

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 XIII.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. JUNE 14, 1848.

NO. 21.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
BY WM. F. DURISOE.
EDITOR & 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
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first insertion, and 37 1/2 for each continuance.
Those published monthly or quarterly, will
be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements
not having the number of insertions marked
on them, will be continued until ordered out
and charged accordingly.
Communications, post paid, will be prompt-
ly and strictly attended to.

The following gentlemen are announced
by their friends as candidates for the Office of
Tax Collector, at the ensuing election:

Col. JOHN QUATTLEBUM,
GEORGE J. SHEPPARD,
EDMUND MORRIS,
SAMSON B. MAYS,
MAJ. S. C. SCOTT,
LEVI R. WILSON,
JAMES SPANN.

The friends of PETER QUATTLE-
BUM, Esq., announce him as a candidate for
the Office of Clerk of the Court of Common
Pleas, of this District, at the ensuing election
January 14

The friends of WESLEY BODIE, Esq.,
announce him as a candidate for the Office of
Sheriff of this District, at the ensuing election,
January 14

We are authorized to announce DAN-
IEL HOLLAND, Esq., as a candidate for re-
election to a seat in the House of Delegates.

We are authorized to announce B. C.
YANCEY, Esq., as a candidate for a
seat in the House of Representatives, at
the ensuing election.
March 29

The friends of Col. R. B. BUCKNIGHT,
announce him as a Candidate for a seat in
the House of Representatives, at the ensu-
ing election.

We are authorized to announce W. A.
HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in
the House of Representatives, at the next elec-
tion.
February 9

The friends of Maj. JOHN TOMKINS an-
nounce him as a candidate for a seat in the
House of Representatives at the ensuing elec-
tion.
May 3

The friends of Dr. JOHN LAKE, announce
him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of
Representatives, at the ensuing election.
March 14

The friends of Maj. ABRAHAM JONES
announce him as a candidate for re-election to
the Legislature.

The friends of HENRY T. WRIGHT,
Esq., announce him as a candidate for the of-
fice of Ordinary of this District, at the ensu-
ing election.
May 24

SIMPLE REMEDY.—A few days since, a
little boy in our village, alarmed his pa-
rents very much, by forcing a grain of
Tuscarora corn up one of his nostrils, so
far that it could scarcely be seen. The
Doctor was immediately sent for, to re-
lieve him: but before he reached the house,
a lady, who had called in to see what was
the matter, assured the distressed mother,
that she could remove, the corn in a mo-
ment.

While the mother held the child firmly,
her neighbor applied a finger to the open
nostril, so as to close it effectually, and
then, putting her mouth over that of the
little sufferer, she blew into it with as
much force, as she could exert, when, to
the surprise of all, the grain of corn pop-
ped out, to the distance of six or eight feet!
As the surgical apparatus herein described
is always at hand, we recommend its use,
in all similar cases.—Abbeville Banner.

A Mississippi merchant named
Ginn, advertises that he wishes it dis-
tinctly understood by those who hold
paper with his name signed upon it as
an endorser, that he bluffs the whole
arrangement. Those who hold claims
against him upon that footing, can turn
the screws and grind on; and if they
get the money before Ginn does, they
can sing out.

A Yankee orator out West, vin-
dicating his native Connecticut against
slanders which have been uttered against
her said:—"As to the Connecticut boys
manufacturing horn gun flints and wood-
en nutmegs, but they had to leave the
State before they could find purchasers."

Dried Strawberries.—A London pa-
per states an experiment in drying
strawberries, by attaching threads to
their stalks, after a little over-ripe, and
hanging up to dry. The result is stated
to be entirely satisfactory, "that sweet,
refreshing acid, peculiar to the straw-
berry, being in full perfection—the flavor
of the fruit without any water taste, de-
licious—and dissolving in the mouth as
slowly as a lozenge."

DR. L. MAJOR AGAIN.

This man and his assistant, Hannah
Aburn, after their flight from Barnwell
C. H., made an appointment to lecture
at Duck Savannah, where they were
waited on by several gentlemen of the
neighborhood and warned, in terms not
to be slighted, to "keep moving."

A lecture was also appointed for Ma-
thew's Bluff, but the "man of science"
apprehending that his debut there was
likely to prove not only unprofitable, but
rather unpleasant, bent his steps to the
Lawtonville neighborhood, where he had,
by unusual caution, succeeded in con-
cealing his real sentiments, and had
consequently deceived a few gentlemen
whom he hoped to find friends in this
emergency.

The people of the neighborhood,
hearing of his presence, called a meet-
ing for the 16th inst. to consider Dr.
Major's case. About fifty persons re-
sponded to the call, and at 11 o'clock
the meeting was organized by calling
the Hon. J. D. Johnston to the Chair
and J. M. Taylor, Secretary. There
was no formality, no appointment of
committees to prepare business, &c.;
but there was a committee of the whole
sternly bent upon doing what they con-
ceived to be a sacred duty—either to ex-
culpate the so-called Dr. Major from
charges made upon rumor prejudicial to
him, (as the whole South, in its proverb-
ial generosity, is ever willing to do for
the innocent and injured,) or, if guilty,
to do with promptness that which the
times require, namely: put out from
among us, by any means, those who dare
presume to tamper with our rights. This
meeting, in common with the people of
the whole South, is willing to meet Mas-
sachusetts, from whence this "philoso-
pher" hails, or the North, or the world,
with the olive branch of peace, and all
its concomitant blessings, if offered in
honor, but we will meet them in any
way: peace with peace—excitement
with excitement—the sword with the
sword, or blood with blood. We will
maintain our rights at every hazard.

After an expression of sentiments like
the above, the Chair called for informa-
tion respecting these individuals.

Mr. Wm. Daniels stated that Dr.
Major had said to him that he (Dr. M.)
had been as strong an Abolitionist as
any other man, but in consequence of
"a private conversation he had with a
negro, on the commons near Savannah,
he had somewhat changed his views;
he had somewhat changed his views;
he had somewhat changed his views;

The Hon. Henry Smart stated that
Dr. Major had introduced the subject of
slavery himself, at his house, and said
he was an Abolitionist at the North, but
had somewhat modified his views, and
now pitied the master more than he did
the slave. Mr. Smart observed a great
desire on the part of this "scientific doc-
tor" to be very familiar with them, pro-
posing a wrestle or a foot race with some
of them; that he went out at night hun-
ging with his negroes, and, as far as his
knowledge extended, unaccompanied by
any white person.

The Rev. Mr. Galaway's statement
was, that he had ridden in a carriage
with Dr. Major, and wished to converse
with him on his science, but that his
(Dr. M.'s) whole conversation was di-
rected to the negro driver, asking him a
number of questions as to the treatment
he received from his master, and as to
his condition generally; that Dr. Major
did hunt with Major Smart's negroes
at night, without inviting him or any
other white person in his hearing to ac-
company him. He spoke of the love of
"law and order" as existing at the
North, and of the turbulence of the South,
declaring if he was taken up he would
stand his ground. He remarked that the
hoses with which the negroes worked
was too heavy, that they ought to be
lighter, &c. &c.

Mr. Wm. Johnston stated, that while
on his way to call this meeting he met
Dr. Major, who denied "in toto" all the
above-mentioned charges, viz: that he
had been an Abolitionist; that he had
hunt "possums, but that he had in-
vited the Rev. Mr. Galaway, Major Smart,
and his son to accompany him." Com-
pare the last with the former statements,
and also for the man's veracity!

There were two or three gentlemen
at the meeting disposed to think Dr.
Major an innocent man, and had hoped
to be able to give him countenance, but
after hearing of the above revelations
(which are here given in substance)
came to the conclusion that Dr. Major
was not a proper person to be in the
country: and after defining their posi-
tions took part in the meeting.

There appearing to be a unanimous
belief that Dr. Major was a suspicious
person, the Chair called for resolutions

expressive of the opinions of the com-
munity.

On motion of Major A. R. Johnston,
Resolved, That we consider Dr. Ma-
jor and his companion as dangerous
emissaries, and that a committee of ele-
ven be appointed to effect their speedy
removal from this Parish. Adopted un-
animously.

The Chair appointed the following
committee for the purpose: Major A.
R. Johnston, Dr. Duncan, R. Turner,
B. Thomson, Edward Forrester, B. W.
Rice, Wm. C. Johnston, W. W. Garvin,
S. P. Maner, B. W. Rice, D. Roberts,
and J. M. Warnock, Esqs. Upon in-
quiry it was ascertained that Dr. Major
had suddenly left for parts unknown.

On motion of Major Wm. G. Ro-
berts,

Resolved, That a Committee of Vi-
gilance of ten be appointed to see to it,
that no Abolitionist of any degree be
permitted to rest in this section of coun-
try, it will be our duty to adopt sum-
mary and stern measures for their speedy
expulsion. Adopted unanimously.

The Chair appointed the following
Committee of Vigilance: Major Wm.
G. Roberts, Dr. Joseph W. Duncan,
and Mr. W. W. Garvin, Matthew's
Bluff, Major R. R. Johnston and Ed-
ward Forrester, Beech Branch; R. T.
Lawton and J. M. Taylor, Pipe Creek;
P. S. Maner and Wm. Daniels, Robert-
ville; White W. Hardee and Augustus
Buche, Purysburg.

On motion of W. W. Garvin,
Resolved, That in the opinion of this
meeting, any of our own citizens who
may hereafter give countenance to Ma-
jor and his companion (knowing them to
be the same,) by entertaining them, or
otherwise, shall be regarded as
in patriotism, and inimical to the
interests of the South. Adopted unan-
imously.

On motion of Wm. C. Johnston,
Resolved, That the proceedings
of this meeting be offered for publication to
the Charleston Mercury and the Savan-
nah Georgian, with the request that
other Southern papers would copy the
same.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting do now
adjourn.
J. D. JOHNSTON, Chairm'n.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Lawtonville, St. Peter's Parish, May
20, 1848.

Correspondence of the Chas. Courier.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The Senate is much agitated with the
question of slavery in the territories.
The question comes up on the bill to
establish a territorial government in Ore-
gon. There is an urgent necessity for
the immediate passage of the bill, as
shown by documents submitted by the
President to the Senate. Mr. Benton
has moved an additional section provid-
ing for the military defence of the terri-
tory from the Indians. Mr. Hale yester-
day brought in his "pestiferous question,"
the slavery restriction; but, finding that
the bill, as it stood, provided in effect
for the exclusion of slavery, he with-
drew it, reserving the privilege of re-
newing it, should the bill be so amended
as to throw out that feature.

This 12th section of the bill recogniz-
es the laws already made by the Provi-
sional Government of Oregon, and one
of these laws prohibits slavery. Mr.
Calhoun and others protested against the
right of the people of a territory to ex-
clude from it the property of any por-
tion of the citizens of the Union. Mr.
Bright, of Indiana, as the manager of
the bill, proposed, as a compromise, and
with a view to secure the immediate pas-
sage of the bill, to strike out the 12th
section, thus leaving to the territory the
right to legislate in future on the subject
of slavery, but avoiding any direct re-
cognition of her existing law for its pro-
hibition. Mr. Foote and several other
Cass men were willing to let the bill
pass in this way, waiving the question as
to the right of a territory to exclude slav-
ery, for the present. Mr. Foote candi-
dly admitted, he said, that he did not
wish the question to be agitated now,
for the reason that it would excite the
South, and dispose them to go against
any Northern candidate for the Presiden-
cy. Gen. Cass, it will be recollected,
stands upon a ground that Congress
cannot exclude slavery from a territory,
but that the people of the territory,
through their local Legislature, can do
it.

Mr. Calhoun declared that Mr. Bright's
proposition would not remove the diffi-
culty. It left to the territory full power
over the subject. He insisted upon the
adoption of a carefully considered pro-
vision, reported last session, by the
Committee on the Judiciary, which ef-
fectually inhibits the territorial Legisla-
ture from making any law for the pro-
hibition of slavery.

It was contended by Mr. Bright, that

this was merely an abstract question,
because slavery was prohibited from the
frozen region of Oregon by the laws of
nature.

Mr. Bright asked why, then, should a
civil law be demanded, to enforce the
law of nature? The purpose was to es-
tablish a precedent, injurious and insult-
ing to the South. Mr. Hale replied that
it was too late to treat as an insult a po-
licy which was of sixty years standing.

In the general discussion that follow-
ed, Mr. Hale reiterated all his peculiar
views and with his usual ardor, and was
somewhat severely rebuked by Mr.
Foote, for uttering principles subversive
of the Constitution and of the Union.
Mr. Hale called upon the Senators from
the free States to come to his aid, threat-
ening them with the general indignation
of the people for their tameness on this
question; but, though called, they would
not come. The Senate seemed puzzled.
The bill cannot pass with Mr. Calhoun's
provision, nor with Mr. Hale's. It may
possibly pass as it is, or as Mr. Bright
proposes to modify it.

Mr. Rhet made a speech in the
House on the subject of slavery in terri-
tories, availing himself of the latitude
allowed to debate, in Committee of the
Whole, on an appropriate bill. There
were three modes, he said, in which it
was proposed to deprive the South of
equal right to enter into any territory
of the United States with their property.
The first was by the Wilmot Proviso;
the 2d, by the legislation of the terri-
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