

ELECTION RETURNS FOR 1846.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.	SENATE.		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.									
	Griffin.	Bausket.	Towles.	Yancey.	Simkins.	Holland.	Holmes.	Poppe.	Brooks.	Waters.	Ward.	Doby.
Edgefield Court House,	210	168	289	256	269	267	230	219	175	240	146	92
Longmires,	34	34	48	51	43	47	62	46	31	16	27	6
Ridge,	42	58	65	63	74	80	59	46	69	85	14	8
Colliers,	38	13	35	46	30	20	46	29	34	22	17	19
Cherokee Ponds,	30	33	36	65	22	39	50	51	32	25	17	27
Pine House,	7	25	20	19	15	20	16	14	16	22	12	4
Towles,	75	25	100	65	60	69	51	83	61	59	26	9
Danton's,	44	23	44	40	35	53	71	55	31	30	12	16
Sheppard's,	40	10	37	11	34	38	46	46	28	23	34	10
Smiley's,	49	22	49	50	35	56	43	49	31	40	36	14
Hamburg,	107	127	111	192	165	139	125	166	165	111	120	45
Mount Willing,	43	27	53	26	68	64	29	58	31	41	39	18
Richardson's,	34	23	49	33	47	50	35	40	15	32	26	4
Coleman's,	34	18	56	42	53	27	34	43	23	43	19	10
Parkes',	5	39	38	42	13	17	40	5	34	31	3	29
Perry's,	89	49	78	59	61	58	22	57	58	46	58	2
Moore's,	41	5	48	45	40	17	17	50	27	16	35	0
Shatterfield,	31	32	62	23	38	44	58	45	52	37	29	8
Allen's,	26	18	34	24	38	36	14	25	20	33	10	9
Powell's,	10	61	37	59	82	50	17	21	59	48	36	4
Long's,	25	27	36	26	50	26	10	35	34	31	23	0
Nail's,	15	21	15	35	36	14	5	25	24	18	30	3
Dornes',	54	1	52	47	24	21	36	45	38	41	19	6
Randall's,	21	29	47	28	43	25	31	24	41	40	23	8
Boulware's,	38	11	25	21	36	31	24	35	13	28	42	5
Red Hill,	16	47	43	54	23	85	58	11	48	37	20	12
Rochell's,	8	76	60	78	6	32	81	11	68	68	8	69
Kropp's,	25	29	14	39	36	23	39	36	32	30	52	2
Rehoboth,	7	29	12	33	21	17	36	3	22	21	13	20
Etheridge's,	36	11	23	26	27	32	23	45	10	7	17	1
TOTAL.	1184	1189	1631	1588	1472	1450	1413	1409	1329	1329	961	460

ST. PHILIPS & ST. MICHAEL'S.

For Senator—John A. Ashe.
For Representatives.
W. D. Porter,
John Phillips,
James Simmons,
P. D. Torra,
J. M. Walker,
W. A. Pringle,
C. G. Memminger,
G. C. Geddes,
F. D. Richardson,
J. E. Carow,
A. H. Dunkin,
Henry Horiback,
B. F. Hunt,
D. E. Huger,
C. B. Northrop,
Thomas O. Elliott,
Nelson Mitchell.

ST. THOMAS.

For Senator—Maj. John Huger.
For Representatives—W. J. Bull.

RICHLAND.

For Senator—Joseph A. Black.
For Representatives.
A. R. Taylor,
A. P. Vinson,
William F. DeSaussure,
James D. Tradewell.

ABBEVILLE.

For Senator—T. C. Perrin.
For Representatives.
Joel Smith,
Thomas Thomson,
B. Y. Martin.

NEWBERRY.

For Representatives.
Dr. Benjamin F. Waldo,
Capt. Mathew Hall,
Maj. Henry Sumner.

CLARENDON.

For Senator—Col. J. L. Manning.
For Representatives.
G. W. Cooper,
Moses M. Benbow.

ST. MATHEW'S PARISH.

For Senator—Dr. T. J. Goodwyn.
For Representatives—J. M. Dantzer.

FAIRFIELD.

For Representatives.
Col. Samuel Owens,
E. G. Palmer,
James R. Aiken,
W. W. Boyce.

GEORGETOWN.

For Senator—Col. R. F. W. Alston.
For Representatives.
John Izard Middleton,
John Harleston Read, Jun.
Samuel T. Atkinson.

KERSHAW.

For Representatives.
Hamilton Boykin,
James Cantey, Jun.
CHESTER.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Col. F. W. Davie,
Thomas McLure,
James B. McCully.

ORANGE PARISH.

For Representatives.
Gen. D. J. Jameison,
L. Cooner.

LEXINGTON.

For Representatives.
John C. Geiger,
Jacob Swygert.

LAURENS.

For Senator—Dr. William Irving.
For Representatives.
C. P. Sullivan,
Col. F. Moseley,
C. Williams,
P. E. Calhoun,
ST. JAMES GOOSE CREEK.

PENDLETON.

For Senator—Alexander Ewins.
For Representatives.
David S. Taylor,
James L. Orr,
John T. Broyles,
William Sloan,
E. H. Griffin,
Elijah Alexander, Junr.
James W. Harrison.

ST. PAUL'S.

For Senator—Col. Benj. Perry

Mexican Affairs.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.
Advices from Mexico were received by the James L. Day, which appear to us of the utmost importance. The American flag of the 26th ult., published at Matamoras, announced the receipt of late news from the city of Mexico direct, but the details given are not of importance. We are able to announce, however, most positively, that letters were received in this city by a gentleman deeply interested in Mexican affairs, and from a very reasonable foreign source in Matamoras, which say that Gen. Almonte has been appointed President of Mexico ad interim, and Gen. Santa Anna generalissimo of the armies of Mexico; and further that Santa Anna was then engaged in raising and organizing troops, intending to take the field in person in the North.

This news will strike every one as important in various respects, but it is especially so, as it may bear upon the armistice granted by Gen. Taylor to Ampudia's forces, and again upon the dependence which the Government at Washington may have placed in the pacific intentions of Santa Anna. We have not now time to enter into any reflections upon this news, but we cannot forbear calling attention to the fact that the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer predicted in a singular and well considered paragraph both these events in Mexican affairs—that Almonte would be made President and Santa Anna generalissimo of the Army. We thought the paragraph so remarkable at the time that we transferred it to our columns, in which it appeared on the 17th ult. The designs of Almonte have often been foreshadowed by one or two presses in New York, and in this instance his purposes were singularly anticipated.—Pittsburg.

Ampudia's Address to his Troops.—The following is a translation of Gen. Ampudia's address to his troops upon learning of the advance of Gen. Taylor upon that city, forwarded to us by our correspondent. The address is conceived in good taste, and it is useful in showing the mounted force of the enemy hovering upon the skirts of our Army, and the estimation in which Ampudia held Gen. Taylor's troops.—Ibid.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the North to his companions in arms.
Soldiers! The enemy numbering only 2500 regular troops, the remainder being only a band of adventurers without valor or discipline, are, according to relative information, about advancing upon Serravallo, to commit the barbarity of attacking this most important place. We count near 2000 regulars and auxiliary cavalry, and they will defeat them again and again, before they can reach this city. Soldiers, we are constructing fortifications to make our base of operations secure, and hence we will sally forth at a convenient time and drive back this enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Soldiers! three great virtues make the soldier worthy of his profession; discipline, constancy under fatigue, and valor. He who at this moment would desert his colors, is a coward and a traitor to his country. Our whole foreign Nation and even foreign countries are the witnesses of your conduct. The question now is, whether our independence shall be preserved or forever lost and its solution is in your hands.

I have assured the Supreme Government of the triumph of our arms, confiding in your loyalty and enthusiasm, and we will prove to the whole world that we are worthy of the immortal Hidalgo, Morelo, Allende Turbide and so many other heroes who knew how to die combating for the independence of our cherished country.

Soldiers! victory or death must be our only device.
PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.
Headquarters, Monterey, Sept. 14, 46.

From the New Orleans Bee.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
It was thought at Vera Cruz that Santa Anna would not be entrusted with the reins of the Government, unless he declared in favor of the war.
Since writing the above, our friends of the Tropic have allowed us to glance at their private correspondence from Vera Cruz, which embrace some important information. On the 14th ult. Santa Anna arrived at Azotia, a town a few leagues distant from the city of Mexico. While there, he received a letter from Almonte offering him on the part of the Provisional Government the supreme Executive power. To this Santa Anna replied at some length. His answer is artfully worded, and is stuffed brimful of patriotic professions.

He declines with much apparent disinterestedness the supreme magistracy, alleging that he has no other ambition than to lead his countrymen against the foe; he declares that were he to accept the Presidency, the purity of his motives might be impeached and his conduct might be tainted with suspicion. There is nothing however in the letter to warrant the slightest belief that Santa Anna is really desirous of peace with the United States. We quote the following passage as an evidence of his views and of the spirit and determination manifested by him.
"I was far from my native land when intelligence of the Revolution reached me, and I saw that the imminent dangers which surrounded her, on all sides, formed the chief motive for calling me at the head of the army. I now see a terrible contest with a perfidious and daring enemy impending over her, in which Mexican Republic must reconquer the insignia of her glory and a fortunate issue, if victorious, or disappear from the face of the earth—if so unfortunate as to be defeated."

This letter, by those who knew Santa Anna best, is supposed to be a cunningly designed manoeuvre got up between him and Almonte for the purpose of hoodwinking the people and enabling the Dictator once more, to assume supreme power. In the letter he states his intention to enter the city the next day, and accordingly on the 15th he arrived at the Capitol, and was received with the most plaudits and enthusiasm by the populace. His entry is described as a triumphant fete, celebrated by every demonstration of popular rejoicings.

As far as could be gathered from the tone of the Mexican press and the measures of the Government, no disposition was evinced to suffer the war in languish; on the contrary, preparations were making to conduct it with the utmost vigor, and to bring to bear all the resources of the nation for that purpose. The Government has ordered a requisition for 30,000 troops, and great alacrity was manifested by the neighboring towns in furnishing their respective quotas. To facilitate supplies of arms and ammunitions, all duties on these articles has been remitted.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are indebted to Captain Thornton, U. S. Dragoons, who arrived here yesterday, for some interesting particulars from the Seat of War.

Capt. Thornton informs us that it is now very sickly at Matamoras, which place he left somewhere about the 24th of the last month. At the time of his leaving there were 700 Americans, about three-fourths volunteers, sick of Dysentery, accompanied with intestinal ulceration and typhus fever. The average number of deaths was five a day. It is to be expected, however, that the accession of cold weather will much abate the violence of the disease.

Capt. Thornton informs us that an order had been issued by General Taylor to Gen. Patterson at Camargo, to send the Alabama and Georgia Regiments of volunteers to Monterey. They were to be commanded by Gen. Pillow.

The following is the location of the American forces at the different points on the River Grande.
Two Regiments at a Mexican fort on the River, ten miles from its mouth.

One Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, under the command of Col. Curtis, and four companies of Artillery (regulars) at Matamoras. The volunteers are encamped on the north edge of the town; two companies of Artillery, under Capt. Lowe, are stationed in Fort Paredes; and one in the Plaza.

The whole of the troops at Camargo are under the command of Col. Clarke, U. S. A.
One company of Artillery, (regulars) and one company of Kentucky volunteers encamped at Reyesosa.
One company of Artillery under Capt. Swartwout, at Mir. One hundred and thirty Dragoon recruits, under Lieutenant Kane, encamped in the Plaza Mir.
Gen. Patterson had, previous to the two regiments being ordered to Monterey, about 4000 men encamped three miles from Camargo.—Char. Even. News.

Correspondence of the Char. Courier.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1846.
The fourth Indian Council was held yesterday. The President had directed that it should be held with closed doors, but the Indians objected to it. "Little Hill" made a protest against any session from which the public was to be excluded. The President was applied to by the Secretary of the Board and he receded the order.

The Indians are in very bad humor. They act, it is said, under the malign influence of the traders, who got most of their money.
They have rejected the ultimatum of the Government, and demand \$400,000 instead of \$150,000 the Government offers.

"Little Hill" made another oration, to the great delight of the large auditory. He combines the grace of the orator, with the diction of the poet, and the tact of the diplomatist.
The Government Commissioners offer the Winnabogoes 800,000 acres of land north of St. Peter's river and west of the Mississippi. They also offer the Indians \$150,000 in cash or annuities. This, Mr. Parris remarked, would give to each family about 400 acres to cultivate or hunt upon in a country where game was abundant and the land good.

Mr. Parris reminded the Indians that five years ago the Winnabogoes numbered about five thousand persons, and now they were only about twenty four hundred, owing chiefly to the use of spirituous liquors amongst them, which the Government had done all within its power to prevent, but which they (the Winnabogoes) had determined to permit.
Little Hill remarked that \$500,000 had been offered by their Great Father some years ago, and it was a small business for their Great Father now to offer them less, when they were weak in numbers. They had signified in writing their willingness to take \$300,000 in money, and \$100,000 in land, to be selected by the Government, and to this they would adhere. Little Hill reiterated that they had but one mind and one tongue; and he appealed to the Great Spirit for the truth and sincerity of all that he had said.

Mr. Parris said, in reply, that the Commissioners had no power to make any additional or new offer to the Winnabogoes, but would submit their proposition to the President, who however, he thought, would not go beyond the offer which the Commissioners had tendered.

When the Council broke up, some of the Chiefs, as before, retired without the usual display of shaking hands with the Commissioners, by way of shewing their displeasure.
Another Soldier of the Revolution gone.—Mr. Robert Cowley, a soldier of the Revolution, died on the 13th ultimo, at his residence in Chester District, (S. C.) aged 97 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to South Carolina an indentured apprentice, upwards of ninety years ago. He enlisted in the U. S. service in the early part of the year 1776, for a term of 18 months, during which time he was in the memorable battle of Fort Moultrie, and in other engagements, with the Indians and Tories. He served out this term under Sumter, and afterwards, when the Militia were called out, served terms as a substitute. After the fall of Charleston he entered the service as a volunteer, and was at the battles of Cowpens and Fish Dam, during which time he experienced all the privations and sufferings incident to the times. He continued in the Volunteer service until the close of the war. After hostilities ceased, he settled the plantation on which he resided, where he lived a long life of piety, and died a blessed patriot.—South Carolinian.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.
Anti-Rent Convention.—It will be seen from the annexed dispatch, that the Anti-Rent Convention have adopted the Whig candidate for Governor, and the Democratic candidate for Lt. Governor. Silas Wright was too resolute in putting down their rebellion, to receive their favor hereafter. But whether he will lose more votes than he will gain, in consequence of their hostility, will be shown by the result.

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Sickness in Texas. The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 26th ult. says: "We have conversed with several gentlemen, direct from Texas, who inform us that sickness prevails to a great extent in most of the countries between Red River and the Brazos, and on the Colorado and Guadalupe rivers. We have noticed many emigrants returning in the last few days; and one gentleman informs us that there are as many returning as going."

The Weather.—The dry gale ended yesterday in a rain storm. Great quantities of rain fell during the day, and the wind at intervals blew violently, in the morning from the North East, gradually getting round to the South East. Before night it blew a gale—the violence of the wind increasing up to a late hour last night. Never have we seen a more dreary time. Our latest information however did not apprise us of any serious damage to the shipping in port. There was much confusion & much apprehension,—doubtless too many small casualties. We trust we may have nothing worse to record in our next.—Charleston Mercury.



The Advertiser.
EDGEFIELD C. H.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1846

Notice.
RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Edgefield and the adjoining Districts, are requested to meet in the Court House at this place at 11 o'clock on Saturday next, to take into consideration, the building of a Rail Road from Edgefield Court House to Aiken. We hope the whole of Edgefield will consider itself particularly interested in this enterprise, and that it will be fully represented at the proposed meeting. It is very desirable that every man who is willing to take stock in said Road should be present, as the whole matter will be publicly discussed and such steps taken towards commencing this work as may on that occasion be deemed advisable.

Cold Weather.—The weather throughout this month has been quite pleasant, but on Monday morning the thermometer sunk to 40 at sun rise, and the temperature was very much like that of winter during the day.
On Tuesday morning there was a heavy white frost.

The Court of Common Pleas adjourned on Saturday last. Many important cases were tried, but several were laid over till the next term.
The negro woman of whom we spoke in our last, as charged with the murder of her three children, was committed to the jail on the 18th inst.

Commissioners of the Poor.—The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of the Poor, on Monday and Tuesday 12th and 13th October: Seth Butler, George Boswell, John Huit, Robert Bryan, Sen., and L. A. Brooks

Trial of Russel Harden.—On Tuesday the 6th inst. Russel Harden was put upon his trial for the alleged murder of one of his slaves. The prisoner had been tried at a previous term of the Court of Sessions, and was found guilty of murder. This case was carried up to the Court of Appeals, and a new trial was granted. He was defended by Messrs. Griffin and Wardlaw. On the part of the State Mr. Atkinson, assisted the Solicitor, J. D. Edwards. The investigation of the case consumed the entire day. His Honor Judge Butler delivered a most able charge, and submitted the case to the jury, who brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The punishment for this offence towards a slave is fixed by law. On Thursday the 13th inst. Judge B. passed sentence upon the prisoner. He is to remain in confinement for six months, and pay a fine of \$500.

The case was one of peculiar aggravation, and his Honor commented freely and forcibly upon it. We sincerely hope that his remarks will produce a lasting effect upon the citizens of the District generally, and that all the good men of Edgefield will rise up as one man against all offences, subversive of good order and virtue in our community.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated Columbia, Oct. 16, 1846.
"Our College is doing very well. About 57 applicants have been admitted, and the entire number will probably reach 70 or 75.—This is a large accession. The Professors are all at their posts, and will certainly do their duty with commendable zeal and industry.—With such a President, it requires no prophet to foresee a future condition of the College, which will make glad the hearts of all men."

The Latin Professorship in the S. Carolina College.—We copy the subjoined upon this subject from the Temperance Advocate. The writer states the claims of Mr. James L. Lesley a teacher of eminence, in this Professorship, which must shortly be filled. Mr. Lesley is well known to many gentlemen in this community, to possess ample qualifications for the chair of Roman Literature. He has sent a number of students to our College, and doubtless his claims to the Latin Professorship should be a candidate will meet due consideration.

From the Advocate.
THE LATIN PROFESSORSHIP.
COKESBURY, 3d Oct., 1846.
Mr. Editor.—It will doubtless be the object of the Trustees, in filling the Latin Professorship, to be vacated by the resignation of Mr. Hooper, to secure the best interest of the S. C. College. They will consider