NO. 21.

EDGEFIELD ADVETISER.

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 Sub scribers, shall receive the paper for one year,

ADVERTSEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 374 for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. A vertisements not having the number of insecons marked on thein, will be continued ar lordered out

and charged accordingly.

All communications, post paid will be prompt

ly and strictly attended to.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

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

Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in August, at Callibam's Mill.

Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day, at

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.

F J. TRAPP AND A. DOZIER. Mis sionaries 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 Fellowenip.
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 Dord'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. June 4

DTW. P. Hill and J. Morris, Missiona aries for the 4th division of the Edgefield Association, will by divine permission, fill the fol-

lowing 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.

Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in August at, Pleasant Grove.
Saturday before the 2nd Lord's Day in Au

gnst, at Red Oak Grove.
Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in Au gust, 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

IF 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,

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's day, at Lex-

Saturday before 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

Saturday before the 4th Lord's day, at Dry Saturday before the 5th Lord's day, at Bethel. Saturday before the 1st Lord's day, at Rocky

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. Tolled 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.

April 30. 4tm -15

The friends of Sampson B. Mays. announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Archibald Boggs, Dec'n, in Attachment Harmon Hust Robert Little,

Declaration in Enoch Byne Attachment. d Harman Hust. A. Boggs, Declaration in Attachment

Enoch Byne. Charles Hall, Decla'n. in Attachment. Harmon Hust. Gideon Dowse.

Vs. Harmon Hust. Dcc'n. in Attachment. Wm. Haines, vs. Enoch Byne. Dec'tion in Attachmont.

Benjamin E. Gillstrap. VS. Declaration in Enoch Byne and Attachment. Elijah Byne, Andrew Kerr and Declaration Survivors. in Attachment.

Enoch Byne. Declaration James S. Brown, Enoch Byne and Attachmnet. Harmon Hust. B. B. Miller,

Dec. in Attachment VS. Harmon Hust. Keers & Hope,) Dec. in Attachment. Enoch Byne. John Rogers, vs. Enoch Byne and Declaration in

Attachment. Elijah Byne.) Alexander Walker,) Decla'tion in Attach'mt Enoch Byne John W. Rheney, Enoch Byne and Declaration in

Attachment. Harmon Hust. Thomas G Jordan, Declaration in Enoch Byne and Attachment. Harmon Hust.

Win. D. Stone, Declaration in Enoch Byne and Attachment Harmon Hust. Henry S. Hoadley, Declaration

in Attachment. Enoch Byne. FINHE Flaintiffs in the above cases having office and the Defendants having neither Wives nor Attorney's known to reside within the limits of the State on whom a copy of said Declarations with a rule to plead can be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendants do appear and plead to the said dechereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them by default. THOS. G. BACON, c. c. P.

Clerk's Office, May 6th, 1845.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Andrew Carson, Guardian of Francis W. Ferth, vs. Enoch Byne, Elijah Byne, Harmon

Declarationin Foreign Attachment.

Hast Declaration in For Andrew Carson, rs. cign Attachment. HE Plaintiffs in the above stated cases, the same. having this day filed their Declarations in my Office, and the Defendants having neither nowife or Attorneys known to reside within he jimits of the State on whom a copy of the same therefore, Ordered" that the Defendant appear and plead to the same within a year and a day from the day hereof, or final and absolute judg

ment will be awarded against them.
THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. c. Clerk's Office, March 17th, 1845 ly

State of South Carolina. EDGFIELD DISTRICT.

IN COMMON PLEAS. Davis B. Hadley, Attachment. Joseph M. Perry. Thomas Davis,

Attachment. Joseph M. Perry. THE Plaintiffs in the above cases, having this day filed their declarations in my of-

fice, 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 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.
THOS. G. BACON, c. c. p.

Clerk's Office, May 12, 1845

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. J. W. Stokes. | Declaration in P. H. Rooney. Attachment.

HE Plaintiffs in the above stated cases, having this day filed their declarations in my office, and the defendants having no wife or attorney known to reside within the limits of the State, on whom a copy of the same with a rule to plead can be served: It is therefore, ordered, that the defendant appear and plead to the same within a year and a day from the day hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.
THOS G. BACON, c. c. P.

Clerk's Office, 22d Nov. 1844.

Notice. ERSONS having demands against the Estate of Ann M. Terry, deceased, are notified to present them properly attested, and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate papment.

J. TERRY, Executor. March 19

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:

WASINGTON, March 11, 1845. "My dear Sir .- I have just received your trindly 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 fundamen tal change is the commercial policy of G. Britain, which cannot but be followed by 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 A 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 assunder. Every nation

would rejoice in the prosperity of all nations, as being essential to its own. And here the remark may be appropri ately 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 man ufacturing nations of Europe on the one hand, and the agricultural staple States of other. As a representative of the exporting int rest of these States, I maint ually 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 larations within a year and a day from the date | Boston, which I am constrained to regard as the fruits of an unjust and oppressive system of legalized plunder, which confisrates at least one-lifth of the annul income of the cotton planters to sustain a mercen-

ary moneyed aristocracy of pampered and bloated monopolies. "In conclusion I beg you to assure the 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 vourself, personally, the assurance of my high consideration and regard.

"GEO. McDuffie. 'Geo. Wilson. Esq , Manchester, G. Britain."

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 accept ance. 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 civili-zation and durable peace among the na. tions 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 ing commerce of any shackle and imposi tion, excepting such duties as may be laid exclusively for revenue.

"With very great respect, I am, &c. "J. C. CALHOUN. G. Wilson, Esq., Cha'n of the Council

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 Tew 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 manufactures 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 gains; 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 Congrees acting for the benefit of favored classes. Yet we are not without our foars,

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 barmless 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.) 1 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 ex pense, 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 he 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. Packenhand the British Minister at Washing ton, which were sent by a special messenger, Mr. Mure, as we believe is usual on rices 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 Re publican 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 annexaion of Texas to this country; but we cannet perceive any evidence that a de-League that they shall have my constant claraion of war on the part of Mexico, is

Tie Bulletin of Monday says: "We havereceived no papers or communicationsother than a letter from our corres pondnt at Mazatlan, who states that the Ameican bark Quixote had arrived at San llas from Alia California, with the late lovernor on board and his soldiers' havin been expelled by the native Californias. The corthern departments, our correpondent says, are wholly averse to a war ith the United States, on account of the enexation of Texas."

Stuld any important intelligence affectig the relations of this country with Mexo, or any other power, be received at at point, it is naturally to be supposed thathe authorities would take measures to comunicate it throughout the country. withhe greatest possible despatch, and thefore flying rumors should always be

Ceful Company .- A companion that is cerful, and free from swearing and sculous discourse is worth gold. I love suclmirth as does not make friends ashied to look upon one another next mong, nor men, that cannot well bear tepent the money they spend when there warmed with drink. And take thisr a rule; you may pick out such mayourselves merrier for a little than met the charge that makes the feast. IsaWalton.

2 Season .- The Georgetown Observef Saturday last, says :- 'On Monday lase were informed personally and by letthat on the 28th ult. a considerable froad been seen in Chesterfield, Williaturg and the Western part of Darlime. The thermometer here was down to The young rice, just out of the long w: has suffered in appearances of vi and color. We have warm weather as which will revive the crops-shall neain in a few days. The river is again sa brackish quite up to town. The best led rice plantations have wanted watehile others have suffered more. In vardens in town we have observed massals in blossom, but the crop of corn or plantations are far behind, and are ni promising as usul."

ome parts of Bengal the laborer ree from his English task master but tence a day, and is fed on nothing but

seat man wil! neither trample on a womor sneak 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 loor, 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 doggrel 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 road side. Little children have been seized and carried into a neighboring brook. Yarious means are resorted to, for the purpose of making sacrifigces. 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 cousume 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

I understand a case has been, or is beng prepared for the consideration of the Attorney General, with reference to the question, whether the Postmaster General annot contract with individuals to carry the mails over the railroads; and whether such individuals will not have the right to ravel over the railroads with the mails in heir possession. If his opinion should be n favor of this position, and the case should be tested before the Courts, and ustained by them, it would at once, and orever, break up the monopoly which the railroad companies are endeavoring to establish, and by means of which they hink they can control and coerce the Post Office Department, and plunder the peoole, under pretence of being paid for carying the mail, ad infinitum .- Correspon lent N. Y. Hetald.

A method is said to have been discov-rendered 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 it is stated can be laid down for \$400 per mile.

The annual report of the Patent office, for the last year, makes mention of the prayers for their success; that the time more probable than was previously appa. discovery as one likely to be of vast importance to this country. The wooden rails have been used on the Dover Rail road, 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 joiner for their places, are introduced into an immense iron cylinder, which is then exhausted by an air pump. A solution of the sulphase of ironis then injected, which immediately enters into the exhausted pores of the wood-The wood is then withdrawn, and placed again in a similar vacumm, in a solution f muriate of lime, which, coming into contact with the sulphate of iron within the wood, decomposes it, and forms an insoluble sulphate of line, 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 hefore."

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 timend such companions, that you may his articles, before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive agt deal of money; "Tis the company 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 parent 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 guarau-tees 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 origi

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 declaraget upon their hands and knees on the tion, 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, she is bound by the constition of the United States; and Missouri being one of the great sister family of States, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the original States, from all other

States in the Union.

The great Fire at Quebec continues to engross the attention of the press in that city and in Montreal. The destruction it caused was indeed terrible. The habitations of at least one third of the population are in ruins, and not less than 10,000 pesons were deprived of every thing they had in the world. The amount of distress surpassed description. The citizens who escaped loss have manifested the most prompt and generous hospitality, nearly \$40,000 having been subscribed at a public meeting held immediately, by a few of the most prominent citizens. The sight of the thousand of poor people made houseless, shelterless and utterly comfortless by this sad visitation, standing around the wharves or clinging to the very ruins of their former homes is described as truly affecting. Bread and needed clothing has been distributed as far as possible, and no measures were left untried to relieve the universal distress. "School houses and other public places have been thrown open

to give the wretched victims shelter. It is said that the fire was only stopped by destroying several houses in the track of the flame. The Upper and Lower Town were saved by a sudden change of the wind and the falling of torrents of rain. An immense quantity of furniture had been placed in the church, and was soon after consumed with it, and vast piles of valuable goods which had been placed in the streets for security; were soon swept away. In some instances crowds were surrounded on all sides by fire, and a rush only saved those who had the hardihood to venture : many women and children, it is feared have perished in this manuer.— In stopping the fire it is said Civilians did nothing. Fire Companies consisting of men whose hitle-all was burning were of men whose hitle-all was burning were of military, under the command of Sir James Hope, for the saving of the whole Lower

At the public meeting held on the 29th, the cone is described as most effecting.-A letter in the Montreal Courier says.

"The public meeting was numerously attended. The Court House Hall could not hold all. The Mayor was in the Chair. There was a large attendance of the Clergy, Catholic Bish ps. &c., Judges, &c. Mr. Caton rose to address the meeting; he burst into tears, and there were a lew who followed sun, as he spoke. There never was seen such melancholy looks in an assembled populace. Hon. J. Nelson rose to move resolutions, but hisefforts to abstain from crying were in vain. Your Mayor made a speech-said he would, to morrow, assemble the citizens of Montreal, and he hoped the call to them would be as usual-liberal. The Bishop has ordered collections in every Parish. £7,500 was subscribed at the meeting. Many who will give the \$30. \$40 and \$50 were not there. The houses destroyed number 1200-12,000 to 15,000 souls houseless. The arrangements do the city credit. Every man will be housed in some way to night, and none will die from want. We served out bread to 1500 souls this morning."-Cour. & Eng.

Happiness .- Happy is the man who has health, competence and contentment. Happy is the man who feareth not the -who turneth not aside for the constable, and who hath complied with the injunction of the Apostle-"owe no man any thing."

Happy is the man who has not the

tooth-ache-who shaketh not with the ague-who gripeth not with the cholicwho can brush his own boots and shave himself with cold water, and who is never disturbed with the "delirium trangles."

Happy is the man who bath no horse to lend, and who is never troubled with the night mare. All these are happy, but happier far is

he who has arrived at a good old age, and when he lieth down at night, can exclaim, I am at peace with my God, and I thank him that I never printed a newspaper."

To Cure Bellows in Horses. - Take one able-spoonfull of gun-powder to one gill of sweet milk the first morning; and one spoonfull of British Oil to a gill of sweet milk the next morning; and thus proceed for nine days, administering it as a drench. I can from my own experience, assure you that it will effect a cure : and for the benefit of others, I hope you will publish

H. H. C. Walton county, April 24. 1845.

A Deserving Man .- " Do you know

Mr. Brown ? ' Yes, my dear.'

· Is he not a very deserving man?

'Yes, he deserves a flogging, and if be ver gallants you again, I will give it to him !"

A Negro's Idea of Love .- Ah, nigger! I feltnal States, the citizens of Indiana were as if I war up in de clouds between two hot not bound to deliver up to Missouri her buckwhaat cakes, and all de little angels war pourin' down 'lasses upon me!"