

# 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 XII.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
BY WM. F. DURISOE,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

**NEW TERMS.**  
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## POETRY.

### MEMORY.

The past she reverts. At her touch  
Its temple-valves unfold,  
And from their gorgeous shrines descend  
The mighty men of old;  
At her deep voice the dead reply—  
Dry bones are clothed and live—  
Long perished garlands bloom anew,  
And buried joys revive.

When o'er the future many a shade  
Of saddening twilight steals,  
Or the dimmed present to the soul  
Its emptiness reveals,  
She opens her casket, and a cloud  
Of cheering perfume streams;  
Till with a lifted heart we tread  
The pleasant land of dreams.

Make friends of potent Memory,  
Oh! young man in thy prime,  
And with her jewels bright and rare,  
Enrich the board of Time;  
Yet if thou mockest her with deeds,  
A trifle 'mid her bowers,  
She'll send a poison through thy veins,  
In life's disastrous hours.

Make friends of potent Memory,  
On thine in thy hoardest age,  
And bind her to thine inmost heart,  
Before the days of gloom,  
For sorrow softens with joy,  
Beneath her wand sublimed,  
And she immortal robes can weave,  
From the trail threads of Time.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HINTS TO FARMERS.

The farmer's life is shunned by many because it seems one of mindless drudgery.

It ought not to be so. If our farmers would reflect more, they might do less hard labor; and yet accomplish more in the course of a year. Two hours work, in summer, and eight in winter, ought with good management, give to any man a good living. He who works so hard that he can not read or reflect during the hours of the day are over, because of fatigue does not plan wisely. Let no man shun work when work should be done, but delve, delve forever, is not the end of man's life.

The farmer's evenings should be devoted to mental acquisition and rational enjoyment. To snore and tumble into bed is a hog's fashion, and highly injurious to health. But let the farmer have choicest works about him of his own auxiliary avocation; let these form the subject of study and conversation at least two evenings in a week, while the newspaper, the newest and oldest volume, each having their allotted seasons. Two or three dollars contributed by each family in a neighborhood or school district, would go a great way in the purchase of standard books at modern prices. These are but hints which a reader will modify as his judgment shall suggest. I plead only for the essential thing of making home pleasant, its hours of relaxation hours of instruction also.

Native Leadstone has been discovered on Middle Island, Lake Superior.—The Cleveland Herald is informed that the entire trap region of Lake Superior is magnetic to such a degree that a common needle is in most part entirely useless. The trap rock itself, composing vast ranges of mountains, and the igneous rocks in connexion with the trap, is an immense magnet. Boulders of that rock, scattered through the adjacent level regions, attract and repel the needle, at short distances, in the same manner as iron ore.

An English Endorsement.—"It was a cruel speech of the Frenchman," says the London Times, but a true one nevertheless, when he said, Your Englishman knows all about Timbuctoo, or Hindustan, or the frozen region about the North Pole, but ask him about Ireland, the country lying next his own, and he is perfectly innocent of any information on the subject. Africa he investigates—Ireland he neglects. He

weeps for the sufferings of the negro, but allows his Irish fellow subject to live in ignorance, in fifth, and often to die of starvation.

### MEXICAN GENERALS—WHO IS URREA?

Not the least important items in the recent news from Mexico, are those which relate to the distribution and organization of the Mexican army. That army numbers forty-one thousand men, of whom twenty-five thousand are with Santa Anna, in the city of San Luis Potosi, eight thousand in the fertile soil of San Francisco, and a like number at Tula, a town distant from San Luis 80 miles, and from Tampico one hundred and twenty. Of the eight thousand men at Tula, two thousand five hundred have been formed into a corps of observation, and the command thereof given to General Josse Manuel Urrea.

Urrea is barely fifty years of age, though the hard life he has led has given him somewhat older appearance. His manners are very polished, resembling those of a French general of the old regime. His administrative talents are good. It cannot be denied that he is an accomplished general; but at the same time, it must be admitted that he is sometimes wanting in decision, when decision is most wanting.

It is worthy of note, that the corps which Urrea now commands, is composed of the very best infantry regiments in the Mexican service—these are the Cortazarria, of Tampico, the Puebla regiment, and the corps of veterans.—May we not infer from this circumstance, that Santa Anna has assigned to Urrea an enterprise of "great path and moment?"—N. Y. Herald.

**A Strange Tale.**—The N. O. Delta says that a few years since, a Sergeant in the army at Fort Leavenworth was arrested on charge of having stolen money from Lieut. T., an officer at that station. He ran away, was followed, arrested and money found upon him. The Lieut. charged him with an arrest, disappeared and was supposed to have been murdered.

The Sergeant was brought up for examination. The proofs were exhibited to him the money, his flight, &c.; his only reply was, "Where is my accuser? Bring him before me and I will see that he is the thief." But Lieut. T. could not be found. The Sergeant then confessed that he had been bribed by Lieutenant T. to desert, and take upon him the infantry which justly belonged to the Lieutenant himself, who was a defaulter to the Government, and wished to cover his crime by the alleged robbery of the Sergeant. That he had given him two hundred dollars and a horse, to fly from the fort, which after a severe conflict with conscience, he at last consented to do, but that before he had gone many miles his horse broke down and he was thus overtaken and arrested.

On the 1st of October, last as the Mexican force was marching out of Monterey, one of the officers under Gen. Worth, whose troops were drawn up to salute them, recognized in one of the Mexican Colonels a familiar face, which proved to be that of Lieut. T.!

The Delta says:—As soon as the Mexican's eye fell upon the faces of the two Americans, he was observed to grow deadly pale, and to pull his cap over his eyes and turn away. But the Americans had seen enough to satisfy them that the Mexican colonel was no other than the renegade Lieutenant T.—, for whose crime a poor man now suffers the infamy of imprisonment in the penitentiary of Missouri.—An inspection of the Mexican military roll, and inquiry among the Mexican officers, confirmed the truth of the personal observation of our officers.

We understand that the evidence will be laid before the Executive for the purpose of obtaining a communication of the punishment of the unfortunate Sergeant the victim of the infamous treachery and villainy of his base officer, who, to the crime of having disgraced his country's uniform and betrayed its confidence, adds the eternal infamy of the perjury and the traitor.

**Mrs. Gaines' Law Suit.**—The N. O. Jeffersonian says that the Supreme Court of the United States are about to take up the great law suit, in which Mrs. Gen. Gaines obtained a judgment for about seven million in the District Court of Louisiana. Independent of the amount involved, this is a case of great interest, from the peculiar and romantic circumstances which gave rise to it.

**A New Territory.**—Mr. Martin, of Wisconsin, has brought a bill in Congress, for establishing a new territory beyond the limits of that State. It is called Minnesota. This is the beginning of a new State.

### LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the U. S. store-ship Relief at Pensacola, in fourteen days from Anton Lizardo, we have advices from Mexico, only a little later, but full of interest and importance.

We have a letter from a correspondent at Pensacola, which says that on morning of the departure of the Relief the boats of the Princeton captured a Mexican boat from under "the limbo" on the Point. This correspondent writes: "There was considerable peppering of musketry, but no harm done."

The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's was coming in as the Relief went out from Anton Lizardo. There were lying at that anchorage the Raritan, Princeton, two gun-boats and the steamer Peruvia.

Passed Midshipman Rodgers was still a prisoner at Vera Cruz.

**Correspondence of the Picayune.**  
U. S. SQUADRON, ANTON LIZARDO,  
December 30th, 1846.

My Dear Sir—I send you herewith an abstract of the vote of the Mexican Congress for President and Vice-President of the Republic, which took place on the 23d inst., and was received at Vera Cruz by the mail to-day. The vote was taken by States or departments (deputaciones) each State having one vote, determined by the majority of its deputies. The only candidates who received the vote of a State were Santa Anna and Francisco Floranga. Twenty States voted, including the district of Mexico and two territories. Santa Anna received the votes of eight States and the district of Mexico and two territories, being eleven in all. His opponent was the choice of nine States. Of course the election fell on Santa Anna for President. Ninety-nine deputies voted, fifty for Santa Anna, forty for Floranga and nine for other candidates. Gomez Farias was elected Vice-President, having the votes of eight States and two territories. Another Ocapingo received the vote of eight States. Durango cast its vote for Floranga.

The want of arms is complained of from every quarter of Mexico. Santa Anna calls the attention of the Government to his destitution of arms and munitions of war. The corps of the National Guardia cannot be supplied. It appears that arms cannot be obtained from any quarter even if the money could be procured wherewith to purchase them. A proposition has been submitted to Congress to raise a fund for this purpose. It is calculated that 125,000 men may be armed out of the 300,000 fighting men of Mexico, and that it will cost two millions of dollars to establish foundries and armories.

The day before the election of President the various ministers of State threw up their portfolios. It appears that the embarrassments of the treasury can neither be comprehended nor described. Some of the propositions for raising money appear to be of the most quixotic kind. Almonte has lately submitted a plan by which each Department is to be taxed in the ratio of its representation, paying \$3000 monthly for each of its deputies. A part of the States are to hand over to the general commanding Vera Cruz. The generals receiving the money are to dispense it at their own discretion for the purposes of the war according to the General Government. No allowance is to be made for the expense of collection.

The present administration have been elected by so equal a vote and are so decidedly unpopular in the more important States, that they can hardly be expected to contend successfully with the embarrassments of their situation. If Santa Anna remains at the head of the army, Farias of course be entrusted with the civil administration, the burden of which he cannot support. Of course he will have to sustain the odium of all the embarrassments and all the reverses of the country. If Santa Anna is forced to retire or loses a battle, he will ship all the blame upon those who conduct administration. And when Farias and his Cabinet succumb, and in all human probability they will fall before many months are past, what will come next?

If Santa Anna keeps his army together he will probably march on the capital and this will be the prelude of a civil war. I do not think the country under any circumstances will tolerate Santa Anna's dictatorship. The regiments from Puebla and other Departments now garrisoning Vera Cruz will be quite likely to be withdrawn to strengthen one side or the other, for I apprehend that the shock of civil war will be felt in Central Mexico. Within a short

time Vera Cruz may be, as it has before without a garrison adequate for its defence, and then will be the time to strike an effective blow with our forces for its occupation.

After the above letter was in type and our columns were already crowded, we received from the post office files of papers from Vera Cruz, coming down to the 27th of December—just ten days later than the papers which we had previously received from that city. We hardly need say that the views given in our correspondent's letter are confirmed by the papers before us, so far as they go; but he has access to fuller sources of information. The resignations of Almonte and Guereva—the Ministers of War and Justice—were sent in on the 21st of December, that of Lagranga, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 22d. We had a copy of Com. Conner's letter to Gov. Lauder, requesting the release of the sailors who were saved at the wreck of the Somers by floating ashore, and in which he protests against their treating Passed Midshipman Rodgers as a spy. The letter was transmitted to the Supreme Government for its consideration in the premises, with a recommendation that the Government should accede to the commander's request.

We find in the Mexican papers repeated expressions of dissatisfaction with the course of Santa Anna. An apprehension appears to be half developed that he meditates using the army for other purposes than repelling the invaders, and he is warned against any such course. He is much censured for his severity to Gen. Garcia Conde, who was sent off under arrest to Zacatecas or Durango.

**LATER FROM THE ARMY.**  
By the U. S. steamer Eudora, Capt. Wilcox, which arrived on Sunday night, we have dates from Brazos Santiago, and it was said had despatched an express to the Government. About twelve o'clock an express arrived from Gen. Wool, informing Gen. Butler that he was in momentary expectation of being attacked by the enemy. Orders were immediately issued for every man to "pack up his duds," put on his accoutrements, and fall in, which was performed in double quick time. All was excitement and joy. In the meantime old Madame Rumour was hard at work, and I never saw the old lady more industrious. One story was to the effect that Wool was within twelve miles of us retreating on the place, and fighting 20,000 Mexicans as he came along. Another was that a portion of his column had been cut to pieces, and a hundred other stories of the same kind were circulated. Although many did not believe these reports, they thought there was something like a fight ahead, particularly as the orders from headquarters had been so explicit. The streets before the quarters presented an interesting spectacle. The guns were all stacked before the doors, and every man wore his accoutrements, ready and anxious to be off, but the most amusing part of the scene was the Christmas doings. There was scarcely a man but what had the limb of an old gobbler the rib of a pig, or something else of the kind, enjoying it probably, from the novelty of the scene, better than they ever did a Christmas dinner before—and then all candidly believed that we should wind up the day with another battle. About 2 o'clock, P. M., Webster's battery, and the Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, who were encamped six miles below town, came in, and such cheers as the regulars gave them, and such as they returned put me in mind of the shouts which accompanied the different victories in Monterey. Webster's battery took up a position on the top of the hill, while the pioneers were busily engaged making loop holes through every house near the road. The horses belonging to the light batteries were all kept harnessed and their caissons filled with ammunition. I never saw men so enthusiastic as they were now.

The Kentucky and Ohio volunteers left this morning again for their encampment. M. J. Wright of the 8th infantry, arrived here yesterday, with recruits for that regiment.

I have just seen several officers and privates of Gen. Wool's column who came into camp in the morning, and informed Gen. W. that there was a large Mexican force within a few miles of them, on their way to attack his command and Saltillo. A party was immediately sent out to reconnoitre, but on arriving at the designated place they found that there were no Mexicans there, nor had there been any. I need hardly tell you that we are all very much disappointed in not meeting the enemy again, and those who appeared to be the happiest during the excitement of

between here and St. Luis, and not far from us at that, and they are almost known to be the advance guard of the main army of the enemy. Of the various accounts of the troops at the disposal of Santa Anna at San Luis, none fall short of 32,000 men.

Our officers and men are in fine spirits, and are eager to meet the self-styled Napoleon, to administer to him the same kind of a dose they have given his predecessors. A portion of our force, probably Gen. Wool's command, is to take immediate possession of the Linares pass, which is about thirty-five miles from here.

Gen. Worth, who has been sick for the last two weeks, is out again to day. The weather is a little too cold here to be pleasant, and the night before last we had ice half an inch thick. I forgot to mention that Webster's battery (two 24 pound howitzers) is here.

Yours, &c., ALTO.

ALTO.

**SALTILLO, Mexico, Dec. 26, '46.**  
I am told that all sorts of rumors have been circulated at Monterey about the command at this place—that it had been cut to pieces by 20,000 Mexicans—and other stories equally absurd have been picked up by the newsmongers below, and sent on in the shape of news to New Orleans. A private letter of mine, written by the last mail, if received in due time, informed you of the situation of things, as they were at that time, and even if our friends below and at home have fears for our safety at this remote place, let them feel assured that we feel ourselves adequate to any emergency, and that there is little danger of our getting cut up if they do come down upon us.

I will now give you a little sketch of Christmas in Saltillo, the most interesting and exciting one I ever enjoyed. If you could have peeped into the kitchens of any of the barracks before daylight you would have beheld the busiest set of soldiers in existence. About twelve o'clock an express arrived from Gen. Wool, informing Gen. Butler that he was in momentary expectation of being attacked by the enemy. Orders were immediately issued for every man to "pack up his duds," put on his accoutrements, and fall in, which was performed in double quick time. All was excitement and joy. In the meantime old Madame Rumour was hard at work, and I never saw the old lady more industrious. One story was to the effect that Wool was within twelve miles of us retreating on the place, and fighting 20,000 Mexicans as he came along. Another was that a portion of his column had been cut to pieces, and a hundred other stories of the same kind were circulated. Although many did not believe these reports, they thought there was something like a fight ahead, particularly as the orders from headquarters had been so explicit. The streets before the quarters presented an interesting spectacle. The guns were all stacked before the doors, and every man wore his accoutrements, ready and anxious to be off, but the most amusing part of the scene was the Christmas doings. There was scarcely a man but what had the limb of an old gobbler the rib of a pig, or something else of the kind, enjoying it probably, from the novelty of the scene, better than they ever did a Christmas dinner before—and then all candidly believed that we should wind up the day with another battle. About 2 o'clock, P. M., Webster's battery, and the Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, who were encamped six miles below town, came in, and such cheers as the regulars gave them, and such as they returned put me in mind of the shouts which accompanied the different victories in Monterey. Webster's battery took up a position on the top of the hill, while the pioneers were busily engaged making loop holes through every house near the road. The horses belonging to the light batteries were all kept harnessed and their caissons filled with ammunition. I never saw men so enthusiastic as they were now.

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ALTO.

**LATER FROM THE ARMY.**  
The U. S. steamship Eudora arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 12th ult. She brought over a number of officers, and Mr. O. Hammond, bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott to the Government.

The steamer Giraffe was lost on the 7th inst., in a heavy norther, fifty miles south of the mouth of the Rio Grande. The vessel was totally lost, and with it forty men, names not known.

There was no news (says the Com. Times) at the Brazos, from the Army. General Scott was there on the 12th inst., and would remain a few days, when it was expected he would leave for Tampico or Victoria. He had sent an express to General Taylor, informing the latter that he would meet him at Tampico or Victoria. It was not previously known which of these two places was indicated, as the express had not returned when the Eudora sailed.

**TEXAN PRISONERS.**—Mr. Gillespie, released lately by Santa Anna at San Luis, (says the Matamoros Flag) has just returned to Matamoros. Mr. Gillespie was captured at China, on the 16th of September last, and was taken on to San Luis, in advance of the retreating Mexicans from Monterey. Upon his arrival in San Luis, he, with other prisoners, was put in prison, and remained in confinement until released in compliment to General Taylor, by order of Santa Anna. He speaks in terms of the highest praise of nearly all the Mexican officers, save one, with whom he had any dealings; and one officer in particular, Gonzales, of the 9th Cavalry, he thinks the prisoners can never forget for the kindness and consideration with which he treated them. The officers from whom the prisoners had received harsh treatment was, upon their representations, broken of his command and placed under arrest.

The number of troops at San Luis, Mr. Gillespie states to be 27,000 at the time of his departure, with an additional force of 10,000 somewhere in the vicinity. This large force was under constant drill, and many foreign officers were said to be engaged in the service. Great enthusiasm and the most perfect subordination prevailed in the Mexican lines.—Char. Eve. News.

**FROM MEXICO.**  
The brig Jefferson, Captain Morgan, arrived at New Orleans from Havana on the 20th inst. bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 31st Dec.

The Mexican Congress had rejected our proposition for peace, only 19 members voting for it. A few days before the question was brought up, there had been a caucus meeting of the majority of that body when a resolution was adopted that all present should take an oath to vote against any proposition for peace so long as a United States soldier stood upon the soil of Mexico.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Times says that the blockade of the coast was very imperfect. From the 10th to the 24th December, the amount of duties paid to vessels entering the port of Alvarado, only a short distance south of Vera Cruz, was not less than \$200,000.

The report of the Minister of Finance represents the treasury to be much embarrassed. The expenses of the army at San Luis Potosi bordered on \$400,000 a month, and of that of Vera Cruz on \$80,000, and of that of San Francisco on \$80,000, and it was found impossible to supply this sum entirely. D. Ignacio Loderan, residing in London, had been appointed an agent to negotiate a loan of twenty millions of dollars, and D. Manuel F. Lizardo, also in London, had been appointed agent for the Mexican bond holders in England.

Early in December the governor of the federal district was authorized to equip from the public rents, 6000 infantry and 4000 cavalry, and a sufficient number of artillerymen for six pieces of cannon. This force was destined for San Luis Potosi.—Eve. News.

The city of New York is said to be flooded with counterfeit dimes, quarters and half dollars, made of base metals, and easily detected by their sound.

If thou desire to be truly valiant, fear to do evil is always afraid to suffer evil, he that never fears is desperate; he that always fears is a coward. He is the truly valiant man that dares nothing but what he ought.