

# 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 XI.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. JULY 22, 1846.

No. 38.

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

**NEW TERMS.**  
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From the New York Morning News.

## THE NEW TARIFF PASSED.

With heartfelt joy do we announce that the tariff bill has passed the House of Representatives, in substantially the same shape as reported by General McKay, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. To this gentleman are the thanks of the people emphatically due for his indefatigable exertions in behalf of this great measure of deliverance. At great inconvenience, and with havoc to all miscellany, we publish the bill entire as it passed the House, in this number of the News. It leaves us but little room for comment. We have no doubt but that the bill will pass the Senate, without much amendment. If it does, then may this city rejoice that the greatest impediment to her increasing commerce and prosperity is removed. We have soon to chronicle the happy tidings. The vote on the passage of the bill was 114 yeas to 93 nays—giving the triumphant majority of nineteen. The honor of casting the only Whig vote in favor of the bill belongs to Mr. Hilliard of Alabama. The other 113 votes were all given by Democrats. The only vote from Pennsylvania for the bill was given by Mr. Wilmot, the eloquent and truly sound representative from the Bradford District. With this exception, the members from Pennsylvania, who were all present, voted in solid phalanx against the bill.

New York stood by principle. Of her 33 members, (the other seat being left vacant by the death of Mr. Herick,) sixteen of the democrats voted to pass the bill. Four others, Messrs. Russell, of Warren, Hungerford of Jefferson, Jenkins of Oneida, and Wheaton of Onondaga, with the twelve whig members, voting against the bill. Had the remaining member, Mr. Woodworth of Dutchess, been present and voted with his party, a majority of the delegation would have voted for the bill. The judicious observer will not fail to note that Messrs. Miller, Woodruff and Campbell were indifferent to the commercial interests of this city as to vote in the negative.

Besides those from New York and Pennsylvania, the only democrats voting against the bill were the two from New Jersey and one (Mr. Perry) from Maryland. New Jersey is the only state where democratic representatives voted unanimously against the bill.

All the democrats from Ohio voted for the bill, except one, Mr. Cummings who was absent. The tax on tea and coffee was stricken out, and the duties increased on other articles so as to render the bill acceptable to them. They were twelve strong; and if their votes had been cast against the bill, as they would have been if it had not been amended, the majority against it would have been five. We are happy to state that a noble disposition was evinced on all sides, to compromise and conciliate.

There were thirteen absentees; ten democrats, of whom seven, if present, would have certainly voted for the bill, and three whigs. Three of the absentees "have gone to the war." There are three vacancies in the House; and the Speaker had no vote. If every seat had been filled, and every member had voted, the affirmative vote would have been at least 13 out of 226 members. But we leave the reader to pursue the analysis at his pleasure, from the following classification of the vote:

### MAINE (7.)

Yeas. Messrs. Dunlap, Hamlin, McCrate, Sawtelle, Scammon, and Williams, democrats—6.

Nays. Mr. Severance, whig—1.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE (4.)

Yeas. Messrs. James H. Johnson, Moulton and Norris, democrats—3.

Nays. None. One vacancy.

### VERMONT (4.)

Yeas. None.

Nays. Messrs. Collamer, Foot, and Marsh, whigs—3.

Absent, Mr. Dillingham, Democrat, 1.

### MASSACHUSETTS (10.)

Yeas. None.  
Nays. Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Ashman, Grinnell, Hudson, Daniel P. King, Julius Rockwell, Benjamin Thompson, and Winthrop, whigs—9. One vacancy.

### RHODE ISLAND (2.)

Yeas. None.  
Nays. Messrs. Arnold and Cranston, whigs—2.

### CONNECTICUT (4.)

Yeas. None.  
Nays. Messrs. Dixon, Saml. D. Hubbard, John A. Rockwell, and Truman Smith, whigs—4.

### NEW YORK (34.)

Yeas. Messrs. Anderson, Benton, Collier, Demott, Ellsworth, Goodyear, Gordon, Hough, Preston, King, Lawrence, MacLay, Niven, Rathbun, Strong and Wood, democrats—15.

Nays. Messrs. Hungerford, Jenkins, Russell, and Wheaton, democrats—4; Messrs. William W. Campbell, Carroll, Culvert, Elias B. Holmes, Washington Hunt, Lewis, Miller, Mosley, Seaman, Albert Smith, White, and Woodruff, whigs—12; total, 16.

### NEW JERSEY (5.)

Yeas. None.  
Nays. Messrs. Esdall and Sykes, democrats, 2; Messrs. Hampton, Runk, and Wright, whigs—3; total, 5.

### PENNSYLVANIA (24.)

Yeas. Mr. Wilmot, Democrat—1.  
Nays. Messrs. James Black, Brodhead, Erdman, Foster, Garvin, C. J. Ingersoll, Leib, McClean, Ritter, Jas. Thompson, and Yoist, democrats—11; and Messrs. Blanchard, Buffington, J. H. Campbell, Darrah, John H. Ewing, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Levin, McLivaine, Pollock, Ramsey, Stewart, and Strohm, whigs—12; total, 23.

### DELAWARE (1.)

Yeas. None.

Nays. Mr. J. W. Houston, whig—1.

### MARYLAND (6.)

Yeas. Mr. Giles, Democrat—1.

Nays. Messrs. Perry, Democrat, and Long, whig—2.  
Absent. Messrs. Constable and Ligon, Democrats, and Chapman, whig—3.

### VIRGINIA (15.)

Yeas. Messrs. Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Wm. G. Brown, Angus A. Chapman, Dromgoole, Jas. McDowell, Hopkins, Edmund W. Hubbard, Hunter, Joseph Johnson, Leake, Seddon, and Treadway, democrats—14.

Nay. Mr. Pendleton, whig—1.

### NORTH CAROLINA (9.)

Yeas. Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, McKay, and Reid, dem.—6.

Nays. Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, and Graham, whigs—3.

### SOUTH CAROLINA (7.)

Yeas. Messrs. James A. Black, Burt, Isaac E. Holmes, Rhett, A. D. Sims, Simpson, and Woodward, democrats—7.

### GEORGIA (8.)

Yeas. Messrs. Cobb, Harralson, Seaborn Jones, Lumpkin, and Towns, democrats—5.

Nays. Messrs. Stephens and Tombs, whigs—2.

Absent. Mr. Thos. B. King, whig—1.

### FLORIDA (1.)

Yea. Mr. Brackenborough, Democrat—1.

### ALABAMA (7.)

Yeas. Messrs. Reuben, Chapman, Daigan, Geo. S. Houston, McConnell, Payne, and Yancey, democrats—6; Mr. Hilliard, whig—1; total, 7.

### MISSISSIPPI (4.)

Yeas. Messrs. S. H. Adams, Jefferson Davis, Roberts, and Jacob Thompson, democrats—4.

### TENNESSEE (11.)

Yeas. Messrs. Chase, Cullon, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Barclay, Martin, and Stanton, democrats—6.

Nays. Messrs. Milton Brown, Cocke, Crozier, Edwin H. Ewing, and Gentry, whigs—5.

### KENTUCKY (10.)

Yeas. Messrs. Boyd, John P. Martin and Tibbatts, democrats—3.

Nays. Messrs. Bell, Garret Davis, Grider, McHenry, Thomasson, Trumbo and Young, whigs—7.

### OHIO (21.)

Yeas. Messrs. Brinkhoff, Cunningham, Faran, Fries, Joseph J. McDowell, Morris, Parish, Perrill, Sawyer, Starkweather, St. John, and Thurman, democrats—12.

Nays. Messrs. Delano, Giddings, Harper, Root, Schenck, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, whigs—8.

Absent. Mr. Cummings, dem—1.

### MICHIGAN (3.)

Yeas. Messrs. Chapman, J. B. Hunt, and Robert McClelland, democrats—3.

### INDIANA (3.)

Yeas. Messrs. Catchcart, Henneley,

Kennedy, Thos. Smith, and Wick, democrats—5.

Nays. Messrs. McGaughy, and Caleb B. Smith, whigs—2.

Absent. Messrs. Owens and Pettit, democrats—2.

No vote. Mr. Davis, Speaker.

### ILLINOIS (7.)

Yeas. Messrs. Douglass, Ficklin, Hoge, John A. McClelland, and Robert Smith, Democrats—5.

Nays. None.

Absent. Mr. Wentworth, Democrat, Baker, whig—2.

### MISSOURI (5.)

Yeas. Messrs. Bowlin, Phelps, Relfe, and Leonard H. Sims, Democrats—4.

Nays. None.

Absent. Mr. Price, Democrat—1.

### ARKANSAS (1.)

Yeas. None. Nays. None. Absent, Mr. Yell, Democrat 1.

### LOUISIANA (4.)

Yeas. Messrs. Harmanson, La Sere, and Morse, Democrats—3.

Nay. Mr. Thibodaux whig—1.

### TEXAS (2.)

Yeas. Kaufman, and Pillsbury, Democrats—2.

Nays. None.

### RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.	D.	W.	D.	NAYS.	A.	D.	W.
MAINE	6	"	"	1	"	"	"
N.H. shire	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vermont	"	"	"	3	1	"	"
Massetts	"	"	"	9	"	"	"
R. Island	"	"	"	2	"	"	"
Con. ut	"	"	"	4	"	"	"
N. York	16	"	4	12	1	"	"
N. Jersey	"	"	2	3	"	"	"
Penn. yania	1	"	11	12	"	"	"
Delaware	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
Maryland	1	"	1	2	1	"	"
Virginia	14	"	"	3	"	"	"
No. Ca.	6	"	"	1	"	"	"
So. Ca.	7	"	"	"	"	"	"
Georgia	5	"	"	2	1	"	"
Florida	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alabama	6	11	"	"	"	"	"
Miss. ppe	4	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tennessee	6	"	"	5	"	"	"
Kentucky	3	"	"	3	1	"	"
Ohio	12	"	"	"	"	"	"
Michigan	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
Indiana	5	"	"	2	2	"	"
Illinois	5	"	"	"	"	"	"
Missouri	4	"	"	"	"	"	"
Arkansas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Louisiana	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
Texas	2	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	113	1	18	77	10	3	

Three vacancies one member, the Speaker, no vote.

### Miscellaneous.

**A Buffalo Tale.**—I had a friend in the Indian country who was a rare narrator, but suspected of embellishment. He never failed in a story. He was a genius. No matter what the incident, he would relate it so as to be intensely interesting, or irresistibly amusing. He had one buffalo tale, though as any he used to tell with a naïveté and earnestness, that made us forget its improbable features.

"One morning, when I was in the Black-foot country," he would say, "I went out accompanied by an old Spanish hunter, (we call the Mexicans all Spaniards; you know,) to get a few buffalo steaks; and seeing an old bull asleep. I took a fancy to have a ride, without saddle or bridle. So I crept up and sprang upon his back."

"The dev—" we would exclaim.

"And off he went, full tilt, towards a small but bottom prairie, the Spaniard running after us as fast as he could."

"And you on his back?" we would ask.

"Yes sir—fact—and I kept beating him with my gun-stick on the side of the head, until his course became circular, and he made several tours of the little prairie. I could have easily killed him with my knife, but I wanted to show the Spaniard, who had run to the middle of the prairie, some feats of horsemanship, as he kept walking round like the ring-master of a circus. At length we came within two hundred yards of the Spaniard."

"Shall I shoot?" he bawled out.

"No, wait a little," said I.

"In what part?"

"Behind the forehead!"

"Well, said he, raising his rifle, 'hold up your leg!'"

Then, after our astonishment had been sufficiently expressed, he would assure us that the Spaniard brought the bull down pursuant to order; and he had an old pair of celskin breeches, ripped on the neither edge of one leg by a bullet, which he tried to assure us were the identical breeches he wore on that occasion.

"And you see, sir," he would add, "I didn't hold my leg quite high enough."—N. O. Revell.

### Advice to Young Men in Debt.

Ascertain the whole state of your affairs. Learn exactly how much you owe. Be not guilty of deceiving yourself. You may thus awaken suspicion of dishonesty, when your intentions were otherwise.

Deliberately and fully make up your mind, that come what will, you will practice no concealment or trick, which might have the appearance of fraud. Openness and candor command the respect of all good men.

Remember that no man is completely ruined among men, until his character is gone.

Never consent to hold as your own, one farthing which rightfully belongs to others.

As you are at present in circumstances

of great trial, and as many eyes are upon you, do nothing rashly. If you need advice, consult only a few.—Let them be distinguished persons of the most established reputation.

Beware of feelings of despondency. Give not place for an hour to useless and enervating melancholy. Be a man.

Reduce your expenditure to the lowest amount. Care not to figure as others around you.

Industriously pursue such lawful and honest arts of industry as are left to you.

An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil rumors, and retrieve your affairs; than a month's moaning.

If you must stop business, do it soon enough to avoid the just charge of an attempt to involve your unsuspecting friends.

Learn from your present difficulties the utter vanity of all earthly things.

**Reported Murder of Mr. Schoolcraft.**—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, that letters had been received in that city which state that Henry R. Schoolcraft, lately the Indian agent at Sault St. Marie, was murdered at Mackinaw, in the latter part of last week, by a half-breed Indian. The murderer, whose name is Tanner, was at large, but pursued by the entire population.

Mr. Schoolcraft, by his deep researches into our aboriginal history, has thrown more light than any other man living on the Indian manners and customs. He had just completed and published an able report on the Indian tribes formerly inhabiting the interior of New York, which was his last contribution to that branch of knowledge, the pursuit of which had been the occupation of his life.

**Another American Artist.**—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas thus describes a Lady artist which has recently appeared as a new star in the horizon of Art.

"We have here a new candidate for artistic honor and patronage—Mrs. Kate Ward, of Texas, a daughter of the late Gideon Lee, of New York. She has so distinguished herself as an amateur, that her friends have persuaded her to enter the ranks, and she will undoubtedly meet with success. I have seen several of her miniatures, which are exquisitely worked up—each a portrait in oils of a beautiful lay."

"The artist has the expression of countenance, and yet retains the sweet radiance of childhood's innocence, which most painters sink into silliness."

**Important Movements among the Jews.**—A great meeting of the Jews, from all parts of Europe, has recently been held in Frankfurt, in which they voted that there is nothing obligatory in the use of the Hebrew in their worship, and accordingly that it was best to retain it only in part as a badge of their nationality and a band of union.

Also on full discussion, that the Messiah is already come, the present toleration and comfort which they now enjoy being what is meant by the promised Messiah. Also, that there is nothing to forbid their freely blending with the nations among whom they reside.

**An Anti-Slavery Lecturer, named David Oliver, was killed on the 5th inst.** while lecturing in Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, by David M. Mains. The latter was drunk and had been put out of the meeting; he returned in a short time with a brickbat in his hand, and threw it with such violence against the head of Oliver, that his skull was completely shattered. Officer survived but a short time.

**FROM THE ARMY.**

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Orleans Picayune.

MATAMORAS, June 23, 1846.

The steamboat Neva, the same we met while on the way from Reynosa to this place, was to have started last evening on another trip up; with a detachment of the 7th U. S. Infantry; but a couple of engineers having pronounced her boilers defective and unsafe, she has been laid up for the present.

The soldiers were ordered up to reinforce the command of Col. Wilson at Reynosa, previous to a move upon Camargo. The weather has been so bad, and the roads are in such a horrible condition, that the infantry will hardly be able to march for a week or so.

Matamoras is certainly going ahead. I see that the Washington Ball-room is to be opened this evening for the first time under that title, with a grand Mexican fandango—admittance 50 cents. And then gambling rooms are opened in every street, bar rooms at every turn, and eating rooms stare the hungry in the face on all sides.

An inundation has been poured in upon Matamoras that she will not get rid of easily.

Gen. Taylor is now worse cramped and hampered for want of transportation than ever, and the Quarter Master General's Department "catches it" on all sides and from all quarters. There are volunteers and regulars enough to march at any time, and to any point—there are more volunteers already here than are wanted, idle and uneasy at the inactivity—yet the commander general cannot move for want of transports.

With six small steamers, at the present stage of water, healthy and commanding points could easily be reached on the Rio Grande; but they are not here and the arms of one of the largest armies ever brought into the field by the U. States, are tied for want of proper management at home. There is something wrong, too, still in the post office department, and loud are the complaints in every quarter.

I have not a line of news to communicate—we are all in the dark and in mud. Capt. McCulloch is still here, although a part of the company remains at Reynosa. He will probably move up his entire command as soon as the weather will permit.

G. W. K.

**MATAMORAS, Mexico, June 30.**

General Taylor's camp on this side the Rio Grande is yet above water in spots, although the chances of being driven or drowned out still look about even. I sat upon the banks of the river this morning with my feet paddling in the water; so you may learn how near we are to an inundation. I wish that some of those members of Congress, who are pleased to designate the officers of our army as "emaciated loafers," and "wasp-waisted vampires hanging about high places," could get a glimpse of them now—in fact, could share their privations and discomforts with them, they would forever alter their tongue.

The poor devils—although they laugh at and make light of the annoyances which beset them—appear in plight most pitiful, many of them really not having had a dry rag to their backs or a dry blanket to sleep on for near a fortnight. "Hanging about high places!" Why, they have been wading about low places, halfway up to their knees in mud and water—Gen. Taylor and Col. Twiggs among the rest—and nothing but an absolute fear of being drowned out has driven any from their position.

The two regiments of Louisiana volunteers—Marks' and Walton's—on the opposite bank of the river, occupy higher ground; yet they are bad enough off in all conscience. All are still enjoying a better degree of health than one could suppose they would, but I am fearful, if they remain here too long, that some epidemic may make its appearance among them.

Volunteers are still arriving by regiments, and still Gen. Taylor is without transportation or any means of moving them. Where are the steamers ordered to be purchased long since for the use of the army? Here is a stage of water high enough to reach Reynosa and Camargo with ease and safety, yet there is not a safe conveyance even across the river. I cannot conceive a situation more trying to the patience and more mortifying to the feelings of the commander-in-chief, than the one he is now placed in.

With men enough to march to any quarter he has not the means to move them an inch.

From the interior the news is various and contradictory. It is said that a portion of the Mexican infantry has left Leon for some point near Tampico, and very likely such is the case. For some time the inhabitants of Matamoras believed that the troops would return and retake the place—could not for one moment suppose that the Americans would be allowed to hold quiet possession of the city. I believe that they have now given up all hopes. The number of Mexican soldiers at Monterey is known to be small. Arista, whose course has been sustained by the Government, is at his hacienda near the city with a few men only.

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