

From the N. Y. Com. Adv., 19th inst.  
Ten Days Later from Europe.  
ARRIVAL OF THE  
STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

We announced yesterday the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston. That fact was communicated by the Telegraph, but before any of the intelligence by her could be transmitted there was a break in the wires, and our expectant citizens had to wait for the news till it arrived in due course of mail this morning.

The Caledonia was telegraphed at a quarter before 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, thirty miles out, and arrived at her dock at a quarter before 2, making the passage in thirteen and a half days, and being ten days later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

There was a steady demand for cotton in Liverpool, and prices were very firm, with some tendency to advance. For the week ending the 29th of July, the sales were 26,000 bales. From July 29th to Aug. 31, the market was closed on account of the festivities attendant upon the visit of Prince Albert. The sales on the 31 were estimated at 10,000 bales, mostly to the trade.

The ex-king of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, Count de St. Luc, and father of Prince Louis Bonaparte, who lately escaped from the fortress of Ham, died at Leghorn, of apoplexy, on the 24th ult. He was in his 67th year.

Almost one whole side of the European Times is filled with minute and copious details of Prince Albert's visit to Liverpool, where he made several nice little speeches, breakfasted and dined, laid the foundation stone of a new "Sailors' Home" and made himself very agreeable generally.

The "infant Princess" was christened with great pomp on the 25th of July, receiving the name, or names, of Helena Augusta Victoria. The Court newsman takes great pains to impress it on the mind of the people that the first name must be pronounced Helena, with the accent on the first syllable, and not Helena, as some utter it.

In the Diet of Switzerland on the 22d of July, a letter was read from the Consul of Switzerland at New York, stating that, in the name of the President of the United States, he had to announce that the war with Mexico was only defensive, and soon as Mexico should desire to make peace he would accept it.

Three hundred barrels of American Flour had reached Nottingham from Liverpool, and were immediately sold at about eight dollars per barrel.

The value of iron has risen in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

The money market has fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last packet. The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty to all political offenders.

The debate on the Sugar duties occupied two days, and the government scheme triumphed by a majority of 245 to 135—nearly two to one. This result virtually abrogates the monopoly, and places sugar in the same category as corn, by an easy declension on the high road to free-trade. Sir Robert Peel gave the ministerial measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

A Paris paper, the Courier Francais, says that the Mexican government has demanded of France and England their mediation to put an end to the war with the United States.

The departure of the Psyche for Vera Cruz has been delayed several days in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition. Doubtful.

At Berlin, on the 22d, Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister, took his leave of the King of Prussia, and Mr. Donaldson was received in private audience and presented his credentials.

#### IRELAND.

From the London Spectator, Aug. 1.  
The dissension among the repealers in Ireland has grown to an open rupture. Mr. Smith O'Brien has actually seceded from the Association, with the members of the Young Ireland party, after a two-days wrangle with Mr. John O'Connell. The immediate point in dispute was the physical force doctrine; but there were other causes of discord. Mr. Smith O'Brien carries in his profound recollection the slight put upon him by the Association while he was undergoing martyrdom in the cellar of the House of Commons.

There are published at this moment in Paris no less than 25 daily newspapers. These Journals have an aggregate circulation of 150,000 copies. Of these, the four journals having the largest circulation are the Constitutionnel, the Presse, the Siecle, and the Journal des Debats. These four papers have an average circulation of over 25,000 each.

From the N. O. Picayune, 14th instant.  
Later from the Rio Grande.

The steamship New York arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 8th inst. We learn from a passenger, who left Camargo on the 4th instant, that the Companies of Texas Rangers, commanded by Capt. McCulloch and Gillespie, were to start that day for Mier on a scout, with orders to take and hold that point if possible.

The regiments of Mounted Rangers, under Cols. Hays and Woods, at Reynosa, were under orders to proceed to Linares and Monterey and take possession of those points. Gen. Taylor passed up the river to Reynosa on the 5th inst., on the steamboat Hatchee, from Matamoras. The U. S. Dragoons were at camp near Matamoras.

Col. Featherston's regiment were still encamped at Burita, and it was said, tendered their services for six months, but that Gen. Taylor declined receiving them. Col. Peyton's regiment were mostly en route for this city. The health of the army was good. The river, from Camargo down, was rising. Capt. Blanchard's company of Louisiana volunteers had been accepted for twelve month's service.

Gen. Taylor had issued orders forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors in the city, or permitting them to be brought up the river. The Matamoras Flag, of the 6th inst. states that a fight had occurred between a party of Comanche Indians and McCulloch's and Gillespie's Rangers, near Camargo. The former numbering about 600 and the Rangers 80. About twenty Indians were killed and but two Rangers—the latter bringing off about 150 horses.

A man named Jack Haynes, better known as Col. Jack Haynes, a wild harum-scarum sort of a fellow, was killed on the 5th inst. by a Texan named McCanan.

Major McRae and Capt. Spearman, of the Topographical Engineers, came over in the New York. The N. York also brought several companies of the St. Louis Legion.

Capt. Walker (whose counterfeit presentment is now in the Parish Prison in this city) is lying dangerously ill at Matamoras.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.  
Entrance of the Army into Mier.

"MIER (MEXICO.) July 31.

Captain Vinton's command entered this place this morning without the least show of opposition, the inhabitants thronging to the Plaza in crowds as the troops filed into it and stacked their arms in front of the house of the Alcade. It seemed to me as though there were men enough in the square to have beaten us off with nothing else save the loose rocks lying about; yet not a hand was raised.

Mier is by far the most pleasant, cleanly and well regulated place we have yet seen in this part of Mexico. It is built on a hill overlooking a clear running stream of the same name, three miles from the Rio Grande, and is said to contain 6000 inhabitants, although I do not know where they stow them all. You may well recollect that it was in this place that the Texans under Colonel Fisher were compelled to surrender, after they had killed twice their own number of Mexicans. The houses occupied by the Texans during the battle were pointed out, and still bear the marks of the desperate conflict.

I have stated that the number of the inhabitants is put down at 6000; admitting that it is 4000, it was still entered and taken possession of by 93 men only—85 regulars and 8 of McCulloch's Rangers, acting as a mounted guard. You could not serve any town in the United States in that way, and this place is a perfect fortification from its position and the strength of the houses which are of stone. Capt. Command occupies a large schoolhouse in one corner of the Plaza, near the church—strong, and at the same time commodious and comfortable quarters.

It is company B, of the 3d Artillery, or "Red legged Infantry," as it is now called from the fact that the men are at this time serving as infantry, while they wear the red or artillery stripe down their pantaloons. I give you a list of the officers, who are all in good health; Capt. J. R. Vinton, Assistant Surgeon Prevo, Lieuts. S. Van Vliet, and F. J. Thomas.

The Camanches, who have committed many ravages in this vicinity of late, are said to have left for the mountains of Texas with their prisoners and plunder. Many of the women and children from the adjoining ranches, driven in by the Indians, are still here;

I return to Camargo in the morning with the Rangers. If I could have my own way I should remain here, for it is worth forty of Camargo. C. W. K.

# THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1846.

☞ "AMO THEOS," in reply to "D. L.," has been handed in, and shall soon appear.

☞ The Trenton (N. J.) News says that Millerism has been revived in that vicinity, and that a camp of "Second Adventists" is now in full operation.

☞ The cotton crops upon Edisto Island have been nearly destroyed by the caterpillar, and the work of destruction is said to be rapidly going on.

From the Army.—We have nothing of importance from the seat of war by the late news. Gen. TAYLOR had at last taken his departure from Matamoras for Camargo, leaving the command of the town to Col. CLARK. The troops had not commenced their march upon Monterey, but was expected to do so in a few days.

Later.—We extract the following paragraphs from the Postscript of the Charleston Evening News of 22d inst.:

"Lieut. Lee, of the 8th Infantry, who arrived this afternoon direct from the army, informs us that Gen. Worth, with his brigade, was on his way to China, 60 miles beyond Camargo. This town is an important depot, it being a military post of the enemy. There is no doubt of the town being, at this time, in possession of the American forces. All the regular troops (with the exception of May's dragoons and Ridgley's battery) numbering from 3 to 4000 are at Camargo.

"Gen. Taylor is now at Camargo. It is supposed that he will proceed to Monterey with 6000 men, and the impression prevails that the enemy will give him fight at a defile between Monterey and Saltijo. We are requested to state that there has been no meeting between the Camanches and the Texan Rangers, as stated in the Matamoras papers of the 8th."

Arrival of the Caledonia.—This steamer arrived at Boston on the 18th instant, bringing news ten days later from Europe, extracts of which may be seen in another column. There was a steady demand for cotton at Liverpool with a tendency to advance in price. A seventh attempt has been made to assassinate the King of the French, which has been as unsuccessful as the former. He truly bears a charmed life. The following extract of a letter from Paris, taken from the Charleston Evening News, gives an account of this affair:

"PARIS, August 1, 1846.

"The fetes of July closed last evening with a couple of shots at Louis Philippe while at his balcon surrounded by his family, greeting a multitude of his subjects and enjoying a concert in the Tuilleries' garden close to the palace. We had just entered the garden—and were approaching to enjoy the music and get a full view of royalty—when the mad attempt occurred; but, the king is true game—the applause of him became immense in consequence—and remaining all the time at the balcon, he ordered the music to continue, (there being perhaps 200 performers in a magnificent temporary structure,) and to show his confidence and satisfaction at the huzzas of the thousands in front of him, he had the concert, which continued nearly an hour after this event, closed by playing the Marseillaise Hymn twice. This air, so beloved by the mass of the people, but which is identified with all the horrors of the Revolution of 1799 as well as with the succeeding period of their prowess in arms and triumphs, as a republic and consulate. But the influence of this celebrated tune monarchs fear. Yet not so Louis Philippe, it would seem, even when shot at."

Charles R. Ingersoll, son of the new Minister to Russia, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to that Court.

(FOR THE BANNER.)

The Barrettville Academy—Dr. Barrett.

Mr. Editor:—I had the pleasure of attending the recent examination at Barrettville. This is a mixed school, composed of the sons and daughters of the neighboring gentlemen. The scholars are generally young—none perhaps over sixteen, and the greater number ranging from ten downwards. I abhor puffing. It deceives but few, and permanently advances no interest. I wish merely to say, honestly, and in good faith, that the entire examination afforded satisfactory evidence of diligence in the scholars, and fidelity and ample ability in their instructor, Mr. REID. The "LITTLE ONES" made many a heart, in that numerous and intelligent audience, throb and swell with pleased emotion, by their prompt and accurate answers to the various questions proposed by their teacher and the committee of examination. When the literary exercises were suspended for relaxation and refreshment, the male members of the school were formed into a company, and under the command of their youthful captain, performed their military exercises with a neatness, precision, and sprightliness, which gave universal satisfaction. Let this spirit be generally diffused throughout our schools and academies—let this infant military organization be complete—let the young become early accustomed to the exercises, the discipline, the school of the soldier, and we have nothing to fear from —, even when backed and excited by fanaticism. May no cloud overshadow the bright and sunny faces which gave such a charm to that interesting examination.

Close by the academy, is the residence of Dr. BARRETT, President of the Board of Trustees. This gentleman, by persevering and active enterprise—by a liberality as praiseworthy as rare—by the energetic exertion of individual genius and the personal toil of years—has reared in the curtilage of his private mansion a valuable Museum, embracing specimens from all the "kingdoms," prepared with the nicest art, and arranged with great skill and taste. You step from the Museum into a well kept garden, rich in the wonders of Botany. I honor the man who thus disinterestedly devotes himself to science. Although I have been a citizen of Abbeville District eleven years, I saw for the first time this warm-hearted Scotchman, at the above mentioned examination. I shall seek other occasions to cultivate his acquaintance, to reap advantage from his accumulated stores of useful information.

I close this brief notice of Barrettville by a single additional remark. It is respectfully suggested that an examination of little girls is not the proper time nor place for any member of an examining committee to show his learning and skill, in puzzling an embarrassed and unsophisticated child. It is by no means marvellous in my eyes that an A. M. or A. B. should know a thought or two more than a youth who has just begun to penetrate the veil of science or classical literature. "V-rbum sal sap." If nobody is hit, nobody is hurt.

Cokesbury, Aug. 17, 1846. W.

THE NEW ORLEANS VOLUNTEERS.—The N. O. papers speak in terms of decided condemnation of the course of the government towards the Louisiana Volunteers. The Tropic remarks: "The excitement that will be occasioned by this affair throughout the South, will be intense, and not tell much for the administration, as the future will show. We consider that the treatment of the Volunteers from this State and Alabama, that so promptly answered Gen. Taylor's call, has been outrageous in every particular. Some rich scenes are to be developed in the future."

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Governor Henderson, of Texas. We announced a few days ago that he was lying ill at Matamoras.

From the New York Commerce.  
THE BIBLE CAUSE.

At the last anniversary of the American Bible Society, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That from the destitution of the sacred Scriptures which is found still to exist in all our States and Territories, and from the unprecedented growth of our population, it is the conviction of this society that there should be a great enlargement in its home operations; that there should be prepared and circulated the coming year, not less than 150,000 bibles and testaments, and 1,000,000 copies of the same the succeeding year.

Resolved, That the local auxiliaries, the life directors, members and agents of the society, be invited and entreated to co-operate, with the parent board in carrying the proposed needful measure into effect, in a systematic and thorough manner.

As one third of the year, beginning April 1st, is now passed, the friends of the cause will naturally wish to learn what is accomplished, and what remains still to be done, in carrying the above resolutions into effect. We state, therefore, on authority, that during this first third of the year, the issues from the general depository have been 216,620 bibles and testaments. This number, though much larger than the issues of the same months in any previous year, is less by 33,380 than one third of the annual distribution contemplated by the resolutions. If these resolutions then are to be executed it will be seen that increased efforts are demanded on the part of auxiliaries and friends.

Some fifty or sixty of the auxiliaries in different States are enlarging their distributions at a rate which would more than carry out the purpose of these resolutions, could they but be followed by the others. Let others, as their anniversaries occur, enter on the same work; explore their respective fields, make collections, order books, appoint distributors, or hire a local agent for a few months, and the 750,000 copies contemplated, and even more, can be put in circulation, before the next anniversary.

That there is need of such a distribution no one can doubt who will read in the last annual report of the number of families found destitute the past year in certain counties in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. Other explorations, made since that report was written, show an equal necessity for a supply in other quarters. The Supply of Ulster county, New York, just completed, has shown that 1104 families, when the work commenced, were living without the word of God in their dwellings. In four counties in as many different States, where this good work is now in progress, the agent represents that the number of families destitute are nearly one half, and in the very many counties one third and fourth are in like condition.

It should here be stated that while the distributions of the first third of the year have increased about 40,000 copies, compared with those of the same portion of the previous year, the income of this year is thus far diminished. The income of the first four months of the previous year was \$70,562 43, while that of this year for the like months is \$69,472 57. It will be seen then, that in carrying out the resolution in question, early and particular attention must be paid to collections and remittances. Those auxiliaries in debt for books should lose as little time as possible in making payment, and those who purpose to aid the donations will see the importance of their early assistance.

It must be farther stated, that while making increased exertions for the supply of our own country with the bible, we must not attempt to shut our eyes to what the providence of God is demanding of us in foreign lands.

During these first four months of the year many an application has come from abroad for the scriptures, or for funds to print them. For the use of the army of the Rio Grande more than 5,000 bibles and testaments have in this time been sent, on urgent request; others have been sent to Canada, to Hayti, to Brazil, to Chili, to California, and to the Sandwich Islands. In this same time, too, \$3,000 have been remitted to aid the publication of the bible in Europe, Turkey and India, where promise of aid had been previously given.

The Board, too, are now under obligation to furnish means for publishing a second edition of the Old Testament in Hebrew-Spanish at Constantinople, an edition also, of the Hebrew-German at the same place, and then an edition of the modern American Old Testament in the same place.

The Messrs Dwight and Everest, as a committee from the mission in Turkey, have given notice the past week that the