

# 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.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. NOVEMBER 24, 1847.

NO. 44.

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

**NEW TERMS**  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, paid in advance—\$3 for 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. Advertisers conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 for each continuance. These 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,  
SAMPSON B. MAYS,  
Maj. JAMES B. HARRIS,  
Maj. S. C. SCOTT,  
LEVI R. WILSON,  
JAMES SPANN.

From the Charleston Evening News.  
JOHN VAN BUREN.

John Van Buren is beginning to make a noise and a name for himself in the political world. We have seen the report in the Albany Journal, of his late speech, of which so much has been said. It has some share of small wit, and a good deal more of piquancy, passion, and we are bound to add, of demagoguism; but its prevailing spirit is neither earnest, thoughtful nor statesmanlike. The personalities and invectives that form the great staple of the effort will not suffer it to rise above the level of a clever stump speech. True, it is frequently interspersed with editorial interjections of "laughter," "great laughter," "excessive laughter," but many of these seem by some accident or other to have got into the wrong places, and we all know how easily these tributes may be won when a crowd happen to be in good humor with themselves and with the speaker. A finger placed artistically upon the nose, with the accompaniment of a quizzical expression of countenance, will sometimes convulse a popular assembly; and yet do not know that there is any great wit or merit in the achievement. If our readers are in the vein, let us regale them with a specimen or two of the wit that drew such laughter and cheers from "one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings" ever held in Albany:

The man, said Mr. Van Buren, who tries to make a Whig of me, will end in making an ass of himself. [Laughter.] He was not baby enough to run whenever any one cried out "spook." He would as soon think of running away from the Mexicans because a reinforcement of Whigs were coming up to the rescue, as to run away from the support of the proviso because the Whigs were in favor of it. [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Van Buren has been told that he was giving Crosswell too much consequence. But this was a mistake. You could not give a man too much consequence who has the power to thrust from the Executive chair, if not into his grave, such a man as Silas Wright. It was true, he had no respect for his integrity, veracity or patriotism; but he had respect for his zeal, talents, and energy. He is brains for the whole conservative party. [Cheers.] Where would your Peckhams, your Roses, your Gullups, your Symons, and your Watsons be, if it were not for Edwin Crosswell? They would not know enough to go home in a dark night. [Laughter.]

And this is the sort of stuff that some influential papers at the North are comparing to the fine, subtle and classical wit, and the searching, excoriating sarcasm of John Randolph. The comparison is ridiculous, unless it be in the way that small things are sometimes compared or (more properly) contrasted with great. So much for the wit, now for a glance at the principles of the orator.

We have, continued Mr. Van Buren, followed Southern lights to the very verge of freedom. We have followed their will-o-the-wisps so far, that if we go farther, there is danger that we may be mired. Hereafter, he for one, should be guided by the light of liberty—he should be guided by the light of true patriotism—by the light of human freedom—in short, by the Northern lights. [Tremendous cheering and great applause.]

So, the son and heir of the Ex-President has publicly cast off the mantle of "Southern principles" that has so long covered the backs of the family. The garment has grown somewhat threadbare, and "a newer and a finer may be

had at less cost" thinks the young aspirant, as thought and said the Duchess of Buckingham when old Sarah of Marlborough refused her, for the funeral of her son, the use of the state bier that had borne the dead body of the great duke. The Southern principles that could not save the father, will hardly serve the purposes of the son. New lights are to be seen in the North—and a sharp corner must be suddenly turned. The "Will o' the Wisps" of the South are too apt to lead astray from the path of preferment; whereas a new and a steadier guide to the spoils must be found for the friends of "progress." A prejudice is to be worked up, by the low and insidious processes of demagoguism, to the dignity of a principle,—a morbid feeling of fanaticism is to be armed with all the powers of a conscientious sense of duty; and, in fulfilment of the grand design, a wicked and most unrighteous crusade against the feelings and institutions of the South is to be preached up and set on foot, for the purpose of humbling and punishing those who would not obsequiously bow themselves down at the footstools of Martin Van Buren and Silas Wright, as the acknowledged Gamaliels of Democracy.

Mr. Van Buren speaks of their determination "to plant the standard of liberty upon all free soil conquered by the treasure and blood of freemen." Whose blood and treasure have been most lavishly poured out upon the fields of Mexico? Did the free State of Indiana, with her delinquent regiment, do more at Buena Vista to uphold the honor of the country or to win territory for the Union, than did the slave-holding States of Kentucky and Tennessee? It is the law of justice as well as charity that they who win shall wear. Has the South done less than the North to secure the conquest of this soil, touching which it now proposes to place the people of the former under restrictions and disqualifications that do not apply to the people of the latter? New York and South Carolina stood together in glorious rivalry under the walls of Mexico; but the great Empire State has not won no brighter laurels upon the field of glory, than did her sisters of the South, whom

equal participation with herself in the fruits of the enterprise. If freedom be indeed an object, and not a mere catchword and a cry of party, let the territory of the Union be free and open to all the citizens of the country, without discrimination of property and institutions—and when the territory shall be ready for admission as a State, let the citizens thereof determine for themselves under what form of domestic polity they choose to live. This is a sort of freedom—intelligent, unselfish, equal and constitutional—that we can both understand and appreciate.

## GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1847.

Mr. Dunning laid on the table the following Resolution; 50 copies of which were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

As the representatives of Georgia, one of the members of this confederacy—it is right and proper to give an expression of opinion and sentiment in reference of measures and policy of the General Government. Therefore

**Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives.** That the General Government of the United States ought to raise no more revenue in time of peace, than is necessary to defray the expense of its economical adjusting a tariff on imports for this subject the duties should be assessed upon the ad valorem principle.

**2. Be it Resolved,** That the Tariff law of 1846 approximates as nearly to these requisites as is practicable, in a country of such diversified and conflicting interests as ours, and the prosperity of the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing pursuits of the United States under its benign operation, demonstrates the justice and wisdom of its provisions, as well as the folly of its repeal.

**3. Be it Resolved,** That if, in consequence of the existing war with Mexico, it becomes necessary to increase the revenue upon imports, there should be no departure from the ad valorem principle nor ought it to furnish any pretext for unjust discriminations for the mere sake of protection, but that such increase of revenue should be raised by duties on articles now free of duty under the existing tariff law.

**4. Be it Resolved,** That the Congress of the United States has no Constitutional power to incorporate a National Bank, and the successful operation of the Independent Treasury, proves conclusively that such an institution is not neces-

sary, as a fiscal agent for the receipt, custody and disbursement of the public funds.

**5. Be it Resolved,** That the Congress of the United States, has no constitutional power to appropriate public money for the construction of works of internal improvement, except such as are strictly of a national character.

**6. Be it Resolved,** That the distribution of the sale of the public lands is inexpedient and unwise, because it would create a necessity for an increase of tariff duties, to the extent that such proceeds add to the annual revenue of the Government.

**7. Be it Resolved,** That the judicious exercise of the Veto power by the Executive of the United States, is the only protection of the minority against the rash, foolish or unconstitutional action of the majority, and therefore any modification of that clause of the constitution of the United States, which vests that power in the President, would be unwise and peculiarly dangerous to the Southern portion of this confederacy.

**8. Be it Resolved,** That lamentable as are the evils of war, they are preferable to an unjust and dishonorable peace, and that as by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States, this Republic is not responsible for its consequences.

**9. Be it Resolved,** That the existing war with Mexico ought to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, until that Government shall agree to pay all demands due to our Government on account of spoils done to our citizens, as well as a just indemnity for the expenses incurred by the Government in the prosecution of the war, which she has forced upon us, and that if she be unable to do so in money, the United States should insist upon her ceding territory sufficient in value to satisfy so just and reasonable a demand.

**10. Be it Resolved,** That in view of the possible acquisition of territory by the United States for the purpose aforesaid, we adopt the four following resolutions passed by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. The United States has no control, directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, over the institution of slavery, and that in taking any such control, it transcends the limits of its legitimate functions by destroying the internal organization of the sovereignties which formed it.

**12. Be it Resolved,** That under no circumstances, will this body recognize as binding, any enactment of the Federal Government, which has for its object the prohibition of Slavery in any territory to be acquired, either by conquest or treaty, South of the line of the Missouri Compromise, holding it to be the natural and independent right of each citizen of each and every State of the Confederacy, to reside with his property, of whatever description, in any territory which may be acquired by the Arms of the United States, or yielded by treaty with any foreign power.

**13. Be it Resolved,** That this Assembly holds it to be the duty of every man, in every section of the Confederacy, if the Union is dear to him, to oppose the passage of any law for whatever purpose, by which territory to be acquired may be subject to such a restriction.

**14. Be it Resolved,** That the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by the House of Representatives of the United States, makes it the duty of every slaveholding State, and the citizens thereof, as they value their dearest privileges, their sovereignty, their independence and their rights of property, to take firm, united and concerted action in this emergency.

**15. Be it Resolved,** That the firmness, justice and wisdom with which James K. Polk has conducted the administration of this Government, both foreign and domestic, entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of the People.

**16. Be it Resolved,** That the thanks of the whole country are due to the gallant officers and men of our Army, Navy and Volunteer service, for the glory with which they have covered our Arms, and the heroic valor with which they have sustained their country's cause on the battle field.

**The Sugar Crop.**—It is estimated by competent judges that the crop of sugar in this State will exceed the crop of last year by at least one hundred thousand hogsheads. The quantity of molasses, of this crop, will even exceed that of the sugar, as compared with the product of last year. Owing to the lateness of the summer, and the continuance of warm weather, the yield of the cane will not, for some time, be as great as was to be expected from the appearance of the crops, and consequent-

ly the quantity of molasses will be very great. The present weather is unpropitious, being too warm, but still those who are boiling make a good yield, but of ordinary quality.

Notwithstanding, however, the unfavorable nature of the weather, the extensive character of the crops and fullness of the cane, throughout the State, will fully justify the calculation of the produce of this season. Two hundred and forty thousand hogsheads is an estimate which no one regards as extravagant. [N. O. Delta, Nov 5.]

From the N. O. Picayune, 11th inst.  
LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship James L. Day, Capt. Wood, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having left there the evening of the 5th inst. She stopped at the Brazos, but did not communicate with the shore.

Among the passengers on the Day—a list of whom will be found in the appropriate column—were Major Iturbide, prisoner of war, and Lieut. Sears, 2d Artillery, bearer of despatches to Washington.

The news brought by the Canton is entirely confirmed. Gen. Scott's despatches left Mexico between the 12th and 15th of October, escorted by a spy command of Mexican lancers, 100 strong, under the command of Col. Dominguez. The company left Puebla the evening of the 19th and were attacked the same night by a strong force under Gen. Torrejon. Shortly after they were attacked by Col. Vamos. In the two engagements they lost fifteen of their number. They returned to Puebla and Gen. Lane placed the despatches in the hands of his adjutant general, Lieut. Sears, who came down with his Mexican escort to Vera Cruz, but accompanied as far as Plan del Rio by the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Wynkoop, Captain Loyall's Georgia mounted men, and three companies of artillery. The American portion of the escort landed at Plan del Rio and were to return with Gen. Patterson. Lieut. Sears reached Vera Cruz in the night of 4th inst., accompanied by Capt. Geo. Taylor, 2d Artillery, Lieut. Lear, 4th Infantry, and on the 5th day he was on furlough. Lieut. Henderson, Louisiana Volunteers, came down to join his company. About eighty discharged soldiers also came down.

The Mexican spy company is described as a rough-looking set of men. They fight with ropes round their necks, as the saying is, and therefore fight gallantly. Col. Dominguez is thought to know the road intimately, from long experience upon the line in a different capacity. We understand that we have altogether about 450 of this description of force in our pay. Of the detachment which came down with them, told our correspondent that they fought most gallantly.

Gen. Lane remains at Puebla, retaining all the command he took up with him. A circular order from General Scott directs a garrison of 750 men to be stationed at the National Bridge, 1,200 at Jalapa and 2,000 at Puebla—the last two points under command of general officers. Gen. Cushing has been assigned by Gen. Patterson to the command at Jalapa. Gen. Patterson had reached the National Bridge on the morning of the 4th inst., with all his force, have been entirely unmolested upon the route.

Gen. Lane's command is quartered in the heart of Puebla, the General occupying the Palace.

Santa Anna was at Tepic on the 26th ult. He had given up the idea of going to Orizaba as he had proposed.

We have the Genius of Liberty of the 5th inst., and regret to see by it that one of the editors, Dr. Quinn, is seriously indisposed.

The guerrillas are quarrelling among themselves. The Rainbow says: "It appears that Jarauta's band have declared Col. Cenobio to be a traitor to his country; that he is leagued with the Americans, and even supplied by them with arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying his brother bandits. After much hard talking they have at length proceeded to blows; and in one engagement," he said that Jarauta was victorious, and that thirty of Cenobio's men were killed."

Late accounts confirm the above, but say that only twenty were killed and that Jarauta was shot through the leg. Papers of Jalapa of a prior date had said that Jarauta had withdrawn from the field to attend to his religious duties.

The *Arco Iris* of the 5th inst. speaks of an expedition of 1,500 men as about to start from the camp at Vergara against Orizaba. Our correspondent makes no mention of it.

The same paper says on the English

side that the unbribe body of the late lamented Capt. Walker remained on the field two days after his death.

By this arrival we have two numbers of a new American paper published at Puebla and called the Flag of Freedom. We learn from it that Col. Chiles was entertained on the 21st ult. at a dinner given by a number of officers who served under him during the siege of Puebla.

This paper furnishes a report of the battles of Huamantla and of Atlixco, the results of which are already before our readers.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 5, 1847.

**Ede. Delta.**—I reached this place last evening, five days from Perote Castle, having left on Sunday morning, in company with Lieut. Sears, bearer of despatches; the Mexican Spy Lancers, under Col. Domingo, the Georgia Cavalry, Capt. Loyall, the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Wynkoop, and about 80 discharged soldiers, mounted, under command of Captain George Taylor, of Co. A 3d Art., who goes home on furlough. Maj. Iturbide, taken prisoner at Huamantla, accompanied the train, and leaves in the James L. Day to-day for Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Regiment halted at Plan del Rio, to await the approach of Gen. Patterson's train.

The remains of the lamented Capt. Walker, and his faithful servant David, are now in the Castle of Perote, having been brought from Huamantla, by order of Col. Wynkoop. They will be forwarded to U. S. by a large train which is shortly expected from Mexico.

Of Santa Anna and his whereabouts nothing more is known, except that he is a prisoner by his own people, and will have to undergo the ordeal of a trial. One thing is certain—he will not wage another fight with our troops. There are various rumors of a speedy peace, but in them I place but little confidence. Every thing was quiet at Puebla at last accounts. The two La Vegas still remained at Perote, on their parole of honor.

Lieut. Jacob Sperry, of the Philadelphia post, joined the Quartermaster Department, and while out in the pursuit of some guerrillas, was attacked, and lanced to death in the most shocking manner. The affair occurred within a few miles of Puebla. Lieut. Montgomery P. Young, of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, and Lieut. James McKee, of Co. K, 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, died a few weeks since at Puebla. The former, for several years past, had been one of the regular reporters of the Philadelphia Ledger, and was much esteemed. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

In our progress from Perote Castle to Vera Cruz, we met with no obstacle whatever, only a few "greasers" showing themselves this side of the National Bridge, having followed in the rear of Gen. Patterson's fine train, which reached the bridge on the morning of the 4th, where it halted for the night. The garrison at the National Bridge is a good one, everything presenting a neat and handsome appearance. San Juan, 15 miles from Vera Cruz, is also garrisoned with about 300 men, under command of Maj. Nelson, so that the entire road to Jalapa is now perfectly safe. It is Gen. Patterson's intention to leave a portion of his command in Jalapa, which is a most prudent one, for a more treacherous set than its inhabitants are not to be found.

Surgeon Reynolds of the 1st Penn. Reg't, is a passenger on board the *Jas. L. Day*; having been ordered to New Orleans by Gen. Patterson. Dr. R. accompanied the train from Perote, and it is mainly owing to his praiseworthy exertions that the discharged men, principally Pennsylvanians, are now on their route home. He took their respective case, into consideration, laboring day and night until every man entitled to his discharge, by reason of inability, had received it. Dr. R. is not only an excellent officer, but a brave man, as his conduct on several occasions proves.

The reported death of Col. Wynkoop, I am pleased to state, is untrue. He never was in the enjoyment of better health; and a more clever, agreeable officer, we have not, I parted with him at the National Bridge, where he was awaiting the arrival of Gen. Patterson.

The nature of the despatches, of which Lt. Sears is the bearer, I have been unable to learn, but presume they are of no great importance from the fact that they might have been in New Orleans some days since. The despatches, for some reason unknown, were, by order of Gen. Patterson, placed in the mail at Vera Cruz.

If I can arrange matters here, I hope to leave in the *James L. Day*.

From the N. O. Delta, 11th inst.  
From the "Flag of Freedom" of the 23d of October, we copy the following items:

**Poisoned Lancers.**—Some of the Mexican Cavalry pride themselves in the title of Lancers of Poison, or Rancheros of the Poisoned Lance. The use of such weapons as they say they carry is forbidden by the rules of civilized warfare, and places those who use them beyond all claim to respect or quarter. They must be very careful never to be taken prisoner.

Gen. Rea has dismissed a large portion of his force, not having the funds necessary to pay and support them. Many of the disbanded troops have already gone home, and others are following in the same direction with all possible haste.

At the battle of Huamantla there was an exciting and interesting struggle between the Indiana Volunteers and the detachment of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment from Perote, as to who should first reach the town and plant the American flag upon its walls. The Indiana boys were coming up in fine style with a shout and a bound, and were near winning the honor, when Lieut. Denny, of Co. H, and Private Thos. Stubbins, standard-bearer of the 1st Pennsylvanians, took their colors ahead, and, after a hard race, arrived a few minutes in advance of their gallant rivals, and planted their flag upon the walls of Huamantla. The colors of this regiment were the first upon the sand hills overlooking Vera Cruz in the siege and capture of that city.

Col. Domingo's Spy Company left this city on Wednesday evening, on a mission to the eastward, but encountering a number of their hostile countrymen at night, they engaged them successfully, took several prisoners and a number of horses, and returned to the city on Thursday morning. They made a gallant appearance as they passed through the streets, and are, doubtless, a brave set of fellows. In this engagement, Col. Domingo lost about 19 of his men, killing and wounding nearly one hundred. Had his force been a little stronger he would have been enabled to take about 200 of them prisoners, as he had driven them into such a position as to render their escape from a large force impossible.

**Capt. Walker.**—This distinguished partisan chief fell mortally wounded at the battle of Huamantla on the 9th ult. and expired in a few minutes. His last words were worthy of his heroic character. "I have run my race, lads," said he to his gallant troops, "but never mind that. Maintain your ground firmly, and do not yield an inch—the infantry will soon be here." The infantry did come up in a few minutes, the cavalry was sustained, and the shouts of victory were the last sound which saluted the ears of the beloved and lamented Walker.

**A Patriotic Suggestion.**—The New York Courier says: "We call upon those whose duty it is—now that time has been given to enable us to analyze the full extent of the glory won for themselves and our country by General Scott and his band of heroes—to take the necessary measures to celebrate, in a becoming manner, the events, which have made glad a whole people, and at the same time to testify their respect for the memory of the gallant dead, and as far as possible, soice the bereaved and afflicted who mourn over the loss of near and dear relatives fallen in defence of the nation's honor. Let us not forget that the renown won for our country—exalted as it is—has not been without a fearful sacrifice of gallant spirits; and while we honor the memory of those who have fallen on the battle field and in the arms of victory—where soldiers love to fall—let us not be unmindful of those sorrow-stricken relatives who have given so much to their country."

**Our Militia System.**—The *Alabama Planter*, in directing attention to an order for a review of the Alabama Militia, after speaking of the imperfection of their laws, says:—"The best system on this continent is that now in force in South Carolina. There every man is fitted for the field, and which it imparts the necessary degree of military education to the people, it is a source of pride to the State, instead of being, a mark for jeers and ridicule. Some of its effects have been seen in the Palmetto Regiment now in Mexico,—a regiment whose valor and discipline have been a subject of admiration to the whole country."

**Freaks of Politics.**—Three States have, at the recent elections, chosen Democratic Governors, and a majority of Whigs to each branch of their Legislature, viz:—New Jersey, Maryland, and Georgia.