

# THE BANNER.

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



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1846.

Our Court commenced at this place on Monday last his Honor Judge EVANS, presiding.

## RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Greenwood, in this district, propose holding a Rail Road meeting at that place on Thursday the 12th of November. All persons interested in the establishment of the contemplated Road, in this and the adjoining districts, are earnestly requested to attend.

**Santa Anna.**—There is no doubt now as to the position of this wily and faithless Mexican, for by the late intelligence from Mexico, we learn, that he has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army. His only desire he protests, is to occupy the post to which he has been appointed, that he may lead in person, the troops, against the "perfidious" foe, who is now ravaging the very heart of the country. He says, that in his exile he heard the voice of his country, calling on him to defend her, and he hasten home to be employed in that mission. Our government has clearly duped by this wretch, and should the fortunes of war ever place him in our hands, he should be hung as high as Haman.

**Further particulars of the Capture of Monterey.**—By the late accounts from the Seat of War, we learn that the Mexican loss was greater at Monterey than was at first reported. It is said now, that fifteen hundred would not cover their loss in killed and wounded, whilst that of the Americans is set down at six hundred. Our brave soldiers in this engagement have added new stars of rejoicing in their country's crown, and won for themselves fadeless laurels. They have shown to the world specimens of courage, and coolness in danger, unsurpassed upon any similar occasion in any country, and which will serve to teach England and the advocates of large standing armies, how readily the citizen can be converted into the soldier.

The Washington *Union*, states that orders have been issued to General TAYLOR, to terminate the Armistice immediately, and resume operations, and dispatches to this effect have been carried out by Major GRAHAM, of the army. It will be remembered that according to the 6th article, the armistice could be terminated at any time by orders from the respective governments. There certainly should be no hesitation now upon our part; this war has already cost much, and if it is not soon brought to a close, a hundred millions of dollars will scarcely defray the expenses. We have gone too far already in offering to negotiate with this faithless and insolent nation, and now, should their towns and cities become smouldering ruins, and the blood of her degenerate sons be poured out upon her fields, let it cry to her stiff necked leaders from the ground, and charge them with the calamity.

**From Mexico.**—The New Orleans Picayune says that letters were received in that city per the James L. Day, from a very responsible foreign source in Matamoras, which states that Gen. Almonte has been appointed President of Mexico *ad interim*, and Santa Anna Generalissimo of the Army, and that the latter was then actively engaged in raising and organizing troops, intending to take the field in person in the North.

This news is confirmed, in part, by a proclamation of Genl. Ampudia, dated,

"Sailo, 28th Aug." in which he states, that "it is very probable that the Chief of our Independence—the founder of this Republic—the worthy benefactor of the nation, and General of Division—Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna—will return to the seat of war at the head of a large reinforcement of troops in order to conduct the campaign personally."

**The Winnebagoes.**—We understand, (says the Union of Monday) that a treaty was concluded at a late hour this day, with the Winnebago delegation, by which they cede their lands in Iowa to the government of the United States. The precise terms of the arrangement have not reached us; and indeed, treaties are generally secret documents until they have been ratified. The Winnebagoes will have a formal audience with their Great Father, the President of the United States, before they leave the city.

The New Orleans Times says a rumor was current in that city on Friday last, that Gen. La Vega now in that city, had received a letter from Gen. Ampudia, stating that Santa Anna, with fifteen thousand men, was on his march to attack General Taylor—breaking the armistice. If the armistice be broken by the Mexicans, says the Times, they will (in common parlance) "never touch bottom."

## RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Quite a large number of the citizens of this District, assembled in the Court House on yesterday, to take into consideration the project of connecting Greenville with Charleston, by a Rail Road passing through Anderson and Abbeville and to unite with the contemplated road from Edgefield to Aiken at Edgefield C. H. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. THOS. C. PERRIN to the Chair, and C. H. ALLEN to act as Secretary.

The Chairman on taking his seat explained the object of the meeting and pointed out in a few able remarks, the practicability of the enterprise and the great results to grow out of it.

On motion of J. F. MARSHALL, a committee of nine were appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: J. F. Marshall, Dr. H. H. Townes, Dr. S. V. Cain, T. B. Byrd, E. Triple, J. McLellane Esq., Dr. W. T. Jones, W. T. Drennon, Col. J. C. Sprowl,

Whilst the committee were preparing the resolutions, J. P. REED Esqr. of Anderson, was called upon to make some remarks upon the occasion, which he did in an eloquent and forcible style.

The Committee after a short absence returned and submitted the following resolutions, which being read and put to the meeting separately, were unanimously adopted.

1. **Resolved**, That we regard the project of connecting Charleston with the mountain regions of this State by Rail Road, as entirely practicable, and of the utmost importance to our whole people, pecuniarily, socially and politically.

2. **Resolved**, That we look forward with delight and fixed confidence to the ultimate accomplishment of this great work, and that we will contribute to the success of the enterprise by every means in our power, consistent with a due regard to our individual interests.

3. **Resolved**, That we recommend to our fellow citizens of this district, to subscribe to the capital stock of said Road, with characteristic liberality, believing that the investment will at least be safe, if not profitable, and productive of advantages to us as a people that are not to be estimated by dollars and cents.

4. **Resolved**, That it is the judgement of this meeting, that a direct route from Greenville, passing through the districts of Anderson and Abbeville, connecting with the Aiken Road, at Edgefield, is the most practicable as presenting fewer obstacles to the completion of such Road.

5. **Resolved**, That whilst we concur

with our fellow citizens of Anderson and Greenville districts in the desire to connect Newbury Village with the proposed Rail Road, in our judgment the most practicable mode of doing so, will be by running out a branch from the main trunk at some suitable point.

6. **Resolved**, That fifty delegates be appointed to attend the Convention to be held at Anderson C. H., on the 3d Monday of November next.

7. **Resolved**, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with the citizens of this and other States with regard to the establishment of said Road.

8. **Resolved**, That a committee of three be appointed in each Beat company in this district, to inquire and ascertain how much stock will be subscribed in their respective Beats and report to the district committee on or before the meeting of the Anderson Convention.

9. **Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Banner*, and all other papers in the State favorable to the project, be requested to copy. J. F. MARSHALL, Ch'm.

On motion it was, **Resolved**, That that the Chairman and Secretary be included among the delegates to the Anderson Convention.

THOS. C. PERRIN, Ch'm'n.  
C. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

The following were appointed Delegates to the Anderson Convention:—

T. B. Byrd, Henry Cresswell, Wm Eddins, S. Brooks, Dr. S. V. Cain, Dr. Sam'l Marshall, Dr. John Logan, G. W. Hodges, M. W. Coleman, Wm D. Partlow, Joseph Dickson, A. H. Magee, A. C. Hawthorn, James Fair, Gabriel Mattison, E. Triple, A. W. Lynch, John Speer, James Norwood, W. T. Drennon, C. T. Haskell, James Wideman, John Cothran, L. Reynolds, James Sprowl, C. H. Allen, T. C. Perrin, A. Waller, R. M. White, Dr. J. P. Barrett, James Gillam, W. Chiles, J. W. H. Johnson, C. Smith, P. W. Conner, Col. John Cochran, B. Z. Herndon, W. S. Jones, Geo. Mattison, James Brownlee, J. R. Willson, S. Mitchell, R. E. Belcher, H. H. Townes, John W. Hearst, P. H. Bradley, James W. Frazier, J. F. Marshall, H. Tilman,

The following were appointed the Committee under the 7th Resolution:— S. McGowan, E. R. Calhoun, M. J. Williams, H. A. Jones, J. B. Moragne.

The following were appointed to compose the committee of three under the 8th Resolution:—

**Capt Carwile's Beat.**—Capt Z. W. Carwile, Robert Gillam, N. McCants.

**Capt Irwin's Beat.**—L. D. Merriman, Capt T. B. Byrd, James Bailey.

**Capt A. Robert's Beat.**—W. Smith, B. W. Stewart, B. Jordan.

**Capt Cresswell's Beat.**—J. F. Watson, Henry Cresswell, Dr. J. P. Barrett.

**Capt Jones's Beat.**—W. Barmore, John Vance, E. Razor.

**Capt Dunn's Beat.**—Sam'l Donald, N. R. Reeve, Capt Dunn.

**Capt Sim's Beat.**—D. O. Hawthorn, James Cannon, Enoch Agnew.

**Capt Cunningham's Beat.**—W. Clinkscapes, John Pratt, sr., B. F. Cunningham.

**Capt John S. Carwile's Beat.**—N. H. Miller, J. C. Martin, H. F. Power.

**Capt Hardin's Beat.**—Sam'l Lindsay, W. Sanders, John S. Allen.

**Capt Cowan's Beat.**—Dr. L. Yarbrough, W. Spear, Geo. Graves.

**Capt Brook's Beat.**—W. H. McCaw, J. G. Baskin, Wm Brocks.

**Capt Zaner's Beat.**—Sam'l Jordan, Dr. Red, Enoch Nelson.

**Capt Gibson's Beat.**—Wm P. Sullivan, John McLellan, W. S. Harris.

**Capt Mill's Beat.**—L. Wideman, Geo. Sybert, B. E. Gibert.

**Capt Scott's Beat.**—A. Houston, M. O. Talman, James Taggart.

**MONTEREY**—as it has been previously stated, now in possession of Gen. Taylor, is the capital of the State of New Leon. It is on the Fernando river, about 220 miles from its mouth. It has well paved streets and mostly one story stone buildings. The population is about 12,000, and the city is situated on the main travelling route from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico.

(FOR THE BANNER.)

**Mr. Editor:**—In some sections of the State, the people are making a considerable stir upon the subject of giving the election of electors of President to the people. We are as much interested in this subject as any other part of the State, and should we not make known our sentiments? It is truly a subject of vital importance, and demands our serious investigation: and we should ponder well before we determine to wrest from the legislature a privilege, which will add nothing to rational liberty, but which will apply fuel to the flame of party spirit. We hear but little said upon this subject, and we take it as a pretty fair indication of the sentiment of the people, and that they do not desire it. We cannot be persuaded, but that we move along, without it, as smooth as any other State; and feel as free and independent as if we had that and every other privilege which a licentious spirit could demand. The tendency of the people, in a republican government, upon the subject of liberty, is to run into licentiousness. True and rational liberty, that every intelligent man desires for the sake of its blessings, does not consist in an unrestrained exercise of every political privilege which may justly belong to a man. It is sometimes politic to circumscribe rights, the exercise of which would be disastrous to the peace and good order of society, and injurious to the interests of the individual himself. Those very persons, who prate most about liberty, know least about it, and are the greatest slaves to passion and appetite (the worst kind of slavery,) that are to be found.

In this particular instance, what better off would we be, if we had the election of Presidential electors. Do we not give expression to our sentiments? If we employ men to do for us what we would do ourselves are not all the important ends accomplished, and we saved from the evils which result from heated canvasses and elections? If we cannot trust them to represent us in a matter of this kind, we are inconsistent in confiding to them interests of far greater importance. It is a child's reason to clamor for this franchise because the people of other States have it. It is a misfortune that some of them do have it, for otherwise we might look for a little more stability, and hear less of the roar of the angry waves of political strife. We admit that some degree of agitation is necessary, to keep the waters of the political ocean from stagnating, but there is, on the other hand, danger of its being lashed into a tempest, and foundering the gallant bark of State. In our estimation, there is quite enough agitation, in South Carolina, to keep the people alive to their interest; and they are as prompt to repel the encroachments of tyranny, from what quarter soever it may proceed, as any other people. We attribute our exemption from violent party excitement, and all its attendant evils, when the world around us is in complete ferment, to the fact of the Presidential and Gubernatorial elections being made by the legislature. These are the most exciting elections, and we can but admire that political forecast which kept them out of the hands of the people. And it is our ardent wish that their posterity may be as wise in keeping them in the legislature, as they were in placing them there.

We must say further, that we cannot see any sufficient reason for withholding from the people of a district the election of their Commissioner in Equity. We would simply observe on this point, that the legislature cannot be as well acquainted with the different candidates for this office as the people of the district; and except the delegation from the district they feel but little interest in the matter. We pen these remarks because we would like to elicit something upon a subject in which we feel interested.

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C\*\*\*\*\* , Oct. 3, 1846.

As pigs must have something to eat, so must women have something to love, if it is nothing but Tom Thumb.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 11.

**THE VICTORY AT MONTEREY.**—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF ITS CAPTURE.—The steamer Mercer, arrived last evening from Camargo, brought down as passenger Major Coffee, who gives us further intelligence of the taking of Monterey.

Maj. C. reports the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much greater than was first stated. It has been ascertained that fifteen hundred would not cover their loss in killed and wounded. On the part of the Americans, six hundred was the full extent of the loss.

Gen. Taylor, previous to the attack, is said to have had no idea of the extent and strength of the Mexican fortifications. But the valor of his troops faltered at no opposition. Besides the soldiery, he had to fight the whole mass of the Mexican population, who fired from the tops of their houses and did great execution. To particularize the performance of any one regiment or command, where all did so well, would be an injustice. All have gained imperishable honors. The valor displayed by our whole army is unparalleled in its history. Individual acts of heroism were performed which will render the actors immortal.

Gen. Worth has covered himself with glory. His tactics, as displayed in the capture of three of the most important forts, will vie in brilliancy of execution with those of a Wellington or a Ney.

Maj. Ridgeley has won new honors. For cool, determined bravery and skillful manœuvring, he receives the highest praise.

Capt. C. F. Smith is also highly spoken of.

The Texan and volunteer troops have gained imperishable renown. The Texan riflemen, with axes and spades, picked holes from one house to another, and drove the Mexican infantry from the streets. As they gained the houses, the dread rifle was made to do its work. The Mexicans were driven from the streets and house-tops. A Mexican cannon was borne on the shoulders of our men to the roof of a house and made to play upon the enemy.

When the flag of truce was received and the capitulation agreed to, the whole army was disappointed. It was only then that they were beginning to "tell" upon the Mexicans. Previous to this, they had been fighting them protected by their breastworks, and at every disadvantage. Now they had got amongst them, and was giving them a dose which was operating effectually.

## FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are indebted to Capt. Thornton U. S. dragoons, who arrived here yesterday, for some interesting particulars from the Seat of War.

Captain Thornton informs us that it is now very sickly at Matamoras, which place he left somewhere about the 24th of the last month. At the time of his leaving there were 700 Americans, about three-fourths volunteers, sick of Dysentery, accompanied with intestinal ulceration and typhoid fever. The average number of deaths was five a day. It is to be expected, however, that the accession of cold weather will much abate the violence of the disease.

Captain Thornton informs us that an order had been issued by General Taylor to General Patterson at Camargo to send the Alabama and Georgia regiments of volunteers to Monterey. They were to be commanded by Gen. Pillow.

The following is the location of the American forces at the different points on the River Grande.

One Regiment of Volunteers at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Two Regiments at a Mexican fort on the River, ten miles from its mouth.

One Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, under the command of Col. Curtis, and four companies of Artillery (regulars) at Matamoras. The volunteers are encamped on the north edge of the town; two companies of Artillery, under Capt. Lowe, are stationed in Fort Brown; one company in Fort Parede; and one in the Plaza.

The whole of the troops at Camargo are under the command of Col. Clarke, U. S. A.

One company of Artillery, (regulars) and one company of Kentucky volunteers encamped at Reynosa.

One company of Artillery under Capt.