

**THE MEXICAN WAR, SLAVE-  
RY—WILMOT PROVISIO.**

"I have learned to-day, that the President and his friends have given assurances to the Northern democratic members that if they will suffer the Three Million Bill to pass, without amendment, the North shall have no occasion to complain of the treaty that will be made with Mexico. That is to say, the President promises that he will take no cession of territory south of the parallel of 36 30, and that, therefore, the slavery question will be avoided. This is said to be the reason for the determination of many of the Northern democratic members to vote against Wilmot's proviso. The proposition for a boundary made by Mr. Sevier, comes very near to this line, and is probably intended to hit it. The line of 35 30, leaves Santa Fe 20 to the north of it, and every point on the Pacific that is desirable to the non-slaveholding States."

We read the above in the Courier of Monday, in a letter from its Washington Correspondent of the 11th February. We had ourselves been put in possession from high authority, of something of the same kind; indeed the facts are said to have come from parties in the negotiation, but we have had so abiding a confidence in the fidelity of the President, that we have not been able to credit a charge which would consign him to the unmitigated condemnation of the slave States, if true. The treason to them, their institutions, their character, and their very existence, would be so deep and unnatural a parricide, that language would be wanting to give expression to the universal indignation which would consume the author. It is impossible that a son of the South would sign a treaty which would be a national libel on the people and institutions of fifteen States; and which would deprive them, for reasons the most humiliating to their feelings and degrading to their self respect, of any share in the lands they had aided by their best blood and their treasures to win. Nay, we cannot believe that Mr. Polk would ever put such an indignity on the people of Tennessee, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi, whose gallant sons stormed Monterey, as to turn them disgracefully out of the very lands they won with their swords, because being slaveholders, they are unfit to be the equals of the North and the West.

In what has the South, the slaveholding States, been lacking? Have they held back their money or their men? Have their Volunteers been less daring, less true, less firm? The experiment, let who will try it, to tamper with such men—to debase them or the country they represent, is too mad and too wicked for any President, much less one who is a Southern man, and who has been elected and sustained by so large a portion of the Southern people.

What reward could Mr. Polk barter his honor and his country's existence, by such a baseless betrayal of them? The answer would be power—a re-election, and the support of the people at the head of the Jackson, Giddings, John C. Fremont, and the like. It is impossible to tamper with such men.

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with old bitter enemies, at the power and the very existence of the slave States, through their institutions. The Wilmot proviso is an extinguisher, if it becomes the rule of action, on their character and their power. They are to be subjugated and trampled on—taxed of their treasures and drained of their best blood, to conquer lands from which they are to be driven as unworthy to inhabit—kicked, spurned and despised. And these lands on their own very borders, are to be made the nurseries of strength in which new enemies to them and their institutions are to be planted, to add to the already overgrown power of proud oppressors. A belt of new States is to be drawn all around them as a wall of fire, within whose Anaconda embrace they may wreath and struggle as they please, but they will inevitably be crushed and swallowed up at last.

Better now to face this danger—to meet it at once while we are strong and equal—while our men have arms in their hands, and spirit and soul is left to defend the rights their fathers won in times past.

**THE BANNER.**



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1847.

With this number, closes the third volume of the Banner, and we take the occasion to return our thanks to those who have so liberally patronised us from the commencement of our career. In our next according to promise, we shall endeavour to make some improvements upon the paper; this will necessarily be attended with expense and we trust our friends will continue their patronage and those in arrearages punctual in paying up.

**Foreign News.**—Upon the first page of this week's paper will be found extracts of foreign news sixteen days later from Europe, by the steamer Sarah Sands. The cotton market has experienced a slight decline, and breadstuffs had advanced. The famine was still increasing in Ireland, and hundreds were dying from starvation, the most awful of all deaths. In addition to the deaths by starvation, a disease called the plague, superinduced by the scarcity and bad quality of the food is thinning the ranks of that doomed and ill-fated people. Active measures are in operation to relieve the distress throughout the land, and it is thought the ports will be opened for the free admission of foreign corn. The advices from Scotland are of a similar character with those from Ireland.

**Congressional.**—The Three million appropriation Bill, has passed the House by a vote of 115 to 105, with the Wilmot proviso incorporated, to the effect that there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in any territory on the Continent of America, which shall hereafter be acquired by, or annexed to the United States, by virtue of this appropriation.

In the Senate no vote as yet has been taken upon its passage, and probably will not be until after the close of the Session. Some ten or twelve Senators are yet absent, and it is not known how many of them will vote. How many of the absentees will vote there is still a question.

The Senate has amended the Editor of the Liberator, from the Senate Chamber, and libelous manner, in the proceedings of the proceedings.

a balance-of-power party that controlled the actions of the Senate, and of being responsible for every measure carried or defeated during the session.

Mr. Calhoun with calm dignity and force, in a strain of powerful eloquence successfully repelled the attack. Mr. Turney replied at length reiterating the charges; upon which Mr. Butler of S. C. having obtained the floor, discharged upon the Senator from Tennessee a volley of personal invective interspersed with humor and pointed with sarcasm, that convulsed the Senate with laughter.

**From Mexico.**—The reported assassination of SANTA ANNA has been received from different sources. The first was from Anton Lizardo, of the 20th Jan'y, stating that the rumor was current at Vera Cruz: Also a letter of Jan. 21st, from the U. S. Steamer Spitfire, contains the same rumor, and a passenger at N. Orleans from Havana, says that the same rumor was brought from Alvarado by the Mexican steamer Neptune, which place she left on the 24th ult., and in addition, that among the papers of SANTA ANNA, was found a correspondence with the President. The rumor still wants confirmation.

By the correspondence of the New Orleans Delta, from Tampico, as late as the 31st Jan, we see that Generals TWIGGS, PATTERSON, QUITMAN, PILLOW and SHIELDS with about 7000 troops, were still at that place. Gen. SCOTT, was still at the Brazos, and it was thought would not be in Tampico for 2 or 3 weeks, and the general impression is that the whole force will be moved on to Vera Cruz by land as far as Tuspan, if not the whole way. The health of the troops was good, and the arrival of Gen. SCOTT, it was expected, would be the signal for marching.

**Correspondence of the Herald & Tribune.**  
UNITED STATES STEAMER SPITFIRE, }  
Off Anton Lizardo, Jan 21, 1847. }

For sometime past, we have been lying in an inactive condition, repairing our boilers and fitting out for active duty. The Adams, Albany and Porpoise have been the blockading vessels, and the Princeton has occasionally made short cruises of observation. One of them was on the 4th to reconnoitre Alvarado. During her progress from Anton Lizardo to that place, the Mexicans gave notice of her approach by beacon fires along the coast, and upon her arrival the whole population were seen running about their sandhills like a swarm of bees. No demonstration however, was made, and after encountering and riding out a violent "norther," the Princeton returned to this place. On the 17th the schooner Loreda from Brazos arrived with Lieut. Rains of the army, and some dozen Mexican prisoners on board.—The object of her coming was two-fold, first to exchange the prisoners for the Sömer's crew, and last, to deliver despatches to our commodore. They are said to relate to an attack upon the town and castle of Vera Cruz, to be made by the combined land and sea forces under Gen. Scott and Commodore Conner. Lieut. Rains stated that every effort was being made to procure vessels for transports to bring down the troops by water. Gen. Scott was at Camargo, hastening the concentration and forwarding of soldiers from Brazos and Tampico. The Ohio has also been spoken of, at sea, bound for this place, so it may be considered as a settled thing, that San Juan de Ulloa must fall.

An error appeared to have been made, in selecting Tampico instead of Vera Cruz as depot and centre of operations, and it originated by imitating the course of the Spanish expedition fitted out at Cuba for the recovery of Mexico after the revolution. The government opposing the Spanish, who had been the masters of the country since the capture of the city.

however, from various causes, chiefly the sickness of the troops, and the possession of the place is not found to be as advantageous to us as was anticipated. The capture of Vera Cruz, however, opens the way to the city of Mexico and the taking of that capital concludes the war.

**THE FRENCH CLAIMS.**—The bill of indemnity for French Spoliations will come up for consideration soon in Congress. During the debate in the Senate, on Saturday, some allusion was made by Mr. Westcott to this subject in connection with other matters. "Why is it denounced as a Whig measure," said the Senator from Florida, "I could never conjecture. Eminent Democrats in former years sustained it. It was never a party question. I voted for that bill; I shall do so again when it is reported, and shall continue to do so while I hold a seat here. I believe the claims are just. I believe their relinquishment by this country formed part of the consideration of the treaty with France. I believe the United States, by meddling with them, by taking charge of them, and, in so doing, by preventing the claimants from seeking redress individually from the French government, made this government justly responsible for them. I go further, and say I believe that for those spoliations by the French, in time of peace, or at least not in time of open and declared war, the United States owe it to their own citizens to see them indemnified."

The belief is entertained we understand, in some quarters, that if the bill of the present session should pass the two Houses the President will not refuse his signature. Without knowing anything of the correctness of this conclusion we can only hope that it is true.

Baltimore American

**SOUTH CAROLINA MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.**—With a feeling of pride and gratitude we record the fact that both our Senators, Messrs. Calhoun and Butler, refused to vote for the obnoxious proviso attached to the House Resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor; and that Messrs. Burt, Holmes, Rhett, and Woodward, the most respectable portion of our delegation in the House of Representatives, had the independence to refuse to join the majority of the Democratic party in that body in their miserable attempt to cast censure on one who has done more than any other man living to shed lustre on the military character of the country.

Columbia Chronicle.

**PARTIES IN IRELAND.**—The "Young Ireland" party have had their first field day in Dublin. There was a tolerable good muster; full a couple of thousand being present. The meeting was held at the Rotunda, Francis Comyn, Esq., of Woodstock, in the Chair. There were only two Catholic Clergymen present. Mr. Smith O'Brien did not attend, but he will make his appearance as the leader of the party at a great gathering which is to take place next month.—A Mr. Meagher was the principal speaker, and he was less violent than could have been expected. The resolution passed denied that the party were favorable to infidelity, declared that their idea and convictions of resistance were those which were legal; and that repeal for the future should be vigorously agitated. An attempt to get up a cheer for "Old Ireland" procured only the ejection of the claimant, and an endeavor to procure "cheers for O'Connell" called down nothing but a shower of hisses. The Liberator was accused of accepting bribes for his family, in the shape of office, from the Whigs, and denounced as never really intending to obtain repeal. You know that years ago I told you and the repealers the same tale. Mr. John O'Connell, on whose shoulders the mantle of martyrdom will all come is for ever disgraced.

the Conciliation Hall Repealers. O'Connell seemed quite taken aback. The delusion of repeal he appeared to think was at last seen through, and his usual tact he endeavored to employ over the troubled waters. He spoke very humbly—he called for a conference between his own party and the physical force party. If they allow themselves to be caught in the trap, the whole affair of Ireland must fall to pieces. Mr. Smith O'Brien has refused to return to Conciliation Hall, and I have little doubt but his followers will adhere to his decision.—With a ministry resolved to do justice to Ireland, the cry of repeal only becomes a frantic shout, particularly in Sir Robert Peel declared that Ireland must be governed for the future in accordance with the spirit of the times.

[For. Cor. Jour. of Com.]

**LANGUAGE OF BARNYARD FOWL.**—We copy the following interesting extract from the "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," a book which is replete with a variety of curious researches in antiquity, and of pleasing subjects of contemplation in Natural History.

"No inhabitants of a yard seem possessed of such a variety of expression and so copious a language as common poultry. Take a chicken at four or five days old, and hole it up to a window where there are flies, and it will immediately seize its prey, with little twitton and a complacency; but if you tender it a bee, at once its note becomes expressive of disapprobation and a sense of danger. When a pullet is ready to lay, she intimates the event by a joyous and easy soft note. Of the occurrences of their life, that of laying is the most important; for no sooner has a hen disburdened herself, than she rushes forth with a clamorous kind of which the cock and the rest of his nest-mates immediately adopt. This is not confined to the family cock, but catches from yard to yard, and to every homestead within hearing. At last the whole village is in a commotion. As soon as a hen becomes a mother, her new relation demands a language; she then runs clucking and screaming about, and seems agitated if possessed. The father of the brood has also a considerable vocabulary; he finds food, he calls a favorite note; and if a bird of prey passes with a warning voice he bids his flock beware. The gallant chauticleer at his command, his amorous notes and his terms of defiance. But by which he is known is his crowing; by this he has been distinguished in ages as the countryman's clock or lantern as the watchman that proclaims the divisions of the night. Thus the poet frequently styles him:—  
"— the crested cock, whose clarion sounds  
The silent hours."

**FLOOD IN THE TIBER.**—A sad calamity has befallen Rome: The Tiber, suddenly swollen by rain, such as is only witnessed under the tropics and impeded in its course towards the sea by a south-east wind, has just flooded two-thirds of the inhabited streets and destroyed property, both in town and country, to an astonishing extent. This century had not seen a similar inundation; that of 1805 being for less extent, five or six times. As far as the city is concerned, the Pincian hill to the south of the chair of St. Peter, and the hills of the Pincian, have become a vast lake, and the water has risen to the level of the hills. The water has risen to the level of the hills. The water has risen to the level of the hills.