

# THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1846.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. BURT for several Public Documents.

Upon the first page of this week's paper will be found the speech of our immediate representative, the Hon. A. BURT, which will rank among the best delivered upon the Oregon question.

**Mastodon Cotton.**—We would call the attention of planters to the advertisement, in this week's paper, of the Mastodon Cotton Seed. We have seen a sample of the cotton, which, for fineness of texture and beauty, is unequalled. A few of the seed may be obtained at the store of R. H. & W. A. WARD-LAW.

**Congressional.**—We have received but little by the late news from Washington, that would interest our readers. The Oregon question is still pending, and no vote taken upon it as yet. The war panic created by the recent message of the President, has completely subsided, and from the fact of Messrs. BENTON and WEBSTER, siding with Mr. CALHOUN upon the 49th degree as a basis for the settlement of this question, all parties seem to think that there will be no war, and that the question will be speedily settled. The magnificent speech of Mr. CALHOUN has made, and is still making, a great impression throughout the length and breadth of the land; and that of Mr. McDUFFIE's able as it is also, following so soon after, will have a very salutary influence in this matter and dispel all fears of a rupture with England.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has passed the House by a considerable majority, and is thought will pass the Senate. The delegation from this State all voted for it.

**Foreign News.**—By the packet ship *Yorkshire*, which arrived at New York on the 1st instant, bringing dates one day later than the *Hibernia*, we have news of rather a warlike nature from England. The *Switzerland* had arrived with the Oregon Notice Resolutions as they passed the House of Representatives, and had considerably increased the war feeling in London.

The motion of the immediate repeal of the corn laws, offered as an amendment to Sir ROBERT PEEL's proposition for their discontinuance after three years, was negatived in the House of Commons by a vote of 78 to 265.

Cotton had advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and was a little firmer.

In consequence of the indisposition of Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr. McLANE, our Minister, had been prevented from dining with him.

**Mexico.**—The news from this country is important. It appears from the latest dates that the Mexican government had given a final and positive answer to Mr. SLIDELL, refusing to receive him as Minister Plenipotentiary; that he had demanded his passports, and would take passage on the 25th instant for the United States. It is said, had the English news brought out by the *Cambria*, in February, been received a little earlier, Mr. SLIDELL would have been received almost upon his own terms.

A panic prevailed at Vera Cruz, in consequence of the supposed intention of our fleet to blockade or open hostilities on the withdrawal of Mr. SLIDELL. The people were deserting the city, and all the Mexican navy were sent under tow of steamers to a place of safety up the Alvarado river.

from 1818 to 1827, has been discovered by that gentleman to produce a change so sudden and extraordinary? Well may the people—well may the civilized world—inquire, why this change of policy and position?

Mr. Chairman, in consideration of the past if not of the future—if not to calculate the cost of maintaining our rights—we should pause before we plunge this country into war. We should take counsel of our hearts and our consciences, whether that war would be just, and in a just cause. Sir, I have taken my position. I believe it maintains the honor and the rights of my country, and will command the approbation of the people. It is the compromise offered by our government from 1818 to 1845. I am unwilling to accept less. I will not demand more.

But, Mr. Chairman, if it be the determination of the committee to terminate the treaty of joint occupancy, with the purpose of asserting the right of domain to a part or to the whole of the territory of Oregon, I trust the notice will be couched in those manly terms which shall manifest our sense that it is a right. The treaty provides that it shall be determined at the expiration of twelve months' notice, and secures to each of the high contracting parties the right to give it. The notice needs no apology, and I submit that it is unmanly and unbecoming to make one. And I must be permitted to say, that I cannot admire the spirit that would whisper it in the pitiful palaver of a "preamble," or the whining and whimpering of a "whereas."

Mr. Chairman, my constituents are ever ready to maintain the rights and defend the honor of their country. They know nothing of the people of whom I am an humble, but I trust faithful, representative, who suppose they have an unmanly fear of war, calamitous and desolating as it ever has been and ever must be to their interests. They appeal to their history of their country to bear them witness that whenever the gallantry and patriotism of its citizens have been summoned to its standard, they have been the first in the field and the fiercest in the battle.

Sir, the south does earnestly deprecate war, but not, as I have heard intimated, because she is conscious of any element of weakness or danger in her social system. She fears no domestic disquietude in war. But much as we deprecate war, more do we deprecate national dishonor and degradation. And if war come from maintaining the rights and the honor of our country, by the help of Heaven we will meet it, though it drag its victims from every fireside, and slay them on every coast, and plain, and height, in this broad confederacy.

From the *Charleston Mercury*.  
THE TARIFF.

Congress has been in session now upwards of four months. More than one half of the time it will continue in session is passed. It is some six weeks, since the bill from the Treasury Department revising the Tariff, called for by the Committee of Ways and Means, has been received by that Committee. But no Tariff bill is yet submitted to Congress. Bills on all other subjects, especially such as shall exhaust the Treasury, and increase the expenditures, have been profusely reported. The army has been increased five thousand men, in conformity with the recommendations of the Secretary of War, involving an increase of expenditure of fully four millions of dollars. A bill for Internal Improvements, recommended by the same officer, has passed the House of Representatives, for a million and a half more. The ten steam ships proposed to be built by the bill in the Senate, (now it seems having the direct sanction of the Executive,) requires thirteen millions more. The House the other day after an elaborate discussion of two days, sent to the Senate a bill to supply deficient appropriations of the last year, calling for some two millions more. The simple meaning of this bill is, that Congress only authorized certain expenditures, which the administration, without law, has exceeded, and now calls upon Congress to foot the bill. Add to all these the innumerable projects from the West for expenditures—such as military roads to Oregon and Texas and Arkansas, and our readers will see, what lively prospects are before us for a frugal, strict construction, as the fruit of the Baltimore Convention.

Now we do not intend to say, that matters may not be set right at Washington, before Congress rises; but we do say, that thus far, our very worst fears have been more than realized by events. If we are saved from a war, (which we now do not fear) to whom will we be indebted for our salvation? Those into whose hands the triumph of the Democratic party has placed the foreign relations of the country? No man can be-

lieve this. So far as the action and policy of the Administration is concerned, "war was inevitable." We stated that this would be the case before Congress met; and we stated too, that war would be arrested from the South—by that small but patriotic party, which neither the blandishments of power nor the terror of party proscription, could drive from their duty to their country.

The State Rights men of the South, have stood in the gap, and will arrest the plague of war. And look to the projects of expenditure, thrust forward, whilst this Tariff is kept back. According to every dictate of reason or common sense, the Tariff ought first to have been considered and settled. Then Congress would know, how much money they would have to spend; and the appropriations could be made to suit the means in the Treasury. But matters are reversed. Enormous expenditures are proposed and voted—for what purpose? Most assuredly when the Tariff comes up, they will be pointed to, as an argument against great changes or reductions. No one can suppose, that it will be proposed to borrow: nor will it be urged by those now pushing on the expenditures—"your expenditures being increased, tax tea and coffee—tax the free list." No! no! It will be—"keep up the duty on iron and sugar and glass and woollens. Specific duties are most certain in their exactions, than ad valorem duties"; or may be, we will hear the old Cuckoo note, "put off the Tariff for this time; after the next elections, the Democratic party will be prepared to revise the Tariff," &c. Having been three times duped already, it certainly is not surprising that there should be very lively expectations, that we can be duped again, with entire impunity. We are compelled to construe the proceedings in Congress, as evincing, if not a settled design to overlay the Tariff, at least a great reluctance, a decided apprehension, in meeting the question. Whilst we have all along declared our hopelessness of obtaining a simple revenue tariff, (the indignation and fury of the Union notwithstanding,) it is impossible for us to suppose with our correspondent, that the Tariff will not be troubled at all by the present Congress. This is too monstrous for the belief, even of those most distrustful of the Democratic party.

**OUR DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.**—We very much question whether this State has ever been better represented in Congress, than at present. With Calhoun and McDuffie in the Senate, and Rhett, Woodward, Burt, Holmes, Simms, Black and Simpson in the House, we venture the assertion that no State in the Union can present a greater combination of excellence and talent. What too is particularly grateful, is the great unanimity and harmony that exists in their councils with each other. Upon none of the subjects affecting the great interests of the country, do they seem to differ, and this is the more to be rejoiced at—for if ever South Carolina required unanimity in her councils it is now. Long may such harmony continue, and long may South Carolina have such sentinels on her watch-towers.—*South Carolinian*.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* in commenting on Mr. Benton's speech on the Oregon question, remarks, "Thanks to that Senator for his straight-forward, manly speech. A friend in need is a friend indeed; and now that he has taken a position along side of Calhoun, Haywood, Colquitt and their compeers, what hope is there for the 54 40 men? They are left in the vocative wanting. They are defeated, and the country is safe."

Mr. McDuffie's speech has made a very decided impression, and is another of those robust and healthy influences that are going forth from the Senate, to form, on just and abiding foundations, the public opinion of the country. The true Statesmen have taken a position which the people will sustain, and on which all can unite.

We are informed, says the *Federal Union*, that the Wheat crop throughout Georgia, never looked more promising than at this time, and should the harvest prove as abundant as is now anticipated it will greatly relieve the wants of the people from the present scarcity of grain.

EDITOR'S TABLE.  
*Southern and Western Literary Messenger and Review*: B. B. MINOR, Editor, Richmond, Va.—Terms, \$5.00 per annum, in advance.

The April No. of this magazine is before us, with much in it to interest the reader.

*Literary Emporium*; a compendium of religious, literary and philosophical knowledge. Published by J. K. WELLMAN, 118 Nassau-st., N. Y.—Price, \$1.00 per annum.

*The Young People's Magazine*: SEBA SMITH, Editor; J. K. WELLMAN, Publisher, N. Y.—Price, \$1 per annum.

We have received the March and April Nos. of the above beautiful and interesting publications. Each number is accompanied with handsome engravings. We take pleasure in recommending these publications to our young friends. Unlike the trashy and disgusting love tales, which crowd the pages of most of the publications of the present day, these magazines are filled with such articles as are calculated to interest and amuse, as well as elevate and refine the youthful mind. In each number of these publications, there are colored engravings, illustrating Botany, with full descriptions of the plants represented.

(FOR THE BANNER.)

ABBEVILLE, APRIL 6, 1846.

Col. JOHN CUNNINGHAM:—

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, being fully impressed with the qualifications which you possess to serve us in the councils of the State, and believing that it is our incumbent duty to call upon such men to represent us in the Legislature of the State, or in whatever capacity we may require those services in a public way: We, therefore, under these impressions, make a call upon you to become a candidate for the Legislature, for the ensuing election: and assure you, so far as we can understand the public mind, we are authorized to make the call, and have good reasons to believe that those of your friends, whom we have not had an opportunity to consult, with regard to this particular measure, will coincide with us most cheerfully in the call above made. We, therefore, most earnestly solicit you to comply with our request, to allow us to make your name known as a candidate for the Legislature for the ensuing election. With great respect,

Your obt. serv'ts.,

G. J. CANNON.	THOMAS EAKINS.
JOHN BROWNLEE.	J. H. COBB.
A. B. ARNOLD.	A. L. GRAY.
W. TENNENT.	ENOCH NELSON.
WM. J. LOMAX.	D. L. ANSLEY.
JNO. G. CALDWELL.	T. J. DOUGLASS.
D. DOUGLASS.	J. W. CHATHAM.
F. P. ROBERTSON.	

To G. J. CANNON, Esq., and others:—

Gentlemen,—Your communication, handed me two days since, by which "you most earnestly solicit me to comply with your request, to allow you to make my name known as a candidate for the Legislature for the ensuing election," has elicited my most grateful and solicitous attention. Having twice been a candidate of late, and the people of the District, though I received many manifestations of their regard and kindness, having twice preferred others to represent them, I have felt strong repugnance to producing the impression of any desire even in appearance upon my part (which I have never entertained and disclaim) of being ambitious to force myself upon them into public service, and great diffidence at being before them as a candidate, and had determined to devote myself alone to my private duties and business. But the flattering call that gentlemen of your respectability and discretion have, by your communication, made upon me, and the late frequent and repeated requests from many others of all parts of the District, some of whom have hitherto been averse to my election, have induced me to waive any personal reluctance and feelings, and to assent, of course, to place at their and the District's disposal, such qualifications, however limited, that I may possess, and such services as my capacity and good faith could render.

And I think I but express your views and feelings as well as my own, when I say, that in placing my name before the District, reference and design are alone had to my running simply on such qualifications for the Legislature as I may possess, and not in opposition to, or association with, any other candidate—not as the candidate of any partisanship, local hobby and personal feelings; but with regard to State affairs, general harmony and political welfare.

In conclusion, I can but say that if elected, and having all my interests, associations and feelings existing and concentrated in South Carolina, I shall always scrupulously endeavor, as one of her legislators, to consult alone her social, moral, and political good and honor, and especially the proper interests and standing of my constituency.

With feelings of strong personal regard and esteem, I remain, gentlemen, Your most obt. serv't.,

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Abbeville C. H., April 8, 1846.

Extract from a Letter to the Editor.

DEAR SIR:—I learn from a gentleman who has very recently travelled through the Districts of Edgefield, Lexington, Newbury and Laurens, that the wheat crop was never more promising at this season of the year, and such I know to be the case so far as the Saluda side of this District is concerned. Should no disaster befall the wheat crop, wheat will not be worth more than 50 cts., per bushel next Summer.

From the *New York Herald*, 4th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP  
YORKSHIRE.

This intelligence was brought over the Atlantic by the splendid express packet ship *Yorkshire*, Captain Bailey. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March.

The news thus received is warlike, but the opinions of the English press are merely an effescence after the receipt of a little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass off like that of good champagne.

The *Switzerland* had arrived out with the Oregon notice resolutions, that had passed the House of Representatives.

They increased the war feeling in London.

The English and French Funds were depressed in consequence of the news from the United States.

The relations between England and the United States had increased the bulk of the despatches for the Governor-General of Canada, and also for the Governors of the other North American provinces, which were sent off on the 3d ult., from the Colonial office.

In a private letter just received from an officer in India, he observes that, independently of those who fell in the late engagement, there were 2,000 of the Sikhs drowned in attempting to cross Sutlej.

From the *London Chronicle*, March 4th.

**OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—THE EFFECT OF THE REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE.**—Fresh news from America has modified the opinions which must have been formed on our last communications. These suggested the probability of a peaceful termination to the Oregon question, and exhibited a reaction from the violence which had accompanied the first ventilation of the subject. They spoke, also, of proposals which had at least the appearance of equity and moderation; so that, although there was nothing in their details which Great Britain could admit as the basis of a compromise, there was something in the improved tone, both of the statesmen and journalists of America, which induced us to hope that the more extravagant claims might be abandoned for either arbitration, or an equitable partition of the disputed territory. Our hopes upon these points were naturally encouraged by the probable effects of the late free-trade measures. These will, undoubtedly, when known, do good work in the way of pacification.

Important intelligence from New York, containing an outline of the official correspondence between Messrs. Pakenham, on the part of Great Britain, and Buchanan and McLane on the part of the United States, has presented the subject in a new light. England, in the eyes of Mr. Buchanan, presents a military aspect; so much so, that America is justified in inquiring into its real character. Hereupon instructions are given to Mr. McLane, who puts the question frankly to Lord Aberdeen. His lord,