



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:

Wednesday, June 23, 1847.

We are authorized to say, that H. A. Jones, Esq., and perhaps one or two other gentlemen, will address the Temperance Society at Loundsville, on Tuesday the 29th instant.

**Important to Magistrates.**

We would call the attention of the Magistrates of this District to the decision of Judge Wardlaw in the case of the slave, Giles, upon application to him for a "prohibition, or for a new trial," found upon our first page. We have no hesitation in saying, that if the formula there laid down be adhered to, we shall hear of fewer informal proceedings in our trials throughout the District.

**What does it Mean?**

We have been surprised to learn that the slave of Mr. Faris Martin, sentenced to imprisonment and whipping, for beating his master, is still in the custody of the Sheriff with a part of the sentence unexecuted. What is the meaning of this? Have the laws of South Carolina become a dead letter? Is this the proper way to have the laws respected and obeyed? Those entrusted with the execution of the law should look into this matter. Precedents of this kind are dangerous, and may lead to fatal consequences.

**Cokesbury School.**

The Annual Examination of the students of this flourishing institution will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant. A. P. Aldrich, Esq., of Barnwell, will address the Societies on Wednesday the 30th.

A public Examination will also take place in the Female School, on Friday the 25th instant; and Dr. W. C. Norwood will deliver an address upon the subject of Female Education, at early candle light.

**Celebration of the 4th.**

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the citizens of Calhoun's settlement have resolved to celebrate the 4th of July by a Dinner. W. A. Lee, Esq., has been appointed orator of the day, and we understand that several distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to attend.

**Death of an Editor.**

We regret to learn by the last *Southern Chronicle* the death of its editor, Samuel Weir, Esq. He was one of the ablest and most independent journalists in the State. The office of the *Chronicle* is offered for sale by the Executor.

**From Vera Cruz.**

By the latest intelligence from Vera Cruz, we learn that the heat was intense, and yellow fever was on the increase. It is not considered dangerous, however; when taken in time, physicians have been very successful in its treatment.

**Mexican News.**

In another column of this week's paper will be found all the news of interest we have received from the seat of war. We have heard nothing from our Regiment since its arrival at Puebla, and conclude from this that communication has been cut off.

**Opening the Savannah River.**

We are gratified to learn that some of the citizens of this District and Edgfield, with the neighboring counties of Georgia, are suggesting the propriety and practicability of opening the Savannah river up to Petersburg for steamboats. Should this project be successfully carried out, it will be of incalculable advantage to this section.

burg and higher, for steamboats, at a cost not exceeding \$20,000. Could an enterprise so important as this be completed for even \$100,000, we believe the benefits arising from it should warrant the undertaking. Do we possess one half the energy of our brethren of the North, the Savannah

would have been opened years ago, and steamboats would now be seen walking her waters like things of life even as high up as the confluence of the Tugaloo and Senaka. The immense quantities of cotton, corn, wheat and other crops raised upon either side of this noble stream for sixty miles above this, would find a ready outlet to market should this project succeed, and the lands contiguous would be increased ten fold in value.

We live in an age of improvement—an age in which every thing seems to yield to the inventive powers of man; and we are fast coming to the conclusion of the old Roman: "nothing is too arduous for mortals to do." Let us then awake from our lethargy and consider our interests. If the opening of the Savannah river is practicable, let us resolve that it shall be opened. Rail Roads are being built in all portions of the country affording facilities for the transportation of produce and rapid communication, and like the river Nile, enriching the borders through which they pass. Are we then contented to remain idle and inactive whilst our enterprising neighbors are marching on to prosperity?

(WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.)

**Alcohol, Temperance, &c.**

Since, then, Mr. Editor, it is obvious that no good does or can result from the use of alcohol, in any shape or form, other than as a medicine—since it is the greatest evil that pervades the walks of society—and since incalculable good would result from its entire suppression, as a beverage, the question naturally arises why do men drink it even moderately? Here we conclude there can be no excuse, or ground of justification; but in treading upon this part of the ground, we will do it with due regard to the feelings, opinions and moral standing of many who do "take their drams," for we have admitted and, justly too, that many such are to be found among us, and in whose honesty, integrity and purity of conduct, we have the most unbounded confidence. But here we will appeal to their experience, good sense and judgment, and ask the question, if moderate dram drinking is not, upon the whole, very dangerous—if it is not more a habit than any thing else—which often amounts to a morbid thirst—leading, in ten thousand instances, the good, the wise, the noble, and even the christian to irrevocable ruin and disgrace? Has not the moderate use of alcohol engendered a thirst which has grown so strong, so mighty, so triumphant, as to bid defiance to all the more kindly and ennobling faculties of our nature? a thirst that has destroyed the brightest ornaments of science and society, by dethroning the reason and blasting the intellect? in short, a thirst that has proven the mastery over the brightest and mightiest intellects of every age, and of every nation, from the time of Ammon, Benhadad, Uriah, Noah, Nahal, Belshazzar, Lot &c., about 1656 years after the creation down to the present time, waging a continued and an eternal war with the moral, mental and physical man, and drawing into its fatal current the young, the unsuspecting and the innocent? Has not the remorseless engine of desolation raised its mighty and triumphant ensign high above the things of earth and enslaved, to a lamentable extent, the immortal faculties of the mind, which God has designed should survey the beautiful and vast landscape of eternity? faculties that are destined to behold and contemplate the glorious expanse of grandeur and munificence that stretches from the great Original throughout the domain of the vast universe?—faculties that can, and shall pierce beyond present to future and efficient causes and mount to the very threshold of Omnipotence, and with these mighty powers of induction, remove the many shadows that now bewilder the intellect?—faculties that can analyze the universe, and reconstruct its ingredients in more vivid and glowing combinations, then leaping forth, as it were, into the future world and seizing hold upon its realities, thereby establishing forever their immor-

Do they not rarchy of an gel would fall nouncement that the effects of alcohol here were sufficient that the universe should clothe itself in mourning.

**FROM MEXICO.**

From the N. O. Delta, June 10.

We are indebted to the editor of *La Patria* for files of Mexican papers to the 22d of May. From the *Republicano*, *Diario del Gobierno*, and *Monitor Republicano*, we make the following extracts:

We find in the *Monitor*, of the 16th, that Gen. Valencia, (now commander-in-chief of the army,) was preparing, with a force of twelve regiments and battalions, (the number of each is not stated,) to march towards Puebla. In noticing this *El Monitor* says it has been informed that the men are generally willing and anxious to march immediately, but some of the brave officers, who are always disposed to concoct a *pronunciamiento*, were essaying, by obstacles and intrigues, to defeat the enterprise. The *Monitor* indignantly denounces these officers, who, it says, pretend to be brave, but who, when their services are needed to protect and defend their country, are the very last to act honorably, or according to the duties which the honor of the nation and their position impose upon them.

Santa Anna (as before stated,) arrived at the capital on the evening of the 19th, but we cannot find in any of the papers before us an account of the manner in which he was received. On the 20th his *manifesto* was published, and on the 21st he took charge of the Presidency. According to the papers, Santa Anna was recalled, that he might make the necessary arrangements to resist the invaders; and the command of the army was in consequence conferred on Gen. Valencia.

A meeting of the authorities and other influential citizens took place on the evening of the 21st, in order to adopt resolutions in regard to the Capital. It was finally concluded that the city should be properly fortified, and that the necessary steps should be taken for its vigorous defence, in case the Americans should present themselves in sight of the Capital. According to *El Diario del Gobierno*, of the 14th, most of the Spaniards who had become naturalized Mexican and resided at the Capital, had solicited through her Catholic Majesty's Minister, Senor Bermudez de Castro, to be again admitted as *Spanish subjects*, and as such, to receive safe conducts and safeguards that would shield them from the consequences of being considered belligerents.

The papers in the Capital publish all the general orders issued by Gen. Scott and his divisions. *El Monitor* publishes General Worth's letter to the municipal authorities of Puebla, dated at Amozoque, the 14th of May, in which he manifests his surprise at not receiving an answer to his communication of the 12th, which, he adds, might have been intercepted. We do not find the communication alluded to.

*El Diario del Gobierno*, of the 15th of May, says that the people of Tetipac (a small town in the district of Mexico) on hearing of the result of the battle of Cerro Gordo, assembled *en masse*, and proposed, and unanimously agreed, to raise a certain number of men to march immediately against the Americans—these men to be supported and supplied with the necessary outfit by the place. It was likewise proposed that a certain number should remain to garrison the town; but it was impossible, according to the *Diario*, to persuade any of them to remain, as they were all anxious to march against the invaders! Accordingly it was decided to adopt a kind of Fourierite system, by throwing the property of all into a common stock, and to appoint, out of the oldest men among them, administrators, who would dispense the necessities of life to the women and children, all the families living in the community, whilst every man in the place, capable of bearing arms, would march to oppose to the enemy. [How valiant in their resolves, how unequal to the execution of them!]

The Government had ordered the discontinuance of the proceedings against Gen. Arista, in order to employ him in the defence of the Capital. General Arista, it will be remembered, was accused of cowardice at Resaca de la Palma, and he was, in consequence, deprived of the command of his division.

A letter addressed to *El Republicano*, dated at Puebla, on the 17th, gives a full account of the forces that entered that city, and the order in which it was done—which we give here, as we have not seen it stated elsewhere.

1st. An advance guard of 100 cavalry, and 4 pieces of light artillery. 2nd. Gen. Worth with his division of infantry (preceded by a band of music) of 1320 and 2 pieces of artillery. 3rd. A battalion of infantry, of 560 men, with a band of music, and followed by 2 pieces of artillery. 4th. One mortar and 2 24-pounders. 5th. A regiment of Infantry, of 640 men, with a band of music. 6th. A battalion of Infantry, of 350 men, with music, and three wagons

On arriving at the city, they were met by the citizens, and many of them were taken down on the ground and went to the Plaza, confident that they would be shot, though more than 5,000 Mexican citizens surrounded the Plaza.—They remained so until 3 o'clock, P. M. when they occupied the Barracks and Convents of St. Domingo and St. Louis.

The same letter states that many of the troops attended mass, as the Mexican themselves would. Not a few of them deposited alms in the almsboxes, placed in the churches. General Worth visited the Bishop on the 17th, and as the Bishop returned the visit on the same day, the guards (Americans) posted at the doors of the Palace, did him the same honors as are done to the American Generals on similar occasions. This has had great influence upon the class of people who seemed most enraged against the heretics—"the old women."

By a decree of the 21st of May, Santa Anna has revoked the one which we published a short time ago, in reference to the liberty of the press, consequently the power writing with the usual freedom, is once more restored to the Mexican journalists.

Santa Anna formed his Ministry on the 20th, by which Senor Baranda continued acting as Minister of Home and Foreign Relations; Gen. Alcosta as Minister of War, and the Ministry of Finance, which was offered first to Senor Rosa, and next to Senor Rondero, was refused by both.

From the N. O. Picayune, 14th inst.

**From Gen. Scott's Army.**

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TELEGRAPH.

JALAPA, MEXICO, May 22, 1847.

There is nothing new of importance to communicate, although after my hurried postscript to the letter I wrote yesterday additional particulars in relation to General Worth's movements were received.

It seems that the affair with Santa Anna's lancers took place at Amozoque, a small place about three leagues this side of Puebla. The number of the enemy was variously estimated at from 1500 to 2,000. They charged up within cannon range with great apparent resolution, so much so that a regular movement was made to receive them; but the three first discharges of our artillery set them all scampering off as fast as their animals would carry them, leaving ten men and seven horses dead on the field. What a pity we have not cavalry force sufficient to attach a command to each division of the army. Col. Harney has been compelled to remain here with the 2nd Dragoons up to this time, to give the horses rest; had he been at Amozoque with only 500 men a great many of the 2,000 Mexicans would not have answered to their next roll call.

The better classes at Puebla appear to be well enough disposed towards the Americans, although they perhaps do not altogether like the idea that a force of 3,000 men should enter a city of near 100,000 souls and without resistance. The lower orders—the *labradores* and *leparcos* with which Puebla abounds—are evidently but ill-disposed towards us. One of General Worth's men has already been assassinated, but fortunately the murderers were immediately arrested. On the Alcalde's telling General Worth that according to their laws, a year and a half would elapse before the case of the assassins could be settled in the courts of Puebla, he was informed that an American tribunal would render them full justice in a day and a half! The miscreants are now where they will never commit another murder.

It is said that supplies of all kinds can be readily obtained at Puebla. The wheat crop has just ripened and is most abundant.

The news now is that the Mexicans have abandoned the idea of fortifying at the Rio Frio, but intend constructing a line of works at El Penel, a position about nine miles this side of the city of Mexico. Perhaps they only intend this as a show of resistance, for the sake of saving their credit; again, they may hope to raise men enough to give a regular battle to the Americans. They can collect nothing, however, but an undisciplined rabble, and these our regulars can disperse like chaff. The more they have to contend with of this class the better, the quicker a panic can be created among them.

Santa Anna, after the dispersion of his cavalry, did not stop even at San Martin or Rio Frio, but kept on with all speed to the city of Mexico. Our knowledge of the state of affairs at the capital, since Santa Anna's arrival, is limited, but it was currently reported at Puebla on Wednesday last that on the previous day the two parties—*Polkas* and the *Puros*—were fighting like cats and dogs. Some new revolution has without doubt broke out, but the leaders at present are unknown.

General Scott's last proclamation has been generally circulated at Puebla, and it is said with most excellent effect. No less than three editions of it had been printed, and still the inhabitant are calling for more. The demand for it alone would show that its effects have been salutary. The numberless horde of military drones, and all the employers and hangers on of the Government, are doubtless doing all they can to put down its circulation and deaden its influence upon the masses, but they cannot keep it out of the middle and better class of citizens, the laborious and thinking artisans, nor prevent them from perusing and pondering upon its contents.

In a letter I sent you yesterday by the diligencia I believe that I stated that Gen. Valencia was coming out with 14,000 men to meet the Americans. The report is, that of this number 4,000 are Pintos, or Indians of the South, under General Alvarez. They are called Pintos from the fact that when they come to manhood their faces become spotted, yellow, &c. They are of little account as soldiers, but probably that Valencia's men, number given him by rumor, are but raw recruits. If they stop to at once they will not do it a second

There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what is to be the winding up of all this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely,—or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. As a nation Mexico is blotted out of the list—the candle of her independence is burnt down to the socket. If left to herself she would in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions. No protection whatever could be given either life or property, there are no men in the country who could make headway against the torrent of abuses that would at once creep into every department, there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable government. What then is she to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly helpless to be left to herself, I repeat that the better plan would be to come at once under our protection. Let some honest and well-meaning man—there may be a few of them left—let some one of them be chosen or selected as President, and give him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolutions, and awe the hungry horde of leeches, who have so long preyed upon the country. If they raised a *grito* or *pronunciamiento*, put them down by the bayonet—pronunciamientos would soon become unfashionable if the precious blood of those who started them was brought into jeopardy. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly farces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them. These remarks have been hastily thrown together, but they may possibly be as good as any speculation that can be offered. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country—he starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules which govern human nature, while it is a notorious fact that they have long since thrown all ordinary rules at defiance. The Chinese, when they painted hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that what they say in them is all true,—that they really are a great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

**From Gen. Taylor's Army.**

Col. Donaphin, with a portion of his command, passed down the Rio Grande on the 5th inst.

Capt. Garlands company of Rangers has been dismissed at Matamoros, some difficulty about mustering them into the service having occurred.

The volunteers are returning from Gen. Taylor with great rapidity. Ere this he is left without any of the volunteers who fought under him at the battle of Buena Vista.

A short time since a party of about one hundred Camanches, in all the panoply of war, came suddenly across a small party of volunteers, who were chopping wood in the neighbourhood of Parras. Instead of a fight as was naturally expected, the Indians gave tokens of peace, and stated that the game they wanted were Mexicans. They partially escorted the volunteers into town, to whom they seemed greatly attached.

A letter from Saltillo, dated May 21st, to the *Picayune*, says that two Mexican officers from San Luis charged with despatches for Gen. Taylor had arrived at Gen. Wool's camp. They professed to be ignorant of their contents, but to believe that they had come from the city of Mexico, and contained the intelligence that an armistice had been granted, and that negotiations for peace were under discussion between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna. The despatches were immediately sent off to Gen. T. by Lieut. Franklin.

On his return it was discovered that the despatches was a communication from the Governor of San Luis Potosi, announcing that he heard of the intended approach of the Army, and begged to inquire whether it was the intention of the commanding general to conduct the war according to the usage of civilized nations, or according to the manner adopted by the Camanches.

There is no doubt that we shall march upon San Luis at a very early period, as soon as a sufficient number of troops arrive from below, and from San Luis to the city of Mexico. A communication received from Gen. Scott by Gen. Taylor, a few days since, give a brief account of the battle near Jalapa, directs Gen. Taylor to move at once, or as early as possible from San Luis, where he expected the latter would reach him, to the city of Mexico. So that Gen. Taylor will not, probably remain any time at San Luis, unless he receives orders there, but, leaving a garrison for the place, will proceed, with the residue of his command, to the city of Mexico. The command will, probably, never retrace its steps this way, as there will be no occasion for it.

From a Parliamentary return just published, it appears that the total number of persons...