purpose of gratifying personal curiosity. As such, we have no objection to it, and would say nothing against the propriety of soliciting an expression of opinion. But we do object to this growing anxiety on the part of some people in our country, to appeal to great men for their views on every subject, which in later years has become a perfect mania, so much so indeed, that with many, no opinion will be expressed until the oracle speaks, and then every man's mind is made up at once.

We do not wish to be understood as having the very slightest desire to disparage the opinions of these distinguished men, or to cast the smallest degree of censure upon those who really cannot make up an opinion for themselves upon any subject, of national or ecclesiastical concern, and therefore, with a bona fide object, make such applications. What we object to is this, of late, fashionable practice of begging ideas and sentiments from great men in relation to almost every subject that has any degree of novelty attached to it, and thus habituating ourselves to the odious and injurious custom of having no fixed ideas of our own, and of being dependent upon certain men for every sentiment we express. When individuals cease to think for themselves they are at once incapacitated to act for themselves; and when this is the case, they lose the peculiar and inviting characteristics of freemen, and are fit only to be the subjects of a man who has the nerve and the will to rule and enslave them. This habit, with us, seems to be daily increasing, and is pervading our whole country. There is much danger in it. In a government where the will of the people is the law, the people must think, or they jeopardize their dearest interests, and run the risk of losing their freedom of will and of action. As a people we are too confident, too ready to receive as orthodox, as sound, and undeniably true, every thing that escapes the lips or the pen of men who are, or have been, high in authority, not reflecting that we are all fallible, all to a particular extent actuated by interested motives, that there is a certain mixture of selfishness in our strange mortal compound of which we sometimes would not be deprived if we could, and that at all times, to trust too implicitly to the councils of even a good and a wise man, we may do ourselves an unintentional but at the same time, a very serious injury. It does not require the wisdom of a Solomon always to conduct an honest man in the way he should go, nor is it always necessary that the sagacity of a resident, or a distinguished Senator of the United States should be put into requisition in order that the nation should be prosperous or the Union preserved. No; let the people read for themselves, and elect for themselves, and then they can, independently and fearlessly, and wisely, act for themselves.

Locuste.—The Clinton, La., Whig, of 10th inst., says—"The locusts are here, and in myriads. From all parts of the parish, we are told, they are swarming in countless millions. Around the town the earth is completely perforated with holes bored by these unwelcome visitors in their exit; its surface presents numberless shells, the deserted tenements of the insect in its chrysalis state; and one may hear during all hours of the day, the ceaseless and monotonous buzz of the busy host.—What their coming presages, seems a matter of uncertainty—old men vary so widely in their prophecies that we place confidence in none. Vegetation has not yet withered under their onslaught, nor do we know that it is likely to do so. Two things, however, all concur in, viz: that they are here, a countless host, and that their coming bodes evil to the oak trees and the growing mast." We also learn from the St. Francisville Chronicle that the forests of that parish are swarming with locusts. The Chronicle says—"We have not heard of their getting in the fields as yet."—Mercury.

Running Beans.—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land to raise his own dry beans, for next winter's use, is—not to plant the bush kind by themselves, for this will require too much land, as the product is small—but to raise white pole beans. The common case knife beans are excellent for this purpose. Strike out a dozen or more circles on the ground, as large as a cart wheel. Put a wheelbarrow load of manure into it, and spade it up with earth. Drop the seeds in a circle, on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles, just within the circles, at equal distances from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together, forming a cone. Cover up the seed and wait the result. Each of these hills will yield you a peck or half half a bushel of dry beans next fall—which if you have but a dozen such hills, will give you, perhaps, half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purposes.—By this course, but a little land is occupied. Pole beans will yield very much more abundantly than bush beans, and occupy air, whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth.

Preparation of Seed Wheat.—Beaves of suitable size the largest, and best grain may be separated; by washing in water light seeds, of various kinds, the lightest grains will swim and may be skimmed off. By adding salt to the water, which will increase its specific gravity, all imperfect grains, and barley and oats will rise to the surface. Then it will be well to steep the seed a day or two in salt water; after which add a half a peck of fresh slacked lime to a bushel of grain, mix thoroughly, that every kernel may become coated with lime. Let it remain half a day or a night, after lining, and then sow. The lime and salt are a remedy against smut, as has been proved in numerous cases, and we have never known it to fail, though unprepared seed sown at the same time beside the lime has been very smutty.—Bos. Cul.

Accounts from Havana state that a rumor was spreading, that an English cruiser on the Coast of Africa had captured a Spanish vessel that left Havana some months since, with free negroes, duly provided with passports, who were returning to their own country. It is said that the vessel has been taken to Sierra Leone, the passengers plundered of their efforts and money, turned adrift as liberated Africans, and the master and crew cast into prison.—Mercury.

Arrival of the British Government Surveying Steamer Columbia.—This steamer arrived in our harbor this morning ostensibly for running the meridian line between this city and Halifax. If any one thinks, says the Times, that its expedition is any thing more than to get the bearings of our coast and ascertain the peculiarities of our harbors, he is more credulous on this subject than we are. A similar expedition was here last season. England is occasionally sounding our larks for some purpose best known to herself.—Bos. Trans.

Depth of the Oldest Man in Vermont.—On the 21st ult. Mr. Benjamin Busbel died at Greenboro', at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years. He was a native of Old Swanzey, Mass., and formerly resided in this town. We have no account of any person in Vermont attaining beyond 106 years of age.—Montpelier Watchman.

Died.—Suddenly, of congestive fever, in Barnesville, Montgomery county, Maryland, Mr. Isaac Bell, of the State of New York, aged about 35 years. Delirium rendered him unable to tell the address of his relatives. He had said his mother's maiden name was Poole, and that he had not been at home for years. Unfinished letters to his parents and other friends can be obtained by addressing D. Hershey, Barnesville, Montgomery county, Maryland.

The Game Closed.—Below will be found returns which make up the whole of the election statistics of our glorious campaign. The result may be summed up in a few words.

For Congress—Democrats 14, Whig 1.

For Senate—Democrats 21, Whigs 31.

For House—Democrats 79, Whigs 55.

On Joint Ballot—Democratic majority 32.—Rich. Eng.