

# EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to Southern Rights, News, Politics, General Intelligence, Literature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the ruins."

W. F. DURISSE, Proprietor.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1853.

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THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER, IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY W. F. DURISSE, Proprietor.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, Editor.

### TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid within six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until arrangements are made, or at the option of the Publisher. Superintendents from other States must invariably be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

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#### For Clerk.

PICKENS B. JOSE.  
WILLIE B. JOSE.

### Select Poetry.

#### LAMENT OF A BACHELOR.

Alas! alas! my days are fled,  
My lamp must soon expire;  
No kindred soul beside me stands  
To grant my last desire!

Upon life's silver cord I feel  
The quivering lance of death;  
The greedy stranger by my couch  
Lings for my parting breath!

How calmly could I pass away,  
And feel that Heaven had smiled,  
If with me now were one fond heart,  
A partner or a child!

Alas! alas! sweet comforters,  
There's none to raise my head,  
Or cheer my heart—nor close my eyes—  
Nor weep when I am dead!

This throng of covetous around,  
Does but enhance my gloom;  
They will not grieve nor shed a tear  
When I am in the tomb!

#### KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

"Keep to the right," as the law directs,  
For such is the law of the road,  
Keep to the right, whoever expects  
Securely to carry life's load.

Keep to the right with God and the world,  
Nor wander, though full of allure;  
Keep to the right, nor ever be hurt,  
From what by the statute is yours.

Keep to the right, within an I without—  
With stranger, and kindred, and friend;  
Keep to the right, nor harbor a doubt  
That all will be well in the end.

Keep to the right whatever you do,  
Nor claim but your own on the way;  
Keep to the right, and stick to the true  
From men and the close of the day.

### Miscellaneous.

#### CAMP MEETING ANECDOTE.

At a camp meeting, a young man was seen to be very much excited, and he was asked by a friend what was the matter. He replied that he was very much excited, and he was asked why. He replied that he was very much excited, and he was asked why. He replied that he was very much excited, and he was asked why.

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"No, it's not too bad. I tell you he is a murderer from the beginning. The proof to which I refer you is contained in the New Testament, and the name of this disorderly and troublesome individual is the Devil."

Rarely has the name of the Devil brought relief to so many anxious minds as on this occasion. The deep, long respiration, denoting that the burden was gone, could be distinctly heard from the pulpit, and from many in the crowd.

Mr. G. then in a few words, told them that the Scriptures warned them to beware of their adversary, the devil—that he is exceedingly malignant; the great foe of God and man; that he is very powerful, having no less than the tremendous energies of "each angel ruined"—that he goeth about as a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. Thus this address was speedily wound up; and then they had a sermon from another minister; to a very silent and attentive congregation, all seated in the most orderly manner.

The Rev. Dr. McKimsey, of Southern M. S. afterwards told Mr. Gallauer, that he was one of the young men who gathered around the sugar tree. He said that they had come down from Oxford, with high notions of their consequence and independence, and thought they were entitled to do very much as they pleased. They had been somewhat stiff, stubborn, and unruly through the day, though no public notice had been taken of them. He, Dr. M., aspired to be a leader among them, and they had formed a mutual league, that they would stand together. When M. Gallauer commenced speaking of the individual that had come there for no good, but with the purpose of being troublesome, Dr. M. began to suspect that the reference was to him. The farther the description advanced, the more it appeared to fit him. He became agitated and alarmed; and when Mr. G. said he would tell the name of the offender, Dr. M. fully calculated that his own name would present itself to his mind.

When Mr. G. requested the company to be seated, Dr. M. was down in a moment; and never was he more relieved than when told that the offender was the devil; and that nothing more was required of him than to keep his seat, and keep quiet, and listen to a

sermon. He then turned to his neighbor, and said, "I tell you he is a murderer from the beginning. The proof to which I refer you is contained in the New Testament, and the name of this disorderly and troublesome individual is the Devil."

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these! And let such parents beware lest the future growth from their maxim come home to them to torment them.—N. Y. Organ.

FRANKLIN AND THE BARBER.  
On Doctor Franklin's arrival at Paris, as Plenipotentiary from the United States, during the Revolution, the king expressed a wish to see him immediately. As there was no going to the Court of France in those days, without permission of the wig-maker, a wig-maker of course was sent for.

In an instant a richly dressed Monsieur, his arms folded in a prodigious muff of furs, and a long sword by his side, made his appearance. It was the king's wig-maker, with his servant in a livery, a long sword by his side too, and a load of sweet scented hand-boxes, full of "de wig," as he said, "de superb wig for de great Docteur Franklin."

One of the wigs was tried on—a wad too small! Hand-box after hand-box was tried; but all with the same ill-success.

The wig-maker fell into the most violent rage, to the extreme mortification of Franklin, that a gentleman, so dejected with silks and perfumes, should, notwithstanding, be such a child. Presently, however, as in all the transports of the grand discovery, the wig-maker cried out that he knew where the fault lay—"not in his wig as too small; O no! his wig no too small; but de docteur's head too big, a grand deal too big."

Franklin, smiling, replied that the fault could hardly lie there; for that his head was made by God Almighty himself, who was not subject to err.

Upon this the wig-maker took in a little; but still contended that there must be something the matter with Doctor Franklin's head. It was at last, "out of de fashion," he begged Dr. Franklin would only "please for remember, dat his head had not de honneur to be made in Parree. No! for it been made in Parree, it no bin more dan half such a head. None of de French no, had a head any ting like his. Not de great Duke D'Orleans, nor de grand monarch himself had such a head as Docteur Franklin. And he did not see, he said, what business any body had with a head more big dan de head of de grand monarch."

Pleased to see the wig-maker recover his good humor, Dr. Franklin could not find it in his heart to make check to his absurd

ed Hauntz, starting from his seat; "mine vrow speak nothing but Dutch, and she never said tearest, in her life. It was always Hauntz, you tie? or Hauntz, you titty shakamp!" And the Dutchman hobbled from the room well satisfied that the rapping spirits were all humbug, and that he was safe from any further communications with his shrewish vrow on this earth.

Our friend Lucius Hart tells a capital story of the ingenuity exercised by a little boy, in calling attention to his first pair of new boots:

The little fellow would draw up his pantaloons, and display the whole of his boots; then walk up and down the room, with eyes now on the shining leather, and now upon a friend of his father's, who was present; but it was a bootless effort. At length, however, he succeeded. Sitting in front of both, he exclaimed:

"Father, ain't three times two six?"  
"Well, then," said he, pointing to each of their feet, "if three times two is six, there's just six boots in this room!"

A CEREALIST peasant went to the clergyman of his parish, and told him, with symptoms of great consternation, that he had seen a ghost.

"Where did you see it?"  
"Why, my son," said Diggory, as I was going, and please your reverence, by the church, right up against the wall I sees the ghost."

"In what shape did it appear?"  
"For the world like a great donkey."  
"Go home and hold your tongue," replied the clergyman, "you are a timid creature, and have been frightened at your own shadow."

"Ma," said a little Sunday-school girl, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was."  
"Why, my dear?" said her much astonished mother.

"Because he slept with his father, and I think if he had been so very rich he would have a bed of his own."

STOPPING PAPERS.—An exchange says: "When a man gets mad and stops his paper, he always borrows the next number of his neighbor, to see if the withdrawal of his patronage hasn't killed the editor and dressed the columns in mourning. This grows out of the fact that none try to show their spite in this way but the kind of people who imagine that the world rests on their shoulders."

THE CORONER has just found the modest lady who sprang out of her berth and jumped overboard, on hearing the captain during a recent storm, order the crew to haul down the sheets.

A LITERARY young lady on being told that before a certain time she would be folded in the arms of Morpheus, replied, that she desired it to be distinctly understood that she permitted the young gentlemen to take no such liberties with her. That's the real grit.

A LOVE LETTER.  
Oh come to me this very eve, for I am all alone, A weeping by my writing desk and pen and ink have gone.  
They say that you are going off—that you have said you will, But if he has depend upon't his daughter never will.

THE BRIDE AND THE MARRIAGE.  
The London correspondent of the Boston Post, who has seen Mademoiselle Montgo, gives what that paper says is a true description of her personal appearance, as follows, in which he represents her in a much more favorable light than some other accounts have done:

To those who remember the Duchess of Teba, as she appeared during her visits to the great exhibition of 1851, it will not be incomprehensible how the Emperor of France has consented that she should share his throne. She is certainly one of the most beautiful women of her time. Below the medium height of ladies in the United States, she possesses, nevertheless, that perfect symmetry of person which makes her appear taller than she really is. Her feet and ankles are of perfect mould; her carriage is graceful; her head finely set upon her shoulders, and her face intellectual and eminently beautiful. She has the black hair, pencilled brows, and lustrous dark eye of the Spanish women, with the clear, brilliant complexion of a northern latitude; and her neck and breast would furnish a model for the sculptor. Her mind is said to be highly cultivated, and her powers of conversation fitted to second her personal attractions. That she has great self-respect is evidenced by her whole course since the inclinations of Louis Napoleon were apparent to her. She has never been seen in public in his company; has, apparently, discouraged his attentions; was not at the ball at the Tuilleries on Saturday night, which was supposed to be given in her honor, and declines now appearing in society until after the solemnization of the marriage. The civil part of the ceremony will take place on Saturday of this week at the Tuilleries, and the religious ceremonies the next day at Notre Dame. The preparations for the latter are to be magnificent. The high altar is to be brought forward; the portion of the church round it to be brilliantly ornamented and lighted; a superb canopy to be suspended over it; the galleries to be hung with crimson velvet, and seats for public functionaries, in form of an amphitheatre, to be erected all over the east nave of the cathedral.

SENSIBLE REPLY.—Among other items brought by the Europa is the following sensible rebuke to the abolition ladies of Stafford house:

At a meeting of American ladies, of Anglo-Saxon origin, held at Milan, Lombardy, on the 20th day of December, 1852, Mrs. Catherine Howard in the chair. Among other resolutions the following was adopted:

The meeting respectfully tendered its thanks to the noble and honorable ladies at Stafford-house for their appreciation of the value of liberty and the rights of man, and under the present circumstances of African slavery in the United States, would earnestly entreat them to look at home, and examine the condition of Christian freedom in the United Kingdom, and then employ their leisure, and use their amiable and powerful influence, where it can be successfully exercised—in gently removing those antiquated monopolies, and time-worn restrictions which now so heavily press upon and impoverish their people. In correcting the errors and simony of their exclusive Church—in relieving the lands from burdens of a complex hierarchy—in individually adopting the liberal principles of the Christian Liturgy of the Church of America, and by such efforts, while they may gain for themselves a well-earned reputation, and an undying historic fame, they will be the means of extending the Kingdom of God, and insuring

the death of Mrs. Jane D. Young, of this

Parliament of an Upper and Lower House, it being at the same time intimated that so soon as this arrangement shall have been brought into operation, the Crown will concede to them the management of their own affairs, including the entire receipts from the public lands, so as to assimilate their position to that of Canada. These despatches are said likewise to have contained an assurance that the transportation of criminals to these Colonies shall positively cease within a short period, which will be named as soon as the necessary plans for a different disposal of convicts can be completed.

TWO MORE TERRITORIES.—Bills are before Congress to establish two more Territories within our expanded area. One is the Territory of Nebraska, to embrace all the territory lying west of the States of Iowa and Missouri to the Rock Mountains, running south to Utah and north to latitude 43 deg. N. The other is the Territory of Washington, which is to embrace all of Oregon lying north of the Columbia River eastward to the Mountains on the line of 46 deg. N., from the point where the river touches that parallel of latitude.

WILD CAT CAUGHT BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A late number of the Philadelphia Sun, says that on Thursday, the train of passengers cars from the West, while passing along the front of the Tuscarora mountain, a short distance above Millertown, Perry county, ran over a large wild cat, breaking three of its legs, and preventing its escape. After daylight the animal was found and secured. The cat had doubtless been drinking out of the Juniata river, when, frightened by the fast coming train, it attempted to retreat to the mountain, and was caught on the railroad track.

PATCHING AND DARNING.—Mr. Whiton has given \$20 to the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society for a premium for the best specimen of patching and darning. A contemporary remarks that premiums upon embroidery and worsted works are well enough in their way, but the encouragement of good darning and patching is of much greater importance.

ACCIDENT ON THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.—We are informed by the Georgia journals, that the day passenger train was delayed on its way up on Wednesday last by the breaking of a Truck-axle—throwing the Engine, Tender and Baggage Car from the track, and killing a negro fireman. No passenger hurt. This is the first serious accident on this road, that has occurred for several months past.—Southern Standard.

A NOBLEMAN IN RETIREMENT.—One of the dukedoms in Germany, containing an area of about ten miles, is held by the second son of the late duke. The eldest son and heir