

# 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 18, 1845.

NO. 21.

## 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 at the rate ordered and charged accordingly. All communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Z. WATKINS and N. P. NORRIS, Missionaries for Division, No. 1, in the Edgefield Baptist Association, will, by divine permission fill the following appointments:

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day in July, at Rehoboth.  
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Plumbranch.  
Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Buffalo.  
Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in August, at Callahan's Mill.  
Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day, at Deulah.  
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Gilgal.  
Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Bethany.  
Saturday before the 5th Lord's day, at Mount Moriah.  
Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in September, at Horeb.

J. TRAPP and A. DOZIER, Missionaries in 2nd Division, expect to fulfil the following:

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day in July, at Chesnut Hill.  
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Fellowship.  
Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Sister Springs.  
Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in August, at Damascus.  
Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day, at Little Stephens Creek.  
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Siloam.  
Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Mountain Creek.  
Saturday before the 5th Lord's day, at Good Hope.  
Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in September, at Providence.

Should the prospects be sufficiently encouraging, the meetings will continue one week at each Church.

W. P. HILL and J. MORRIS, Missionaries for the 4th division of the Edgefield Association, will by divine permission, fill the following appointments, viz:

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's Day in July, at Lebanon.  
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in July, at Hamburg.  
Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in July, at Antioch.  
Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in August, at Pleasant Grove.  
Saturday before the 2nd Lord's Day in August, at Red Oak Grove.  
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in August, at Big Stephens Creek.  
Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in August, at Edgefield Court House.  
Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in August, at Horn's Creek.  
Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in September, at Republican.  
May 28

J. W. COLEMAN and J. F. PETERSON, Missionaries in the 3rd Division will fill the following appointments:

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day in July, at Salem.  
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Lexington.  
Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Cloud's Creek.  
Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in August, at Sardis.  
Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day, at Pine Pleasant.  
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Red Bank.  
Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Dry Creek.  
Saturday before the 5th Lord's day, at Bethel.  
Saturday before the 1st Lord's day, at Rocky Creek.

N. B. Each of the above appointments will continue one week, if circumstances are favorable.

June 4

### State of South Carolina.

#### EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

CAPT. T. J. DYSON, living near the Fork of Wilson Creek and Saluda River. Told before me a bright sorrel horse, eleven years old, 15 hands high, some white about each hind foot, one fore foot white half way up the leg, large blaze in his face, and hip shot in the right hip, and appraised at \$20.

THOS. NICHOLS, Mag. 4th

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

Oct. 30

### State of South Carolina.

#### EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

##### IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Archibald Boggs, Dec'n, in Attachment

Harmon Hust, Declaration in Attachment.

Robert Little, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust.

A. Boggs, Declaration in Attachment.

Enoch Byne, Charles Hall, vs. Harmon Hust.

Gideon Dowse, Declaration in Attachment.

Harmon Hust, vs. Harmon Hust.

Wm. Haines, Declaration in Attachment.

Enoch Byne, Benjamin E. Gillstrap, vs. Enoch Byne and Elijah Byne.

Andrew Kerrand John Kerr, Declaration in Attachment.

Survivors, vs. Enoch Byne.

James S. Brown, Declaration in Attachment.

Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, vs. B. B. Miller.

Harmon Hust, Declaration in Attachment.

Keers & Hope, vs. Enoch Byne.

John Rogers, Declaration in Attachment.

Enoch Byne and Elijah Byne, vs. Alexander Walker.

Enoch Byne, John W. Rheney, vs. Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust.

Thomas G. Jordan, Declaration in Attachment.

Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, vs. Wm. D. Stone.

Enoch Byne and Harmon Hust, Declaration in Attachment.

Henry S. Headley, vs. Enoch Byne.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

We take the following Letters from late numbers of the London League—the Journal of the Free Traders of England:

GEN. McDUFFIE.

A bound copy of the League having been forwarded to Gen. McDuffie by G. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council of the League, the former has returned the following acknowledgment:

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1845.

"My dear Sir.—I have just received your friendly and flattering letter, requesting me, in the name of the 'Council of the Anti Corn Law League of G. Britain, to accept of a copy of the first volume of League, as a testimony of their esteem, founded upon the services I have rendered to the great cause of Free Trade with all nations. In accepting this gratifying token of their consideration and regard, I beg the Council to be assured that none other could have been selected more acceptable to me than this authentic record of the early and successful labors of an association which, from its commencement, I have regarded with the deepest interest, as being destined to produce a fundamental change in the commercial policy of G. Britain, which cannot but be followed by a corresponding change in the policy of all the commercial nations of the earth. Since the Saviour of our fallen race sent forth his chosen apostles to preach the sublime doctrine of 'Peace on earth and good will to all men,' no human association has been formed, in my opinion, better calculated to promote the peace, prosperity, and happiness of all nations than the Free Trade League of Great Britain. System of Free Trade, adopted by all nations, would bind them together, by bonds of common interest and mutual good will, which the ambition of rulers could never tear asunder. Every nation would rejoice in the prosperity of all nations, as being essential to its own. And here the remark may be appropriately made, that there are no political communities on the face of the earth to which these views so forcibly apply as to Great Britain, France, and the other manufacturing nations of Europe on the one hand, and the agricultural staple States of America on the other. As a representative of the exporting interest of these States, I naturally look upon the prosperity of Manchester with as much interest and gratification as I do that of Charleston or New York, and much more than I do upon that of Boston, which I am constrained to regard as the fruits of an unjust and oppressive system of legalized plunder, which confiscates at least one-fifth of the annual income of the cotton planters to sustain a mercenary moneyed aristocracy of pampered and bloated monopolies."

"In conclusion I beg you to assure the League that they shall have my constant prayers for their success; that the time may speedily arrive when the banner of Free Trade shall wave in triumph over the whole world, and that, beneath its ample folds, 'the nations of the earth may pitch their tents in peace.' Accept for yourself, personally, the assurance of my high consideration and regard."

"Geo. McDuffie."

The following has been received from J. C. Calhoun, Esq., the celebrated American advocate of Free Trade, addressed to George Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council of the League:

"FORT HILL, March 24th, 1845.

"Dear Sir.—I accept with much pleasure the copy of the first volume of the League, which you transmitted to me by the direction of the Council of the National Anti Corn Law League for my acceptance. I feel greatly honored by this mark of their respect."

I regard free trade as involving considerations far higher than mere commercial advantages as great as they are. It is, in my opinion, emphatically the cause of civilization and peace—of wide spread civilization and durable peace among the nations of the earth. It belongs to England and the United States to take the lead in this great cause; and I hope the day is not distant when they will set the noble example to the rest of Christendom, of free commerce of every shackle and imposition, excepting such duties as may be laid exclusively for revenue."

"With very great respect, I am, &c."

"J. C. CALHOUN."

"G. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council of the League."

### THE TARIFF.

While the manufacturers are making dividends of profit, of from 15 to 25 per cent, we are assured that we can hire one of the best farms in Worcester county for less than two per cent on its valuation but a few years ago. Why is this? Will some one explain to us why the great agricultural interest is thus depressed, while the comparatively unimportant interest of manufacturers is almost burdened with accumulated profits?

Men who are thus hauling in dividends, hand over hand, will never stop to explain the sources of their gain; but they who are oppressed by the operation of the same system, may well ponder and ask for its reasonableness or justice.

The present Administration is pledged to give freedom to industry and trade from the shackles imposed upon them by Congress. Acting for the benefit of favored classes. Yet we are not without our fears.

Some who claim to speak the sentiments of the party in power, are much inclined to couple 'incidental protection' with the idea of a revenue tariff; and although it is a harmless phrase when properly guarded and restricted, yet there is in it an inherent power of expansion capable of covering almost every abuse which Congress, acting for a favored class, may choose to inflict upon the country. The great New England manufacturers will be perfectly satisfied with the doctrine of 'incidental protection,' only allow them to give the phrase their own interpretation.

It is due to the great agricultural class, that the Government should relieve them from all such restrictions as forbid them buying and selling to the best advantage. It is due to the industry of the country, that the burden of taxation, unequally imposed, should be lightened by dispensing with all taxation, not absolutely necessary for revenue. Will the Democracy be true to its professions, and see that it is done?—Worcester (Mass.) *alladium*.

### From the Charleston Courier.

#### WAR WITH MEXICO.

On Saturday last, our city was rife with rumors of a declaration of war by Mexico against the United States. The report was founded on statements said to have been made by a bearer of despatches from the British Consul at New Orleans, to the British Minister at Washington, who was travelling "express." It was asserted that a British man of war had arrived below at New Orleans; that despatches announcing the declaration of war had been sent up to the city; and the mail boat from Mobile having left, that a steam boat was chartered, at an immense expense, to overtake the mail; and thus rumor accounted for the news having been "exclusively" in the possession of this express despatch bearer.

Great anxiety was manifested by all for the arrival of the Rail Road cars with the Western mail, to confirm the war report, if true. The mail came, and the whole story of war vanished into thin air. It proved to be true that the British frigate *Eurydice* had arrived at the Balize, from Vera Cruz, bringing despatches from the British Minister in Mexico, to Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, which were sent by a special messenger, Mr. Mure, as we believe is usual on such occasions, but their contents were of them in charge.

In another column will be found some extracts of Mexican intelligence, copied from the New-Orleans *Jeffersonian Republican* of Monday and Tuesday last, in which it will be seen that the former reports of the anxiety of the Mexican people for war with this country, are reiterated, and also that the British envoys are making every exertion to prevent the annexation of Texas to this country; but we cannot perceive any evidence that a declaration of war on the part of Mexico, is more probable than was previously apparent.

The *Bulletin* of Monday says: "We have received no papers or communications other than a letter from our correspondent at Mazatlan, who states that the American bark *Quixote* had arrived at San Blas from Alta California, with the late governor on board and his soldiers' hands were expelled by the native Californians. The northern departments, our correspondent says, are wholly averse to a war with the United States, on account of the annexation of Texas."

Should any important intelligence affect the relations of this country with Mexico, or any other power, be received at any point, it is naturally to be supposed that the authorities would take measures to communicate it throughout the country, with the greatest possible despatch, and therefore flying rumors should always be doubted.

*Ceal Company*.—A companion that is useful, and free from swearing and scolding discourse is worth gold. I love such a thing as does not make friends as to look upon one another next morning, nor men, that cannot well bear it, repeat the money they spend when they warmed with drink. And take this a rule; you may pick out such timid such companions, that you may make yourselves merrier for a little than a great deal of money. 'Tis the company a man chooses that makes the feast.—*Isaiah*.

Season.—The Georgetown Observer Saturday last, says:—"On Monday last were informed personally and by letter that on the 28th ult., a considerable flood been seen in Chesterfield, Willingburg and the Western part of Darlington. The thermometer here was down to the young rice, just out of the long water, has suffered in appearance of viand color. We have warm weather as which will revive the crops—shall again in a few days. The river is again so brackish quite up to town. The best rice plantations have wanted water while others have suffered more. In gardens in town we have observed cassals in blossom, but the crop of corn on plantations are far behind, and are not promising as usual."

Some parts of Bengal the laborer receives from his English task master but once a day, and is fed on nothing but seat man will neither trample on a wretched snail to a king.

The Bangor Whig gives the following description of scenes at Miller meetings in that city and its neighborhood:

"One exercise is for some of them to get upon their hands and knees on the floor, while others sit astride their backs. Washing each others feet—kissing and embracing each other, and other forms. They have an exercise called 'holy rolling,' and another 'Slain of the Lord,' when they fall upon the floor apparently helpless. In this some of them give warning and relate visions, and recite doggerel rhymes. They have a method of expressing joy by shouting and swinging their arms and clapping their hands. There is a holy dance practised, and the holy laugh. Frequent happiness are observed—some at midnight, and some personal. The latter has been recently performed by certain worthy and highly accomplished young women, by jumping and rolling in pools of water by the roadside. Little children have been seized and carried into a neighboring brook. Various means are resorted to, for the purpose of making sacrifices. One woman took her china tea set and broke it into small pieces. As a general thing, they refrain from labor, and dispose of their property, apparently without thought of its value or pains taken in collecting it. They consume their fences for fuel—have no regard to regular hours of refreshment or rest. And for all these things they think they have the command of God."

I understand a case has been, or is being prepared for the consideration of the Attorney General, with reference to the question, whether the Postmaster General cannot contract with individuals to carry the mails over the railroads; and whether such individuals will not have the right to travel over the railroads with the mails in their possession. If his opinion should be in favor of this position, and the case should be tested before the Courts, and sustained by them, it would at once, and forever, break up the monopoly which the railroad companies are endeavoring to establish, and by means of which they think they can control and coerce the Post Office Department, and plunder the people, under pretence of being paid for carrying the mail, *ad infinitum*.—*Correspondent N. Y. Herald*.

A method is said to have been discovered as hard and durable as iron or stone; and it is further asserted that the experiment has been tried with so much success that wooden rails, thus prepared, have been successfully substituted for the iron rails in common use. The cost of heavy iron rails of the most approved kind, is said to be in England not far from \$7000 per mile;—rails made by the new method is it stated can be laid down for \$400 per mile.

The annual report of the Patent office, for the last year, makes mention of the discovery as one likely to be of vast importance to this country. The wooden rails have been used on the Dover Railroad, and others laid down at Vauxhall, for experiment, have endured a year's travel without any perceptible injury. The process of preparing the timber is simply this:

"The pieces, after having been fitted by the carpenter and joined for their places, are introduced into an immense iron cylinder, which is then exhausted by an air pump. A solution of the sulphate of iron is then injected, which immediately enters into the exhausted pores of the wood. The wood is then withdrawn, and placed again in a similar vacuum, in a solution of muriate of lime, which, coming into contact with the sulphate of iron within the wood, decomposes it, and forms an insoluble sulphate of lime, or gypsum, within the wood; and the muriate of iron, the other new compound, goes about its business. So the wood becomes thoroughly impregnated with stone as hard as a rock, and yet it is as tough as it was before."

It has been decided by Judge Nelson, as we learn from a communication in the National Intelligencer, that if the proprietor of a new invention sells even one of his articles, before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the public.—This is a new decision—the opposite doctrine having been heretofore held at the patent office. The case in which the law was declared by Judge Nelson was that of Wilson vs. Packard.

Slave Case.—An interesting decision on what is called the "slave case," was made in the U. S. Circuit Court, in session on the 19th, at the capital of Indiana. The case involved the following points, as stated in the State Sentinel:

"1st. That slavery was only a State or local institution; 2. That slavery is based on local laws, not sustained or supported by either moral, natural, or national law; 3. That if a slave escape from the State in which he is held in slavery, either by accident, consent of his master, or against that consent he is forever free; 4. That the ordinance of 1787, organizing the North Western Territory, only guarantees the delivering up of fugitives from labor to citizens of the original States, and that as Missouri (from whence the slaves escaped) was not one of the original States, the citizens of Indiana were not bound to deliver up to Missouri her runaway slaves."

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge McLean. He admitted the correctness of the proposition 1, 2 and 3, but overruled the demurrer to the declaration, decided that if Indiana had remained a territory, under the ordinance, she would not have been bound to deliver up the slaves; but having adopted a constitution, which in part abrogates the law of the ordinance,