

THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1846.

We were presented the other day with some dozen or more boles of Mastoden cotton, grown by Mr. JAMES TAGGART; and for length of staple and fairness of texture, it exceeds any we have ever seen.

Two almonds were presented to us a week or two since, which were grown by JOSIAH PATTERSON, Esq.

Rail Road Convention at Greenville, S. C.—We had intended, in our last, to publish the proceedings of the Convention, which took place on the 21st ult., but the crowded state of our columns prevented us. It was attended by a goodly number of representatives from many parts of this State and North Carolina. It is the understanding of the Convention, that a memorial be drawn up and presented at the next session of the Legislature, soliciting either a modification of the charter already granted, or a new one, that the village of Greenville may be connected with the city of Charleston by the most practicable route.

We learn from one of our citizens who attended the meeting, that the probable course of the Road, if established, will be through Greenwood and Cokesbury in this District, to Calhoun in Anderson, and thence to Greenville. A committee was also appointed to open books for the subscription of stock in this District, and to present the matter to the people. To carry out this purpose, it is suggested that a meeting be held on the Tuesday of Court at this place, at which time the subject will be discussed.

We trust our influential men and capitalists will lend their aid in the establishment of such a Road. It certainly will be of incalculable benefit to our District, and afford facilities to our farmers for transporting their produce to market, before their slow moving wagons could make a day's journey.

The Washington Union says, the means of government are complete; it has a surplus of cash, of more than five millions, and a large accruing revenue; its treasury notes are receivable now every where in payment of public dues, and redeemable at the treasury in specie before or after maturity.

HENRY CLAY, is spoken of by the Kentucky papers, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. MOOREHEAD.

The personal friends of Commodore DECATUR, are about to remove his remains from Washington to St. Peter's in Philadelphia, where his father and relatives are buried. A handsome monument will be erected to him, should this be carried out.

We have the following from the Washington Union, with regard to the propositions of peace, made to Mexico; it states that Mexico, has not refused to negotiate with the government of the United States, until we shall withdraw our forces. The government of that Republic has determined to refer the President's overture, to open negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December.

They are disposed, it appears from the late news, in the mean time, to make still further trial with us of arms, and should they be again unsuccessful, and the bloody scenes of the 8th and 9th of May, be acted over, they will be willing to negotiate. But our government should have learned enough of Mexico's

character by this time, to know, that if success, in any way, crowned their arms, peace would be the least of their thoughts. Such a proposition should never have been made to them from our Government, but we should continue to fight them until they laid down their arms.

Important Rumors.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says, that a cabinet council was held on Saturday last, when it was determined, that the Gulf squadron should make an attack on Tampico, and orders were directed to be transmitted for that purpose. The reasons for adopting this measure are said to be briefly these:

Between Monterey and Saltillo, a distance of about 80 miles, there is a series of dangerous defiles, where troops may probably be exposed to harrassing attacks, should the Mexicans adopt the Guerilla mode of warfare. Again, between Saltillo and San Louis de Potosi, there is an immense desert, in crossing which our troops would be so weakened and diminished, that they would scarcely be in a condition to resist a vigorous attack. If however we could get possession of Tampico, we shall be able to give the necessary aid to render our military operations effective.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

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

The October No. of this publication is before us with its usual amount of useful information to the farmer.

The Treasury of History: Published by DANIEL ADDE, 107, Fulton-st., N. Y.—Price 25 cts. per No.

The 7th number of this publication has been received. It contains the conclusion of the History of England, and the commencement of an interesting history of Ireland.

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

The October number of this able Magazine, is also before us. We have so often spoken in its praise that we deem it unnecessary to repeat.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—A writer in your last paper, in giving an account of the late Commencement at Erskine College, makes a serious mistake when he speaks of the "Anniversary Orator of the Euphemian Society." On such occasions there is but one Anniversary Orator, appointed by the Societies alternately. His Address is delivered before both Societies and is invariably published. The Anniversary Orator at the late Commencement was appointed by the Philomathean Society. The Society, not thus represented, selects from the former graduates of the Institution some one to deliver its diplomas on the occasion; the diplomas of the other Society being delivered by the Anniversary Orator. The delivery of the diplomas is prefaced by a short speech, directed exclusively to those for whom the diplomas are intended. This is an entirely different thing from delivering the Anniversary Address before both Societies, which last is reserved for men of learning, talent and character, as the published Addresses abundantly testify.

EUPHEMIAN SOCIETY.

The British Government is seriously considering the project of constructing a ship canal around the falls of the St. Mary, thereby opening a communication for the largest class of vessels with Lake Superior. A survey of the route is now in progress. The length of the canal required is only two miles, and the estimated cost but two hundred thousand dollars.

A great religious revival is in progress at Nashville, Tenn. At the Methodist church alone the converts number 333.

Rev. J. W. Walker, President of the Pittsburg Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist E. Church, sitting at Pittsburg, was on Wednesday arrested while in the chair, on a charge of libel alleged to have been published in the True Wesleyan, the organ of the Church, on John B. Miller, of Alleghany city.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NAUVOO.

The City delivered into the hands of the Anti-Mormons.

From the officers and passengers of the steamer Alvarado, the St. Louis Organ gathers the following particulars:— Steamer Alvarado arrived at the landing this morning from Keokuk. She brings down a large number of Mormons, who have abandoned the Holy City after all the troubles and difficulties.

After much skirmishing and several persons being killed during Sunday, and the three days following, on Thursday the Anti-Mormons entered the city in a very large body and all completely armed.

A parley was held, which resulted in a demand that the Mormons and all in the city engaged in the troubles, should leave Nauvoo within five days, and at once deliver their persons, arms, ammunition, and the city itself, into the hands of the Anti-Mormons.

This was at last complied with, but whether from fear, inclination, or a mere desire to avoid bloodshed, we have not yet learned. The Anti-Mormons then took possession of every thing; and, of course, in contradiction of the late orders of the Governor of Illinois, and contrary to law. Immediately the Mormons began to leave the city. A large number started on the Alvarado, and many on the Potosi.

On the opposite shore we understand that the people, or authorities of Iowa had interfered to prevent those leaving from entering that Territory. They must consequently, come to the city and from here scatter abroad.

We also learn that the Temple will be allowed to remain unharmed, but we much doubt this, and should not be surprised if the next arrival brought news of the destruction of this beautiful building, as well as the dwelling of Emma Smith.

It is but right to state however, that thus far no violence has been done either to the people or to the building or property, and we sincerely trust that we may not be compelled to chronicle any news to the contrary.

The St. Louis Republican (extra) of the same date, has the following letter from their correspondent:

STEAMER ALVARADO, }
Friday, Sept. 18, 1846. }

The Mormon war is at last ended. On Wednesday evening, the Quincy Committee prevailed on the Mormons to surrender; and yesterday at 3 o'clock, the Anties marched into, and took possession of the city of Nauvoo. The Mormons stipulated to leave forthwith, or as fast as they can possibly get away, except a committee of five, who are to remain to dispose of the property yet belonging to the community. No property has been, or is to be destroyed—although a strong disposition existed, with many of the Anties, to destroy the Temple. They fear it will be a beacon light to lure the the Mormons back. By refraining from violent measures the Anties have saved themselves from a great deal of reproach.

A gentleman who left Nauvoo yesterday, at 2 o'clock, said the Mormons were leaving as fast as they could get away. Yesterday was a happy day for the citizens of Hancock county, as peace is now permanently restored to it.

I was not able, before I left, to get a copy of the articles of surrender agreed upon, but have given you the substance of the treaty.

GEN. KEARNEY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:—"I fear that accomplished and gallant soldier, Gen. Kearney, will have a hard time of it; his troops were so raw, and withal have enjoyed such great freedom, that they will be hard to break in—but Stephen W. Kearney will accomplish all that any man could."

He adds—"He is a soldier in the most comprehensive meaning of the word, and the American Flag will never be disgraced while he has charge of it. Although a most rigid disciplinarian, he is a most just man—the rights of the humble soldier are safe in his hands."

IOWA DRAGOONS.—We see by the Burlington Hawkeye, that Capt. Hooe, who lost his arm at Reseca de la Palma, recently mustered a company of dragoons into the United States service at that place. They are intended for service in the Indian country, about the upper portion of the State, and to prevent the liquor dealers from selling to the Indians.—*Phil. Sen.*

HOW TO MAKE A TURKEY TENDER.—Half an hour before the bird is killed pour a glass of brandy down its throat, which produces complete intoxication, and gives the flesh of the tipsy turkey, a tenderness superior to that, which is produced by long keeping.

From the N. Y. True Sun of the 25th ult.

THE REPLY OF MEXICO,

It is possible that the reply of the Mexican Minister runs thus:—"The Government of the Mexican Republic have perceived with much satisfaction the desire of the Government of the United States for the establishment of a peace, honorable to both countries, without an armistice being first proclaimed for the passive action of the army and navy of the two nations during the settlement of terms. As negotiating upon such conditions would, necessarily, place the newly organized government of the Republic of Mexico in a very delicate, and disadvantageous position, the government of Mexico, previous to yielding their assent to the proposals of the government of the United States, deem it expedient for the honor of both nations, to ask, whether it would not be appropriate for the United States to withdraw their land and naval forces from the territories and harbors of Mexico before an attempt shall be entered upon to settle terms of peace, or if that is inadmissible by the United States, whether it would not be at least agreeable to them to furnish the government of Mexico some data upon which they might base hope of being able to arrive at a satisfactory result during the active operations of the armies and navies of the two powers. If the government of Washington think so, and will favor the government of Mexico with a reply to that effect, accompanied by a concise statement of the terms upon which they propose to base a treaty of peace, the Mexican government will be pleased to give the whole subject their renewed and earnest consideration, to insure to both nations the mutually desired result."

If the foregoing is the sum total of the reply of the Mexican government (and probably the Washington Union can say it is) the peace overture is not denied; it is in abeyance, only, and subject, as such, to the re-consideration of the two Cabinets.

The Correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce writes:—

"The possession of Tampico is indispensable to the operations of the invading army of Gen. Taylor. After he reaches San Luis de Potosi, he will be in need of supplies which can only be furnished to him from Tampico, by the valley of the Paruco, the most practicable route, by the way; for our army invading Mexico, as the judgment of the Spanish Commander long ago decided.

"In case General Taylor should need additional forces and munitions, he can only procure them through Tampico. The navy, in case we have possession of Tampico, can be of some aid to the army of invasion. If Taylor's army, by any accident, should get into a bad box, they cannot retreat back through the desert and mountain which passes to Monterey, but would have means of a safe retreat to Tampico.

"Tampico can and will be taken, without a fight, if a few light steamers be used, and boats to land some 500 or 1000 men. There is very little prospect of any more fighting, unless we attempt to take the Castle, which will not be done.

The expenses attending the present plan of the campaign by land and by sea, now projected and in progress cannot be lessened by an armistice. There is no doubt that Mexico is ready to treat upon the basis affirmed by this Government—or rather that she will soon be ready—but in order to render our terms palatable and popular, she wishes an armistice during the negotiation. We have had too much experience in Mexican diplomacy, to trust to anything short of an actual treaty, and even after that there may be doubts whether Mexico will adhere to our engagements. An armistice would save us nothing, and would rather lessen than promote the disposition of the Mexican government to enter into a treaty of peace and boundaries.

I doubt very much, whether, under present circumstances, the Administration, whatever show it may make of increased vigor in the prosecution of the war, will take any steps that will much increase the present rate of expenditure."

BATE, THE PIRATE.—This man, who has been the subject of much conversation, sailed on Tuesday, say the New York Express, as a steerage passenger, in the Queen of the West, for Liverpool. So reported.

A WINDFALL.—A poor Englishman, with a wife and family, living in St. Louis, has had a fortune of \$265,000, in money, on deposit in the Bank of England, and a family estate in Westmoreland, worth over \$115,000, recently left him by a deceased relative.

SHARP SHOOTING.—The report of the last battle at Nauvoo states that the engagement lasted over four hours, and that during this time more than eighty cannon shots were fired. How they managed to kill and wound so few is to us a mystery. Only three of the Mormons were shot dead, and some five or six wounded; on the other side the loss is said to be even less. The fight must have been carried on at a considerable distance, and out of the reach of small arms. The artillery appears to have done but little execution, and the gunners must have been poor marksmen, or so terribly frightened at the smell of gunpowder that they could not take aim with any degree of precision. It is to be hoped that the little brush at murdering each other which they have had will satisfy both sides, and that the civil authorities of the State will see the necessity of doing something towards putting a stop to these outrageous proceedings.

Mormondom is represented as bearing all the features of a citadel; every man within its limits is under arms, and many of the boys are bearing huge pistols and knives upon their persons, numbers of the women, it is said are keen for the fight, and express themselves ready to bear arms should it become necessary for the protection of the temple and the city. There appears to be but one feeling among the Jack-Mormons, and that is, to die before they will suffer the force, which threaten their city to invade it: having repulsed their foes twice, they begin to increase in the confidence of their ability to protect themselves, and twice have they refused offers of peace. Should the anties receive no reinforcements, they will have to exercise more skill and bravery before they can succeed in bringing the Mormons to terms. The fight will be renewed no doubt, but it is more than probable the Mormons will maintain the possession of the city.

St. Louis New Era.

We have seen various versions in the newspapers of the contents of the late despatches from Mexico. But whatever be the truth upon the matter, our true policy seems to point to a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President, with all his disposition for peace, has declared his objections to any armistice, to any cessation of hostilities until a treaty of peace has been made and ratified. As we said the other day, the only road to a prompt and permanent peace, is a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Washington Union, Sept. 23rd.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.—On Wednesday evening last 150 German Immigrants of all ages and both sexes were landed at New York, from the ship Sardinia. They had scarcely a dollar among the party, and were entirely destitute of the merest necessities. The Captain had humanely kept them on board for five days after their arrival, and then being compelled to put them on shore. It is stated in the New York Enquirer that the entire colony were paupers in Hesse Darmstadt, and the inhabitants or authorities had contributed 8 lbs per head to transport them to this country; and by way of inducements for them to come they were told that on reaching this country the German Emigrant Society would take care of them, and send them out west, where they had plenty of land to give to settlers.

Alderman Purser was sent for and on his arrival found them lying about the wharf, some on their trunks, others on bundles, and many having only the earth for a bed. He caused the aged and infirm to be taken to the station house, and food to be given to all.

Charleston Evening News.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, of Monday last, says that there was quite an illumination on Shultz's Hill, opposite Augusta, on Saturday night previously. Rockets were fired on the occasion, and the presence of a fine band, gave joy to others besides Mr. Shultz. On enquiry, the editor subsequently learned that "the cause of jubilation, was that Mr. Shultz had paid the draft of \$500, drawn on him by Mr. Webster, for his retainer in the Bridge Case."

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.—At this crisis any one who can succeed in recommending a substitute for the potato, says the New York Sun, under the destruction of the crops, deserves the thanks of the rich and poor. Lieut. Porter, of the Navy, states, that he brought from Chili in 1824, a small green bulbous root, about the size of a marble, which he planted, and in two years it produced a fine blue-nosed potato, and this bulb is indigenous to Chili. Lt. Porter says that he has no doubt that the potato has actually run out, and unless this Chili plant is propagated the potato will disappear. He recommends the cultivation of the yam, cassada and taro as substitutes, all of which can be easily and profitably cultivated.