

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if they must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME XII.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. NOVEMBER 17, 1847.

NO. 43.

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

NEW TERMS
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, 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 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 promptly 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,
SAMUEL B. MAYS,
Lieut. JAMES B. HARRIS,
Maj. S. C. SCOTT,
LEVI R. WILSON,
JAMES SPANN.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER RESOURCES.

Under this head, the Columbia Telegraph has some reflections calling the attention of the citizens of the State to the subject, and appends the following list of the Cotton Factories and Iron Works in operation, and giving such information to their progress, as the editors have been able to obtain.

COTTON FACTORIES.

1. The DeKalb Cotton Factory, near Camden—doing a fine business.
2. The Bivingsville Cotton Factory, near Spartanburg C. H.—now the property of G. & E. C. Leith—doing well.
3. A new establishment now being erected by Dr. Bivings, on a large scale—not yet in full operation, but, from the intelligence and energy of the proprietor we have no doubt of his success.
4. The Saluda Factory, near Columbia, which has been undergoing repairs during the Summer, but now again in operation, has been doing a fine business for the last three years.
5. The Vaucluse Factory, near Hamburg, under the management of General James Jones, we understand is doing well.

6. The Graniteville Factory, near Aiken, lately established, and under the management of that intelligent and patriotic citizen, Wm. Gregg, Esq. His name alone is a guarantee of the success of the establishment.

7. The Fulton Factory, near Stateburg, under the management of Col. Dyson, an enterprising and meritorious gentleman, is doing well.

8. The Mount Dearborn Factory, on the Catawba, lately put in operation, under the management of its enterprising proprietor, D. M. McCulloch, Esq. is bound to succeed.

9. The Marlborough Yarn Factory, owned by Messrs. Townsend & M^r. Queen, and now leased to an enterprising, practical manufacturer from the North. In this Factory, we understand, none but white operatives are employed; but we have not been informed of its success, since it has fallen into the hands of the present lessee. For several years previous, under the management of M. Townsend, Esq., we believe it was doing well.—The Yarn manufactured at this establishment has been, heretofore, mostly contracted for at the north, and shipped and sold at a profit.

10. There is a small Factory at Society Hill, owned by Col. Williams, from which he supplies his own plantation, and those of the surrounding neighborhood, with a very superior article of Cotton Bagging. He also ships Yarn to a northern market.

11. There is, besides, an extensive establishment of this kind, now in progress of construction near Charleston, from which we have reason to expect the best results; and several minor establishments in the back country, where water power, equal to any in the world, abounds.

IRON WORKS.

1. The Cherokee Iron Works, on Broad River, in Spartanburg District, very extensive; under the management of Maj. Thos. T. Twiss, doing a fine business.

2. The South Carolina Iron Works, on Pacolet in Spartanburg District, doing an extensive business.

3. The King's Mountain Iron Works, on Broad River, in York District, doing, according to a late report of their Board of Directors, a very fine business.

Besides some minor establishments, all of which appear to be getting on successfully,

Statistics of Methodist Episcopal Church North.—From the official minutes of this Church for 1847, just published by Lane & Tippitt, we gather some rather interesting statistics, though not in one respect of the most gratifying character. There is a decrease of membership amounting to 12,741, of this number 12,184 are whites. There are twenty-four Conferences in union with the Church, of which the Baltimore Conference has the largest membership, viz: 52,338 white and 16,387 colored. Ohio stands next numerically, having a white membership of 61,684, and colored 514. Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg are next. The Vermont Conference has the smallest. The total membership in the twenty-four Conferences is, white 600,941; colored 29,901; Indians 716; total 631,538. There are 3,296 travelling preachers, 346 superannuated, 4,913 local; total 8,555. These statistics do not include the Southern branch of the Methodist church.

New York Com. Adv.

The Division in the Methodist Church.

—A writer in the Nashville Christian Advocate, in a letter addressed to Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Cincinnati, threatens, if the General Conference of the Northern Methodist Church should refuse to divide the property with the Church South, that a suit in chancery may be the result. And should the Court require the North to settle with the South on the plan of separation, he says that it would oblige them to pay over to the South at least \$150,000, in annual instalments of \$25,000 each. Should the Court disregard the plan of separation, and decide upon the principles of general equity, it will require the Northern Book Room to pay over at once a sum equal to \$340,000 more or less.

Died in the Harness.—Last evening as the Rev. Mr. Tappan, the excellent chaplain of the Alms House, was concluding his opening prayer in the chapel of the institution, during Divine service, his voice faltered, and he suddenly fell in the pulpit in an apoplectic fit. Dr. Reese, the resident physician, with several of his assistants, were called to the aid of the unfortunate, but though partial consciousness returned by the use of restoratives, the venerable man sank during the night under universal paralysis.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Strange Case of Somnambulism.—At eleven o'clock on Sunday night last a moving object was discovered perched on the top of the liberty pole standing at the corner of Gouverneur and Cherry streets. The object was watched for a considerable time, when it began to descend, and was discovered to be a man, Mr. Jesse Coombs, of 609 Water street. He had nothing on his person but a shirt and drawers, and on his reaching the ground he ran quite a long distance before he could well be overtaken.—He was then conveyed to the station house, when he appeared perfectly rational, but had not the least recollection of what had taken place. He had retired to bed at an early hour, and had escaped from his house by a window. The pole which he ascended was one hundred and twenty-five feet high. A more singular case of somnambulism we have not recorded for a long time.—New York Express.

The Black Death.—The greatest calamity that mankind have ever experienced in the form of pestilence, commenced about the year 1345. Historians relate that it commenced in Cathay, China, and was preceded by the bursting of a huge meteor, or globe of fire. It spread over all the known world, and Dr. Webster says: "This plague was so deadly that about half or two thirds of the human race perished in about eighty years. It was most fatal in cities, but in no place died less than a third of the inhabitants. In many cities perished nine out of ten of the people, and many places were wholly depopulated. In London, 50,000 dead bodies were buried in one grave-yard. In Norwich about the same number. In Venice, died 100,000—in Lubec, 90,000—in Florence, the same number. In the East, perished twenty millions in one year. In Spain, the disease raged three years, and carried off two thirds of the people. It was particularly fatal in Denmark. It reached the highest northern latitudes; it broken out in Iceland, and was so fatal, that the settlements are supposed not to have since recovered their population. It was called the "black death." It was attended by a great death of fishes and animals.—Scientific Mechanic.

Mrs. Digby supposes that the reason why pigeons have red legs and feet is because they are out in all weather without shoes or stockings.

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, of the 5th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW ORLEANS.
The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived this morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.

The British courier arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of October, having left Mexico on the 29th, to which date we have letters and papers.

Gen. Lane entered Puebla on the 13th ult, with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery—so says a despatch of Santa Anna. The latter could effect nothing against him on the Pinal.

Gen. Smith has been appointed Governor of the city of Mexico. General Quitman is about to return to the United States. Gen. Shields, Capt. Philip Kearney, Capt. Davis, Lieut. Kiger and other officers will accompany him.

The health of the army is far from being good. The climate of the valley of Mexico is not, as it appears, congenial to the constitutions of the South. It is just as enervating and fatal to the southern, as is that of Vera Cruz to the Northern constitutions. The effective force of the entire army is reduced ten or fifteen per cent.

The city of Mexico was filled with rumors of peace. It was said that a quorum had met at Queretaro, and that the majority decided in favor of an amicable adjustment of difficulties.

The train which is come down will be under the command of Col. Harney. A great number of wounded officers are to accompany.

Maj. Gaines, Capt. Cassin M. Clay, Capt. Heady, Maj. Rowland, Capt. Danley and Midshipman Rogers come home, and we are happy to add our associate Mr. Kendall.

Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult. and was received with military honors.

A letter from an English house dated Puebla, October 20th, has been received at Vera Cruz, from which our correspondent makes the following extract:

PUEBLA, Oct. 20.
* * * However, we may soon have our communication open for 1500 Americans left yesterday with eight pieces of artillery, and entered Atlixco, and were met with very slight resistance.—Particulars have not yet transpired.

This will make our State Government remove to a distance, and carry along with it the guerrillas which have been doing so much injury. They all (guerrillas) came from a distance—the population in our own immediate neighborhood never having shown any great disposition to take up arms in the present war.

The principal part of the force recently under Santa Anna is understood to have marched for Puebla. Being entirely unprovided for, they subsisted by rapine and plunder.

Lieut. C. B. Daniels, of the 2d Artillery, has died of his wounds.

It is said, and we believe truly, that Capt. Walker, of the Rifles, was killed in the affair at Huamantla. Capt. W. left the castle of Perote in command of three companies in advance of Gen. Lane's train. Nine miles south of Puebla he met 900 Mexicans, said to be under the immediate command of Santa Anna. In charging, Capt. W. received a lance wound entirely through the body, and also lost a leg by a cannon shot.

His personal antagonist in the charge, and who lanced him, was a celebrated guerrilla chief; it is said that he had sworn vengeance against Capt. W. But he, too, fell in the conflict, and by Walker's hands, receiving two balls from his revolver.

Capt. Layall, and eighteen men of his company of mounted G-orgians, and from six to ten of the Rifles, are also known to have been killed in the charge of Capt. Walker. A man named Rarborg, of Baltimore, interpreter for Capt. Walker, lost a leg from a discharge of artillery. Col. Wynkoop writes that the Mexicans were slaughtered after this like sheep.

A duel was fought near Vera Cruz, between Capts. Warrington and White, with muskets, at sixty paces. At the first fire Capt. Warrington received a ball through the fleshy part of both legs below the knee.

A duel was fought about the 24th ult. between Capt. Porter of the Rifles, and Archer of the Voltigeurs. At the second fire Capt. Archer was shot in the abdomen—a severe but not a dangerous wound.

Gen. Mora y Vilamil has been appointed Mexican Secretary of War.

Lieut. Shackelford, of the 2d Artillery has died of his wounds.

As far back as the 14th ult. Gens. Pillow and Shields were able to be about. The 'Leonidas' letter made a great stir in the army. One of the above duels grew out of it.

The American Star says that the Americans have entered Orizaba. Their force was about 400—we suppose principally mounted men. No opposition was made to them. Many merchants went in with them.

Gen. Patterson's command has not left Vera Cruz. It will be composed of at least 5000 men. The Texan Rangers go up with him.

Assistant Surgeon Tredwell died at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., of vomit.

Gen. Marshall is ill at Vera Cruz and will not be able to go up with General Patterson. He will wait till Gen. Butler's division arrives.

Lieut. Steen, of the South Carolina Regiment, and Capt. Huddleson, of the 14th Infantry, are dead; the former of his wounds, and the latter of a bowel complaint.

There were several shocks of an earthquake at the city of Mexico on the morning of the 2d of October, and again at midnight on the 5th. They do not appear to have been very severe, as no damage was done in the city with the exception of cracking a few walls.

A new paper has been established in the capital, entitled La Razon. It is published entirely in Spanish, is a democratic paper and advocates the re-establishment of the constitution of '24.

Lieut. Joseph D. Bacon, of the 6th Infantry, died on the 12th ult. of wounds received at the battle of Churubusco.

The newspaper El Mexicana of the 14th ult. says it has received letters from Queretaro, in which it is stated that Gen. Almonte has been received there with marked courtesy by the persons who appeared to be most in power, and it was feared that they were concealing a pronunciamento against the lawful Government.

The North American, a new paper established in the capital, and published in both Spanish and English, says, on the 15th ult.: "It appears that a large number of Deputies of the Congress, forming a junta, have got up a protest against Pena y Pena holding the Presidential power."

Capt. Parsons of the New York Regiment of volunteers, died on the 10th ult. of wounds received in storming Chapultepec.

Senor Rosa, the Mexican Secretary of State, has, under the instructions of Pena y Pena, addressed Santa Anna a note from Toluca, ordering him to give up the command of the army to Gen. Rincon, until his conduct in the late battles shall have been investigated by a military council or court martial.

A letter dated the 12th ult., received at the capital from Queretaro, says Pena y Pena had just arrived, in company with a few deputies, making the total number in the capital about fifty. It was thought, says the Star, endeavors would be made at once to organize a Government, which would settle the question of peace or war. If a quorum of Congress could be assembled, the first question which would be brought up would be the presidency. Almonte was spoken of as the candidate of the Posos and some of the Moderos, and Olaguibel, Governor of the State of Mexico, as the candidate of the opposing parties. Nearly all the officers of the dispersed army were at Queretaro, and it is said found it hard to obtain subsistence.

The military force at Queretaro consisted of about 1,000 cavalry and infantry, with six pieces of artillery from Guadalajara, under the command of Gen. Heredia.

The Star is assured by a Mexican that the cathedral of Guadalajara had been sacked by the parties opposing the church. The Star thinks there is something important and "deep rooted" in this.

Earthquake, says the North American of the 30th ult., are at the present time of very frequent occurrence in this beautiful country. A few days ago the village of Ocotla was totally destroyed. The Canton de la Barca has also suffered a severe shake, throwing down houses and the tower of the principal church. We have had four of these unpleasant visitors in this city since our occupation of it.

The 'Mexican Eagle,' is the name of a new Mexican journal, just commenced at the capital. The editor does not believe in opposing obstacles to any negotiations that may lead to an amicable adjustment of the differences, and says that Providence has decreed the destiny of the nation. The following is the substance of a motto at the head of the Eagle: "An honorable peace enables nations, and the magnanimity of the north will not let them offer us terms other than honorable."

Gens. Rincon and Bravo have been exchanged for Capts. Heady and C. M. Clay, and other Encarnacion prisoners.

There has been a revolution in Guadalajara. Mr. Kendall thinks Gomez Farias is at the bottom of it.

From the Chars. Evening News.

ANOTHER LAUREL FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.
The correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing from the "National Palace, City of Mexico, Sept. 28," over the signature of "Gomez," gives a very interesting account of the storming of Chapultepec and the city of Mexico. He announces two facts which are in the highest degree honorable to the only two volunteer regiments engaged in those affairs, and which we do not recollect to have noticed in the imperfect accounts already laid before our readers. One of these is, that the first colors given to the breeze from the citadel of Chapultepec, were the Regimental colors of the New York Regiment, and the other, that the Palmetto banner of the South Carolina Regiment was the first American standard that floated from the walls of Mexico.

Our readers will remember that the recent letter of "Mustang," of the New Orleans Delta, in which it was stated that the first person who entered the city of Mexico was our fellow-citizen, Lieutenant Stuart, of the Rifles, who leaped the ditch and led the way into the city. The light corps—the Rifles and the Voltigeurs—were of course in the advance; immediately after these came our own gallant Regiment, ever foremost in the fight; and to the brave Lieutenant Sellick, of the color company of that Regiment (and who was wounded in the exploit,) belongs the honor of having first planted the proud ensign of our State upon the outer walls of the Mexican capital.

We annex that part of the letter of "Gomez," which relates to these transactions:

But as I design this simply as a hasty sketch, reserving a description of the works, the distinct operations of each division, &c., for a more leisure moment, I cannot particularize. Both Gen. Pillow and Gen. Shields were wounded; Colonel Ransom, of the 9th Infantry, and Major Twigg, of the Marines, killed; Lieut. Col. Baxter, of the New York Regiment, mortally wounded, and has since died. Gen. Quitman's volunteer division in this attack bore the brunt of the battle, and the first colors given to the breeze from the citadel of Chapultepec were the regimental colors of the New York regiment.

Gen. Shields was wounded in the left arm with a slug in the early part of the charge upon the work, and, retiring a short time to have it bound up, immediately returned to his command, where he remained until hostilities ceased for that night. Gen. Pillow was wounded in the leg while leading his command through a wood at the base of Chapultepec, and for a while it was supposed he would lose it. He is, however, doing well, and in short time will be able to take command of his division again.

Immediately on taking Chapultepec, and as soon as his division could be formed and re-supplied with ammunition, Gen. Quitman advanced upon the city by the way of Chapultepec causeway.—This was the most direct route to the city, immediately in range of the heaviest batteries and the citadel of his force. The fire was conceded, by all who participated in or witnessed the struggle to the most severe and incessant that ever a body of men advanced under in any war of which history furnishes an account. The several batteries of the enemy thrown across the causeway were severally attacked and carried, Gen. Quitman always leading in the advance.

Next he charged upon the Garita de Belen, (the gate of Belen,) the main entrance into the city, and at twenty minutes past one o'clock carried it, and took a position within the city of Mexico. When our advance first reached the garita, there being no flag among them, Gen. Quitman took a large silk handkerchief, and fastening it to the top of a rifle, waved it in triumph from the walls of the city. A few moments afterwards, however, the color company of the South Carolina regiment came up when Lt. Sellick, of that regiment, ran up the Palmetto colors, by order of Gen. Quitman, from a small building near it, and while gallantly waving it amid the shouts and huzzas of the entire division, he was severely wounded in the thigh. Thus it will be seen that both from the citadel of Chapultepec and from the walls of the city of Mexico, the first American standards that were given to the winds were those of two citizen soldier regiments—the New York and South Carolina, and both of Gen. Shields' brigade.

An Important Incident of the War.—The National Intelligencer publishes

a letter from Mexico, dated September 28, which relates at least one incident connected with the capture of that city, which has not before come to our knowledge. It appears that on the 13th of September, after the fortifications at Chapultepec had been carried, and Gens. Worth and Quitman had fought their way into the city, "and when our Spartan band anticipated a fiercer struggle during the ensuing day than that which they had just encountered, Commissioners were despatched from the city of Mexico, on the part of the municipal authorities, to Tacubaya, to agree upon terms of capitulation with the General-in-Chief. They arrived about midnight and continued their interview until near daylight, without accomplishing anything. Gen. Scott informed them that he would sign any paper in the city that he would out of it; and that, as they had caused him all the loss and trouble they could, he intended his army should now march into the city in triumph, unrestricted by any terms of capitulation whatever."

Gas from Rosin.—We some time since alluded to a discovery made by B. F. Coston, Esq., by which he was able to generate gas from rosin, which gas produced a light not equalled by any now known, for brilliancy, strength and economy. He was employed by the Government to light several light houses by this plan, and in every case was fully successful. We learn that more recently, Mr. Coston has been the means of organizing the Sylic Gas Light Company, of South Boston, has been appointed Superintending Engineer, and is now engaged in constructing apparatus for various mills, hotels, factories, churches, &c. In short, the experiment has been eminently successful, and the invention is not only calculated to realize, for its author, fame; but fortune.—Ball. Clipper.

Rules for a Man.—1. Marry not a woman who cannot make a shift or cook a meal's victuals.—Such a wife would keep a man poor all the days of his life.

2. Marry not a woman who thinks herself better than every body else; because it shows a want of sense; she will have but few friends.

3. Marry not a woman who is frequently finding fault with others, because she will be eternally scolding.

4. Marry not a woman who is fond of spinning street yarn; because such a woman will never be contented at home.

5. Marry not a woman who is in the habit of slandering her neighbors, and giving ear to the gossiping she hears; such women make the very worst of wives.

Editors.—An editor's duties, (says somebody) even in a case comparatively unimportant, are enormous and unthankful; those he praises, "love him less than their dinner;" and those he finds fault with, "hate him worse than the devil."

From the Charleston Eve. News.

GREAT SPEED ON LOCOMOTIVES

We often see heralded in the papers, "Great Improvements," "New Inventions," and "Patented Locomotives," by which a speed of some forty or fifty miles has been attained. On a more recent occasion we have published "A New English Locomotive," running on trial trips sixty and sixty-six miles an hour; the reader is hence led to the conclusion that ingenuity had discovered some new application of the mechanic powers, producing these wonderful results. A Locomotive is a machine which is itself moved by a steam engine. The expansive power of steam in the piston originates the motion, which is communicated by a rod to a wheel, the revolutions and taction of which impart adhesion and velocity to the whole contrivance. It is self-evident, therefore, that with expansive power sufficient in a piston, of proportionate dimensions, almost any speed may be acquired by an increased diameter of the wheel. A larger or smaller piston contains more or less of the power of steam; and the rapidity of the stroke imparts the like velocity to the wheel. A wheel, therefore, of ten feet diameter, with the same number of revolutions per minute, must pass over double the space that one of five feet would perform.

The John C. Calhoun, on the South Carolina Road, with wheels of five and half feet diameter, has on a trial trip run at a speed of a mile in one minute, or at the rate of sixty miles in one hour. By an increase therefore of her boiler to furnish the quantum of steam necessary, and of her piston to attain the power, and doubling the diameter of her wheel to eleven feet, a velocity of one hundred and twenty miles might be obtained in one hour. The enlarging of the driving wheels, however, involves the elevation of the whole machine, which may be so high above the track as to become hazardous at these high speeds, without a wider gauge. The wheels, however, may be enlarged to such