

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."

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BY WM. F. DURISOE,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.
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From the South Carolinian.
RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF OVERSEERS.

Mr. Editor.—One of the best overseers, I ever had, laid down the following rules for his regulation. There are some excellent things in them, and I would advise overseers to write them out, and place them over their mantle pieces for observation.

Yours, P. C.

RULES.

1. Before going to bed, I will think over what I have to do the next day, and note it up on my slate, in order that it may be recollected on the morrow.

2. I shall rise early, and never let the negroes catch me in bed of a morning, but see that they are all put regularly to their work.

3. After rising, I shall not idle about, but go directly to the business of my employer. I shall see that the negroes are at their work—that the horses have been fed, the cattle attended to, &c. If any of the negroes have been reported as sick, I shall without a moment's delay, see what ails them, and if they are really sick, I shall at once see that proper medicine and attendance are given.

4. Wherever the negroes are working, I shall consider that I ought to see how they get along. I shall not content myself with doing this once a day; but I shall do so repeatedly, observing every time what they are doing, and how they do it. I shall never permit them to do any work wrong, if it take them the whole day to do it right.

5. Negroes.—I shall see that the negroes are regularly fed, and that they keep themselves clean—once a week, at least, I shall go into each of their houses, and see that they have been swept out and cleaned. I shall examine their blankets, &c., and see that they have been well aired—that their cloths have been mended—and that every thing has been attended to, which conduces to their comfort and happiness.

6. Horses.—I shall consider it my business to see that the horses are properly fed and rubbed; that their stable is well littered. When harnessed and at work, I shall see that their harness fits, and does not gall them, recollecting that these animals, though dumb, can feel as well as myself.

7. Cattle.—I shall daily see that the cattle have been peaned, and have good litter to lie upon; that they have good water to drink; and that their pasture, I shall at once see how I can procure it for them. I shall let the "cattle minder" know that he is watched and here responsible for these things.

8. Milk Cows.—I shall contrive to procure these the best pastures—if possible, I shall feed them night and morning, and shall so manage it, as always to have something for them to eat when penned.

9. Houses, fences, &c.—I shall endeavor never to let these get out of order. The moment I discover any of them out of repair, I shall have them attended to; never forgetting that a "stitch in time saves nine."

10. Carts, Wagons, &c.—I shall observe some rules about these as about the houses, &c., and shall never put off attending to them until I may want to use them. I will not have time to do so.

11. Time.—I will always recollect that my time is not my own, but my employer's; and I shall consider any negligence of his business, as so much unjustly taken out of his pocket.

A Strike.—The journeymen house carpenters in Nashville have made a strike for what is called the ten hour system. They have published in the Nashville Union a statement of their intentions, in which they say that they have resolved to change the practice which has hitherto prevailed of working from sun to sun; that they have families and household affairs which claim a portion of their attention, and that for the future they will work ten hours a day the year round—that is, from 7 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and in the afternoon from 1 to 6. They say:

"We are flesh and blood; we need hours of recreation. It is estimated by political economists that five hours labor per day by each individual would be sufficient for the support of the human race. Surely, then we do our share when we labor ten. We have social feelings which must be gratified. We have minds, and they must have time and opportunity to study its interests. Shall we live and die knowing nothing but the rudiments of our trades? Is knowledge useless to us that we should be debared the means of obtaining it? Would we be less adept as workmen, would the trade of which we are members be less respectable or useful, or would the community to which we are members suffer loss because we were enlightened?"

Writer that Thought.—"Many valuable thoughts have passed through the minds of men when alone, which could not be called into service when needed, and thus lost for want of some mode of retaining them more safe than an ordinary memory. To carry a pencil and a little book constantly in the pocket for the record and preservation of the thought of more than ordinary value, will be found to be a valuable practice. Suppose but one such record was made every day,—at the end of a year the individual would be able to carry around him a brighter array of thoughts and suggestions relative to the affairs of life in which he was interested, than he would be able to do under any other circumstances. President Dwight recommended this practice to his students, and little as he seemed to stand in need of sound thoughts on almost any subject, he has often been seen writing upon a little table on a rock or a log by the road-side, and even to stop his horse and arrest a passing thought by writing on the pommel of his saddle,—it was one of the secret springs that supplied the fountain of his great intellect, and is a practice which has proved its utility in thousands of instances. Young men preserve that thought."

It is said that the invincible Arab chief who has for many years baffled the French Generals in Africa, is accompanied on all his expeditions by a regular down easter, a Nantucket man, lineally descended from old admiral Coffin. He sports the Moorish dress, rides a magnificent barb, lays by the dollars, professes Mahometanism, but sings Old Hundred with the genuine nasal twang, when he is going into battle.

Tight Squeezing.—"Come here, my lad," said an attorney, to a boy about nine years of age. The boy came and asked the attorney, "what case was to be tried next?" The lawyer answered, "A case between the pope and the devil—which do you think will gain the action?" The boy replied, "I guess it will be a pretty tight squeeze; the pope has got the most money, but the devil has the most lawyers."

A Calf Story.—A country gentleman was boasting of having been educated at two colleges. "You remind me, said an aged divine, of a calf sucked two cows." What was the consequence?" asked a third person. "Why, sir," replied the old gentleman, very gravely, "the consequence was that he was a very great calf."

Fasting.—It is recommended by many able physicians that fasting is a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthy sensations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, says a writer, used to fast one day in every week. Dr. Franklin, for a period, did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repast, and took his exercise on horseback. We entertain no doubt but if moderation and temperance were observed in our diet and beverage, a vast amount of sickness and suffering would be prevented.

Mexican Clergy.—A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New York Sun writes, that the clergy, who hold the balance of power in Mexico, are disposed to favor the peace propositions of the United States, and will make some sacrifice of territory to that end, on two conditions. 1st. The release of the mass from the oppression of their military leaders—they wish the army dissolved; and 2d. They desire in some form a guarantee that the laws and constitution shall be sustained, and private property, including that held by corporations and the Church, should be respected. This is prevented by keeping up a military despotism.

Fire at Newbern, N. C.—A fire recently occurred at Newbern, N. C., which destroyed property to the amount of \$7,500. It originated in the cooper shop of Mr. Blackwell.

Ole Bull has written to a friend in New York that he will return to this country soon, with his family, and settle here for life.

From the Baltimore American.
FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.
Important from California—The American Arms again Victorious.

Lieut. A. E. Gray, of the U. S. Navy, arrived here yesterday from Jamaica. Lt. G. come over land from the Pacific to Chagres, and there took passage in a vessel sailing for Jamaica, whence he reached Baltimore as above stated.

Lieut. Gray is said to be the bearer of important despatches from Com. Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy. He has furnished the Patriot with the following memorandum of startling events in the Pacific.

On the 8th of January last, Com. Stockton with 400 seamen and marines, 60 dismounted dragoons, and also the same number of riflemen, under Col. Kearney, (who volunteered to go with Com. S.) met the enemy with 700 artillery and dragoons, on the banks of the 'San Gabriel.' The Commodore pushed his force forward, and crossed the river in the face of a plunging fire from the Mexican battery. The seamen dragging six pieces of artillery through the water, (their pieces having been transported by the seamen 140 miles from the ship) under Lieut. Tilghman, of Baltimore, charged up the heights, dislodging and taking the Mexican battery.

On the 9th, Gen. Flores again made a stand on the plains of 'Mesa,' and another severe action took place. The American arms were again triumphant. The Mexican cavalry charged repeatedly on the seamen, who met them in squads, armed with the ships 'boarding pikes'—the dismounted riflemen in the centre—dealing out destruction with their unerring weapons.

The American loss was 16 killed and wounded. Lieut. S. C. Rowan was the only officer wounded—and that slightly. None killed. The Mexican loss is about 90 killed.

It is believed that if Col. Fremont had been able to have joined Com. S. in season, with his mounted riflemen, Flores, with his whole force would have been captured.

Com. S. refused to negotiate with Flores, but sent him word that if he were taken he would be shot as a rebel. Flores soon after surrendered to Col. Fremont, who was not aware of Com. S. having declined to negotiate with him. Flores has promised to become a lawful subject of the United States, and to assist in quelling the rebellion.

The Independence arrived at Monterey on the 24th of January, in 40 days from Valparaiso. Commodore Shubrick would take command of both naval and land forces, and proceed at once to establish a civil government.

The Lexington also had arrived with troops on board. On the 13th of December, the launch of the Warren sloop of war left Yerby Buena for Fort Sacramento, in charge of Passed Midshipman, Wm. H. Montgomery; he had with him Midshipman Dan. E. Huguenin, of the Portsmouth, Mr. E. Montgomery, clerk to Commander Montgomery, and the following crew of nine—George Rodman, Anthony Sylvester, Alexander McDonald, Samuel Turner, Samuel Lane, Milton Ladd, John W. Davd, Gilman Hilton and Lawson Lee.

Not being heard of seventeen days, a party from the Warren was sent in search of the launch, but after cruising nineteen days along the coast, the party returned unsuccessful, and the conclusion was that the launch had been swamped, and all on board had perished. Midshipman Montgomery and his brother were sons of Commander Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, and their loss will be to him a deep affliction. They were nephews of Bishop McCosky, of Michigan, and Commander Inman of the navy, who married sisters of Commander Montgomery.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following from a letter in the National Intelligencer, gives an interesting account of the conclusion of Kearney's long and perilous march from Santa Fe.

We arrived at Warner's rancho, the first settlement, on the 2d December, and here our little command presented a pitiable condition. The men, most of whom had to walk the last five hundred miles, were nearly broken down with fatigue, and exhausted from insufficiency of food. Our animals had just crossed the dreadful 'Homado,' a desert of ninety miles, without water or grass, and the few who survived were scarcely able to support their packs. We received here further intelligence of the state of affairs in California, all confirming what was told on the Colorado. We further learned that Andros Pedro, an active leader in the revolution, had one hundred and twenty well mounted men in the neighborhood, stationed in the vicinity of the roads leading into San Diego; so that an encounter with this force seeming inevitable, it was determined by General Kearney to attack him.

Marching further on, we ascertained, on the night of the 5th December, that this party was encamped ten miles beyond us, at the Indian village of San Pascual, which was on our road to San Diego. On the morning of the 6th, the enemy having heard of our approach, were drawn up at this place, and as our party advanced and charged on them, they fired and retreated about half a mile; then rallying suddenly, they fought with their lances, surrounding the foremost of our men who were pursuing them, and did, most deadly work.—After a desperate and hand to hand fight, they were fairly driven from the field. Our loss in this action was very severe.

Three officers, Captains Johnson & Moore and Lieutenant Hammond, and sixteen men, were killed, and fourteen wounded, including Lieut. Kearney and seven officers. The loss on their side is not known with any certainty, though I have no doubt it was much less than our own. Our men fought at a great disadvantage, being poorly mounted on broken down mules, while the enemy, having superb horses, and being the most skillful horsemen in the world, made deadly charges with the lance. It was with this weapon that all on our side was wounded, with one exception; Capt. Johnson was shot thro' the head.

Gen. Kearney exposed himself very much in this action. He was wounded severely with a lance, and would no doubt have been killed but for the timely aid of Lieut. Emory of the topographical party, who rode up to the rescue, and had the satisfaction of shooting with his pistol the man who was about to make another deadly thrust at him.

The painful duty of burying the dead and the delay that our march was not resumed from the battle ground until the next day. As we were then much encumbered with the packs and the wounded men, who were carried along with much difficulty, our progress was very slow; and as the enemy was evidently watching our movements closely from the hills around us, where we would occasionally see a few of them, and were no doubt waiting for a good opportunity to take advantage of our crippled condition, we had to advance with extreme caution.

While moving slowly along, after having made but nine miles, the enemy suddenly appeared, charging towards us at a furious pace from the rear. We immediately drew up to receive them, when they suddenly wheeled off and made for a rocky hill near by, with the intention of firing down into us. Gen. Kearney, seeing this movement, determined to take the hill; and although some forty or fifty of the enemy had got up among the rocks and commenced a fire upon us, they died before a dozen of our foremost men. We took the hill a second time, and, as it was getting late in the day, encamped on the spot. This was an exciting skirmish, in which some of our party were wounded; though the bullets flew thick and fast.—The enemy had one or two wounded and lost several horses.

It is now evident that Pico intended to have evaded an attack in every pass, and afforded them an advantage they being enabled by their superior horses to occupy them before we could get up; and as our wounded men were suffering severely and required rest, and this position was a strong one, Gen. Kearney determined to hold it until he should receive a reinforcement from Com. Stockton, to whom an express had been sent by a trusty Indian. We remained here four days, and were so closely surrounded by the enemy, who had received an addition to their forces, and now numbered over two hundred men, that we could procure no provisions, and had to subsist entirely on mule flesh. Seventy-five marines and one hundred seamen, under command of Captain Zelin, of the marine corps, came from the ships Congress and Portsmouth to our assistance; and with this efficient force we marched into San Diego without molestation. The distance was thirty miles which we made in two days' easy travel.

From the N. O. Picayune, 23d inst.
LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.
Important Intelligence—Advance of the American Army—Santa Anna's Preparations for Defence—Battle supposed to have been fought on the 15th inst.

The U. S. steamship Massachusetts arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 14th. Our correspondence is down to the latest hour. The news is of the most stirring interest. The best advices lead to the impression that a battle was fought at Cerro Gordo, nearly midway between the Puente Nacional and Jalapa, heretofore announced the advance of Gen. Twiggs' division into the interior. When last heard from he was beyond the Puente Nacional and in close proximity to the Mexican army. Gen. Scott was expected to arrive at Gen. Twiggs' headquarters on the night of the 14th inst. General Worth left Vera Cruz with the last division of the army on the 13th, and bivouacked that night at San Juan—about twelve miles in the interior. He probably joined the advance on the 15th. Santa Anna was said to be at Cerro Gordo, where La Vega and Canalizo were posted with a considerable command. The Mexican force at that point, when joined by Santa Anna, was estimated at fifteen thousand strong—consisting of two thousand regular infantry, three thousand cavalry and the remainder irregulars. The pass of Cerro Gordo is forty four miles from Vera Cruz, and is naturally a very strong one. Some difficulty is anticipated in forcing it. Rumors state that Santa Anna can obtain any amount of irregular force he may desire. Reconnoitering parties from the American army had been fired upon and several wounded—amongst whom was Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers, who was shot in the arm and hip whilst examining the Mexican works at Cerro Gordo. Intelligent officers, who arrived in the Massachusetts, entertain very little doubt that a general engagement has taken place.

A number of soldiers have been taken in passing the road to and fro. All accounts represent the Americans as confident of victory, and the Mexicans a burning for vengeance. Our next advices from

Vera Cruz will, we doubt not bring us the details of an important engagement.

We subjoin the news from Vera Cruz papers and our correspondence. The letter from Mr. Kendall of the 14th, written at Camp San Juan, is the very latest from the army. The soldiers were suffering at Vera Cruz from sickness, but the vomito had not appeared.

Correspondence of the Picayune.
VERA CRUZ, April 13.

So many vessels are leaving almost every day that it is hard keeping the run of them. I send a line by every one that I hear of.

A German gentleman has just told me—it is now 10 o'clock, A. M.—that Santa Anna was at his old hacienda of Eneceiro day before yesterday. This place is close by Jalapa. Canalizo and La Vega are at Cerro Gordo, where no less than three heights have been fortified. Gen. Scott went out last night, Gen. Worth with his division, marched this morning, and will bivouac to night at San Juan, on the other side of Santa Fe. Gen. Twiggs is at Plau del Rio, close by the Mexicans, and there are those who think it more than probable that he has already had a brush with them. It is thought the position at Cerro Gordo can be turned, and in case La Vega and Canalizo make good their retreat that they will make another stand at Los Dios. Time will show.

The hospitals are full, and the sickness is said to be on the increase. I still cannot learn that there has been any well authenticated case of vomito, although many have died of fever. I am off to day for the headquarters of the army.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

VERA CRUZ, April 14.

The Massachusetts sails in half an hour and I hasten to send you the latest intelligence received from the advance of our army on its march towards Jalapa. Despatches were received here yesterday evening from Gen. Twiggs, stating that the enemy had been discovered, and that in a reconnoissance some eighteen miles beyond the Nacional Bridge at a point called the Black Forrest Pass, Capt. J. E. Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers—now Lieut. Col. of voltigeurs—was severely wounded with shot through the arm and another in the thigh. It is more than probable that ere this Gen. Twiggs and Pillow have had something of a brush with the enemy. Santa Anna is known to have arrived at this pass with a force said to be 15,000 strong, consisting of 2,000 regulars and the balance of irregular troops—of whom 3,000 are cavalry. The point above named is a very strong one, and naturally affords great advantages to the enemy; but, my word for it, they will not hold it long after our troops assail it.

Shut up as I am in my room, I cannot know much of what is going on. Mr. Kendall started last evening on the way to the advance of the army; he will probably be in the camp sometime to-day. He wrote you a letter before starting, which goes with this. It is becoming quite sickly here, but as yet I hear nothing of the vomito amongst the soldiers. It is very healthy in the interior, and our army, excepting those who stay to garrison this city, will soon be beyond the influence of the impure and sickly air of the coast.

I am still slowly recovering from my accident, and hope to be with you ere many days. It is entirely out of the question to think of following the army in my condition. I wouldn't say in Vera Cruz a month for it. I learn that the steamship New Orleans, now here, is to make one more trip to Tampico for mules, which are much wanted here; and after that she goes to your city.

Yours, &c., F. A. L.

P. S.—When Capt. Johnson was wounded in his reconnoissance, he was with an escort of the 2d Dragoons, under Capt. Harjio.

F. A. L.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, April 14.
I arrived at this camp at 11 o'clock last night, the road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sand. The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerro Gordo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoissances made by Capt. Harjio and other officers of dragoons. Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnson has been severely but not mortally wounded while examining Santa Anna's works which appear to be a succession of breastworks on the eminences in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Everything would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand.

A dragoon, who had been sent down express by Gen. Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the roadside just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody and at the same time bolder game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road.

Gen. Scott stopped last night nine miles from this—to night he will reach Gen. Twiggs' position. If Santa Anna is as strong as he is represented, he probably will not be attacked in two or three days.

I write in great haste G. W. K.

On the 11th inst. Gen. Scott issued the following proclamation, which no one will doubt was written by him:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
VERA CRUZ, April 11, 1847.
Maj. Gen. Scott, General in Chief of the Armies of the U. States of America:
TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF MEXICO.

PROCLAMATION.

Mexicans! At the need of a powerful army soon to be doubled—a part of which is now advancing on your capital—and with another army under Maj. Gen. Taylor in march from Saltillo towards San Luis Potosi—I think myself called upon to address you.

Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies; but the enemies for a time, of the men, who, a year ago, misgoverned you and brought about this unnatural war between two great Republics. We are the friends of the peaceful inhabitants of the country we occupy, and the friends of your holy religion, its hierarchy and its priesthood. The same church is found in all parts of our own country, crowded with devout Catholics, and respected by our Government, laws and people.

For the church of Mexico, the unoffending inhabitants of the country and their property, I have from the first done everything in my power to place them under the safeguard of martial law against the few bad men in the army.

My orders, to that effect, known to all, are precise and rigorous. Under them several Americans have already been punished, by fine, for the benefit of the Mexicans, besides imprisonment, and one, for a rape, has been hung by the neck.

Is this not a proof of good faith and energetic discipline? Other proofs shall be given as often as injuries to Mexicans may be detected.

On the other hand, injuries committed by individuals, or parties of Mexico, not belonging to the public forces, upon individuals, small parties, trains of wagons and teams, or of pack mules, or on any other person or property belonging to this army, contrary to the laws of war, shall be punished with rigor—or if the particular offender be not delivered up by Mexican authorities, the punishment shall fall upon entire cities, towns or neighborhoods.

Let, then, all good Mexicans remain at home or at their peaceful occupations; but they are invited to bring in, for sale, horses, mules, beef, cattle, corn, barley, wheat flour for bread, and vegetables. Cash will be paid for everything this army may take or purchase, and protection will given to all sellers. The Americans are strong enough to offer these assurances, which should Mexicans wisely accept, this war may soon be happily ended, to the honor and advantage of both belligerents. Then the Americans, having converted enemies into friends, will be happy to take leave of Mexico, and return to their own country.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
VERA CRUZ, April 11, 1847.
General Orders, No. 105.

1. The country fifty miles around Tampico will constitute a separate Military Department to be called the Department of Tampico, and the country the same distance around this city will constitute another separate Military Department to be known as the Department of Vera Cruz.

2. The senior officer in each, in the absence of the General-in-Chief, will make his ordinary reports and returns to the Adjutant General at Washington, and those of a special character to General Headquarters in the field.

3. The siege-train and troops in this vicinity will be held in readiness to march in the direction of Jalapa, as fast as the means of transportation can be furnished; each man with four days' hard bread and two of bacon or pork (cooked) in his haversack, and each corps or detachment with a train containing extra subsistence for at least ten days, made up as in the case of the advanced divisions.

The march will be in the following order: 1. The troops of the 1st Dragoons with the General-in-Chief; 2. A section of the siege train, escorted by Capt. Winder and his company, with a detachment of recruits, early to-morrow morning; 3. The 1st Division of regulars; and 4. Brigadier-General Quitman's Volunteers, with another section of the siege train.

5. If the 5th Infantry be not back in time, Brevet Major Gen. Worth will leave orders for it to follow without delay, and if the horses of the Tennessee Cavalry shall not have arrived when Brigadier-General Quitman marches, that regiment will follow as soon as re-mounted.

6. Every corps or detachment that follows the movement, from this depot, will take charge of any loaded train, for the army, which the Ordnance, Quartermaster, Commissariat, or Medical Departments may have in readiness.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.
H. A. SCOTT, A. A. G.

From the N. O. Delta, 22d ult.

VERA CRUZ, April 14.
Eds. Delta.—Their has been a skirmish at Puente Nacional, and we hourly look for the intelligence of the capture of Cerro Gordo, a strong mountain fort 22 miles from Jalapa. A decisive victory is expected at this point, for it is the best vantage ground this side of Perote. Santa Anna was at or near Jalapa, at the last accounts, but by this time, there is scarcely a doubt that Cerro Gordo is carried by assault, and the army in snug quarters at the delightful and healthy city of Jalapa. Vera Cruz is as quiet and well governed as any city in the United States. It will improve the health some to thro