



ABBEVILLE, C. H. S. C.

Wednesday, June 30, 1847.

The Palmetto Regiment.

We refer our readers to the letter of our correspondent for the latest news from the Palmetto Regiment. It will be seen by these that the regiment has been much reduced by deaths and discharges and that Capt. Kennedy of Fairfield has been sent home to raise recruits for the regiment.

Rumors of Peace.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that instructions have gone to Gen. Scott, independently of any to Mr. Trist, to make a treaty with any provisional or de facto government that may be found in Mexico. He adds, such a treaty will certainly be made as soon as Gen. Scott shall reach the capital, if not before.

Foreign News.

The Steamer Cambria brings out news from Liverpool up to the 4th inst., by which we learn that there has been a decline in breadstuffs and an advance in the cotton market. The advices carried out by the Caledonian of light stocks in the American ports, created considerable activity in the market.

Mr. O'Connell died at Genoa on the 15th of May, he directed his heart to be deposited in Rome, and his body to be buried in Ireland. We learn also of the death of Dr. Chalmers one of the most eminent divines of the age.

Graham's American Monthly Magazine.

The July number of this popular and interesting work is before us. In this number we are pleased to see the commencement of an exceedingly well written Story entitled "The Slave. A Tale of our own times," by our townsman Mr. S. A. Goldman.

Latest From Mexico.

The latest news from Mexico which is up to the 16th and 17 inst., is full of interest. Our troops at Tampico were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be in that vicinity in great numbers. On the 15th a party of Lancers attacked the out posts and drove the sentinels into the city.

Information had been received at Vera Cruz, that Generals Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital with propositions of peace. The nature of the propositions are not known; Gen. Scott, however, refused to accept them and was determined to push on to the capital. It was thought further concessions would be made before the army advanced.

There has been considerable skirmishing along the road with our trains and the guerrilla parties, and an escort had arrived at Vera Cruz with thirty Americans killed and wounded; considerable numbers also of guerrillas have been killed by our men.

Congress had refused to accept the resignation of Santa Anna and he has a second time sent in his resignation as Provisional President, and commander-in-chief, which was not acted upon. Senor Rejon and five Generals have been seized and confined. It is stated that a number of persons of different employments and men of influence, have forwarded a petition to the President-Substitute praying that he would negotiate a peace. For further particulars we refer our readers to our extracts.

AN AFRICAN PRINCE.—The Persian editors are discussing a letter that has been addressed by a negro king in Africa to the Emperor of Russia, in which he offers his diplomatic services.

returned, from Her Majesty, a pair of scarlet trousers with a gold stripe, a coat with the tails very long, a cocked hat with a sweeping red plume, and a cane with a gold head of the size of an orange." Her Majesty has despatched the desired articles to her brother, with the addition of a scarlet cloak trimmed at the neck with gold lace.

Home Jour.

FROM OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Correspondence of the Banner.

PUEBLA, (Mexico,) May 31, 1847.

My last to you was written at Jalapa, but I failed to send it before leaving that place. Our march from that place here was productive of little which deserves particular notice. Our division halted at Perote the best part of two days, in order to allow Gen. Worth time to get one day in advance.

The scarcity of water and forage, renders it necessary that an army, in this country, should proceed only in detached portions. This, however, would, in any case, have been our best method, and the one sure to be adopted, since there was no danger of meeting with an opposing army this side of Puebla. Our marches from Perote were short, and would have been pleasant, but that they were through an open prairie, where the hot sun poured down its rays, entirely destitute of water, except from an occasional hacienda here and there on the road. We heard occasional reports of Santa Anna all along the road. We were told at a hacienda, where we encamped the first night that he was only a few miles distant with a small body of lanceros. A Mexican had offered the night before to conduct Gen. Worth to him about 20 miles off. The General replied to him that he "cared no more about Santa Anna than any other black Mexican." The fact was, however, he had no cavalry, but a small escort, and he knew Santa Anna was not far off with a considerable mounted force. We ascertained with certainty, in a day or two, that he had preceded Gen. Worth with an armed body of four or five thousand men, and the next news that arrived was, that he was fortifying himself on the road to oppose our advance upon Puebla. Gen. Worth sent word back to Gen. Quitman, that unless he was attacked, he would, in case of opposition, wait until his division came up. On the morning of the 12th, soon after we set out on our march, we heard the cannon open a few miles ahead of our column. We struck up a brisk pace, and as we heard report after report come rolling like distant thunder over the plain, we soon began to think that this was no stampede, but a regular built fight, and that we should at least have a small finger in the pie. Our regiment was halted for a few moments, until the train of waggons came up, and I was not a little pleased to see these of our men who were unable to march, now shoulder their arms and place themselves in the ranks of their companies; this was universally the case with officers and men. Our ranks, which were before thinned by sickness occasioned by drinking the rotten lime water on the road, now when the point of danger seemed nigh, were swelled to their greatest numbers. We advanced at a rapid pace for four or five miles, still hearing the cannon ahead, and expecting every moment to run right into a fight. But all at once the firing ceased, and we soon came upon Worth's troops, who informed us that the fun was all over. They had taken quarters during the night in the town of Amosogue.

The next morning, early, the Mexicans gave the alarm that Santa Anna's army was approaching. The long roll was beat, and Gen. Worth drew out his whole force. He placed one piece in a position to act upon a large body of cavalry in sight. After fifty or sixty rounds, totally dispersed them, with the loss of some thirty or forty. Thus ended the battle of Amosogue! The Mexican force was entirely cavalry, led by Santa Anna in person, and was stated variously, some say one thousand, some five thousand. The only feat worthy of notice, is the taking of a Mexican officer prisoner, by Lieut. McLellan, of the Engineer corps. They were both sent out to reconnoitre, and met alone early in the morning. The Mexican fled, and McLellan made chase, and after a considerable race, made him prisoner and brought him into camp.

We remained for the night at Amosogue, most of us without quarters or any thing to eat, as we had placed every thing in the waggons, and were told not to unload them, with the expectation of leaving early in the night for Puebla, which was distant only about four days. Information, however,

came, was crowded with Mexicans. When we entered the streets, the sight was beautiful and interesting. The houses were lofty, and were so thick as to form a dense wall, on both sides, of 50 or 100 feet.—The streets were finely paved and perfectly neat. Thousands of people of all sorts and sizes were gazing at us with the most intense eagerness. They were, no doubt, much deceived in us; for our numbers had been greatly exaggerated, and we had been represented as monsters. We were informed on reaching the plaza, by Gen. Worth, that there was a large party in town opposed to us, and that much circumspection must be used in our intercourse with the citizens.

We were then dismissed for fifteen minutes, and were soon circulating among the twenty thousand Mexicans that thronged the plaza, luxuriating in fruits, cakes, ice creams, etc. As soon as our quarters were designated, we were conducted to them. There is much of interest in this city, and if well described would be worthy your attention. The churches, the people, markets and houses themselves, all furnish interesting matter for letters and letter writers. I doubt not you will hear much of them. If I touch on them, it must be in some future communication.

Gen. Scott has arrived here with his available force of about seven thousand men. I think we will have to remain here until reinforced.—The last news from Mexico is that Santa Anna has assumed the Presidency, and is warlike. He is said to have about 12,000 troops, and is busy preparing for war. The old tale is told of taking down bells and melting them into cannon. I don't believe much of it, for it is too sensible an act for Mexicans to be guilty of.

Gen. Twigg's arrived here three days ago. He brought with him a large mail and some fifty of our regiment who had been left behind sick. Among those of our company who came up, the name of Devlin deserves particular notice. It will be gratifying to his numerous friends and relatives to learn that he has at length, after long and patient perseverance, reached his company. We were much surprised to see him, and were delighted to find him in excellent health.

We have had a feast for the last two days in reading the news from the States, contained in our letters and papers. I assure you it is by far the greatest pleasure we have experienced since our arrival here, we had been just one month without any communications from the States, I am afraid it will be as long again before we will be able to send or receive any thing, as Gen. Scott has for the present stopped all communication on account of the danger of having his mails cut off by the enemy. Our latest letters are up to the 20th of April, and we have received the Delta containing the first accounts of Cerro Gordo (Searro Goordoo.)

The health of our regiment has been very bad since our arrival here. There is no good reason for it, unless it be that we contracted diseases on the road, or are unaccustomed to the climate; for this place is very healthy and the climate is delightful. We are much improved already in every respect, and I hope in a few days will be able to show a regiment, if not the best, at least inferior to none in the field. General Worth paid us a high compliment the other day by giving a dinner exclusively to the officers of our regiment. It is now understood that when the new regiments come on, we are to be attached to his division.

I am very unwilling to give news of an unpleasant character; but it is due to our friends and relatives at home to be kept as nearly as possible informed of the real condition of our regiment. It cannot be concealed that we have suffered much since the capture of Vera Cruz. Many of our companies are already reduced from discharges, sickness or death, to half their original numbers. Those which have suffered most, are the Lancaster, Barnwell, Kershaw and Sumpter companies. I presume you receive through the Governor of the State a monthly return of the casualties occurring in all the companies; but in case you have not, in justice to the friends of the deceased, you will please insert the following as

A LIST OF THE FATALITIES OCCURRING IN CAPT. MARSHALL'S COMPANY SINCE OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE STATE: John Hall, died off the Isle of Lobos, 2d March, 1847. O. H. P. Gibert, died in General Hospital, near Vera Cruz, 20th March, 1847. Isaiah Starkey died near Vera Cruz, 30th March, 1847. James C. Prince, died in General Hospital, at Vera Cruz, April, 1847. Jno. W. Huffman, died on the road between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, 1st May. Samuel Gillespie, died at Jalapa, 30th May. I addition to these, there are five now absent at Vera Cruz, twelve at Jalapa, and three in the States who were left sick, and of whose present condition were not informed. Would that it were in my power to soothe the pain and in some measure alleviate the sorrow which the friends and relatives of the deceased above mentioned experience from their loss. Some of them were distinguished and their aims directed to a general and enduring triumph. We were sent to win for them, where they went, friends and admirers. Let a grateful country do justice to their memory. It is true, they died not in battle; but the motives which called them into the field of action were such as actuated the brave; and the sufferings they endured were worse than those of the battle field.

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PUEBLA, (MEXICO,) June 3, 1847.

Friend Allen:—We are now in the "Lowell" of Mexico, in the romantic country of the far-famed Tlascalas. As we approached the city, Commissioners met us and surrendered unconditionally to our arms, and on the 15th of May with "Sonorous brasses breathing martial strains," and banners flying we entered the "city of Angels." The streets were densely crowded with thousands of curious spectators, anxious to get a glimpse of the *los Americanos*, whom the priest had endeavored to persuade were merciless cannibals. Even until the day of our arrival they exerted themselves to arouse and inflame the citizens by long harangues, in which they staled we would rob them of their property, and desecrate their churches. A few days residence among them however, has taught them that we were woefully belied, by those canting sons of mother the church.

It is thought that a majority of the lower and middle classes are favorable to us, and a few of the "upper ten." Gen. Worth's division consisted of about 3,000 men, and shut up in this city of some 80,000 inhabitants, serious fears were entertained that we would be attacked before Gen. Scott could reach us. We had two stampedes, Santa Anna came out to attack us on the first night, but finding we were prepared for him he declined it. Since then four of General Worth's confidential friends who are always in the *qui vive*, came in within a half hour of each other, all reporting that Gen. Bravo with 20,000 troops were but a few miles off, intending to make an attack upon us that day. Alarm was visible in the countenances of the citizens as they hurried to and fro through the city, and everything seemed to confirm the report but as yet no enemy has appeared. Gen. Scott's arrival has put an end to all such reports.

The army now here is not even 6,000, and it is certain we shall not advance towards the capital for two months, or at least until reinforced. The train returns tomorrow to transport the new Regiments which are landing at Antigua twenty miles north of Vera Cruz.

It is rumored that the road is open to the capital. After the battle of Cerro Gordo, they lost all hope and abandoned their defences. The castle of Perote is situated in a level valley without one foot of ascent for three miles around. It covers some two acres of ground, and mounts about sixty cannon. The walls are of inconceivable strength, about twenty feet high and eight thick, and in addition to this, is surrounded by a deep ditch that can be flooded with water. The bones of the Mier prisoners are still to be seen strewn around the fosse upon which they were shot. I have also seen the hole which Captain Walker cut through his prison. When they abandon such places as this they cannot contemplate much further resistance.

All the volunteers are anxious that the war should be brought to a close upon any terms, in plain English they are tired of the service. Our Regiment cannot muster now more than five hundred men. Capt. Kennedy of Fairfield, is sent home to raise recruits for our Regiment. That inexplicable politician Santa Anna has resigned the Presidency and Herrera who is in favor of peace is elected.

Mr. Trist, the commissioner sent out by our government to treat for peace, is here. He wrote to General Scott concerning his mission, and requiring the command of the army. General Scott replied he had been appointed to the command of the army and would hold it until recalled.

Captain Marshall and Moragne have both been sick but are up again. Herry Wilson has also had a severe spell of sickness but is doing well at this time. George Griffin is discharged.

The following is a list of those who have died in our company up to this time.

- J. Hall, P. Gilbert, I. Starkey, J. C. Prince, E. Norrel, E. Sterling, S. Alexander, Hoffman, Saml. Gillespie, L. Watson, Green Harris.

B. L. P.

SNOW IN JUNE!—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal, says a severe snow storm visited the farmers near and above the Pennsylvania boundary line on Monday evening last.

Snow fell for nearly an hour in some places, and must have injured the crops, but we hear of no damage.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.—Their Almanac, just published, estimates the Regular Baptist Churches in the United States at 6883; Ordained Ministers, 6571, Licensed Preachers, 1065; Communicants, 655,536; Colleges, 14; Theological Schools, 8; Religious Newspapers, 20; and other Periodicals, 14.

FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Time, June 18.

Later from Vera Cruz.

Arrival of the Mary Kingsland—Additional particulars of the late attack on Colonel McIntosh's train—Slender garrison at Vera Cruz—Yellow Fever.

The United States steamer Mary Kingsland, Captain Davis, arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz the 9th, and from Brazos, the 13th inst. Although the Mary Kingsland left Vera Cruz two days previously to the departure of the Massachusetts, she brought us more details of the important event that has happened in that part of Mexico, viz: the attack on Col. McIntosh's train. We also receive, by this arrival, letters from our correspondent; who resumes the thread of his narrative of daily occurrences, broken off at the receipt of the last full mail by the New Orleans.

ATTACK ON THE TRAIN.—We learn that the whole of the immense train, under the escort of Col. McIntosh and 800 men, proceeding onward to the head-quarters of Gen. Scott, were attacked by a guerrilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond Santa Fe, a village eight miles from Vera Cruz.—The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragoons charged on the enemy, and dispersed them. After the lapse of a very short time, the Mexicans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 17 or 1800 strong, and opened a fire on several points at once. Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing. Col. McIntosh, after a rather severe contest, beat off the assailants, and then fortified himself behind his wagons, deeming it imprudent to continue on without a reinforcement, particularly requiring artillery. An express reached the city on Monday, the 7th inst., in the evening, and on Tuesday morning, Gen. Cadwallader marched to his relief, with a section detailed from the Howitzer battery, 10 guns, attached to the Voltigeur regiment, under Lieutenants Blakeley and Cochrane; four companies of the 11th regiment, under Colonel Ramsey; one company of the 9th and one of the 7th Infantry; and company K, of the 3rd Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied.—The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength, in the vicinity of the National Bridge, (Puente Nacional,) close to which the train is entrenched. They are determined to dispute the passage with us. Gen. Cadwallader, on his junction with Colonel McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong, and he has declared that he shall soon be able to clear the road of those desperadoes, the guerrillas. Although the name is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Padre Jaructa, the Spaniard, of whose exploits we have already spoken in these columns. The exact sum, in specie, conveyed by his train is \$350,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party, in this encounter.—Dr. Harney, brother of the Colonel, it is said, received a musket ball in the leg, which was, however, but a flesh wound.

HORSE ROBBERY.—A daring robbery of some forty or fifty horses and mules is said to have been perpetrated by the Mexicans, on the 5th inst., close to the walls of the city. Company K, 3d Dragoons, went in pursuit the next day, and after remaining out scouring the country, until the following morning, the 7th inst., returned, and reported that they saw no vestige of an enemy.

GARRISON OF VERA CRUZ.—We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of General Cadwallader, has been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack, by any thing like the number said to be under Pedro Jaructa. There were not more than forty men fit for duty, in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, when the Massachusetts left.

From the N. O. Delta June 20. Important from Scott's Army. A Series of Fights with the Guerrillas—100 Mexicans killed and wounded, and forty or fifty Americans—General Cadwallader attacked by a large party—Battle at the National Bridge.

The following highly important intelligence was communicated to us by Lieuts. Floyd and Williams, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who came over on the steam ship Galveston this morning, at 6 o'clock. On the 8th, a small recruiting party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men, and 30 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Captain Bainbridge, of the 3rd Artillery. On leaving Jalapa and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 4,000 Mexicans in the chaparral along the pass. Previous to this, two officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chaparral. At the mouth of the pass the party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy. Arrived at the Bridge that evening. Whilst they were bivouacked on the other side of the Bridge, being so fatigued that they were unable to furnish a guard, they were informed that some persons were approaching the bridge. A guard was immediately sent to the bridge, and they were fired upon.