

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 XI.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., March 11, 1846.

NO. 7.

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 50 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.

Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of Law and Equity for Edgefield. One or the other will attend the Courts of Abbeville, Barnwell, and Newberry.

Office at Edgefield C. H.
N. L. GRIFFIN,
M. L. BONHAM.

W. H. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
May be found in his Office, opposite Compt's Hotel.
January 7 50 31

Joseph Abney,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Has removed his office to the first door on the right, in the Second Story of Presley & Bryant's Brick Store.
Jan 21 52

Jayne's Expectorant.

LAWIS C. LEVIN, Esq., the distinguished Advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of Jayne's Expectorant. He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness, and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, as superior to all other Medicines for the cure of all the various Pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. P. JAYNE, No. 3 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations are obtained.

Jayne's Expectorant is a medicine as well as a cure, calculated for the purpose of curing the cough, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is a quick, and his medicines are not nervous of the modern cry, but are the result of his long experience as a practicing physician, and at the expense of great labor.

Hartford (Conn.) Daily Review.

R. S. ROBERTS is Dr. JAYNE'S only Agent at Edgefield Court House.

Be aware of Counterfeits!!

February 25 31

The friends of SAMUEL B. MAY'S appointment as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election.

Oct. 29 11 40

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

Nov. 6 11 41

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

Dec. 11 48

The friends of Col. JOHN QUATTLE announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector, at the next election.

Feb. 3 10 32

We are authorized to announce B. C. YANCEY, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the ensuing election. Jan 25 10 1

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

Feb. 7 2

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

Feb. 26 10 5

We are authorized to announce MARSHAL R. SMITH as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

Dec. 24 11 48

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

Nov. 6 11 41

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

Feb. 26 10 5

To the Independent Voters of Edgefield District!!

Fellow Citizens:—Contrary to the advice and wishes of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector, and solicit your suffrages. If elected, which I do not expect to be, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.

JOHN J. MCCOLOUGH.

September 10 10 39

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Char. Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

Great interest was expressed in the proceedings of the Senate, today, on the Oregon question, as the steamer is to sail on Sunday from Boston to Liverpool, and it was the expectation of many that some action would be had in the Senate today on Mr. Colquitt's proposition. Mr. C's amendment not being in order, it was necessary that Mr. Crittenden should accept it as a modification of his proposition. Mr. Crittenden had wished for some time to consider it. It was generally understood that Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Colquitt and others, had agreed upon Mr. Colquitt's proposed form of the notice.

Mr. C. Colquitt's resolution provides that notice be given in terms of the treaty, for abrogating the Convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th Oct. 1818, and continued by the Convention of 1827, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, unless the President in his discretion, should consider it expedient to defer it to a later period.

Sec. 2. And be it further Resolved, That it is earnestly desired, that the long standing controversy respecting the Oregon territory, be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquillise the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries.

The subject was taken up at one o'clock, and Mr. Breese expressed a wish to speak upon it on Monday next.

Mr. Webster enquired of Mr. Crittenden whether he had determined to accept the proposition of Mr. Colquitt, as a modification of his amendment, and alluding to the embarrassments experienced by the business community, in consequence of the delay of the action of the Government on this agitating subject, expressed the hope that the Senate would signify what course it intended to take.

Mr. Crittenden replied that he would adopt the first branch of Mr. Colquitt's proposition, and, perhaps, the second branch, with some slight modifications; but he did not think it was necessary to hasten the action of the Senate upon it.

Mr. C. made some excellent remarks on the course of proceeding which became the Senate, and said, that however fervid had been the debate, the decision of the Senate would, he hoped, be temperate and wise.

Mr. Webster made some remarks upon the state of the question; he enlarged upon the necessity of early action of the Senate, if it was intended to adopt any measures, and upon the necessity of having some knowledge of the intended course of the Executive.

Mr. Cass explained, if England did not recede, and if we asserted our rights as we proposed, war must come.

Mr. Webster said he was precisely of the same opinion.

Mr. W. was desirous he said of an opportunity to express his opinions on this subject, whenever he could do it without interfering with pending negotiations. But my tongue shall be blistered, said he, before I will say anything derogatory to our title to Oregon, while negotiations are pending.

Mr. W. stated in the course of his remarks, that he should vote for both branches of Mr. Colquitt's proposition.

Mr. Breese made some remarks in opposition to any negotiation, and advocated the naked notice, and the measures which were to follow it, when the year was ended, it would be seen whether we had the nerve to assert our rights.

Mr. Colquitt discoursed upon the subject of nerve, and maintained that if nerve should be lacking, it would be in refusing to claim any thing not clearly right. No nerve was wanted to enable one to swim with the popular current.

Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Allen, also opposed Mr. Colquitt's motion.

Mr. Allen, in his remarks, intimated that the President had not changed his views as to our claim, since his message.

Mr. Calhoun said it was clear now, after this discussion, it not before, that the question at issue was, whether this controversy should be settled by negotiation and compromise, or by an appeal to arms. He deemed it highly important that the sense of the Senate should be taken now upon the question, in order that it might quiet apprehensions in both countries.

Mr. C. subsequently said, that it had been his opinion from the beginning that the British Government would come to no definite decision, until they knew what would be the action of Congress.

Mr. Cass saw no good, he said, that

would arise from this proposition, (Mr. Colquitt's,) either in a commercial or political point of view.

Mr. C. said that he had heretofore expressed the opinion, that no Minister in the present state of diplomacy, would take upon himself absolutely to reject an offer of compromise, without instructions from his Government. But it would seem, from Sir Robert Peel's remarks, that this phenomenon had happened. If Sir Robert Peel was sincere, then Mr. Pakenham must be recalled, but he has not been recalled. When Mr. C. first read the message, he was apprehensive of difficulty, and his fears had since increased. He saw no reason to believe that Great Britain would accept the 49th, and he was yet to hear the first American say, that he would concede an inch south of the 49th. Mr. C. would say for one, and as the 54th part of the Senate, would stand between the President and any proposition less favorable to us than the 49th.

The Senate then, after some hesitation, adjourned over to Monday.

The debate was intensely interesting, and continued for nearly four hours.

The impression is, that Mr. Colquitt's proposition will pass.

The House today, was engaged upon the River and Harbor Bill.

Correspondence of the Char. News.

February 27.

The Senate was not in session today, having adjourned to Monday next. In the present state of uncertainty and excitement relative to Oregon, it was hoped by many that the debate would have proceeded without further delay.

In the language of Mr. Calhoun yesterday, thousands of business men hold it to be eminently desirable that the Senate shall make an expression of their opinion on this important matter. It is said to be "necessary to know the sense of this body to guide our future legislation. If we mean to assert our title by arms, let us do so, and let us begin with the measure in which, if involved in war, you are most likely to be broken down—your finances—your finances."

I hold it to be desirable, to guide the business men of the country. They know not what to do, nor have they known for the last three months. The property of thousands is in peril, and millions of dollars have been lost in this state of affairs. There ought to be an end put to this state of uncertainty. I deem it important that the question be passed upon this very day, because whatever our decision may be, it is desirable in my opinion, that it should reach the other side of the Atlantic as speedily as possible. I believed from the beginning of the session, that the great question of peace or war depends upon this body, and I trust such a response will be given this day, as will quiet the fears of millions on both sides of the Atlantic.

At a subsequent stage of the debate, Mr. Calhoun added by way of explanation, that "he did not mean to say what would be the effect of the declarations, whether it would open negotiations or not; but he had from the beginning believed England never would recede from the whole of her claims, whether right or wrong. He thought it highly important that they should come to something like a definite conclusion, as it might save them a great outlay of money."

During the debate it was repeatedly stated that two thirds of the Senate will vote for the amendment of Mr. Colquitt, proposing compromise and negotiation. This is an important fact.

Messrs Colquitt and Calhoun have for several days past been in close consultation with the President, and it is inferred that Mr. Colquitt's amendment is in accordance with the views of Mr. Polk. At all events, there is some project on foot, by which it is thought that the Senate will be enabled to act with a remarkable degree of unanimity and moderation. It is surmised that further instructions relative to a compromise have been transmitted to our Minister in England.

A large shipment of corn, and corn meal has been made from this port, and supposed to be "on the account of the English Government. The ship Liberty cleared for Cork, and a market, with 3500 bbls. corn meal, and 24,000 bushels of corn—for which 9d sterling freight was paid.—New York Express.

Romulus M. Sanders, of N. C. has been confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Spain in the place of Washington Irving, who desires to return home.

There is a hot spring down east where the inhabitants of the village cook their dinners, at a saving expense for fuel.

An editor came near being put in, as he was mistaken for a cabbage.

Miscellaneous.

Further of the Richmond Rencontre.—Death of J. H. Pleasants.—A

gentleman arrived here yesterday, direct from Richmond, gives the following particulars of the deadly rencontre, mentioned in our paper of Saturday, between Messrs. Ritchie and Pleasants.

Our informant states that a message was sent to Ritchie by Pleasants, that he would meet him on an island, in the river, opposite Richmond, armed. No arrangements as to the terms of the fight, it would appear, were made; nor were regular seconds appointed, but each were attended by several friends, as witnesses of the horrible and disgraceful scene. On approaching within some thirty yards of each other, the parties commenced firing with revolving and duelling pistols, advancing all the while. Several of the shots took effect on the person of Pleasants, while Ritchie was not materially, if at all harmed. After firing the last shot, Mr. P. it is stated, threw his empty pistol at his antagonist, hitting him in the mouth, when the two belligerents commenced commenced operations with bowie knives, dirks, or swords, (as reports differ as to the character of the weapons used in the contest,) perhaps, all these instruments of destruction were used. The result was that Mr. Pleasants was severely cut in several places—one of the wounds being in the abdomen, and so severe as to allow his entrails to protrude. The meeting took place on Wednesday morning, and Mr. Pleasants expired on Thursday night, or Friday morning.

We give the above particulars as they were communicated to us by the gentlemen alluded to above, and their general correctness is undoubted, as the facts were communicated to him at Washington, Petersburg and Richmond, with but little variation. Mr. Ritchie was at Washington on Thursday night.

Inquest over the body of the late J. H. Pleasants.

An inquest was holden yesterday upon the body of John H. Pleasants, deceased, before Coroner Robert T. Wickor, the examination before the Jury occupying nearly the whole day. Their verdict was; that Thomas Ritchie, Jr., was guilty of the murder of Pleasants in a mutual combat had between them on the 25th inst., and that Peter Jefferson Archer, Washington Greenhow and William Scott were present, aiding and abetting in said combat and in said murder. The Coroner has issued his warrant to arrest said parties found guilty by the inquisition.

From the Charleston News.

Duelling though an evil sometimes of great magnitude, and leading to the most melancholy results, has nevertheless been admitted by some very good men and moralists, to be a necessary evil, intended to control the blackguard and bully in his conversation, and to secure the amenities and courtesies of life to those whose physical weakness gave them no other means of claiming them from the strong, for the pistol put the giant and the dwarf on an equal footing. We will not enter into the merits of this reasoning, but express at present any opinion on the question; but admitting its correctness to the fullest extent, the barbarous transaction which we have detailed, could by no means come within the category of duelling. It was equally a violation of the laws of the land, the customs of civilized society, and the provisions of the code of honor, reflecting indelible disgrace on all the parties, principals and seconds, who were engaged, and demanding from the State whose laws have thus been outraged, the exercise of its sovereign authority in the punishment of transgressors. Such a transaction is no duel, it is murder of the very first degree, attendant by circumstances of the most cold blooded barbarity, and as a murder will be viewed by the press and the people, and should be treated by the ministers of justice.

Abolition Papers.

The bill punishing seditious publications, calculated to excite slaves to rebellion, &c., has passed the Kentucky Senate. The first section repeals a former act relating to the same subject and makes an attempt to persuade any slave from his owner punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from one to five years. The second section provides that if any person shall excite slaves to insurrection or rebellion, he shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years.

The third section makes an attempt to excite insurrection by oral discourse, or by disseminating printed or written documents amongst the slaves, punishable by a fine from \$500 to \$1000, and confinement in jail until fine and costs are paid. The fourth section makes aiding, harboring, concealing, or assisting any slave to escape, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years. The fifth section subjects a free negro or mulatto, guilty of any of the above mentioned offences, to confinement in the penitentiary of from five to twenty years.—Louisville Journal.

Dog School.

The following advertisement flourishes in the columns of the Utica Gazette:

"Henry Winfield wishes to inform the citizens of Utica, that he has opened at No. 22 Post-street a Dog School—where he will teach Dogs to go errands as correctly as any by ten years old—to dance as well as the most accomplished dances, Waltz, cut the Pigeon Wing, to count the number of persons in the room, also to distinguish the number and color of persons present. Persons wishing to have dogs enter this school, will please apply immediately, as it is the intention of Mr. Winfield, at the end of one month after the dogs have entered, to give an exhibition. Specimens can be seen at Mr. Winfield's residence.

The way to be Happy.

"Cut your coat according to your cloth," is an old maxim and a wise one; and if people would only square their ideas according to their circumstances, how much happier might we all be! If we could come down a peg or two in our notions, in accordance with our waning fortunes, happiness would be always within our reach. It is not what we have, or have not, which adds or subtracts from our felicity. It is the longing for more than we have, the envying of those who possess that more, and the wish to appear in the world of more consequence than we really are, which destroy our peace of mind and eventually lead to ruin.

Native Silk.

Mr. Gregg has exhibited to us several very beautiful specimens of silk manufacture, by a young lady of Edgefield district. They comprise veils, handkerchiefs, purses, and various other articles, all of an enticing appearance; the more particularly so from the fact of their being our own domestic productions. They are to be seen at Mr. G's store, and are well worthy the attention of visitors.—Southern Patriot.

An Irishman being asked what he thought of the hospitality of Mr. —,

to whose plantation he had paid a visit, replied—"Ah thin is himself that knows how to treat a body daycent. He meets one at the door with a rayl cead smile fultha and sets a table before him that out does any thing that was at O'Rourke's feast or the wedding of Ballyporeen. There was a Yankee along that said nothing could equal his cotton gin, but he the powers of mud it was excelled by his Irish whiskey, and faith to tell the truth he gave us galore of it."

"Did you think it was pure as the potheen you used to get in Ireland," said his friend.

"Sweet!" said the Irishman, "sweet!" why by the big toe of the giant that Fin McCool threw in wrestling, I never tasted any thing like it in all me born days. Why it was so sweet that I heard its music in the throat half an hour after I swallowed it, and mighty illigant music it was too, devil a less than the meeting of the waters. I thought myself that 'choice spirits' would have been a more appropriate air."

Original and True.

An editor out West, says the Evening Mirror, has a journeyman Printer worth his weight in gold—a sort of rara avis, a juiz, a wit, a poet, an orator, a man who is up to anything under the sun. In the summer when business is dull and news becomes scarce, our editorial friend has nothing to do but ring the bell for his journeyman. "Tom," says he, "I want a speech to-day—half a column, done up brown!" "I'll fix it, sir," replies Tom, who proceeds forthwith to his case, and without copy or previous preparation, sets up an admirable speech, purporting to have been delivered by some crack orator before the last public meeting. If necessary Tom makes a wood cut, representing the orator in one of his happiest flights. The speech takes like wildfire, and is considered a splendid effort of genius. Occasionally Tom is called upon to grace the editorial chair. "Tom I shall be absent for a couple of weeks—keep up the steam." "Yes sir," says Tom, and sure enough the paper goes along like a locomotive. Sometimes Tom is requested to knock the argument of a political opponent of a blackguard editor into pi. No sooner said than done. Tom goes to his case, with dire indignation upon his brow, and sets up a perfect one, a smasher. The offending wretch is killed, to all intent and purposes. In addition to all these qualifications, Tom does all the pugilistic business of the establishment, reports the proceedings of Legisla-

ture, duns the subscribers, keeps the books, attends the public meetings, officiates at the balls and parties, does the stump-speaking of the county, and exhorts at all Methodist revivals. A good hand, we should say! That fellow Tom deserves to be a member of Congress, or Governor of Oregon.

Every man to his taste.

"We have heard of many strange modes of getting a living, but the following seems to us to be the least pleasant and agreeable of all. Among the Turks they allow the punishment of the bastinado to be inflicted on a substitute, instead of the real offender, and it is said that there are Mussulmen of the lowest class, who have no other means of subsistence than receiving the lashes belonging to wealthy criminals, for which they receive four or five dollars a flogging."

Two Serpents in the Chesapeake Bay.

Capt. Lawson of the schr. Empire, of Snow Hill, Md., has furnished the New Haven Courier with the following account of the two monsters of the deep seen by him at the mouth of the Chesapeake last week.

Capt. Lawson was at the time in charge of the wheel, when his vessel grated upon something, which he supposed to be a wreck, from the fact that a dark looking object, resembling at first glance a rusty spar, was at the same time standing erect, immediately by the side and above the railing. Soon however, it was discovered to be a moving body, with a head and mouth, which was plainly marked by a reddish color along the side or about the jaws, and the captain with much alarm concluded he was really and truly, instead of going over a wreck, in contact with the old fellow himself, the real "Sea Serpent."

After the schooner had passed over him, it was observed that there were two in company. "The one first seen raised himself from the water, some 10 or 20 feet, and exhibited a body in length, as near as could be ascertained, full 60 feet. About 10 feet from the head there commenced a swell as large as a barrel, covered at stated distances with nearly pointed projections, and reached in length about 10 feet, and then ending quite abruptly, when the body again resumed its regular form, which was, the captain thinks, about the circumference of a Schooner's spar.

The full length of the serpent, or whatever it may have been, was judged to be some hundred feet, its head small in proportion to its body. The wind being light, the two were seen together, to the leeward, for full half an hour, seemingly amusing themselves by alternately rising upon the top of the water, and then sinking again beneath the surface; their heads whenever above the water, were always observed pointing to the east.

A Compliment.

Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence, in speaking of the critique in the Westminster Review of the volumes of the American Exploring Expedition; cites the following complimentary language towards the periodical published in our city.—Evening News.

"Two articles on the same volume, in the Southern Quarterly Review, published in Charleston are far superior to any exposition of their contents from an European pen. By the way, the Review is an able, instructive production, of more interest to any reader abroad than the American periodicals are usually found. Its article on the Oregon question affords all the information desirable. It has passed into the hands of several of the leading politicians. I know not to whom I am indebted for the numbers of July and October last; some benefit may accrue to our country from future favors of this kind."

A Great Farmer.

Martin Smith, of Wheatland, with twenty acres of land, has sustained the last year a family of thirteen children, and had money on hand to assist his neighbors who had two hundred acres. By his good management and perseverance he was enabled to hold on to his crop three years for an improved market. The committee on farms of the Monroe Agricultural Society awarded him a premium of a diploma, framed and glazed. The secret of his success, we understand, is his superior method of cultivation. He should be made a professor. The last Genesee Farmer contains a letter from him, in which he modestly expressed his thanks to the committee for the notice they have taken of him.—Rochester Democrat.

Western States.

"The Poet told truth who he marched the star of empire Westward as the following will show. By the late census, we have the following returns of population in four States: Ohio 1,752,552; Indiana, 854,321; Illinois, 705,011; Michigan 304,285, the total increase in five years has been, 802,566. These four States have forty members of Congress at present, and if the same ratio exists in 1850, they will have nearly seventy members. The eastern and middle states are almost stationary in numbers while the south west is greatly on the increase.

Rules to be observed by visitors in visiting a Printing Office.

Enter softly.
Sit down quickly.
Don't touch the pokers.
Say nothing interesting.