



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1848.

ADVERTISING.—Our Advertising patrons are requested to send in their favors by twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

News from Mexico.—It will be seen from extracts which we publish, that a quorum of the Mexican Congress has at last assembled. President Pena y Pena has delivered a message of considerable ability, and urges upon Mexico the acceptance of the treaty proposed by our government.

News from France.—We publish some extracts by which it will be seen that the National Assembly of France has proclaimed a Republic. What particular form it may ultimately assume we cannot now conjecture. The moderate or Lamartine party, seem now to be in the ascendant.

Rain.—During the past week several showers of rain fell in the neighborhood. On Sunday morning rain commenced falling, and continued throughout the day and night. The crops on the uplands will be much benefited.

We have received the Prospectus of the Southern Literary Gazette, a Weekly Journal, commenced in Athens, Ga., on the 10th of May, edited by Wm. C. Richards. This gentleman has been long and favorably known for his literary talents, and for his recent connection with the Orion Magazine. The Gazette will be made up of matter original and selected, and will contain tales, essays, sketches of travel, poetry criticism, and a general selection of information. Particular attention will be given to scientific and practical mechanics. Terms two dollars per annum. The editor promises, that the typographical execution shall always be of the highest character. We think that this paper will be worthy of public patronage.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have before us No. 5, volume xiv., of the "Southern Literary Messenger," published at Richmond, Va., and edited by John R. Thompson, who is also the proprietor. This sterling literary journal has long been favorably known, especially to the Southern public. For a number of years a series of articles of great ability, on a multiplicity of subjects, has been published in it. Several of our best writers have graced its columns with their essays. It was for some time under the editorial control of Mr. White, and afterwards of Mr. Blair. The work is published in monthly numbers, averaging 64 pages each, at Five dollars per annum in advance.

The May number contains the following original prose articles:

- 1st. History and Constitution of the early Roman Commonwealth.
- 2d. A few plain suggestions on the history of Virginia.
- 3d. The Rose.
- 4th. A tale of Heligoland from the German.
- 5th. Address delivered at Richmond, Va., in commemoration of the life and services of John Quincy Adams, by A. Judson Crane.
- 6th. Letter from a Paris correspondent.
- 7th. The two country houses, by P. P. Cooke.
- 8th. Life and services of Major General Hull, a Review.
- 9th. The doom of Paganism, and the fall of Rome.
- 10th. The Bill of Rights.

Besides these, the Magazine contains numerous original poems and notices of new works. It will be seen, that the bill of fare is attractive enough, and the most fastidious palate must be pleased. Some of the articles of which we have given the caption, are quite interesting, and show a spirit of research. Several of the numbers for the present year also possess interest for the general reader. Upon the whole, the Messenger is equal to other periodicals of its class which are published at the North, and certainly deserves at least, a fair share of patronage.

The Crops and Farming.—The Abbeville Banner, of the 27th inst. says—"The prospects of the corn and cotton crops are quite promising at this time throughout the district. It seems to be the general opinion of farmers, that the wheat crop will be short, the fly has done much injury to it in many parts of the country. We are glad to find that the prejudices against book farming, is giving way, and our farmers are now generally turning their attention to the useful suggestions contained in Agricultural publications. Many of our staunch farmers who have hitherto been contented to follow on in the 'old paths' are convinced of the importance of a change, and are horizontalizing, ditching, and reclaiming their lands, which pays them well for their labor thus expended in the increased yield."

Gov. Johnson.—His Excellency, the Governor, arrived in town last night, and has taken up his quarters at the U. States Hotel.—Columbia Telegraph.

Corporal Sheely.—The remains of this gallant son of Newberry, having been brought to Charleston from Vera Cruz, via N. Orleans, reached this city last evening, on the cars from Charleston. They were received at the Depot by a committee of natives of Newberry District, resident here, and escorted to the quarters provided for their reception, there to await the arrival of a committee, who are to bear them back to his much loved native soil, in whose bosom it was the ardent wish of his heart to have them repose.—Telegraph.

The Treaty.—A letter has been received at Washington from a high source in Mexico, which confidently expresses the opinion that the treaty will be ratified. The principal cause of the delay we believe to

From the N. Orleans Delta, May 19.  
CITY OF MEXICO, May 1.  
I received the following letter from San Luis Potosi:

SAN LUIS, April 26  
Gen. Parades has been ordered to leave this city by the Government, and in taking his departure, he went in the direction of the city of Aguascalientes. Also, Gen. Flores, an agent of Santa Anna, has been ordered to leave this State, on account of his going to Rio Verde, and endeavoring to seduce the troops of Gen. Romero. Padre Jarauta arrived here about the 19th from Ciudad del Meir. He presented himself to the Comandante General, and afterwards was presented by Lawyer Parada and his brother, as a guest at the Feast of Torres. Through the influence of some of the Puros, a benefit was given at the theatre, for the purpose of giving him a reception and public dinner.

The three generals, Parhon, Ortega and Mejia, have been endeavoring to produce an excitement with the public, but without effect. If these three officers were served as Parades has been, tranquility would be completely restored. The above is all that is important or interesting in the letter. MUSTANG.

QUERETARO, May 2 1848.  
At present there is a sufficient number of Deputies to open the session; but that disorganizing party, the traitorous and foul faction, seeing that it cannot prevent the assembling of Congress, has planned in its clubs that when the question of the treaty comes to be acted upon, those attached to their interests shall quit the Chamber; so that a quorum shall not remain. MUSTANG.

VERA CRUZ, May 9th, 1848.  
Eds. Delta.—The news received by yesterday's mail gives reason to suppose that the treaty will be ratified by the Mexican Congress; and all that can now hinder it is a revolution at Queretaro. This is feared by many, and the Government itself looks upon Almonte and several others with suspicion.

Herrera will, beyond doubt, be elected President of the Republic, and although he appears to care very little about the dignity, he will certainly accept it. Yesterday several of the volunteers who had deserted some time ago with Lt. John Smith, were flogged in the Main Plaza. They will all leave to-day for New Orleans, where they will no doubt occupy a space in your police reports. Your police are already well acquainted with John Smith, alias Sugar John, &c. He had been sentenced by the Court Martial to be branded with a D on both cheeks and to receive fifty lashes, and then to be dishonorably discharged; but it seems that he was pardoned of the branding and the lashes.

The caravana, with \$1,500,000, arrived this morning from Mexico. I understand that the Alcade, having taken upon himself to give a license for a fundango, (when the artist gives the right privilege to the American authorities to grant permits of appointment to collect the tax) was sent to the guard house by the Lieut. Governor, Yours, U. L. A.

From the American Star.

MEXICAN CONGRESS.—MESSAGE  
On Tuesday last, Senor Rosa, Minister of Foreign Relations, laid the treaty of peace, as ratified by the American authorities, before the Mexican Congress. The manifesto accompanying it was long, and the discussion was continued to a great length. There were eighty Deputies present in the House—a considerably larger number than is necessary for a quorum. In the Senate, twelve standing committees were appointed. The most important at this time, are those on constitutional questions, relations and war. Otteris, chairman of the first, Ledo, of the second, and Herrera, of the third. Senor Rosa is chairman of the committee on the Government, or Administration and the Public Credit. Esparza is at the head of the committee on Treasury. Several projects were introduced in grand committee, among which, was one fixing the recalcant Senators and Deputies to the amount of two hundred dollars—another, that those who neglected to report themselves should be without citizenship for a period double that for which they have refused to discharge their legislative duties. Those who are absent, without permission, for two months, shall be subject to the same punishment. Further—in case of the withdrawal of members, the votes of the majority shall be final, and in case of a tie, the question shall be considered as decided in the negative. After a few other unimportant matters, the committee rose, and the two branches adjourned.

We have, in a previous number of the Star, stated that President Pena y Pena, accompanied by his Ministers, delivered his message in presence of the Senators and Deputies, which was responded to on the part of the President of the Chambers of Deputies—an abstract of which response has already appeared in our columns. The message of Pena y Pena, is rather longer than we expected to find it, but we shall make no apology from the interest which attaches to the subject, for translating it at its length, as follows.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

Four Battles.—The Whites Victorious.—Massacre of Missionaries!  
In the Pittsburg Gazette, we find the following important telegraphic despatch, dated Louisville, May 21, 1848.  
By the arrival of Major Meek from the West, we have late and important news from Oregon, where all is confusion and bloodshed between the whites and Indians. Four powerful tribes have united, and commenced a deadly war. Four battles took place in January, in three of which the whites were successful in beating their enemy. Five hundred whites fought a body of two thousand Indians a whole day when the Indians retreated, after wounding a great number of whites.  
On the 29th of November, a most horrid and brutal massacre was committed by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presbyterian Mission, at the Wallah-Wallah Valley. Dr. White, his man and wife, with eighteen others, were killed and sixty or seventy ta-

analysis and clear refutation which they would be sure to encounter in that body. The Paris list, with one or two exceptions, excellent. Of all those inscribed more than two-thirds, by present returns, have voted. This shows that the election is regarded as a serious matter, for of the absent third, a large portion were probably retained at home by illness and the pelting rains of an inclement April. Among those receiving the greatest number of votes is the eloquent Protestant teacher, M. Coquerel, whose glowing words few travellers in France have failed to feast upon. From present appearances we may conclude that the returns will be generally in favor of the old Republicans—the party of the "Nation"—with Lamartine, Marrest, and Garnier Pages as leaders.

I cannot urge upon you too often the necessity of receiving with great distrust the intelligence from France that comes to you refracted through English newspapers. The conventional capital of those estimable old women, the *concoctees*—composed of all the idle stories repeated by the *chaf-faniers* and street corner patriots—would seem to be served up in daily instalments, for the edification of English readers.

You ask me what impression Louis Blanc's views have made in France. I should be glad to reply to this question fully, and regret that time will not now permit. It is necessary to divide my hurried answer. L. Blanc has developed views of the actual state of society in France, the justice of which few persons will deny; he proposes a remedy for the evils which are gnawing into the social body, and here there are wide differences of opinion. I am convinced that his remedy would only aggravate public distress, and such will be before long, to all appearances, the opinion of those who have upheld his theories. Still, he will have rendered immense service to France and to humanity, by forcing upon the public mind the necessity of opening school houses—of spreading instruction—of restoring to the poor and meritorious those free places in colleges which have been used as electoral money for buying the votes of the rich—of taking off the taxes upon bread, meat and salt—of organizing labor, by removing impediments to labor—by opening roads—by a bolishing duties on manures and articles of first necessity; by manufacturing by encouraging the introduction of improved tools—by extending savings banks—and by other measures of a similar character, the necessity of enacting which at the present moment is the severest commentary on the Government that has fallen.

Cormenin is charged with the draft of the new Constitution, and it is impossible to make him incline to more than one Chamber. He throws out the Executive Council, and adorns a President. There are several provisions, however, relative to the discussion of bills in committee of the chamber, which will give perhaps as great guarantees for calm deliberation and second thought as could be obtained from a second Chamber constituted as it would be possible under a constitution.

The Ex-King of the French.—We extract the following from the *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes*: "The following particulars, communicated by a person we have reason to consider well informed, will be found interesting: The sums of which Louis Philippe disposes in his exile are not so considerable as is generally believed. It is true that from 1830 to 1834 he had almost daily effected investments in London and in the United States; but since 1834, being convinced that he had established his dynasty on a durable basis, he withdrew a great portion of those funds and placed them in France. The ex-King leaves debts to the amount of about 30,000,000. The expression of M. Dupin, which was at considered a joke, I verily believe that the civil list is poor, for it is continually purchasing," turns out to be a reality. Louis Philippe purchased every day some property, on which a great deal still remains due, otherwise it would be impossible to account for the enormous amount of debts. His fortune, the debts being deducted, may be estimated at 250,000,000. The forests of the private domain are a most valuable property, and all the other estates of the family were greatly improved since 1830. Nevertheless his personal affairs are in the utmost disorder. Never was there a Royal household administered as his. His domestic arrangements were no better managed than those of the country. He meddled with every thing, and delighted in confusion and disorder. He fancied that he thus displayed skill and ability. He liked to see his servants quarrelling, and often repeated, "When asses fight the flour remains in the mill." It was owing to his low cunning that, on the 24th of February, the defence of his government, deprived of ensemble and of a direction, was completely paralyzed. Louis Philippe owed every where. He paid as little as he could. His tradesmen were constantly applying to him for payment. He owed his fruiterers 50,000 francs, his baker at Neuilly 25,000 francs. No man possessed in a higher degree the mania of heaping provisions, purchasing without measure, and generally without choice. The cellars of Neuilly contained 75,000 bottles of 150 different kinds of wines, and upwards of 1200 full hogsheds. Will it be believed—there was at Neuilly a supply of 24,000 wax candles, which served to kindle and feed the conflagration of that residence? The bronze stores of villers were filled with a sufficient quantity of works of art, small statues, clocks, various ornaments in gilt bronze and other, to furnish three palaces. He huddled together all these articles without any order, and he brought them without taste, although he piqued himself on being a connoisseur. The kitchen utensils found at the Tuilleries, Eu, Draux, and La Ferre Vidame might serve to prepare dinner for an entire army. We fully concur in the opinion of a personage, an intimate acquaintance of Louis Philippe, who said of him, "That man is greedy and rapacious, but he is too great a squanderer to be called avaricious."

Arkansas.—The Governor has appointed the Hon. Wm. R. Sebastian, U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Chester Ashby.

the accounts that had reached him led to the apprehension that war between France and Austria was all but inevitable."

From the London Herald, May 6.  
THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

It is also most important to know that there is not the slightest fear that freedom of debate will be interfered with or invaded. The army and the National Guard are with the majority, and even the working men are now beginning to see the impracticable follies of Louis Blanc, and to range themselves on the side of order. One of the first questions that will arise is as to the nature and form of the new Republic. It is known that a draft of a Constitution was prepared a fortnight ago by M. De Cormenin, at the request of the Provisional Government. In this rough draft, a single President, as in America, was fixed upon. But after the sketch had been submitted to the Provisional Government, M. Lamartine induced his colleagues to adopt a triumvirate, and in that form, we believe, he proposition will be submitted to the Assembly. A single chamber only will be recommended, the three Presidents to have a suspensive veto. The separation of Church and State will, we understand, also be recommended, and one of the first acts of the Finance Minister will be to state that he is not prepared to produce any ecclesiastical budget. These it must be admitted, are grave, serious and difficult questions, admitting of wide difference of opinion, and on which it is certain the widest difference of opinion must prevail. Difference of opinion also prevails, and will, doubtless, be expressed, touching some of the acts of the Provisional Government. There are few who can approve of the arbitrary conduct of M. Rollin, or of those ordinances of the Minister of Justice, touching the inamovibility of the judges.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, May 6.  
FRANCE.

The returns of the French elections are now completed; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions on the part of the ultra republicans and communists, who left neither foul nor fair means untried to effect their purpose, the lists exhibit, as we anticipated in our last publication, a triumphant testimony to the popularity of the principles propounded and acted upon by Lamartine and the moderate party. Indeed, so clearly and prominently has this expression of popular feeling been manifested that some fears were entertained of the minority resorting to ulterior measures in order to render past proceedings nugatory. The state of Europe generally has been more settled during the week, though from the advices which continue to reach us, we cannot calculate for any lengthened continuance of the partial subsidence in hostile feeling, which is now manifested.

The examination of the election returns was concluded at a late hour on the night of the 28th ult. at the Hotel de Ville. The examination of the returns was conducted in the hall of St. John an immense platform was erected, with benches and tables for the scrutators. About two hundred persons were employed in these bureaux.

It appears that the 34 members for the department of the Seine may be classed as follows: Moderates, 25 ultra democratic, &c. 4; doubtful, 5. There are among them 12 ex-deputies, 2 journalists, 5 ouvriers or operatives, 1 Catholic clergyman and 1 Protestant clergyman.

Among the members elected are three Prelates of the Catholic Church, namely the Archbishop of Paris for Avignon; the Bishop of Quimper, for Finisterre; and the Bishop of Orleans for the Lozere.

The Bishop of Langres and several ecclesiastics have also been elected in the Morbihan.

The accounts received from the Province bring returns most of which are impressed with the same character of moderation which has been so remarkable in the previous elections. Among the members of the late chamber of Deputies, whose return to the National Assembly is announced, is that of Mr. Dupin. He is the only eminent member of the Conservative party yet elected, if we except the Count Montalembert, whose return will be disputed. The celebrated Abbe Lacordaire is among the members returned for Marseilles, where he beat M. Theirs. It is very remarkable, that while the Abbe Lacordaire, one of the most eloquent preachers in the Catholic Church, and the Abbe Dagueire, one of the most popular of the Paris clergy, were both rejected as candidates for the representation of Paris, the celebrated Protestant clergyman, Coquerel, was elected. The circumstances is remarkable, as showing how little the elections were influenced by the mere question of religion. The Catholic cure, the Dominican friar, the Protestant clergyman, and the Jew advocate, Cremieux, frequently figured on the same list; sometimes indeed, in Company with the infidel D'Alton Shee, whose boast it is that "he is neither Catholic nor Christian."

Among the number of members of the old Chamber of Deputies elected are several whose names are as well known in England as in France, such as M. de Tocqueville; M. Berryer, M. Leon Faucher, M. Mauguin, M. Cillault, M. Duvergier de Hauranne, Lucien Murat, (son of the King of Naples,) the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld, Viscount de Falloux, M. de Seyval, Odillon Barrot, &c.

STATE OF FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a Boston gentleman at Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, April, 27th.  
I have but a moment, before the post leaves, to tell you the admirable manner in which the Elections have passed off here, thanks to the good arrangement of the lists and to the moderation and intelligence of the Parisian people. All the votes are not yet counted, so that the final result will not be declared till to-morrow, but in many of the Districts the names of Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc stand so low that there is some reason to believe their election may be lost. It would be unfortunate that they should be thrown out. The ideas which they represent, if not developed before the National assembly, will find a tribune elsewhere, away from the shrewd

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE CALEDONIAN.  
Yesterday morning we received the following additional news by the telegraph: BALTIMORE, May 22.

In France tranquility prevails. An election riot in Rome had been quieted after many had been killed.

The National Convention assembled on the 4th M. Pagnau, as censor, the chair. The members of the provisional Government entered, and were received with applause. M. Dupont de l'Eure made an address resigning the powers of the Government to the Convention. A President was to be elected on the 5th, and there was no doubt of the choice falling on Lamartine.

The Chartist movements were continuing throughout Great Britain.

Mehement Ali is reported to be dying.

In Ireland a reconciliation has taken place between O'Brien and O'Connell. They spoke and shook hands publicly. A public address had been issued by leaders of both parties, urging the union of the people in the great question of Repeal.

Spain is reported to be quiet.

Hostilities continue in Holstein. The Danes were retreating before the army of the Confederation.

Frightful disorder exists in Posen. The Austrian Constitution was proclaimed on the 23d, amid rejoicings.

The Austrians have gained slight advantages over the Italians and Sardinians, and were about attacking Verona. Strass submitted.

Venice is blockaded—[probably by an Austrian squadron.] The English Consul had fled from Venice before a mob, excited in consequence of England not recognizing the Republic.—Char. Mercury

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American steamer Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, arrived yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock from Southampton, having sailed from that port on the 7th inst. one day after the Caledonia from Liverpool. We received by her, London papers of the 6th, those of the 5th being the latest brought by the British steamer. She has made a remarkable good passage, better in point of time than the Caledonia.

We had no intelligence in our London papers of the 6th, of any importance, not embodied in the despatch forwarded by our London Correspondent by Electric Telegraph to Liverpool, and included in the summary of news by the Caledonia. Lord Stanley in the House of Lords on the 5th, made a very able speech on the Diplomatic relations with Spain, and Lord Brougham and the Marquis of Lansdowne also spoke upon the subject.

The most important event was the formal proclamation of the Republic, by the Assembly of France, in the presence of 200,000 of the people. Of this formality the Paris correspondence of the Times gives this account:—

The subjoined conclusion of your report from the Chamber of Representatives will show you that the proceedings were warm and somewhat desultory discussion on Thursday, on the necessity for the unqualified adoption by the Assembly of the Republic with these words:—

"Citizen Representatives.—The people demand that the members of the Provisional Government have the goodness to present themselves to them on the portico of the Palace (Chamber), and that the National Assembly have the goodness to accompany them."

This proposition was received with loud exclamations, in which cheering vastly predominated. When silence was in some degree restored, General Courtais added:—

"In consequence, I propose that the Provisional Government and the citizen representatives proceed to the portico of the Palace."

This took place about half past 5 o'clock. I have not time for further description. The Republic was proclaimed and accepted unequivocally by the National Assembly, in the presence of 200,000 of the people of Paris. "Vote to those or to any class who shall occasion doubts of the sincerity of that acceptance." I hear at every side to day, "to retract is impossible." The slightest appearance of reaction will raise Paris in flames and deluge its streets with blood.

From all that I have seen and heard, this is the general impression produced by the events of yesterday.

The following proclamation was posted upon the walls of Paris yesterday morning:—

The mass of people proceeded to the bridge which separates the Place de la Concorde from the Chamber of Representatives.

The scene that presented itself defies description. The colors of the National Guards had been brought within the railing the time that I arrived. Something was wanting, but it was soon forthcoming. "The colors of the army" were called for in voices of thunder. They were brought forward, and then recommenced the proclamation of the Republic, the acceptance of it, and the fraternization of the 20th of April; but it would seem that the enthusiasm yesterday surpassed that observable on the day just mentioned, and it was stimulated by the thunder of the cannon of the invalides.

The National Assembly, the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the people, by whom it has been elected, previous to commencing its labors.—

"Declares, in the name of the French people, and in the face of the entire world, that the Republic, proclaimed on the 24th of February, 1848, is, and shall remain, the form of the Government of France.