

# 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., October 1, 1845.

NO. 36.

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

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.

### Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session to grant a Charter for a Rail Road, from Edgefield Court House to a point at or near Aiken or Hamburg.

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of South Carolina, for a renewal of the Charter granted by that body to Henry Shultz and Lewis Cooper, dated 17th December 1813, authorizing them to build a Toll Bridge across the Savannah River, from this State to the city of Augusta, State of Georgia, at their own labor and expense, with such a deduction of toll as the change of time and the improvement of the country will justify.

Hamburg, S. C., July 17 1845

### Notice.

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature to make a public road, of the road cutting from the five notch to Moore's road.

July 9 3m 24

Public Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of South Carolina at its next session, to repeal the Act to incorporate the Village of Edgefield.

September 3 1f 32

### Notice.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, to alter the charter of the Town of Edgefield, so as to give to the Town Council, the exclusive right to grant Tavern licenses, and sell, or to retail spirituous liquors within said town.

August 27 3m 31

### Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends petitioning the next session of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, to grant him an exclusive charter for a Ferry over Saluda River, near the Island Ford, at the junction of the Districts of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens and Newberry. He also gives notice, that he intends to oppose the application of Mr. J. W. Payne for a charter at the same place.

July 30 4m 27

### Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature, to declare Shaw's Creek a public highway, and to prevent obstructions to the free navigation thereof.

July 30 4m 27

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, to declare Rocky Spring Creek, in Lexington District, a navigable stream.

August 20 1f 30

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

September 3 1f 32

We are authorized to announce GEORGE J. SHEPARD as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election.

Dec. 25 1f 48

The friends of EDMUND MORRIS, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the next election.

Nov. 6 1f 41

The friends of SAMUEL B. MAYS, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the next election.

Oct. 30 1f 40

The friends of Maj. S. C. SCOTT, announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

Nov. 6 1f 41

We are authorized to announce M. GRABAM, Esq., as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District, at the next election.

Feb. 7 2

We are authorized to announce LEVI R. WILSON, as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election.

Feb. 26 5

### Notice.

ALL Persons are cautioned not to purchase trade, or barter for a SORREL HORSE of the Bascom breed, at present in the possession of Mr. Seth Butler, of Edgefield District, as said horse is the property of the subscriber.

BARTHOLOMEW MORRIS, Augusta, August 25 (Repub.) 3t 32

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
CHARLESTON, August 25th, 1845.

By His Excellency WILLIAM AIKEN, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS information has been received at this Department, that an atrocious murder has been committed on the person of JOHN BEVIS, Jailor of Chesterfield District, by three Negro Fellows, (confined for safe-keeping,) named FRIDAY, HARRY and ISAAC, belonging to Alexander Forsyth, and that said Negroes have escaped from Jail. Now know ye, that to the end justice may be done, and that said Negroes may be brought to trial, for their offence as aforesaid; I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, for their apprehension and delivery into any Jail in this State.

### DESCRIPTION:

FRIDAY is about 30 years old, black complexion, and was purchased from Thos. Steele, who resides in Richmond Co. N. C. ISAAC is about 30 years old, purchased from W. Covington of the same County, and HARRY is about the same age, and purchased from Walter Leak, of Anson County, N. C. Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Charleston, 25th August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in the seventieth year of American independence.

WILLIAM AIKEN  
R. Q. Pinckney, Secretary of State.

September 17 4t 34

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Greenville, August 11, 1845.

General Orders No. 5.

### Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John D. Raiford, late of this District, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having any demands against the said Estate will hand them in, according to law, by the 25th of December next, at which time the subscriber desires to close up the Estate.

ELIJAH WATSON, Adm'r.

April 9m 11

### SURGICAL INFIRMARY.

I shall be ready to receive Patients by the 1st of next month (August.) The Infirmary is situated near the Georgia Rail Road Depot, and can accommodate from four to eight white, and from ten to twenty black patients. A good nurse will be in attendance at all times, day and night.

No charge will be made for board, nursing, &c., but for surgical attendance and operations, the usual fee will be required.

During the lecture months, viz: from November to March, of each year, patients unable to pay will be received, nursed, and operated upon by any member of the Faculty, free of expense.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,  
Professor of Surgery, in the Medical College of Georgia,  
Augusta, July 30 3m\* 27

### Positively the Last Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of John Cheatham, Sen. deceased, are requested to present them properly attested within the time prescribed by law, and those who do not avail themselves with this opportunity will not be paid.

GUTHERIDGE CHEATHAM,  
March 4 1y 5 Executor.

ELIAS EARLE, Esq., having been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:  
J. W. CANEY,  
Adjutant and Inspector General  
September 17 34 3t

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

September 17, 1845.

A COURT MARTIAL will be convened at the Old Well's on Saturday the 18th October, 1845, at which time and place Captains of Companies are required to summon all men who have been defaulters at Regimental, Battalion and Petty Musters, and all defaulters of Patrols, in their respective commands, within the last twelve months, to said Court Martial.

By order of Lieut. Col. POSEY, Commanding,  
G. D. Mixs, Adjutant,  
7th Regiment, S. C. M.  
September 17 5t 34  
[The Hamburg Journal will copy.]

### COTTON GINS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, that he has resumed the Manufacture of COTTON GINS, and flatters himself from his long experience in the business as maker of the celebrated Jones's Gins, to receive a share of their patronage.

He deems it useless to accompany this notice with a long list of certificates of recommendation, as to the capacity of his Gins, when he can assure them that out of near 1500 Gins made by himself not one have been condemned or returned. His Gins are of the best material and warranted. Attached to the Saws is a Mote Cleaner, and experience has proven it to be a valuable addition, as it keeps all the mote of any size from passing through with the Cotton. The Brush Wheel has also undergone considerable alteration. Upon the whole, his Gins need only to be tested to be highly appreciated. Planters can be assured that no Gins will leave his Shop without the Saws and Ribs having been examined and set by himself alone, and respectfully solicits a call from them before they purchase elsewhere.

H. ODEN, Agent,  
Opposite Stovall & Simon's Ware House,  
N. B. REPAIRING done on moderate terms.  
Augusta, Ga., July 1 6t\* 23

### LAW BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FASHIONABLE EDUCATION.

By Mrs. A. DICKINSON.

When we cast our eye over this vast country, so rich in resources; so amply repaying the toil of the husbandman, the mechanic, and the merchant; so abundantly rewarding the cultivation and employment of intellect; so richly endowed with free institutions, so exempt from oppressive taxation; whose merchants are princes in all the earth—whose professional men—lawyers, divines, physicians, and statesmen; are held in high estimation among all people who are natural led to enquire the causes of so much solicitude and pecuniary embarrassments, among the middle and more elevated classes.

Far be it from us to disparage mental cultivation. We would that the minds of our daughters were disciplined, and their reasoning powers developed, by a more patient and systematic pursuit of science. But we would also have them pursue a thorough course of mental discipline, not because it is fashionable, nor that they may practically demonstrate their equality with the sterner sex; but that they may be better fitted to discharge their own appropriate duties; that they may be more suitable companions for those with whom they are to be most intimately associated; for those, perhaps, whose lives are to be spent in intellectual pursuits, in thinking and reasoning, that they may secure greater influence in society; that they may have strength of character to train their sons, while yet in the nursery, to habits of prompt and cheerful obedience; and may infuse into their minds sentiments of exalted virtue and true philanthropy; which may not only be the means of preserving among us a sacred and inviolable regard to law and constituted authority, but also of advancing us in every thing that contributes to render a nation glorious and happy.

Neither would we have them indifferent to those external accomplishments which diversify and culvein social intercourse, and afford agreeable relaxation from the labors and duties of the day. Let them cultivate, even these, for purposes of self-interest and vanity, but for the sake of contributing more largely to the happiness of society. We would not have them feel that they may neglect, even for the sake of these graceful accomplishments, but would have them redeem time for the proper discharge of every duty, by habits of early rising, industry and order.

Leaving out of view for the present, the hackneyed and unwelcome topic of insubordination, so prevalent in the community, and the germ of so much misery, it is not so undeniable a fact, that in too many instances, the daughters of the wealthy attend school, till they are seventeen or eighteen, become to some extent acquainted with Matematics, French, Drawing, Music, &c., for no higher reason than because it is fashionable! And is it not true, that the daughters of many merchants, mechanics and farmers, of small capital, who are toiling and struggling to sustain their standing in business, are led to pursue the same course merely because it is fashionable! The difficulty does not consist chiefly in the course pursued; but in many instances, that is sufficiently objectionable; but mainly in the motive for doing it, the making mere fashion the main-spring of action, to being capable of understanding the relation of things; capable of thinking and reasoning; capable of appreciating the noble stimulus of being useful. They have delicate sensibilities, which if properly cultivated, would make them shrink from the idea of being only amusing toys, enjoying a life of idleness, ease, at the expense of many hours of hard labor stolen from a mother's useful sleep, or the excessive toil and perplexity of an indigent father.

The care-worn mother whose best years have been spent in toil and self-denial, to procure her daughters a fashionable education, not infrequently complains in the bitterness of her soul, that they feel no responsibility in sharing her burdens, and no gratitude for all her painful efforts on their behalf. Poor mother! she little thinks she is reaping the legitimate harvest of the seed she has sown; much labor has been sown. Can she expect her daughters to seek happiness where alone it is to be found, in "doing good, in studying to be really useful, when they have been educated to think happiness consisted in the gratification of self? When they have been accustomed from childhood to see the comfort of the family constantly sacrificed to procure for them exemption from effort, or the means of idle and ostentatious display? when they have been accustomed to waste the bright and joyous mornings of youth, locked in dreary forgetfulness, till the second or third call aroused to consciousness, and reminded them that the industrious portion of the family were at the breakfast table? Well may many a sad-hearted mother, and father too, blush and tremble for the consequences, when they reflect, how, morning after morning, those for whom they endure every privation, and who, in addition to the duties of the toilet, should have had at least an hour's healthful employment to gain a good appetite, and promote the order of the family, come from their room with nerves and muscles relaxed; with feelings ruffled by the reproaches of conscience, and the hurry of dressing, unfitted either for business, or

for social intercourse. Miserable beings! pitiable objects! finding but little left in the cold and deranged dishes, to tempt a capricious appetite, they conclude to lounge perhaps on the sofa, or while away the time with the last novel, or at the dispirited music, and wait for the Dinner, when they make shameful amends for their morning's abstinence; or rather for their morning's indolence! So their days, weeks, months, years pass away, and such inveterate habits are formed, as almost necessarily result in ignoble debility, nervous headaches, loss of self command, impaired looks, and indeed, ruined constitutions, both of mind and body. Considering the alarming prevalence of these downward habits, the result of false, improper parental indulgence, improper views of education, and of the great design of life, need we wonder that philanthropists should deeply mourn over the degeneracy of the race, especially when we reflect, that this imbecility, physical and intellectual, will be transmitted to others? Surely fathers and mothers do not, in any measure, realize the evils they may be entailing upon society by the vain desire of giving their daughters a fashionable education, without any adequate regard to their character, their principles, their usefulness, or their permanent and substantial happiness.

If the daughters of our land were early accustomed to snare, cheerfully, in the labors and responsibilities of a mother, to feel that the great end of education was to make them useful to society—to enable them to the best advantage to employ those peculiar powers, which may emphatically render them ministering angels in a world where wretchedness abounds—there would be less complaint of bad debts and hard times, or of inefficient, ruined sons and brothers. It is impossible for a brother, who is not a reprobate, to resist the influence of an affectionate, cultivated sister, who devotes her best energies to the important duties and sweet charities of domestic life; who adorns the social circle with cheerfulness and intelligence; who exhibits at all times a practical regard to order and propriety; and who, by her simple and unassuming habits, and great end of human life. And daughters thus educated, wearing the ornament of "a meek and quiet spirit," would be helps, meet indeed, when they come to sustain the higher relation of wives. They would be able to conduct the affairs of their household with an ease and dignity, that could not fail to command respect and confidence; and their husbands would deign to call them, Blessed.

### AN APOLOGUE OR APPLE-LOGUE.

Two men planted out each one hundred apple trees. In six or seven years they began to bear. One had spared no pains to bring his orchard into the highest condition. He had continually cultivated the soil about them, scraped off the rough bark, washed them, picked off every worm and nursed them as if they had been children. The other, pursuing a cheaper plan, simply let his trees alone; but the moss, and canker worms took his place and attended to them every year. When the orchards began to bear, the careful man had the best fruit, and the careless man covered his folly by cursing the nursery man for selling him poor trees. In a year or two the careful man had two bushels to the other's one from each tree. Not to be out done, the latter determined to have as many apples as the former, and set out another hundred trees. By and bye, when they bore, the other had so improved that it produced twice as many yet, another hundred trees were therefore planted. In process of time the first orchard of hundred trees still sent more fruit to market than the three hundred trees of the careless man, who now gave up and declared that he never did have luck, and it was no use to try on his soil to raise good fruit.

1. When a man is too shiftless to take a good care of two horses, he buys two more, and gets from the four what he might get from the two.

2. A farmer who picks up a cow simply because it is not an ox, and is nominally lactiferous, and lets the creature work for a living, very soon buys a second, and a third, and a fourth, and gets from them all, what he should have had from one good one.

3. A farmer has one hundred acres—Instead of getting seventy five bushels of corn to the acre, he gets forty, and makes it up by cultivating twice as many acres; instead of thirty bushels of wheat he gets twelve, and puts in acres enough to make up the work of three hundred, he buys more land, and allows three hundred to do only the work of one hundred.

4. A young woman, with a little pains, can have three times as many clothes as she needs, and then not look so well as her humble neighbor, who has not half her wardrobe; therefore we close with some proverbs made for the occasion:

Active little is better than lazy much.  
Carefulness is richer than abundance.  
Large farming is not always good farming, and small farming is often the largest.

[Indiana Farmer and Gardener.]

How to get rid of troublesome acquaintances—Give out a report that you have met with reverses of fortune, and it is astonishing how your "fair-weather friends" will mind their own business.

### Destructive Teeth and Offensive Breath.

—Mrs. L. Maria Child, the celebrated authoress, gives the following directions for the preservation of defective teeth and offensive breath:

Nobody need have an offensive breath. A careful removal of substances from between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always cure a bad breath.

A lump of charcoal held in the mouth, two or three times a week, and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath.—The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums; and it is this acid which destroys the teeth.

A dear friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled, and so broke off piece meal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as sound as before!—This I know to be a fact.

Every body knows that charcoal is an antiputrescent, and is used in boxing up animal or vegetable substances, to keep them from decay. Upon the same chemical principle, it tends to preserve the teeth and sweeten the breath.

There is no danger in swallowing it: on the contrary, small quantities have a healthful effect on the inward system, particularly when the body is suffering from that class of complaints peculiarly incident to summer. It would not be wise to swallow it, or any gritty substance in large quantities, or very frequently; but once or twice a week a little would be salutary rather than otherwise. A bit of charcoal as big as a cherry, merely held in the mouth a few hours without chewing, has a good effect. At first, most people dislike to chew it, but use soon renders it far from disagreeable. Those who are troubled with an offensive breath might chew it very often, and swallow it but seldom. It is peculiarly important to clean and rinse the mouth thoroughly before going to bed, otherwise a great deal of the destructive acid will form during the night.

If these hints induce only one person to take better care of the teeth, I shall be more than rewarded for the trouble of writing. I am continually pained to see young people losing their teeth merely for want of a few simple precautions; and one cannot enter a stage or steam car without finding the atmosphere polluted and rendered absolutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when a proper use of water and charcoal might render it as wholesome and pleasant as a breeze of Eden.

A Relic of Washington.—We are indebted to a friend in this city, a member of the New Jersey Bar, for the following characteristic letter from General Washington to his mother, written when he was in the 25th year of his age. The original is in the author's well known hand writing, and was presented to its present possessor some years ago by a friend in Virginia:

Honored Madam—Your Letter by Mr. Smith I received on my way to Col. Fairfax's funeral; in answer to that part relative to my Bro'r Charles's Marriage I shall observe, that if there is no other objection than the one you mentioned, it may soon be removed; and that Mrs. Thornton it she believes I am capable of taking these ungenerous advantages knows little of the principles which govern my conduct; however I suppose Mrs. Thornton is actuated by prudent Motives and therefore would be safe. If she will get any Instrument of writing drawn I will sign it provided it does not effect me in any other respects than her Daughters Fortune, if my Brother dies under Age.

I have waited till now, expecting the arrival of my Negro's Cloaths from Great Britain; but as the Season is advancing, and risks attending them I can no longer depend, and therefore beg the favour of you to choose me about 250 yds. Ouziburgs 200 yds of Cotton 32 pr Paid Hoes and as much thread as is necessary in Mr. Lewis's Store it he has been if not in Mr. Jackson's and send them up by Jao who comes down with a Tumbler for that purpose.

I set out this afternoon on my return to Winchester. I offer my Love Charles and am Hou'd Madam. Yr. most Dutiful and affectionate Son.

Go. WASHINGTON.  
Mount Vernon, Sept 30th 1757.

The Cherokee Advocate contains the proceedings of a meeting for the promotion of agriculture among the Cherokees. The meeting was addressed by Rev. S. Foreman, who drew a contrast between the state of agriculture as it is now found among the Cherokees, and what it was comparatively a few years ago, when they planted their little crops of corn, beans, potatoes, &c., by using the shoulder blades of the deer, instead of the plow and hoe; and enumerated some of the advantages that would be likely to result to the people from the formation of an Agricultural Society, in the cultivation of the soil, management of their household affairs, in the rearing of stock, and of the dissemination of useful information on a variety of subjects intimately associated with their present condition.

He that peeps through a key hole may see what will vex him.

### LATER FROM CANTON.

New York, Sept. 19.  
By the arrival of the Rainbow, Capt. John Laud, yesterday afternoon, we were put in possession of intelligence from Canton to the 5th of June, considerably later than was received by the overland mail. As will be seen by our marine intelligence, the Rainbow encountered a terrible storm near the Cape of Good Hope, and lost one of her men named Ambroza Bazzard. On the 5th of July she saw the U. S. frigate Constitution going into Macao, and was boarded by a boat from her.

The intelligence has some considerable interest. By former arrivals, we received a rumor that there had been a large fire at Canton: from our files brought by the Rainbow, we learn the particulars concerning it, with the terrible fact that over TWENTY HUNDRED LIVES were lost! The Friend of China, published at Hong Kong, of the 31st of May states that the fire broke out in the forenoon of Sunday, the 25th, in a Theatre, while the performances were going on. The Theatre was situated in the centre of the square, from which there was no egress, except by a narrow lane. As soon as the fire was discovered the audience endeavored to escape: at the same time an immense crowd from the outside were endeavoring to force themselves in. The result was that an immense number of people were burned to death, or trampled to death by the crowd. The official estimate of the Magistrates, stated the number of killed at 1257, including 53 male and female actors; the wounded are estimated at 2100. The day after the fire, 30 more were killed by a falling wall, and nearly a hundred were very badly wounded. The bodies of the dead were so horribly disfigured, that many of them could not be recognised, and lay unclaimed, and unburied. The authorities had ordered 400 coffins for unclaimed bodies, but the worst consequences were apprehended from the exposure of the dead. The strong prejudices of the people with regard to paying respect to the dead, would retard, it was war feared, their inhumation. A large portion of the dead were from the theatre.

The robbers that infest the city, for the sake of their jewels. It is stated that thirty years ago, a similar calamity occurred at the same Theatre—at that time the authorities forbade dramatic representations by the inhabitants; the present company were outside people.

[Courier & Enquirer.]

A good Sample.—Among the California delegation that left here a week or two since, says the St. Louis Gazette, was Dr. R. Sample, measuring 6 feet 8 inches! He informed us that he was presented with a fine rifle by a lady of this city, which he reckoned it would "take as many as two Indians to dispose of him of, any how they could fix it."

The Biter Bitten.—Some one has told an anecdote something like this:—A gambler challenged an old pilot on the Mississippi to play a game of loo. The old fellow was too much for the travelling gentleman, and bled him \$50 in short measure.

"Now," says the blackleg, "I'll bet you \$0 against the \$0 you have just won, that I can turn up a Jack the first time."

"Never mind," says the pilot, "let's have a game at old sledge. You can easily get your change back at that."

But so far from this, in a few hands the gambler was minus \$50 more; when he offered to bet a hundred dollars he could turn up Jack.

"Very well go ahead."

Over went the whole pack.

"Wall," said the gambler, "I reckon there's a Jack up."

"Not that you know," said the pilot, "for while we were at old sledge, I stole out all the Jacks."

The blackleg had run against a snag, and he was not insured!

"O. K."—For a long time people puzzled their brains to discover the meaning of the cabalistic letters "O. K." Recent events, however, furnish a key to the mystery. What can they mean but for "Oll this Kontinent"—Oregon, Kalifornia, Kanada, and Kuba.

Corruption's worshippers always hate a free press; its voice is ever too potent against their evil deeds to meet their approbation. They would have the whole world night—dark as their own secret; and cunning acts—with no sunlight to gladden the hearts of the millions!

No honest man fears the truth. It is only your corrupt knave who trembles when Truth sends her proclamation thro' the world. Show us a man politically and morally honest, and we will show you a man who has no acquaintance with fear in any of its aspects.—Steuerville Union.

Husbandry.—A man with eleven daughters was lately complaining to a friend that he found it hard to live.

"You must husband your time," said the other, "and then you'll do well enough."

"I could do much better," was the reply, "if I could husband my daughters."

If all fools wore white caps we should appear like a flock of geese.