

ment. When we see taverns subverted and churches substituted—and when under the same influence we see the many other prevalent evils of the land, daily diminishing, why should we apprehend but that this, as well as other evils, will be subdued under the process? By the mild, yet wonderful agency of persuasion, revolutions, great and powerful have been, and may yet be wrought, in the moral world. LUTHER inculcated doctrines which laid the foundation for the world's reformation, unaided by any other power than moral suasion. The twelve Apostles were instructed to preach the gospel. The disciples of CHRIST only exhorted and admonished the observance of the tablet law. They taught the doctrine that heaven must be obtained through the love of God, and not the fear of hell. They exhorted to good, and forewarned evil works. And in short, all history, sacred and profane, furnishes an example against the policy of forcing morality.

But temperance members disclaim any other agency than that of persuasion. In long and labored speeches, they denounce legislation as contrary to their policy; and yet, in our opinion, they make use of every opportunity afforded them to legislate, indirectly. The legislature makes it indictable to retail without license. When they indict, they then legislate to the extent that they employ the means afforded by the legislature to enforce temperance.

Do they disclaim legislation because they do not represent the people in the State Hall, and there make laws upon the subject; and yet, when the law is made, acknowledge that there are none so eager as they to execute? Do they work up this distinction between the law-giver and the executioner of the law? We say, those who would catch at such a distinction, so far as the principle of legislating, or employing force upon the subject is concerned, would stickle to "divide a hair 'twixt south and south-west side." In any view that may be taken, the object of him who makes the law is to enforce temperance, and so it is the object of him who executes.

But they not only use the means afforded by the legislature to enforce temperance as the executioners of the law, but they employ legislative force as Commissioners of Roads and members of Town Councils. Now we do not oppose temperance societies, or object to the enforcement of law and order, nor do we object to indicting for a breach of the law; upon the contrary, we think every offender, for the sake of law and government, should be indicted; but think it highly impolitic for temperance men to indict as a means for the furtherance of temperance principles. We think it impolitic, because it will prejudice not only that portion of the community who are most in need of reformation, but the prejudice will extend far into the ranks of the sober and pious community, and thereby injure the cause. We think, therefore, it should be left to those who are most offendend as members of the community, and not as leaders of the temperance reform, to indict the violators of the law and breakers of the peace.

We are not of the opinion that temperance is advanced by any prohibition or forcible restraint to its use or sale. If you drive the debauchee from the tipping board and his bottle, he will form a stronger and more extensive friendship for the barrel, which he will keep close at hand, in cellars or closets, where the temptations to thumb his bung will be tenfold stronger and more frequent. For it is evident that having a supply ready at hand, would afford facilities to indulge which the inconvenience of acquiring at the vending board would otherwise often have prevented. Nor do we believe that the example would be less pernicious in its consequences. Home would then become the scene of debauchery; there would be the peace, virtue and purity of the domestic circle to disturb, violate or corrupt; the infant, whose innocence is the purest and loveliest, in nature,

would grow up with the impress of an example upon its youthful mind, that all the instructions of its after years would fail to irradiate; for "just as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined;" or, in other words, "a dew drop on the baby plant has warped the giant oak forever."

We are strongly impressed with the belief, that the temperance cause would meet with greater advancement under the old Luther and christian process of preaching, speaking, and convincing. Let temperance men set forth, in all the efficacy of speech, the multiplied evils of intemperance. Let it be pictured in its darkest colors, shattering the robust in constitution, wasting the most precious jewels of mind or intellect, impoverishing the most bounteous fortunes, and begetting the greatest individual and national sacrifices. Let the mighty engine of letters, spreading throughout the habitable Globe, be directed against it, which guides the current of popular opinion, and which might be considered the great fountain head of thought shooting forth its running waters, down the slant of time and adding streamlet to streamlet in its course until it extends far and wide, gathering in the various waters of the country and converting them into one onward tide, which will spread in all directions, and eventually undermine every fabric of corruption. Let temperance members arm themselves for the fight with truth, which is itself eloquent upon the subject, trusting to the maxim that "error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it." Let the mighty thunders of the gospel, with the voice of inspiration be hurled against it. Let their rise up in opposition the outraged morals of the land, the sancity of the church, the poverty of the country and tears of the suffering, the virtues which consecrate the hearth, and the fond endearments which are cherished in the family circle. And if the evil cannot be subdued by this train of influence, we say you might just as well try to stem the mountain torrent with a breath, as to interdict its progress. For any other restrictions that might be imposed, would be nothing more in its course than a pebble beneath old o'cean's wave.

AMO THEOS.

The Tallahassee Journal referring to the officering of the South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, pays the following compliment to our State.

"Really one occasionally meets with examples of magnanimity in the little Palmetto State, which in these days, we know not where else to go in search of. South Carolina is almost unanimously Democratic—Butler is known throughout the State, and probably throughout the Union, to be a Whig. And yet he has been elected over the highest on the list of his opponents, by a vote of 518 to 92! It has been but a few months since the Legislature of that State elected a most distinguished Whig to one of the most important, responsible, lucrative, and honorable offices in the State. We refer to the appointment of Wm C. Preston to the Presidency of the South Carolina College. The only question asked in regard to either was, in language of Mr Jefferson, "is he competent? is he honest? is he faithful?" Party was forgotten in an election which had nothing to do with party. It is by magnanimity like this, that the character of any people is elevated and ennobled.

We are not one of them ourselves, but we can well sympathize with the pride, and excuse it when extravagant, of those, who looking back to the State which gave birth to a Marion and a Sumter, a Lowndes and a Jackson, (not to mention the living,) can claim it as the land of the childhood, and their home of their youth.

DIVISION OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES IN THE ARMY.—The Pennsylvanians has been informed that the volunteers now in service will be divided between the two new Major Generals as follows:—General Patterson to command those from the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas; General Butler to command those from the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana.

THE BANNER.

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



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1846.

Upon the first page of this week's paper, will be found an interesting tale of truth, which we particularly recommend the attentive perusal of to our young readers. Little do young men think, when seated around the card table, or quaffing the social bowl, that these are some of the most dangerous past-times they can engage in, until too late, they find they are the "steps that cost." In how many instances has the penniless outcast had occasion to mourn in the bitterness of his soul, his first acquaintance with cards, and the miserable drunkard to regret his first glass?

The Tariff Bill passed the Senate.—*Glory enough for one day!*—The Tariff Bill has at length passed the Senate by a majority of one vote, being that of Mr. JARNAGIN. What must be the feelings now of the treacherous and contemptible HAYWOOD, who supposed his resignation before the vote was taken, would defeat the Bill? He deserves the execrations of the whole South for his dastardly course; and although his vacating his seat did not effect the purpose he intended and wished, he is not the less culpable. Let him now enjoy, in inglorious retirement, the reward he so richly deserves—the contempt and scorn of every lover of his country.

The Bill passed after striking out the 9th section, which permits the Government to take all goods for the use of the United States, which may be undervalued by the importer, paying to him the value of such goods with 5 per cent added thereto. With this amendment, the Bill was sent back to the House for concurrence, where after some little discussion and several attempts to lay it on the table, the Bill was concurred in by a vote of 115 yeas to 92 nays. The President has no doubt signed the bill before this, and it is now the law of the land, to take effect from and after the first of December next.

The South has abundant reasons to rejoice at this victory. Too long already has she patiently borne the burdens of the tariff and reaped none of its benefits. Relying upon the compromise, she has been duped and deceived; but we trust better things are ahead—that this is the dawn of a brighter day for the "Land of the Sun," in which she will arise from her position of poverty, and the "wilderness flourish and bloom as the rose."

Monday, the 10th instant, is the day fixed upon for the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. GRAHAM, proprietor of the Philadelphia North American, was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on the 27th ultimo, and carried to Washington, in consequence of his publishing the Oregon treaty and accompanying documents. It is supposed that they were purloined from the Senate Chamber, or furnished him for publication by one of the Senators.

From the Army.—The latest information from the seat of war, is that Camargo has been taken. When the troops entered the town, Col. CARRAJAL was on the opposite side of the St. Juan river, and witnessed the entrance, but offered no resistance. Gen. TAYLOR had received reports from reconnoitering parties that there were only three hundred troops at Monterey, and the impression was that no resistance would be offered to the American army

this side of that city. From the little preparation of defence making by the Mexicans, it is supposed that the war is nearly closed. Reports had reached the camp that PAREDES was afraid to leave the city of Mexico, his presence being necessary, to keep down a threatened revolution.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Southern Cultivator: JAS. CAMAK, Editor. J. W. & W. S. JONES, Publishers, Augusta, Ga.—Price, \$1.00.

The August No. of this valuable publication is before us. We find in the present number, a proposition from Mr. ALEX. McDONALD, of Eufaula, Ala., to be one of a thousand subscribers to procure twenty new subscribers to the *Cultivator* by the commencement of the 5th volume. Can not some of our farmers come forward also in support of the *Cultivator*? As an agricultural publication, it is highly worthy of patronage.

The Treasury of History: Published by DANIEL ADDE, 107, Fulton-st., N. Y.

We have received the 5th No. of this valuable publication, which still continues the history of England. It is certainly one of the cheapest works of the day, and when completed, will be a valuable acquisition to any library. The price is 25 cents per No., containing about 128 pages each.

(FOR THE BANNER.)

APPOINTMENTS IN ABBEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Abbeville District Temperance Society, on the evening of their Anniversary, the following appointments were made:—

Damascus, Aug. 6—David Lesly and Thomas Thompson.

Siloam, Aug. 7—D. Lesly and Thos Thomson.

Greenwood, Aug. 7, at night—David Lesly and T Thomson.

Buffalo, Aug. 8—Rev W H Davis, Dr J F Livingston, and Rev W H Hemphill.

Broadmouth, Aug. 20—D. Lesly, Dr J F Livingston, and R A Fair.

Fishing Creek, Aug. 21—Lesly, Livingston and R A Fair.

Gilgal, Aug. 22—Maj Spierin, Dr I Branch and C H Allen.

Greenville Church, Aug. 22—Lesly, Livingston and R A Fair.

Abbeville C. H., Sept. 7, at night—Rev W H Davis, and Maj M J Williams.

Loundesville, Sept. 16—Thomas, Lesly, and Jones.

Beulah, Sept. 17—Rev J H Chiles, D Lesly, T P Spierin, C H Allen, and Dr I Branch.

Little Mount, Sept. 17—Thomas, Lesly and Jones.

Little River, Sept. 18—Thomas, Lesly, and Jones.

Due West, at night, Sept. 18—Thomas, Lesly and Jones.

F. G. THOMAS, Pres't.

ISAAC BRANCH, Sec'ry.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

Letters have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Connor, dated 30th June, and from other reliable sources of recent dates. The vessels concentrated off Vera Cruz, at the latest date, were the frigates "Cumberland" and "Raritan;" the steamers "Princeton" and "Mississippi;" the sloop "John Adams" and the brig "Somers."

With the exception of the American barque "Eugenia," no vessel has entered any Mexican port since the establishment of the blockade.

The duties on the property that has been warned off, it is estimated, would not have fallen far short of a half a million of dollars—a sum that would have been of great importance to the Mexican government in its present impoverished condition.

Every indulgence and freedom from vexation and restraint that could be allowed, consistently with the rules of blockade adopted, have been observed towards all vessels of neutral nations; and it is believed that the best understanding exist between the French, English and Spanish forces and Commodore Connor.

Commander Saunders of the sloop St. Mary's, had prevented the capture of a battery at the mouth of Tampico river within reach of his guns.

It is believed that a change must soon occur in the political condition of Mexico. Nearly all the south-west departments are believed to be in a state of insurrection; and information has been received from a respectable source in Mexico that the northern provinces had also declared against the government of Paredes. He is said to have obtained permission from his Congress to command the army in person, but had not left Mexico as late as the 21st of June. A portion of his army, under General Arevalo, had marched to Guadalajara, on its route to Jalisco, to quell the insurrection in that department. It is believed by many persons that should General Paredes march from the capital towards the north, his army will "pronounce" against him. The tone of the public press is desponding, and some of those journals hitherto most violent for war, now contain articles indicative of a disposition for peace.

It is said much sickness prevails among the soldiers of the garrison and town.

From the Mobile Herald 27th ult. TWO DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Sir:—The U. S. frigate Raritan, Com. Gregory, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 17th inst., bringing two days later dates than received by the Princeton.

The Vera Cruz papers of the 15th and 16th, publish the news of the Oregon treaty under the head of "Very Important News." The papers state that in consequence of the treaty the Mexican people are called on to make increased efforts to save their country from the rapacity of the robbers of the "del Norte."

They remind the Mexicans of the manner in which the French were driven out of Spain, after Madrid and the cities of the country were in possession of the enemy. This was done by a guerilla warfare, in which small parties of the enemy were murdered wherever they were found.

Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of even 5000 to follow him.

It is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent General Taylor's marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him.

Gen. Scott's ideas of the rainy season have caused much mirth among those residing in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. There is no finer climate in the world than that of the highlands of Mexico which are reached at Monterey.

Gen. Moro, the new commander of the Castle and city of Vera Cruz, who has succeeded the Vice President Bravo, has entered upon his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning on the low sand beach adjoining the Castle, where he is throwing up additional breast works. About sunset the soldiers are exercised at target firing. The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great distance.

The American squadron is anchored under Green Islands. The opinion daily gains that the Castle can only be taken by *escalade* or "boarding" as Jack calls it. This the sailors of the squadron are eager to undertake.

The British steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th, without Santa Anna, and the best informed now say there is no probability of his coming there at all.

The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops both in the Castle and in the city. The soldiers being mostly from the interior are not accustomed to the climate of the sea coast, and therefore suffer in health very severely. Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men, who could land either north or south of it. At present the city is nearly deserted.

Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate Raritan alone excepted, on board which vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent. This is caused by the great length of time which this vessel has been at sea. She has been two years and six months on commission, and all that time has been passed between the tropic and under a verticle sun. She came to this station from the coast of Brazil, where she passed much time in observing the blockading squadron off Montevideo, and was of course unable to obtain fresh provisions for her crew. Of the large number who have been sick on board, there has not been a death.

There is much complaint of the want of medical officers on board our ships. Four of them have not even their compliment during peace, and now while being daily exposed to having their men wounded or killed by the enemy, as well as encountering the malignant diseases of the climate, the ships should not be without their proper medical staff.