

THE BANNER.

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



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1846.

To our friends in the Range, we would say, the reasons why "The voice of the Range," was not published, are these, which we trust will be satisfactory: In the first place, the crowded state of our columns prevented us from attending to it immediately; and, secondly, after reading it carefully over, we concluded that it would be productive of but little good, and perhaps be placing a question before the people that would produce considerable unnecessary excitement, which is to be deprecated in all elections; besides we supposed that the sentiments of the candidates upon that subject were generally known, as they all had pretty much canvassed the whole district. Had we of known such was not the case, "The voice of the range," should certainly have been heard sounding in the ears of our candidates.

On next Saturday, according to notice, the Rail Road meeting takes place at Greenwood. We are gratified to see the spirit manifested among our citizens with regard to this project, and if we are not mistaken in our calculation, in less than four years from this time, the quietness and repose of our farmers, will be often broken by the thunder of the steam cars, as they go shouting on their appointed tract. The practicability of the enterprise, has ceased to be a question with us, and our monied men are not only exerting their influence in its behalf, but putting their shoulders to the wheel, with a determination of carrying it out.

We learn from the New Orleans Delta, that the Duels which were to have taken place between Col. BALIE PEYTON, and Gen. MARSHALL, has been amicably settled, Col. PEYTON, having made a written apology to Gen. MARSHALL. Mr. MUSSON and Capt. CHIVERS, went on the ground to fight with rifles at forty paces. Some of the officers of the army having learned this fact, interposed, and the affair was also settled, by Capt. CHIVERS making a verbal apology to Mr. MUSSON.

The Talladega Watchtower, of the 28th ultimo, says—"We have received, this morning, the gratifying intelligence that our friend A. W. BOWIE, is yet alive. He was in the battle of Monterey, together with his friend, Jas. MONTGOMERY, but came off bravely and unhurt.

From the Army.—We have given in this week's paper, all the news of any interest we have received from the Army. Santa Anna's plan seems to be now, to concentrate all his troops at San Luis Potosi, and with this view, the whole of the country this side of that town, has been evacuated; they have also destroyed the fortifications at Los Muertos and dismantled Saltillo, and removed every thing that might be of service to our army. There are contradictory statements as to the where-a-bouts of SANTA ANNA himself; some affirm that he is still in the city of Mexico, raising troops and money; others state that he is actually on his march to San Luis Potosi, at the head of a considerable army, which we have no doubt is correct.

As to the movements of our own army, it is said General Taylor, will march upon San Luis Potosi. Of course he must be considerably reinforced before such a movement, as the army with him now is but a handful,

consisting perhaps of 6000 men. San Louis a town of considerable size numbering in population, some 50,000: no pains will be spared by the Mexicans to put it in a thorough state of defence, and at this place the bloody scenes of Monterey, will be acted over perhaps upon a grander scale.

General Wool's column of about 3500 men, by the latest accounts were marching upon Chihuahua: It was thought he would meet with little or no opposition.

General KEARNEY with his dragoons are on their march to California, a part of the infantry, having been left to garrison the command at Santa Fe, the remainder co-operating with General Wool.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

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

The November number of this useful publication is before us with its usual amount of interesting matter. Every farmer should subscribe to this work.

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

The 8th number of this valuable work has been received. It is one of the cheapest publications of the day, and highly deserving of patronage.

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

The number for November of this work is also before us. We have so often testified to its merits, we deem it unnecessary to say any thing further in its praise at this time.

Mr. Editor.—On looking over the Exhibit of Receipts and Expenditures of the Commissioners of the Poor, which I furnished you for publication, and which appears in your *Banner* of the last week, my attention was struck by the very first item, which reads, "By cash paid F. Clinkscales for beef and flour \$245, 38 3-4." Now think I what a blundering printer! and at once I referred to the original, and discovered that instead of the printer, I was to blame myself. The public must think the inmates of the Poor house luxuriate on the articles of "beef and flour."

You will oblige me by correcting the error, by stating that in the aforesaid item are included, 150 bushels corn, 40 bushels wheat, 12 bushels oats, as well as "beef and flour." But Mr. Printer, you must acknowledge that you also have made a mistake in saying, "To cash received from the sale of an old Slave, \$1." What inhumanity!! The Commissioners of the poor, whose duty it is to minister to the wants of the helpless, and destitute, to thus turn off a poor old Slave!! Let it be known that this dollar was received for an old Mare
Respectfully, &c.,
WILLIAM HILL.

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATER FROM MONTEREY.
The steamship Palmetto, Lewis, arrived last night, in 36 hours from Galveston.

There is not much news from the Army. Lieut. Price, whose death has been announced in the Mississippi papers and our own, is, thank God, alive, and now at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city. From some of the officers of the United States Army, who came passengers on the Palmetto, and who left Monterey the 11th instant, we learn that the first Government Express, ordering General Taylor to carry on the war with renewed energy, in consequence of the refusal of Mexico to negotiate, was within a few miles of Monterey, and would reach that point the next day.

The health of the troops at Monterey was much better than it had been on the Rio Grande.

The fortifications in the city were garrisoned by the regular troops.

Gen. Taylor's camp was about three miles this side of Monterey.

The last accounts from Gen. Ampudia and his army left them beyond Saltillo on their march toward San Luis Potosi, at which point it was rumored that Santa Anna had arrived at the head of thirteen thousand, and daily expecting reinforcements.

The Georgia Regiments was the only reinforcement which had reached Monterey at the time our informants left. Orders had been received, it was understood, by the other Regiments stationed on the Rio Grande, to move towards Head Quarters. The Kentucky and Tennessee mounted Regiments had not yet reached Matamoros.

The people of Monterey who had left about the time of the siege, were gradually returning. They had begun to exhibit friendly feelings towards the Americans, interchanges of visits not being rare among both parties.

There had been affrays between the citizens of Monterey and Texas Rangers, which resulted, first, in the assassination of a Texan volunteer, and then by way of revenge, in the killing of eleven Mexicans by the comrades of the slain. Gen. Taylor, to prevent similar recurrences, had ordered an efficient guard to be distributed through the city.

Lieut. Col. McClung was rapidly recovering from the effects of his wounds. One of the officers of his Regiment informs us that the gallant Colonel was the first man that showed himself on the first Fort stormed by General Taylor's Division, and that he received his wounds whilst waving his sword aloft and cheering on his men, shouting "Victory!" The musket ball struck him on his left hand whilst holding his scabbard to his hip, and cut off two of his fingers, glancing from the scabbard and entering his abdomen, fracturing in its course, the bone above the hip joint.

We feel bound to state farther, from the evidence furnished us, that General Taylor's coolness and sound judgment throughout the terrible three days was remarked by every one engaged, and his intrepidity was such, he being in the thickest of the fight, and always where the balls fell fastest, that his escape was deemed miraculous. He still preserves the same noble feelings, and stands ready to go where his Government may order him, or the services of his country may call him, whether at the head of five, or twenty thousand men.

The American troops in and about Monterey are quite pleased with the position of the place and the manners of the inhabitants. The latter certainly seem a degree higher in civilization than the people about Camargo and Matamoros.

We are gratified to be able to state that the duels, which were on the tapis at Camargo between Col. Balie Peyton and Gen. Marshall, and also between Capt. Musson, of this city, and Captain Chivers, of the Texas volunteers, have all been amicably arranged.

In addition to the above items, we have gathered the following from the Galveston Civilian of the 28th, received by the Palmetto:

Col. Balie Peyton, Gen. A. S. Johnson, and Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, were at Galveston on the 28th, intending to leave in the McKim for the city.

Col. Wm S. Fisher, commander in the "ill-fated Mier expedition," and Capt. Frank S. Early, of the Washington Texas volunteers, and a hero of Monterey, died in Galveston on the 26th ultimo.

Gen. Ampudia has issued another proclamation since his retreat from Monterey, calling upon the Mexicans to flock to his standard to repel the invaders of their soil. His excuse, in the proclamation, for defeat at Monterey, and the surrender of that city to our troops, is a want of ammunition!! The utter falsity of this statement is well known for any quantity of ammunition was found at Monterey after the capitulation.

From the New Orleans Bee.

FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

We extract the following from the Galveston News of Friday evening, Oct. 30th.

From Col. Davis we learn that the Mexicans have totally evacuated the whole country this side of San Luis Potosi. The information has been derived from so many sources that there is now no doubt of this fact. They left behind some forty dragoons to destroy fortifications that had been constructed at Los Muertos, a natural strong and difficult pass on the road to Saltillo, and about five or six miles beyond the Rinconada. They have also dismantled Saltillo, destroying whatever might be of use to our army, and which they could not take away. Thus there is now nothing left for Gen. Taylor to conquer, but a barren region of rugged mountains and thirsty plains, affording neither water nor provisions for the subsistence of man or beast, over a distance of two or three hundred miles to San Luis Potosi. If, as has been said, Gen. Taylor has orders to march upon San Luis Potosi, so as to reach that city by the end of November, the question arises how he is to traverse such a country as he will have to do, by a forced march at the rate of 15 or 20 miles per day?

The only water on this route is in the Mexican tanks, which will doubtless be all broken up as the enemy retires. To carry water sufficient to save his army and teams from suffering would probably require more horses, mules and oxen than are now in the army, all of which are required for the transportation of the

necessary stores and munitions. In making this retreat the enemy have doubtless adopted a wise policy, leaving behind them a far more formidable enemy for Gen. Taylor to encounter, (viz. this march) than he could ever find in their own arms and fortified towns.

This policy has doubtless been dictated by the sagacity of Santa Anna. It is stated on good authority that he had sent orders to Ampudia to evacuate Monterey and all other places this side of the mountains, but that those orders were not received till after the battle.

After leaving the troops necessary to garrison Monterey, Saltillo and other towns, Gen. Taylor will only have an army of about 5000 men with which to penetrate into the heart of the enemy's country, and far beyond the reach of any reserve upon which he might fall back for support, in case of necessity.—Such, we believe, is a correct account of the present position and prospects of our army, as derived from good authority. Gen. Ampudia has been superseded in command, but the name of his successor is not remembered.

WAR MOVEMENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:—

We learn that the President is about to call out a large additional volunteer force. He will take them chiefly from the South, as the Southern troops will be best adapted to the climate. This accords with the statement made some time ago, by Gen. Pierce M. Butler of South Carolina, viz:—that if the war continued, a large force would be drawn from the South. A letter of the 7th of October, the latest date from Monterey, mentions a rumor, which is doubtless well founded, that Major General William O. Butler will succeed Major Gen. Patterson in the command of the Rio Grande posts; and that the latter is to have the command of some new expedition; all these things point to an expedition to Tampico, as a diversion in favor of Taylor, and as the means, too, by which Taylor's little army may be saved from destruction in case of a reverse. The opinion of the public has long been so strongly expressed in favor of a movement of this kind, that I take it for granted that it is to be adopted.

The letters from the Camp all show the necessity of re-inforcing General Taylor, and the extreme probability is that he will have to meet with great opposition at Saltillo, or at all events at San Luis.

As to the climate of Mexico, it would be difficult to adapt any one body of troops to all grades of temperature; the "terrias templadas" or temperate region, where Taylor now is; the "terrias calientes" of Tampico; and the "terrias frias," or cold regions of the mountains. But the truth is that the people of the United States are subject to such variations of temperature at home, that the frosty Caucasus is not too cold, nor the burning sands of a Libyan desert too hot for them.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS.—Letter writers who appear to know, states that as soon as Gen. Taylor shall receive his orders from Washington, he will move forward to Saltillo, and thence fight or no fight, to San Luis Potosi. Monterey, where the General was at last dates, appears not to be more than 200 miles S. W. from Camargo, on the Rio Grande. Saltillo is in Coahuila S. S. W. from Monterey, distance less than 100 miles. San Luis Potosi is the capital of the State of Province of the same name, and is N. E. from Saltillo, distance about 300 miles. It is less than 100 miles from Tampico. San Luis Potosi is the point at which it is said the troops of Mexico were ordered to centre. If then, Gen. Patterson, with his command of volunteers, has been ordered to Tampico, he will have some enemies in front, and old Rough and Ready to back him.—N. O. Delta.

GEN. WOOL'S ROUTE.—The accounts received at Washington from San Antonio are not so late as our own, but are in a more authentic shape. We copy the following from the Union of the 8th ult.

"Official despatches have been received from Gen. Wool, as late as the 15th September from San Antonio, which states that everything is being done to hasten the march of the troops from that place, and that boats for the transportation of the army across the Rio Grande, which is reported to be high, would be ready in the course of that week. He probably made his forward movement by the 21st of September, and before this time is full upon his route to Chihuahua.

Gen. Wool was to send forward his advance, (600 regulars and 1200 volunteers) on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd; the remainder of the force, not exceeding 1200 men, to follow immediately after.

His route would be to the Presidio, Santa Rosa, thence to Chihuahua, and he might probably take Monclova in his route, it being only seventy-five miles from Santa Rosa.

COM. STEWART IN COMMAND OF THE NAVAL FORCES.—Several of our exchanges state upon what they deem good authority, that Com. Stewart is to have command of the large force about to be concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico preparatory to an attack on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The 120 gunship Pennsylvania, now being fitted out for the service at the Gosport Navy Yard, is to join the Squadron.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.—The English papers brought over by the Caledonia, display a good deal of temper in reference to the conquest of California by the United States. They seem to be quite shocked at the idea of whole-sale conquests, and extensive acquisition of territory by any other government than their own. But it seems not to be any mawkish sensibility for the Mexican nation. It is the effect of a cool selfish calculation of the pecuniary losses, British subjects may sustain, and the untoward influences upon British supremacy in that quarter. Some go so far as to suggest an interference by force. But it is rather in a speculative way that this language is used—not as seriously urging it. The probable conclusion will be, that however important California may be to Great Britain, and however extensive may be the investments of British capital in it, it would be too costly an experiment for that government to attempt to wrest it from the United States. It is with evident chagrin, if their papers fairly express public sentiments that England sees this fine Province a prize she has long coveted about to be snatched from her. Yet no satisfactory solution to the question asked by one of their journals, "what shall we do for Mexico," seems yet to be offered. The real question is "what shall we do for British interests and British designs in that quarter." We think that English statesmen are more annoyed than our citizens will be by the problem.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

HINT TO WORKING CLASSES.—If a man 21 years of age begin to save one dollar per week and put it to interest every year, he would have at 31 years of age, \$650; at 42 years of age, \$1,680; at 60 years of age, \$6,150; at 71, \$11,500.

"Wife," said a married man, looking for his bootjack, after she was in bed, "I have places where I keep all my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she I ought to know where you keep your late hours."

Obituary.

Departed this life on the 3d October at his residence in Abbeville District, Josiah Patterson Esq., aged 71 years. The deceased was for about fifty years, a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and more than 40 years a ruling Elder in the same.

In the discharge of the relations of husband, father and friend, he was equalled by few, and excelled by none. In his last illness, which was long and painful, he experienced largely, the consolations of that religion, which he had so long professed. A. G.

ROBINSON'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

The Largest and most Splendid Company in the World!

The Proprietors respectfully inform the citizens of Abbeville and vicinity, that the above establishment will be exhibited in Abbeville on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd.
Doors open at 12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Admittance 50 cents—children and servants half price.

WM. L. LOUNT, Ag't
Nov 11 37 2t

DO CALL.

As the situation of the subscriber is such as to render it inconvenient for him to visit his friends, he would respectfully request them, and especially those indebted by Note or account, to give him a call at Head Quarters.

SILAS ANDERSON.
Nov 11 37 tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to those concerned, that the citizens of Due West Corner, will apply for an Act of Incorporation at the next session of the Legislature.
May 15, 1846 11 29

Notice.

Is hereby given, that a Petition will be offered to our next Legislature, applying for an act of incorporation for Liberty Church
September 2, 1846 27 3m