

THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1846.

We must beg the indulgence of our correspondents for a while. Their articles shall be attended to as early as possible.

Municipal Election.—The election for Intendant and Wardens for this place came off on Monday last, and resulted as follows:—

Intendant—J. A. HUNTER.

Wardens—Dr. T. B. DENDY, W. A. WARDLAW, JNO. H. WILSON, Esq. and J. RAMEY.

Dr. A. N. McLAREN, of the U. S. A., passed through this place last week, on his way to join Gen. TAYLOR in Mexico.

The *Palmetto State Banner*, is the title of a new paper established in Columbia, S. C., under the auspices of I. C. MORGAN, Publisher and Proprietor. Taking the first number as a specimen, the *Banner* will be one of the most interesting papers in the State. The politics of the *Banner* will be thoroughly Democratic. We wish it success.

Mission to France.—It is thought by some that Mr. PICKENS will receive the appointment of Minister to France, as Mr. KING has expressed a desire to return home. Mr. PICKENS is a member of the State Senate; and upon a public occasion in this District, some time since, we heard him say he preferred to represent a free and independent constituency, than to wear the trappings of any office! We conclude therefore, unless he has changed his mind and sentiments, he will not accept.

Foreign News.—Extracts of news by the steamer *Britannia* will be found upon our first page. The news is of but little importance. The cotton market has been in a quiet state since the sailing of the last steamer. There have been tremendous storms and floods in England, which had injured the crops severely. On the 17th ultimo, the House of Lords passed the Sugar Duties Bill. Mr. McLANE, our Minister, has returned in the *Britannia*.

United States Senator.—From the number of distinguished names suggested by the press throughout the State, it will be somewhat difficult to select the most suitable to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. McDUFFIE. Among the names offered, we find those of Hon. LANGDON CHEVES, Gen. JAMES H. HAMMOND, Hon. J. B. O'NEALL, Hon. Judge BUTLER, and Hon. R. B. RHETT; these certainly are gentlemen of ability, either of whom are worthy of the confidence of South Carolina.

We have no news from the army that would interest our readers. From extracts found in another column, it will be seen that there has been a serious riot among the volunteers, and resulted in the death of some 8 or 10, and 30 wounded. This is shameful and disgraceful in the extreme, and the ringleaders should, as we suppose of course they will be, brought to condign punishment.

The northern papers state that POLLY BODINE is to have another trial shortly at Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., on the charge of arson.

We learn from the *Washington Union* that Mr. BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, has resigned his seat in the cabinet and received the appointment of Minister to England, upon which mission he will start immediately.

The Tendency of the Age.—We are no croaker, nor do we wish to be thought censors; but as the conductor of a journal, we desire to contribute our mite towards the direction of public attention, to a characteristic of the age, that is as remarkable as it is manifest, and that is, its downward tendency. And a strong indication of this fact, is the almost universal admission, that whilst the church, on the one hand, taking into consideration all the protestant denominations of the country, are generally in a state of cold indifference, not to say worse of its situation; the world, on the other hand, is peculiarly alive to all that is earthly and sensual, and of a nature that is contrary to the dictates of vital godliness. What we see remarkable in this, is its manifest inconsistency with the great christian lights and privileges of the age. We admit, in Physics, the truth of the sentiment, that "tis distance lends enchantment to the view;" and its truth, also in part, in reference to the face of society. But we think the proposition will not be controverted, that our improvement and advancement in virtue and morality and in the christian character, have not been in proportion to our privileges in these regards. Has not enough been learned of the christian qualifications to teach us, that true piety is promoted much more effectually by not professing religion at all, than confessing it, and yet living inconsistent with its requirements and dictates? Has not the church learned perfectly well, by this time, that it only makes itself a stumbling-block in the way of the ungodly and the sinner, when it holds out professions to the world only to be disregarded and trampled under foot? Christians! to your posts. Be what you should, and let the world see it. No longer give ground in your lives for that fatal argument, that there is no reality in the religion of the church except its profession. It is only by christians living as they should live, that infidelity is to be rooted out of the world, and the onward tide of corruption and immorality of every grade and species is to be stopped.

That the tendency of the times is downward, is manifest from the disposition, every where, to follow the disgusting fashions of the day, and the growing disregard for religion and religious ordinances. When have the black catalogues of crime been more full in the history of our country than at the present time? Murders, suicides and robberies are of daily occurrence throughout the land. It seems that the flood gates of vice have been lifted up, and iniquity as a deluge is covering the land. In our cities, theatres, circuses and all the catch-penny exhibitions of the day are becoming places of popular resort; and the press, too, is using its influence to encourage these establishments over whose doors in flaming characters should be written, "This is the way to ruin." In what particular are they, to say nothing, of the Sodoms of Europe; behind the cities of the plain: which for their wickedness were blotted from the earth? And can the laws of insulted heaven be broken now with impunity? Too true is it, that the tendency of the age is downward. The man of God, with the eloquence of an angel now raises his warning voice in vain—Heaven looks down with astonishment and tears, upon the deep depravity of man, whilst hell and her host, send shouts of rejoicing through all those gloomy realms. Well may we exclaim in view of these things "O tempora! O mores!"

It is said Gen. VEGA is now in Montreal, Canada

WHITE RATS.—A curiosity has been shown us by Captain G. W. E. Bedell, in the shape of three white rats (not mice) which rather inclines us to the opinion that there is something new under the sun. They were caught in Harris county, where we understand a number of others of the same kind have been taken. There is said to be one almost as red as scarlet. They are a curious variety, and no mistake.

Columbus Enquirer.

From the New Orleans Delta. RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN THE ARMY!

We are exceedingly sorry that the necessity under which we exist as public journalists, compels us to record the facts contained in the following extract of a letter from the Rio Grande.

We had hoped from the letter recently published in the *Washington Union*, by the Adjutant of the Georgia Regiment, against the Louisiana volunteers, that the Georgians might possibly behave themselves—but we find that though the Louisianians never did any thing undeserving of praise, yet the Georgians know no discipline except that taught by the bayonet.

STEAMSHIP McKIM, Sept. 4, 1846.

To the Editors of the Delta. Gentlemen—During the afternoon of the 31st ult. five companies of one Georgia regiment, went on board of a steamboat (name not given) to be carried up to Camargo. Two of these companies had been at variance several days, and being brought so close together, quarrels ensued, and words soon led to blows, and in a short time a general riot was raging on the upper deck.

Col. Baker, of the 4th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, encamped about half a mile from the boat, determined to tender his services to quell the riot. About sunset he ordered out Companies A and G for that purpose—the former commanded by Capt. Roberts, of Springfield, Ill., and the latter by Capt. Jones, of Tazewell county. While the companies were forming, a funeral escort, belonging to Company C of Macon Ga., commanded by Capt. Pugh, were returning from the grave. Col. Baker took the command of the small squad, and hurried to the boat. As he approached, the Col. of the Georgia Regiment asked his assistance in quelling the riot. Col. Baker, at the head of his 20 men, pressed upon the boat, and was at once attacked by the rioters, who were driven back for awhile, the Col., with his sword, defending himself bravely against the bayonets of several for a few minutes; but he fell as dead, having received a ball in the back part of the neck.

Capt. Post (Commissary) and Sergeant Oglesby, with their little squad, fought over the body of their Colonel bravely, the first two and six of the privates receiving wounds—two mortal. By this time Capt. Roberts arrived with his company. He saw the situation of Col. and his little band overpowered, and rushed to their relief. But in attempting to ascend the stairs leading to the upper deck, he received a bayonet in his neck, it having passed under the skin, from the front of his neck to the back, about three inches. Seeing it was impossible to ascend the stairs, so strongly fortified by the rioters, Capt. Roberts and Jones' Companies retreated, carrying Col. Baker from the boat as dead. The Colonel soon revived.

The Illinois companies had no ball cartridges up to this time. Lieut. Moore and Major Harris now arrived with the balance of the 4th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, with ball cartridges; and the riot soon ceasing the Georgians were disarmed and put under guard during the night, and up to the time of the departure of the express.

Col. Baker's wound was not considered mortal, but would require the most skillful surgery. Capt. Roberts' wound was not considered mortal. Capt. Post was stabbed in the breast—wound not mortal. The wounds of the seven others of Company C, not given in detail, but two of them were considered mortally wounded.

On the morning of the 1st inst., about 30 of the wounded (some mortally,) were upon the boat and shore, and it was generally believed that the dead (at least 8 or 10) had been thrown overboard. It is said that the Colonel of the Georgia Regiment shot several of his own men, ringleaders in the riot.

The Captain of the Georgia company, while resisting Col. Baker and his 20 brave volunteers was knocked down with the butt of a musket, and thus disabled in urging on his men.

No one of Companies A and G were hurt, except Captain Roberts.

Yours, &c., G. R. W.

SNAKES.—One of the rattle species was killed a few days since in the neighborhood of Mr. Wiley Hill, three miles above this village, measuring five feet in length and having fourteen rattles. Another of the same kind was killed a short time ago by Mr. John Allison; and one of our neighbors informs us that for several years past, at this particular season, and in the vicinity of the same place, some of them or their tracks have been seen repeatedly.

Lawrenceville Herald.

From the Mobile Herald & Tribune 6, inst. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

U. S. BRIG OF WAR TRUXTON BURNED.—By the arrival of the U. States Revenue steamer Legare at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, we are in receipt of letters from our correspondents as late as the 29th ult. We have but time previous to the closing of the mail to published the following letter:

U. S. SQUADRON, OFF
POINT ANTONIO DU LIZARDO,
August 29th, 1846.

The only event of importance which has transpired of late, is the loss of the United States brig Truxton, on the bar of the Tuxpam river, about 130 miles northward of Vera Cruz. The intelligence was brought to the squadron on the 19th by the St. Mary's, that ship having picked up one of the Truxton's boats with Lieutenant Berryman on board.

It appears that Captain Carpenter of the Truxton, wishing to get his vessel near shore to protect his boats while obtaining provisions, employed a Scotchman he had taken out of a Mexican prize to pilot him in, but who, whether from design or accident, run him aground on the 15th. On the 17th with the exception of Lieut. Hunter and a boat's crew, she was abandoned by the officers and men, who went ashore to the number of about 60 in all, and surrendered themselves to the Mexican commandant. They were hospitably received, complimented with a ball and left next day with a guide of four men for Tampico, about 100 miles further north. Lieut. Hunter and his boat's crew put to sea, captured a small Mexican schooner and came down to our present anchorage making in all two officers (Lieuts. Berryman and Hunter) and about 20 men saved. As soon as the news was received, the Princeton immediately got under weigh and proceeded to the scene of disaster.

The Truxton was found beating on the bar, bilged and completely filled with water, having about 4 feet over the birth deck. The surf was so violent on the bar that it was not until the 22d, that the boats of the Princeton could board her, when finding it impossible to get her off or save her, she was fired and completely burned. A few of the best spars were brought off, but otherwise she is a total loss. She had been completely plundered and stripped by the Mexicans before the arrival of the Princeton. Her guns were found to have been thrown overboard. The Princeton ran into 5 fathoms water (she draws 19 1-2 feet) and was then about one and a half miles distant, the swell was so heavy that a nearer approach in shoaler water was deemed dangerous.

After firing the brig, the Princeton returned immediately on the 23d to this present anchorage, about ten miles southward of Vera Cruz. At the mouth of Tuxpam river, the Mexicans have a small force tented in sheds. The town of Tuxpam is back some eight miles distant. Several communications passed between the Princeton and shore by flags of truce, and by them the fate of the captives was learnt.

The cutter Legare, 60 hours from Brazos, arrived on the 25th with despatches for our commodore, supposed relating to a three months armistice with the Mexicans. The distance from the Brazos to this place is 450 miles, and was performed under steam, against strong head winds. The Legare returns to New Orleans for repairs to her boilers, which are in a bad condition, and prevents her carrying steam.

About ten days since Santa Anna left Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico, previous to which, however, he sent a polite invitation to our Commodore to meet him on board the English frigate *Endymion*; the interview did not take place. A few days back one of the English frigate's boats came down in a violent rain squall with a communican for the Commodore, the next day a flag of truce was returned, but no rumor of the business transpired. The frigate *Potomac* is nearly disabled by the sickness of her crew, the scurvy has broken out on board of her, and she has now 140 cases of the dreadful disease. On the 27th, the cutter forward arrived from the Balize, but brought no intelligence of importance.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Truxton, who have gone to Tampico:

Commander E. W. Carpenter; Acting Master Isaac N. Briceland; passed Midshipman John P. Bankhead, George B. Bissell; Purser George F. Cutter; Assistant Surgeon John S. Messers Smith; Midshipman Simeon S. Bassett; Captain's Clerk, H. Wilkinson; together with about fifty petty officers and seamen.

Lieuts. Hunter and Berryman are on board the St. Mary's.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—We understand that the news from California, of which we have published brief extracts, was received by the British Minister at Washington. The news is of a very important character, and the United States Government received no information but such as it received from the British Minister.

The important fact that Commodore Sloat had taken possession of a considerable portion of California, was transmitted by the British Admiral, on that station, by steamer, to a convenient port on the Pacific, from thence by land, to the British Consul at Vera Cruz, who sent it to the British Minister here.

It is understood that after Commodore Sloat had taken possession, or while he was in the act of taking possession, the British Admiral was in great doubts what course he should pursue,—whether he should permit it to be done, or not, for when he had last heard from home, the relations between his country and ours were any thing but amicable. In this state of affairs, as it is believed, he has hurried on the news here to ask advice of Mr. Pakenham, and of the Governor General of Canada. Despatches therefore, have been sent to the Governor of Canada, and to England by the last steamer,—*N. Y. Express*.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY DOES NOT COVER EMBEZZLEMENTS.—Thos. Richardson, formerly a secretary or treasurer to a society in London, called the Widows and Orphans' Fund Society of the London North District, who it was alleged in virtue of his office, had funds of the society in his hands amounting to between six and seven hundred pounds, absconded from London in July last. He was arrested recently in New York. A writ of habeas corpus was then issued to bring him before the Chief Justice, under which he claimed his discharge. After looking over the papers, the Chief Justice said that it appeared the alleged offence, if committed at all, was committed in a foreign country, and that therefore he had no jurisdiction; and that if the prisoner was at all amenable, it was under the Ashburton treaty, and the parties should apply to the United States District Attorney. It was then stated that application was made to that officer, but he declined to interfere: first, because no requisition was made by the British Consul; and secondly, the crime with which the prisoner was charged, being simple embezzlement, was not covered by the treaty, the offences provided for by the treaty being murder, arson, forgery, and the uttering of forged paper. The prisoner was then discharged.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana under date of the 16th August, gives the report of an arrangement said to have been entered into between Santa Anna and certain agents of the American and British governments. The arrangement is reported to be as follows:

"The Mexican Federal Government of 1824 to be re-established under the guaranty of the United States; so that in case of future pronunciamientos, the United States Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional Government. The Rio Grande to be the boundary line and the Californias to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the United States, but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purpose the country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists from all countries and of all religions and creeds."

We give the report for what it is worth, the writer stating that he has it on respectable authority. We are not ourselves ready to condescend in its truthfulness.

The Washington Union says, that there is no truth in the statement made by the Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune, that an agreement had been entered into between Santa Anna and certain agents of the British and American governments, prior to the departure of the former for Vera Cruz.

In relation to the Cholera, Asiatic or otherwise, it is positively affirmed that a wine glass full of Lucca oil. (sallad oil) taken on the first moment of attack is a sovereign remedy.