

Hedgefield 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 XIII.

HEDGEFIELD, S. C. MAY 31, 1848.

NO. 19.

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

Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum if paid in advance \$31 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 arrears 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,
SAMPSON B. MAYS,
Maj. S. C. SCOTT,
LEVI R. WILSON,
JAMES SPANX.

The friends of PETER QUATTLEBUM, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of this District, at the ensuing election January 14 if 50

The friends of WESLEY BODIE, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of this District, at the ensuing election, January 14 if 51

We are authorized to announce DANIEL HOLLAND, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Delegates.

We announce C. YANCEY as a candidate for the seat in the House of Delegates, at the ensuing election, March 2.

The friends announce W. A. HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election, February 9 if 3

The friends of Maj. JOHN TOMKINS announce him as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives at the ensuing election, May 3

The friends of Dr JOHN LAKE, announce him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election, March 14 if 8

The friends of Maj. ABRAHAM JONES announce him as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature.

From the N. O. Picayune 19th inst.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Quorum of the Mexican Congress at last assembled at Queretaro—Conflicting opinions upon the Peace Question.

By the arrival of the steam, My yesterday morning, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst., the day of her departure, and our correspondence to the 24th inst.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.
The enclosed letter of your correspondent at Queretaro should have been in my hands last night, but some irregularity in the post office here prevented my receiving it until this morning.

You will see your correspondent announces the important fact that a quorum is at Queretaro at last, and that Congress only awaits the arrival of the American commissioners to commence its deliberations. Why they should await the arrival of the commissioners to commence their sittings is more than I know. Their first duty, as required by the constitution, is to elect a President, and this before entering into a consideration of the treaty.—The commissioners are waiting to hear officially that Congress is prepared to sit before they leave for Queretaro. As soon as that fact is announced to them by the Mexican Government they will start. They expect to receive a commission by the mail which arrives from Queretaro on the 2d of next month.

Last night the city was thrown into a state of great excitement by the circulation of a letter purporting to be from Queretaro, of which the following is a translation:

Popular Revolution against the Government at Queretaro.—A respectable gentleman has received, by extraordinary express from Queretaro, a letter which, among other things, says:

QUERETARO, April 27 1848.
Dear Friend—The people have become weary with suffering the oppression of a despotic tyrant. This at least is the case with the Mexican; and by the omnipotent exercise of its

will, discarding what is called the General Government of the nation established at Queretaro, it has prostrated to earth its treacherous oppressors. At 9 o'clock on the night of this day, without any resistance, it proclaimed the only plan which, in the present circumstances, can save the country, viz: "War, and war without peace or quarter until an honorable peace is obtained." Such is the programme of this happy revolution, at the head of which are the distinguished Generals Almonte, Bustamante, Parades, to whose vice all who are Mexicans, rather than prisoners will respond.

The express being on the point of leaving, I renew to you the assurances of my regard.

The toxin of liberty has sounded at last. Sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide, awake! The invincible hand of Providence points out to you the road by which every nation on the globe will occupy its true place. Mexicans! fulfill your destiny.

The whole story proves to be a fabrication, still I am informed by old readers here, that the circulation of such stories in print is the usual precursor of revolutions, and many circumstances render it within the range of possibility, that the government of Pena y Pena, without popularity and without resources, may be ousted from power before the treaty can be ratified. The military are demanding pay, which Pena y Pena, in the present condition of the treasury can hardly give them. The advances from Queretaro show—if butting can be taken as an index—a division among the members of Congress on the subject of peace. Rubio (which your correspondent says has made a bet of \$5,000

they have made a demand on the Government to receive their pay in the same manner that the members of Congress receive it, and that they have made an assessment to furnish supplies to Landerio, but the nature of these supplies is not known.

The following is the article alluded to by our correspondent:

"There is an End to Peace!"—The Government of Pena y Pena has finished in a tragic manner. Ever since yesterday morning this news was rumored, those circulating it, referring to an express that arrived night before last from Queretaro, and to respectable houses of the city of Mexico.

Gen. Bustamante, in a well formed combination with his companions Cor-sazar, Almonte and Parades, prepared a revolution with such secrecy and success that the blow was successfully struck. Pena y Pena, Rosa, Anaya, Otero, Pedraza and many other deputies and Senators were compelled to fly and seek a hiding place.

Almonte, in conformity with his wishes, fills the Presidency. The other three generals at the head of 2,000 men, and the head of the new army is Bustamante. The new administration count upon three millions of dollars which have been furnished by sundry rich Mexican and foreign merchants, who have also bound themselves to pay every month one million and a half of dollars during the war. The Government also counts upon 80,000 mules which have for some time been collected with zeal and secrecy.

Finally, a commission preceded by an extraordinary courier has started to call back Santa Anna. The nation recovers its life, courage, and conceives great

hopes. Bustamante was employing himself in opening the mail from Dolores to the seat of Government. The prevailing opinion was that the new Congress would despatch business, and come to a decision in regard to the treaty in a very few days after coming together.

FR. M. QUERETARO.—A private express came in yesterday at noon, and we learn that the Government at Queretaro was considerably embarrassed, because the question had been raised whether the Federal Government had the right to cede any State or portion of a State without the consent of such State. The States of Mexico generally go in tooth and nail for State rights, and it has been some time apprehended that such an objection would be urged by the opposition.

OUR COMMISSIONERS.—We learn from Mexican authority that the government of Queretaro has yielded several points of etiquette which they had to, and one of them the admission into their capital of an American escort of sixty men with the Commissioners. We have been told, however, that the Commissioners do not go up until advised as to the time by the Government; in other words, when they are ready to receive them, they will tell them to come.

ZACATECAS.—Rosa, Minister of Relations, has sent a note to the Governor of Zacatecas setting forth the urgency of an immediate assembling of Congress, that the responsibility of the further continuance of the war rests with the Deputies who neglect to attend—that one man has it in his power to prevent the meeting. The Deputies from Zacatecas are or have been, among the recusants, but if they have a spark of patriotism left they will repair to their

Gov. Barbachano upon his promptness in ratifying it.

Art. 1. Abolishes the personal tax upon whites as well as Indians, from the ages from sixteen to seventy years.

Art. 2. Establishes the baptismal fee at three reals, and the marriage fee at ten reals for whites as well as Indians.

Art. 3. Accords to the Indians the privilege of clearing the mountain lands for agricultural purposes; permits them to establish their ranches at the edge of the villages on the uncultivated lands, rent free, which are never hereafter to be sold.

4. The Indians to receive through their Chief, Don Jacinto Pat, all the arms which were taken from the Government, to the number of 2500, any deficiency to be supplied by the purchase of new ones—all the arms now in existence to be immediately restored upon the ratification of the treaty. All the arms now in the possession of the Indians to be retained by them, and all the movable and effects captured by them to be retained and considered as their property, subject to no future claim.

5. Considering that his Exmo. Gov. Barbachano is the only one charged with the ratification, fulfillment and faithful maintenance of the terms of this treaty, it is agreed that he shall remain in the exercise of his supreme power during the term of his natural life, agreeable to the wishes of the people of Yucatan, and that the troops now under Don Jacinto Pat will be ready to take up arms again to maintain him in power, if necessary.

6. From the moment of the ratification of the treaty, Don Jacinto Pat, Chief of the insurgents, to be Governor and Commandant of all the Captains of native Indian troops of Yucatan, and in

sold out root and branch. These men are like a direction post, always pointing the way to a place, but never going there. They are greatest stumbling blocks in the path of the beginner, or the regular plodder, for their living life is a lie to the doctrines they preach. Well you can do little, my dear editor, for these men. They are incurable, they will ride their hobnails to death, let it be what it may. But, for merry's sake, let them always appear in your columns incognito, they will do but comparatively little harm. Now and then throw a little cold water on, by way of asking them some scientific question, or begging them to condense their views as much as possible, pro bono publico.

CLASS No. 2.—Your cut down and worn out planter, who argues that he can clear up and pay for a tract out of its products, before another man can reclaim an old one. Granted; but the difference is that he who reclaims has a valuable tract to begin to make from, while the other has nothing but a worn out plantation and dilapidated buildings. It is a fact, however, that these are the planters who seem to grow rich the fastest and herein they are apt to lead astray the beginner. After having made a fortune, they say they can afford now to improve and reclaim their lands, or sell out and move to the west. These are the men, sir, you must aim at. And let me assure you, that there is but one place you can touch them; their pockets. All your talk to them about home's comforts, patriotism, home of my childhood and ancestral ties is the veriest fallacy in the world. You must prove to them that it is their interest to have one good farm implement to do more and better work than two mean ones. That is the best way to do it.

his main stay. I have been surprised to learn that a man of Rubio's immense wealth, and with the stake he has in the country, was opposed to peace, as he must know that the nationality of the country is lost if the treaty now at Queretaro is not ratified. But he is the owner of some of the largest cotton factories now in Mexico, and may desire the extension of the American Government over the whole country, to give that security to industry which experience has proved never will exist under the Mexican Government. He is a large commercial speculator besides, and like many others of that class, may be opposed to peace at the present time, least the goods they have ordered from abroad may arrive after the treaty has been ratified, and when the Mexican tariff will have come into operation again. This was suggested to me as one reason for his opposition to peace by an aid and intelligent resident of this city, who knows him well. From what I hear of the character and power of Rubio, I attach great importance to the position he takes in regard to the treaty. The Monitor Republicano, published in this city, a strong advocate of peace, although treating the latter to which I have referred as a hoax, at the same time tacitly confesses that the Government has reason to beware of its enemies. Enclosed you will find the article of the Monitor on the subject.

There are rumors all about here in relation to the money and munitions coming into the country to prosecute the war. I have very good authority for stating that both arms and ammunition are brought through Acapulco in South America in considerable quantities.

QUERETARO, April 27, 1848.
American deserters are continually arriving here; during the last three days twenty soldiers presented themselves to the Mexican government, and was immediately incorporated in the San Patricio company.

The garison of Queretaro is composed of 820 men of all arms. Eight hundred men have deserted with arms and baggage from the army of reserve 2500 strong, which the government had sent against the insurgents at Sierra Gorda. A wagon of \$10,000 has been made for and against peace; several deputies are concerned in the bet, and it is said that Mr. Rubio, the principal better, has staked \$5000 against peace.

The number of deputies is completed. The arrival of the American commissioners is looked for in order to open the Congress. The consuls of the foreign powers are all here. Anxiety is at its highest pitch, and the deliberations of Congress are longed for as the coming of the Messiah.

I was surprised from the meeting held by the officers of the artillery that

We, notwithstanding, counsel the Supreme Government to be on the alert. These rumors are generally precursors of great misfortunes. Vigilance must be the watchword of the Government and of every good Mexican.

[The report was evidently put in circulation to produce the catastrophe which it pretends had occurred. In the way revolutions are sometimes brought about in Mexico.—Eds. Pic.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 2, 1848.
I have just received a letter from your correspondent at Queretaro, and not having time to give a translation before the mail closes. He says Herrera has been nominated President, and the majority of the Deputies will vote for him. Otero, who it has been reported for some time was opposed to peace, your correspondent says has changed his opinion, and will vote for the treaty. All this looks as if the peace party were in the ascendancy.—Herrera is an old peace man, and Otero is a man of talent and influence.

Between twenty and thirty desertions took place from the army here on Saturday night. You will recollect that your correspondent at Queretaro some time since stated that a plan had been organized there to effect a desertion of several hundred from the army in and about the city, and that the parties who were to effect it were soon to leave. It has been discovered that the headquarters of the schemers are at Gaudalupa. They give each man that deserts, as high as a hundred dollars. Measures have been taken to trap the gentlemen. Several faithful men have been allowed to go to them as deserters, and the same are communicating information of their movements.

From the Same.
ARRIVAL OF THE EUDORA.
The U. S. propeller Eudora, Capt. Page, arrived last night with two days later advices from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz—from the capital to the 4th, and from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. The news by her does not change the aspect of affairs in any material matter.

From the American Star of 3d inst.
THE INTERIOR.—Our papers from the interior last evening do not bring us a single item of interest. They are principally occupied with details of the French revolution.

The Queretaro papers make no reference to a quorum or to any revolutionary movement in that city. We have the contents of a private letter however, which states that a quorum has been formed, and nothing prevented the meeting of Congress but some religious pageant or procession. Jaranta was at San Luis in the very best spirits, and about leaving that city for Quer-

retaro. Don Jacinto Pat in behalf of the Indians, and that the work of blood has been resumed with even greater ferocity than before. On the 6th of March the Indians entered Merida with every appearance of peaceful intentions—but a 12 o'clock of that day they commenced butchering the inhabitants, two hundred of whom they slew. Their authorities spare neither sex nor age; they murder the men, and subject the women to their beastly passions. The details furnished by the Patria are shocking to relate.

From the N. O. Picayune of 18th inst.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN—CONCLUSION OF A TREATY OF PEACE.

By the arrival of the Yucatan schooner Aparecida, Capt. Espinola, we are in possession of late and interesting intelligence from Yucatan, which will afford much pleasure to those who have been lamenting the troubles that have occurred on that coast. The Aparecida left Campeche on the 2d inst. and sailed on the 11th, and brings us dates from Merida of the 29th ult. The reports contained in the papers and the verbal information furnished our reporter by Capt. Espinola, are somewhat at variance, and we are a little at a loss to reconcile them. "La Union," of Merida, of the 24th of April, publishes a treaty of peace concluded on the 19th of April, at Zucacel, by commissioners appointed by Sr. D. Miguel Barbachano, Governor of Yucatan and Commissioners appointed by Don Jacinto Pat, commander-in-chief of the revolted Indians, and ratified by both parties on the 23d of April at Treul.

Capt. Espinola reports, however, that on the day she left S'-l, news was received to the effect that Pat with his forces were within eight leagues of Merida, from which he judged that tranquility had not been restored, but that hostilities had again been renewed. It was quite probable that Pat's forces were remaining in the vicinity of Merida until the terms of the treaty were complied with and in accordance with the 9th article. Capt. E. also reports that about twenty-eight vessels from different nations were off the coast, removing the inhabitants of Yucatan to Campeche. We strongly incline to the belief that the treaty concluded the difficulties, as the insurgents seem to have had every thing that they desired granted to them by the commissioners.

We have not room for the whole treaty, but furnish our readers with a synopsis of it, by which it will be perceived that great concessions have been made by the authorities.

La Union has a long editorial article upon the subject, and rejoices at the establishment of peace, complimenting

me, but debts to readers contracted to be liquidated by personal service.

8. Duty on the distillation of aguardiente abolished in Yucatan.

9. Asson as the ratification of the treaty is completed, the belligerent forces shall mutually retire to their homes, leaving merely such forces as are necessary to keep order and establish tranquillity in the several villages.

From the Southern Cultivator.
A LECTURE TO OURSELVES AND TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

TO OUR EDITOR:—I hope, my dear sir, that you will not consider it impertinent in me to offer you a little advice.—We have placed you in the Agricultural Chair of the South, and it is our duty to shed all the light upon your path we can. We have every confidence in your ability, your zeal, and your industry; are not alone sufficient to ensure success. You will have to fight against prejudices, the ignorance, the perverseness, and old fast fixed habits of a people, who will still carry the pumpkin in one end of their bag, and the rock in the other, merely because their fathers did so before them. You will have to revolutionize the whole system of agriculture, (if it can be called a system,) to effect any permanent good. And to do this, it is necessary for you to know something about us, and into what quarter it is important to throw your grape and canister. And here let us remark, that you are not to judge of us by your correspondents, for there are many who write well, beautifully, upon agricultural reform, economy, management, &c., &c., who can do more. They are as great on paper as ever shook a pen. They will discourse to thee, by the hour, most eloquently upon system, scientific knowledge, personal observation, while the entire management is entrusted to an overseer, who may be as ignorant as a house of science, and yet be a successful planter.

CLASS No. 1.—It is a most unfortunate fact, that the majority of our agricultural writers are notoriously the worst managers in the country.—men, who after paying out the expenses of their farming establishment and cost of various luxuries, have rarely at the end of the year one dollar to knock against another. And it is still more unfortunate that this fact is known to their neighbors, who read the papers, and hence conclude agricultural writers are all humbugs, and look with suspicion upon every thing from that quarter. We have known planters to write about making 1000 wagon loads of manure per annum, having grass lots systematically arranged, fine stock of every kind of superior farming implements, every thing, au fait, and in less than ten years, be

we may enjoy them in old age. Unless, my dear sir, you can reform this class, your labors will be to little purpose.

CLASS No. 3.—Your plodder, who lives generally at home, never takes agricultural papers, because he don't believe in book raising.—(Dr. Humbig, his neighbor, is a book farmer)—indulges in no extravagancies; makes little, spends less; takes care of his land, his stock; his farming tools, fences and houses, and in time, by good management, good common sense and the increase of his property, grows well to do in the world. Unfortunately, this man lives off the big road, works but few hands, makes but little noise, and of course exercises but little influence.—B. all means thrust your paper in this man's hands; he can be informed, elevated and made useful to society. Infuse a little scientific spirit into him, and he will give you a fleet credit upon the Cultivator some day.

CLASS No. 4.—Your beginner, your inexperienced planter; who loses his crop by following every body's advice, or by not knowing whose to follow.—Who reads the Cultivator, but does not know whom to believe. Who one moment concludes to follow Dr. Cloud's advice, and manure heavily to cotton; and the next is frightened out of it by Dr. Phillips, who says it's all humbug. Who, by Dr. Broyles, is perfectly convinced of the advantage of hill side ditching, and by Mr. Bramby was most warmly warned against it as a heresy. Who is told by one, of the barbarous turn plow, and by another of the ruinous scraper. Who is now warned by Dr. Phillips against peas, and the next moment assured by others that the pea is an invaluable part of the crop. At last, perhaps distracted by so many different opinions, he throws down the Cultivator in disgust, condemns book farming out and out, and goes over to class number three or four to take. This class, Mr. Editor, you should make special care of. They are to be the future proprietors of the soil, the producers of the good things of life.

We are sick and tired of humbug.—We have had a surfeit of it in the South. There is too much of it yet,—too much of it in the Cultivator. There is too much of the *cacoe thas scribendi* amongst us. Facts are what we want—plain, subborn facts. We don't want *palaver*, long articles about the past, the present, and the future, apologetical preambles about troubling you, or theories without facts or common sense to sustain them. We have had enough of such stuff in times past. Yours truly,
PETER PROGRESS.

If you wish a thing done, do it, n. t. send.