

THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1846.

Errata.—In the poetry on the fourth page, for "BERUE" read *Bruin*. For "fudeless" read *fadless*.

The Post Master at Dead Fall will please stop the Mount Hill packages at that office, in order that they may pass by the horse mail to that place. We are informed by the Post Master at Waterloo, that these packages arrive weekly at his office and have to be sent back to the Dead Fall P. O., which causes delay in the papers getting to Mt. Hill.

Mrs. Dr. I Branch, will accept our thanks for the mess of strawberries which were a treat indeed. Many of them were of extraordinary size, one in particular weighed 144 grains. We were presented also with another of mammoth size by Dr. J. J. WARDLAW, which weighed 128 grains. What say you to these friend ABNEY? Edgefield may give it up if she can produce no larger strawberries than these of which you boast.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that our neighbors below in the Drug Store, have just received a new supply of Medicines &c. We would particularly call the attention of the ladies to the perfumery and fancy articles which they have received and as they are fond of such things we are sure they can be suited.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that one of our valuable citizens Major John G. Caldwell, was killed on Saturday last. He was endeavoring to hive a swarm of bees which had lodged upon the limb of a tree, when in cutting off the limb it fell and rebounding struck him upon the head and dislocated his neck,—he died immediately without speaking.

On the 23d ultimo, says the Wetumpka (Ala.) *Whig*, Dr. WILLIAMS, of Jackson county, who had been elected Penitentiary Physician by the Board of Inspectors, sent in his resignation. On the reception of which the Board proceeded to fill the vacancy, which resulted in the election of Dr. N. S. JONES, of Wetumpka, formerly of Abbeville.

The General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, have elected Dr. WILLIAM CAPERS, of this State, and Dr. ROBERT PAINE, of Tennessee, Bishops of the M. E. Church, South.

War!—It will be seen by extracts in to-days paper, that hostilities have actually begun between Mexico and the United States. The American army, at the latest dates, was surrounded and in quite a perilous situation, with provisions enough for 15 days only. Thirteen Americans were killed in the fight, and the remainder of the company, consisting of 46, were taken prisoners—truly an inauspicious beginning; but we fear not the result when our troops are reinforced, which, perhaps, has been effected before this. Gen. TAYLOR has called upon the Governors of Louisiana and Texas for 4,000 men, which call has been responded to. The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to equip and forward volunteers; and great enthusiasm pervades all classes.

It is possible we shall have some hard fighting for a while with the Mexicans. The revolutions of their own country, and the war of Texas, has somewhat put them in training for the field; but when the Americans become once organized

and in the harness, they will plant the stars and stripes upon the walls of Mexico. Thousands of fiery spirits from the West will swell the numbers of the army, eager to signalize themselves in battling for their country; and doubtless an army of thirty thousand men will be raised in less time than a month.

The New Orleans papers state that BENJ. STORY, President of the Bank of Louisiana, has made an offer of \$500,000 for the use of the State to make preparations for carrying on the war. Great excitement and enthusiasm prevailed in New Orleans, and volunteers are rapidly giving in their names and enlistments going on. Eight hundred volunteers were enrolled at the latest dates.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on the 3d instant at Mobile, and spirited resolutions passed; and in anticipation of a call from the Governor of Alabama, volunteers were being organized according to the system of the U. S. service. One hundred volunteers left Mobile on the 5th instant for the Rio Grande.

The Treasury of History: Published by DANIEL ADEE, 107, Fulton-st., N. Y. We have received the 1st and 2nd Nos. of this publication, with which we are much pleased. It will be published in twelve numbers, containing about 128 pages each, at 25 cents per No. It is a condensed history of the rise and progress of nations; and will prove a useful work.

Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy: Edited by J. LAWRENCE SMITH M. D., and S. D. SINKLER, M. D., Charleston, S. C.—Price, \$4.00.

The third number of this valuable journal is before us, filled with highly interesting matter. In this No. will be found the Essay of MYDDLETON MICHEL, M. D.—the young man who obtained the prize awarded by the Faculty of the Medical College of Charleston to him for the best thesis—subject, "Organogeny, or the Science of Organization." Also, "A Lecture on Animal Magnetism," by J. C. NOTT, M. D.

Southern Cultivator: JAS. CAMAK, Editor. J. W. & W. S. JONES, Publishers, Augusta, Ga.—Price, \$1.00. We have received the May No. of this excellent agricultural work. It is filled with its usual variety of good things for the farmer and planter.

(FOR THE BANNER.)

Mr. Editor:—In obedience to a Resolution of the Third Quarterly Meeting of the District Temperance Society, I send you the following list of appointments for Temperance Meetings, with speakers for each meeting annexed.

Asbury, Friday, May 15.—A. A. ROBERTS, DR. ISAAC BRANCH and Dr. F. G. THOMAS.

Republican, Saturday, May 16.—Rev. Mr. JACKSON and Dr. F. G. THOMAS.

Tranquil, Saturday, May 23.—S. L. HELLAR, F. A. CONNOR and F. G. THOMAS.

Greenwood, at night.

Siloam, Saturday, June 7.—Maj. M. J. WILLIAMS, F. A. CONNOR and S. L. HELLAR.

Greenwood, at night.

Gilgal, Saturday, June 7.—T. P. SPIERIN, C. H. ALLEN and D. LESLY.

Liberty, June 13.—D. LESLY, THOS. THOMSON and T. P. SPIERIN.

Willington, Thursday, June 18.—T. THOMSON, H. A. JONES, DR. ISAAC BRANCH and Dr. F. G. THOMAS.

Hopewell, Friday, 19.—T. THOMSON, H. A. JONES, DR. I. BRANCH and Dr. F. G. THOMAS.

Lebanon, Saturday, 20.—T. THOMSON, H. A. JONES, DR. I. BRANCH and F. G. THOMAS.

Abbeville C. H. at night.

Loundesville, June 25.—Rev. D. M. TURNER, D. LESLY, DR. I. BRANCH and C. H. ALLEN.

Cokes Chapel, Friday, 26.—Rev. D. M. TURNER, D. LESLY, DR. I. BRANCH, T. P. SPIERIN and C. H. ALLEN.

Little River, Saturday, 27.—Rev. D. M. TURNER, D. LESLY, DR. I. BRANCH, T. P. SPIERIN and C. H. ALLEN.

Broad Mouth, June 25.—H. A. JONES, R. A. FAIR, Rev. Mr. HEMPHILL, Rev.

W. H. DAVIS, T. THOMSON, M. J. WILLIAMS, F. A. CONNER and Dr. F. G. THOMAS.

Turkey Creek, Friday, 26.—H. A. JONES, R. A. FAIR, Rev. Mr. HEMPHILL, Rev. W. H. DAVIS, T. THOMSON, M. J. WILLIAMS, F. A. CONNER and Dr. F. G. THOMAS.

Greenville, Saturday, 27.—H. A. JONES, R. A. FAIR, Rev. Mr. HEMPHILL, Rev. W. H. DAVIS, T. THOMSON, M. J. WILLIAMS, F. A. CONNER and Dr. F. G. THOMAS.

Cokesbury at night.

It is very desirable that MESSRS. HEMPHILL, DAVIS and WILLIAMS attend the meeting at Due West: Also, MESSRS. THOMSON and FAIR the one at Cokesbury.

The gentlemen appointed to speak, will please confer with each other upon the subject, and if it be possible, attend all the appointments; if this be impossible, be sure that at least two attend each meeting.

The Presidents of local Societies will please to make known the time of each appointment, and at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M., when not otherwise stated.

Although temperance men, we are fond of eating—could not the ladies give us a cold dinner at each of the appointments? F. G. THOMAS, Sec'y.

Longwood, May 5, 1846.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Eight Days Later from Europe. INTELLIGENCE BY THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

The steam ship Cambria, on coming into Boston on Sunday last, went ashore on Cape Cod. The passengers and mails were saved, and it is thought the vessel will be got off.

The news brought by her is down to the 19th ult., and is of a pacific character. The advices that went out from this country by the Hibernia were considered in England as tending to preserve peace between the two countries.

The English people are engrossed by their own public affairs, and excitement upon the corn laws and Irish Coercion Bill had reached such a pitch that it was expected Sir Robert Peel would have to retire from his position at the head of affairs.

The opposition to his measures was expected to be led by Lord Stanley.

The cotton market had advanced one-eighth of a penny, the Hibernia having carried out a confirmation of a short crop.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The House of Commons met after the Easter Recess, on the evening of Friday, when the Coercion Bill again came up. Nothing of interest resulted.

The Hibernia arrived out on the 14th.

The packet Montezuma left the Thursday previous for New York, with 30 passengers.

Oregon Question.—Nothing new has transpired on this subject, and matters remain in statu quo.

Corn Trade.—Since the Great Western sailed, and there has been an improve demand for wheat, and the prices have risen somewhat. In Liverpool the corn trade is better.

Bank Failure.—Latham & Co., Bankers, Dover, have failed. Liabilities 100,000 pounds. Dividend 15 shillings to the pound.

Manufacturing Districts.—The latest advices are of a more favorable character. More business has been done at Rochdale in the flannel market—but prices are no better. In Manchester, prices have declined, generally the prices are dull.

Attempt to kill the King of the French.—About half past 5 o'clock, on Thursday, as Louis Phillipe was returning from his drive in the forest of Fontainebleau, a man seated upon the wall, fired at the King. His family were with him. Several balls struck inside the carriage, but no one was injured. The assassin was arrested. His name is Leonate. He is an old General, guardian of the forest.—*Journal des Debats.*

IRELAND.

The news is distressing—in some parts of Tipperary the peasantry, unable to resist longer the cravings of hunger have broken into the shops and helped themselves. The town of Clomell is in a state of seige, and the poor starving people are only kept down by fear of the bayonet.

Mr. Peel stated in the House of Commons, that the suffering condition of the country had been the object of the attention of government by night and by day.

In many cases there were no potatoes left—in none will the fast perishing root be found after May. The accounts

everywhere speak of increased distress—A Castle bar paper says—The gaunt and long dreaded scourge has at length broken forth—From every part of the country we hear the most dreadful accounts—Even in Tarlough, many inhabitants are without food, and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavoring to get provisions that their children may not die.

The repeal association met as usual, and Mr. O'Connell spoke against the coercion bill.

Safety of the Cambria.—As will be seen this Steam Ship arrived at Boston in safety, having been got off on Monday Afternoon.

We annex a few additional items of the news brought by her:—

The London Times thus compliments Mr. Calhoun on his great speech:

We publish in another place an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. Calhoun, on the 16th of March, in the Senate of the United States, which reflects the greatest credit on that eminent statesman, and does honor to the assembly in which it was delivered. The progress made by the Oregon question within the last two years has convinced Mr. Calhoun himself of the impossibility of persevering in that silent and inactive course of policy which he had hitherto recommended as the surest method of establishing the ultimate Sovereignty of the United States in that territory.

He has been driven from the ground to the alternative of supporting a compromise, or of declaring for a forcible occupation of the country; and while he cordially adopts the principle of compromise, he votes for the abrogation of the existing convention, in order to bring the discussion to a speedy termination.

Thus far we are perfectly agreed with Mr. Calhoun—We are happy to adopt as our own every one of the pacific sentiments and the sensible opinions he has so eloquently expressed; and although his warning of the disastrous consequences of war is especially addressed to the American States, his advocacy of the cause of peace will no where be read with more sincere admiration than in this country.

Polish Insurrection.—The Cologne and Breslau Journals says: "Galicia is becoming a desert; the bands of peasants that scour the country are so well organized that it will be a difficult matter to put them down."

Instead of being suppressed, the insurrection has but taken another turn, and is becoming a regular civil war.

AN INFERNAL SCENE.—The following description of one of the recent "great and glorious" battles in India, gives a faint idea of the horrors that attend the trade of war:—

As our men advanced, Englishmen and Hindoo side by side, the Sikhs appeared to redouble their fire, and, to use the expression of an eye witness, "a storm of iron hail descended on our ranks." No force or fire, however, could repress their valor. They pushed forward with irresistible enthusiasm, and after the most tremendous efforts succeeded in their attempt. The cavalry entered the entrenchments in single file, through openings made for them by the sappers and miners, and in a short time the route of the Sikhs became general.

As they had shown no mercy to numerous wounded men who had fallen into their hands, so no mercy was shown to them. They were driven in confusion towards the bridge and river, which having risen during the night, rendered their retreat almost impossible. The bridge of boats, densely thronged by the fugitives, broke down in several places, while our guns, incessantly playing on their closely wedged mass, produced the most fearful havoc. The scene presented by the face of the Suttle defies description—covered with horses and men, upon whom the most dreadful fire was kept up with grape and canister—it literally ran red with blood.

Under these circumstances, we can by no means imagine the number of the slain to be over-estimated at twelve thousand. The battle had begun about six o'clock, and did not terminate till eleven. The combatants had met hand to hand. Our artillery and musketry had never for a moment ceased their fire. Our cavalry, charging impetuously through their ranks, had speared or sabred all who fell in their way. But the river was their greatest enemy, and when they flung themselves pell mell into its waters, which were wholly unfordable, the artillery scattered death unsparingly among them, till there was not a man left visible within range.

There are still several indictments pending against Polly Bodine for murder, arson and grand larceny.

DEPLORABLE NEWS FROM THE ARMY!

War! To Arms!! To Arms!!!

The steamship Galveston arrived this morning, bringing the certain intelligence that the United States army under General Taylor, is completely surrounded, and his communication with Point Isabel entirely cut off. Despatches have been sent to the Governor of Texas for an immediate reinforcement of 2400 men, and a special messenger, Col. Doane, is now in this city with requisitions upon Governor Johnson for four regiments. The emergency is imminent, and immediate steps should be taken to send the necessary force to the relief of the army.

At Galveston, within an hour after the receipt of Capt. Callett's letter, there was a public meeting, and it was determined to despatch 200 men that evening in the Monmouth.

Gen. Taylor has fortified the position so strongly that he can stand a siege, but his communication with Point Isabel being cut off he is in danger of being compelled to take the field with an inadequate force, on account of the shortness of his provisions.

Matamoros is almost deserted. The Army could take the town at once, but under the circumstances of his position General Taylor cannot divide his command or weaken his camp by sending off any considerable number of men from it.

A reconnoitering company of American cavalry, under Capt. Hardee and Thornton, was attacked on Friday, the 24th ult., between the camp and Point Isabel. Lieut. Cain and 13 men were killed—Capt. Thornton missing, and 46 men were taken prisoners.

The war has begun in earnest!! The enemy is upon our soil!! Louisiana volunteers the hour has arrived!!!

We copy from an Extra of the Galveston News, dated Thursday morning April 30:—

On Thursday morning, 23d a Mexican came into Gen. Taylor's camp and reported 2000 Mexicans crossing the river some twenty miles above. That afternoon Captains Hardee and Thornton were sent with two companies of cavalry, 63 men in all, to reconnoitre. On Friday morning they fell into an ambush of the enemy, when Lieutenant Cain and 13 men were killed, Captain Thornton missing, and Capt. Hardee and 46 men prisoners. On Saturday afternoon the Mexicans sent in a wounded man who made the above report. These Mexicans is stated, were commanded by Canales and Carabajal. After the fight, the Mexicans on this side of the river were largely reinforced and have surrounded Gen. Taylor's camp, cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is the train and all of the stores belonging to the army—General Taylor not having on hand over ten days' provisions. There are at Point Isabel 90 artillery men, 20 dragoons, about 250 teamsters and about 150 citizens and laborers; and the entrenchments not half finished.

The steamer Monmouth landed Mr. Callett on the night of the 28th at Port Labaca, with despatches from General Taylor calling on Gen. Henderson for 40 companies of Riflemen, 60 men each, 20 of the companies to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, when they will be mustered into service and supplied with provisions—the foot companies will rendezvous at Galveston where transportation will be furnished. The steamer Augusta was to have left the Brassos St. Iago on Monday night for New Orleans with Gen. Taylor's call on the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for 8000 troops. Should not immediate relief be sent to Point Isabel it will most probably fall into the power of the enemy with all the arm stores and the destruction of the whole army may follow.

Gen. Taylor's works in front of Matamoros would be completed on the morning of the 28th, at which time it was expected the fire would be opened on the city. Troops should not await the call of the Governor, as it will be a week before it can reach this place, but hurry to the relief of Point Isabel, as by saving that place only will we have it in our power to render the army timely assistance.

Texas! you have now at least a glorious opportunity of retaliating on these perfidious Mexicans the many injuries they have done you, and of carrying the war into the heart of their own country, the cruelties of which they have so often made you feel.

We are indebted for the above to Mr. Ben. S. Grayson, who has just returned by the Monmouth. He informs us that Capt. Callett left the army on Sunday night, with a Mexican guide, and passing down the river, reached Point Isabel on Monday morning with General