

city, is represented to us as already in command of a strong guerrilla party.

By the express from Jalapa we have no intelligence of General Cadwallader, as the rider came by circuitous route to avoid the predatory parties on the road.

By this arrival we have received papers from the city of Mexico of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of June. Our previous files came down to the 29th of May. The intermediate dates we have not yet received, and they have been forwarded by some sailing vessel. We have only had time to glance hastily at the papers before us, from which we glean the following:

Santa Anna still remains in power.—His resignation we presume was withdrawn; for it is intimated that a majority of Congress was anxious to accept it. His administration, in consequence of this feeling in Congress, has entirely changed its policy and thrown itself into the arms of the *purros*. One great section of the *purros*, however, is not conciliated by the movement; the adherents of Gomez Farias and Gen. Almonte still continue their opposition to the administration. Senor Rejon, the former friend of Farias is said to be the main support of Santa Anna's Administration, although he holds no public office.—He is denounced as a man without principle, a truckler, &c.

It is represented that opinions were never more divided in the capital than at present. No party seems to have decided upon what course to take. At one time the *purros* and the *moderados* appear inclined to unite upon this a dissolution of Congress and leave everything in the hands of Santa Anna; and then again the *purros* talk of recalling the absent members of their party, and of having a working majority to carry their measures. In the meantime a quorum of Congress cannot often be collected. If we can give no intelligible account of the designs of parties and the Government, it is because such confusion and anarchy never before existed in the city of Mexico, by the admission of all.

An important financial measure of Anaya's administration has been summarily abrogated by Santa Anna, in defiance, as he says, to public opinion. This has led to the resignation of Senor Baranda, who was not consulted as to the repeal of the measures. Senor Lafaragua was then nominated in his place as head of the State Department, but this appointment gave dissatisfaction to the *purros*, who remonstrated against it. The result was not known.

Gen. Almonte was still in prison, nor are we able to learn any thing more definite as to the nature of his offence, his trial not having yet come on.

The State of Chihuahua voted unanimously for Gen. Santa Anna for President. This is the only additional State the vote of which is given in the papers before us. The votes were to be opened on the 15th of the present month. Our impression is that Congress will have to make choice between the two highest candidates, as no one will probably receive a majority of all the votes. On various occasions Congress has displayed great respect for Gen. Herrera, which leads to the opinion that he will be chosen.

We find no mention made of the measures taken for the defence of the capital. The papers say that Gen. Scott pretended to his troops that they would march into Mexico on the 15th inst., but that this was a mere boast in order to keep up the spirits of his men; that he was in no condition to move, lacking reinforcements.

Letters from Puebla to the capital represent Gen. Scott and Worth as saying that if Santa Anna has charge of the defence of the city of Mexico, they will be able to take it with the loss of two or three hundred men only; but that if Bravo or Valencia commands, it will cost them more dearly. The Republicano derides this gossip, though it sounds very natural to us.

The Government is urged by letters from Puebla and its vicinity to fall upon Scott, now he is weak, and crush him. They say he has really but a little over 5,000 men, though he pretends to have 7,000.—They seem to dread Gen. Taylor should proceed to join General Scott.

The proposition which Mr. Trist is authorized to make are said by the Mexicans to be that each Republic shall name three commissioners to discuss the claims of the United States, and that if Mexico will not consent to this, then the war is to be prosecuted.

We find in the Republicano of the 7th inst., a long despatch from the Secretary of War to General Scott, dated the 20th of April. It informs him that by the end of June the President supposes Gen. Scott will have twenty, and General Taylor ten thousand men under their respective command. It asks for the views of General Scott on various questions suggested, and gives him directions how to operate with disaffected Mexican States. The Republicano regards this latter portion as very important, but pronounces the Secretary's representations as to the number of troops to be in the field utterly false. How this letter was intercepted we are not informed.

The Mexicans appear to have intercepted a good number of private letters.—Several to Col. Childs are particularly referred to. One is from Mrs. Childs and contains much pleasant gossip as to the state of parties in the United States. Other letters of an entirely private nature are let-
ters of some of the guerrilla
Cruz are duly chronicled
in the papers.
The 6th instant Santa
the troops from

the South of Mexico under Alvarez. This general's command had not all arrived, but it was expected to reach 8,000 men in a few days.

Senor Pedro del Castillo has been removed from the command of the regiment of Hidalgo in the National Guard. The act is strongly censured.

General J. Gomez de la Cortina has resigned the command of the battalion of Victoria of which he was colonel.

Three hundred troops from Morelia arrived in the capital on the 7th inst.

Diligencies have been established between these two cities. One of them has already been robbed.

The Vice Governor of Oajaca has resigned his office, and his resignation has been accepted.

Gen. Scott appears to preserve perfect discipline among his troops at Puebla. The Mexicans admit this indirectly, though letters are published complaining of our excesses in general terms. The case of a New York volunteer is mentioned, who was tried by a court martial for assaulting a woman with a view of robbing her of a silver crucifix.

The casting of a piece of cannon at Toluca on the 21st inst. is formerly mentioned.

We thus glanced at the papers before us, but will recur to them again, and should they contain any thing of importance, lay it before our readers.

From Tampico we learn little news by this arrival. The only thing which gives animation to the town appears to be the false alarms which frequently occur. We are informed by an officer of dragoons that he went out with a party on a scout on the 18th inst., and proceeded some 40 miles from the city in the direction of Altamira, but saw no armed Mexicans. The country people appeared friendly, and like the rest of the inhabitants of Tamaulipas did not seem all affected towards our Government.

The Louisiana regiment stationed at Tampico has suffered severely from sickness. Many have died and there are yet many sick—not less than 150 accounts say.—Not more than 180 men are reported fit for service, and yet this is the only regiment doing duty. Reinforcements have been daily expected, but in vain.

Lieut. De Groote, of the Dragoons, who arrived on the Palmetto, has been ordered hither to recruit men to fill up his company to the full complement. It consists now of only fifty-four men. This is the company with which it is intended to open the road from Tampico to San Luis Potosi.

FROM THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

We had the pleasure of conversing with Capt. Joseph Kennedy, of the Fairfield Volunteers, who arrived in Columbia, on Saturday evening last, directly from Puebla, where he left the Palmetto Regiment. He was accompanied home by Lieut. J. B. Kershaw, and by Sergeant Zack Cantey, as far as New Orleans—the latter gentleman having been discharged on account of bad health. Capt. Kennedy reports the Palmetto Regiment, as being in ordinary health, though he remarked that deaths were constantly occurring every few days, amongst the volunteers. He speaks of Puebla, as a most delightful region, with fine water, and plenty of supplies. He says he left the troops all quartered in churches, and that these churches were placed at the disposal of Gen. Scott, by the priests, who in this manner regarded their protection as secure. He thinks there is no prospect of much fighting hereafter, as he believes there is no regularly organized force of any great number in any part of Mexico, but says that the effects of the Guerrilla system are developing themselves with harassing rapidity. Capt. Kennedy thinks that there is no early prospect of peace, and says that the total subjugation of Mexico at an early day, might not secure it, as there is no dependence to be placed in any party which might offer pacific negotiations. He was with the down train from Puebla, which was attacked at the *Puente Nacional*, the day after the up train under the command of Col. McIntosh was attacked. He says Lieut. Walker of the Chester volunteers was with the latter train, and estimates the whole attacking force at not over one hundred men, and this pitiful band cut off 40 wagons, and killed and wounded 60 of Col. McIntosh's guard, which in the whole numbered eight hundred men.

It is agreed on all hands that Col. McIntosh acted badly. Lieut. Walker had been sick and was in charge of those *unfortunate uniforms*, of the Palmetto Regiment, which have met with so many accidents by flood and field. Three cases of these were in one of the captured wagons, and but nine cases were saved from the enemy—so one fourth of our brave volunteers will have to go unclothed for some time to come. Gen. Scott ordered Capt. Kennedy and Lieut. Kershaw home on recruiting service.—Each of the companions are to be raised to one hundred men. Capt. Kennedy has been ordered to Charleston, Lieut. Kershaw to Camden, and Capt. Brooks, who returned sometime since in bad health, to recruit at Edgefield. These officers desire to recruit about three hundred men for the Palmetto Regiment by the 1st of November, at which time they will return to Mexico.—*South Carolinian 29th ult.*

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The New Orleans Delta say that a gentleman in that city received, a few days ago, a letter from General Taylor, in which he remarks that he is very reluctant to become a candidate for the Presidency, at all; and that he would not have the office, unless untrammelled by

party politics or obligations. The letter was written to a prominent Democrat, and strengthens the opinion before expressed, as to his being, if nominated, an independent candidate. The New York Tribune, in quoting from a New Orleans paper the probability of the old hero's return to the United States on leave of absence for a few months, takes occasion to indulge in a fancy sketch, which though well drawn and pictured, would be found, we imagine, to fall far short of the reality. Referring to Mr. Polk's reception at New York, the Tribune thus introduces the subject:—

"In the midst of all this tumultuous display, in the intensest excitement of the occasion, let a whisper pervade the crowd, that a respectable plain old man, with still a somewhat military air, on a 'white horse,' was slowly riding down the upper end of Broadway! In a moment the whole crowd, infancy, manhood, tottering age, will have disappeared, like the phantasmagoria of a vision!"

"The scene then changes, and we see the maddened crowd rushing as compact and resistless as waves of the lashed ocean up the narrow avenue of Broadway. The house tops are covered, the windows are filled, and bellies of churches, however remote, dense with anxious multitudes.

"The career of that 'white horse,' which no enemy could resist on the battle field, is stopped by the impervious mass of thronging friends. Some seize the bridle, some the stirrup, some clasp the very knees of the old man! It is silence all! Not a solitary shout is heard! All are too much excited even to articulate a whisper!"

There may be poetry in this, but there is as much of truth

From the Southern Patriot.

THE GRAIN CROPS OF THE U. STATES.

Much speculation has been indulged in, and much anxiety experienced, for the actual state of the forth-coming grain crops of the United States. America has been serving during the last year, and will continue to do so for years to come, as the granary of a large part of Europe. It becomes, therefore, a subject of great importance to know whether our resources will be sufficient to meet the demands that are to be made upon them by the famishing inhabitants of the Eastern Continent.

With this view the Boston Courier has taken the pains to clip from the various journals an account of the prospects of the crops in the grain growing States. 'To copy this would give rise to much unnecessary repetition; but we have thought that a condensed statement of the facts would be interesting.

In New York the general impression is that the coming harvest will be an abundant one.

In Pennsylvania the prospect is said to be especially cheering, and the papers of that State generally speak in the language of hope and confidence.

In New Jersey the crops is expected to be as good as it was last year.

In Maryland the prospect is by no means discouraging. The general impression is that the wheat crop will be heavier than that of last year.

In Virginia there is from all sources undoubted assurance of a full crop.

In Ohio the accounts are less encouraging. A good yield, it is said, is now entirely out of the question, and the crop, in consequence of the injuries of cold weather and the fly, will be unusually light. Still, however, there will be, it is supposed, no actual want.

In Wisconsin they are, perhaps, more cheering than anywhere else, and the fact, that while the export of wheat from that State, during the past year, was about 550,000 bushels, the estimated export for the present year, is not less than 1,900,000 bushels, is sufficient to substantiate the expression of one of the Wisconsin papers that "the present crop will show the Eastern millers what the prolific soil of Wisconsin can do in the way of wheat growing."

From Indiana the accounts show that the crops are every where damaged by the past winter.

In South Carolina the crop, as we have already stated, is a very fair one.

In Georgia the wheat and other grain crops are very promising.

In Michigan the prospect is that the crop will be a quarter more than last year.

From this succinct view we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the prospect of the crops throughout the country, and we feel assured that the yield will be more abundant than it has ever been before in this country. We may, therefore, anticipate a reduction in the prices of the staff of life.

THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH MEXICO.

—The Washington Union says that any treaty of peace which may be concluded between the United States and Mexico, "must embrace, in some form, indemnity for past injuries, and for the war itself, together with due security for the future peace and good neighborhood of the two countries." It also says, "there is no reason to suppose that any treaty of peace which will be made, will undertake, in the slightest degree, to interfere with the internal polity of Mexico." This last we are glad to hear. It would be the greatest folly in the world for us to undertake to guaranty any thing to Mexico—a Republican form of government.—Should other nations attempt to force a monarchical form of government upon her against her will, the United States might feel obliged to interfere to prevent it; but if the people of Mexico want a monarchy, an aristocracy, or even a democracy, by all means

let them be accommodated. The United States can find better business than attempting to force upon Mexico even a good thing. Some would take this opportunity to secure religious toleration in Mexico, the free circulation of the Scriptures, &c. But we say no—not by force. Let France propagate what she calls religion by force if she will, but not the United States. Neither let us become security for any Mexican who may be elevated to the supreme power, nor for the tranquility of the country. If we become responsible for Mexico in any way, we shall have trouble.

Journal of Commerce.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE SOUTH.—The rival political parties at the North are contending with each other, as to which shall bear the palm in their fanatical and unconstitutional attempts against the honor and interests of the South. We advertised a few days since the message of the Democratic Governor of New Hampshire, endorsing the Wilnot Abolition Proviso. At a recent Congressional Convention of the Whig party, held at Exeter, N. H., the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That while we abandon none of the leading principles of the Whig party, we regard the great question now at issue before the country to be that of slavery; and that it has been rendered such by the policy of the South, and the co-operation of the self-styled Democrats of the North.

Resolved, That in view of the past, we regard with incredulity and distrust the new-born zeal of our opponents against the further extension of slavery.

Resolved, That regarding slavery is the great and all-absorbing question now before the people, we cannot at the approaching election vote for any man for Congress, who is not openly opposed to this unjust and odious institution.

The Markets.

HAMBURG, JULY 1.

COTTON.—We have no change to report in the price of this article since our last, the quantity offering is very slight, and the few sales that have taken place, have been within the range of our last week's quotations. We are anxiously awaiting the accounts by the Caledonia, and confidently expect to be able to report an improvement after her arrival. We quote as extremes, 9 1-2 to 11 1-2.

PROVISIONS.—FLOUR.—We note a still further decline in this article since our last. Sales are making from wagons at from 4 3-4 to 5 1-4.

JOURNAL.

CHARLESTON, JULY 3.

COTTON.—We quote as extremes, 9 3-4 to 12 cents per lb.

CANDIDATES,

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. GOLDING as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES M. CALVERT, as a candidate for TAX COLLECTOR, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Capt. E. C. MARTIN, announce him as a candidate for TAX COLLECTOR, at the next ensuing election.

The friends of WILLIAM J. HAMMOND, take pleasure in announcing him a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR at the ensuing election.

The Friends of JOSEPH S. D. WETHERALL, announce him as a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR, at the ensuing election.

The friends of the Rev. JAS. MOORE respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

The Friends of W. S. HARRIS, announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of TAX COLLECTOR, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN CUNNINGHAM, as a candidate for TAX COLLECTOR, at the next election.

The friends of EZEKIEL TRIBLE announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce T. T. CUNNINGHAM as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber has two small TRACTS OF LAND he wishes to dispose of; the land is situated two miles East of Gokeshury, and joining lands of Robert Smith. This tract of land, consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres more or less, and the other tract is joining the same, and James, and John Cochran. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to come and examine for themselves.

WM. S. SMITH.

July 7th.

19 4t

Citation.

Whereas, John Davis applies to me to administer on the Estate of Theodore J. Baker dec'd.

These are therefore to cite the kindred and creditors of the dec'd to appear before me in the Court of Ordinary on the 3d Monday in July, inst., to show cause why said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, 5th July 1847, At Abbeville C. H. DAVID LESLY, July 7 19 2w. Ordinary.

Estray Toiled.

Sherod H. Smith tolls before me the subscribing magistrate, a dark bay or brown horse, right fore foot white up to the fetlock, a small blaze in the face, a Roman nose, fifteen hands and two inches high, and appraised at thirty dollars supposed to be twelve years old, no other marks visible. Appraised by Jacob Hill, Saml. Hill, and Saml. D. Speed. A. F. WIMBISH, Magistrate. July 7. 19 3m.

Male and Female Academies, In Greenwood, Abbeville District, (UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.)

The Board of Trustees would take this opportunity to express their high gratification at the success with which their efforts have met in endeavoring to establish the above school. Having labored under much inconvenience the past session for want of comfortable buildings in which to accommodate the instructors and their pupils, they are happy in being able now to announce to the former patrons of their school, and to the public generally that the large and commodious building, situated in a convenient part of the village and on a most delightful spot, which they have erected, is ready for the occupancy of the Female school, the past session having closed in it. The Male school will also be conducted in a convenient and comfortable house pleasantly situated. The board would avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning their most cordial thanks to the friends who have so liberally patronized them, and solicit a continuance of their patronage. At the same time, with great pleasure, repeating, what they have on a former occasion announced, viz: their entire confidence in the high moral character and literary qualifications of the several instructors in both department of these schools.

The 2nd session will commence on the 26th Instant, and from the number of pupil the past session, (30 in the Female and 26 in the Male department,) and from promise of others, the Board feel assured that the schools will be more prosperous than during the previous session. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, the principals of the Female school, having expressed their determination to locate permanently in this place for the purpose of imparting instruction in the various branches of Female Education, the Board would respectfully commend them to the favorable notice of all friends of Female education and bespeak for them that liberal share of public patronage, which they so justly merit. Having determined also to employ every year in the male department, an instructor in every respect, worthy of public confidence, (as has been their good fortune the present year in the person of Mr. W. L. Harris,) they feel confident that the schools under their control will prosper being established upon a permanent basis.

Good board can be obtained at \$3 per month. Terms of Tuition, in the Male department, per session of five months.

Orthography, reading, writing and arithmetic, \$6.00
The above, with geography, English grammar, composition, and declamation, 9.00
The above, with natural, mental and moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric and history, 12.00
The above, with chemistry, the higher mathematics, latin and Greek, 15.00
Contingencies, 50

JAMES M. CHILES, Pres't of the Board.
W. P. HILL, Sec'y.
The Edgefield Advertiser, Hamburg Journal and Temperance Advocate are requested to copy. Greenwood, July 1, 1847. 19 2t

Last Notice.

The Notes and Accounts due Livingston & Gilmer, on a settlement all falling into the hands of the subscriber, those indebted will be required to make payment before the middle of September next, as they will save cost, for after that time I will lodge them all in the hands of a suitable officer for collection. June 30 1847. S. GILMER.

The Subscribers

The subscribers have just received a large addition to their former stock of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Perfumeries, &c.

—ALSO,—
A complete assortment of Drs. Jayne's and Moffatt's Medicines and Trusses, and a few Electro Galvanic Machines, suitable for Physicians and Academics; all of which they offer on the most accommodating terms. CALHOUN & HACKETT. Greenwood, June 30 1847. 18-2t

Citation.

Whereas, B. F. Moseley applies to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate of Dorothy Moseley, dec'd: These are therefore to cite the kindred and creditors of the deceased to appear before me on the 2d Monday in July next, to show cause why said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, this 26th June, 1847. D. LESLY, Ordinary.

The Friends of this cause, who have a willing mind and a heart in this work, can assist the Committee, by making a small contribution on Sale Day next, to Dr. I. Branch or D. Lesly for necessary expenses. Those who live near, and find it more convenient, can give a cold loaf or ham.

The delegates from the local Societies will meet in the Methodist Church at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th July for the transaction of business, and repair to the Court House at 11 o'clock to hear the addresses. A Band of Music will be in attendance. The public generally are invited to attend. D. LESLY, Ch'n. C. m. Ar'g'ts. June 23

Notice.

I would refer my friends and clients to John H. Wilson Esq., with whom I have left my whole business, and who, during my absence, will give all necessary information and assistance to those who have hitherto given, or who may hereafter be desirous of extending to me their patronage and encouragement. JOHN B. MORAGNE. Dec. 30, 1846. 44 t

To the Friends of the Bible. The Anniversary Meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society, of Abbeville District, will be held at Abbeville, on Wednesday the 28th of July.

All Societies in the District, connected with the American Bible Society, are at liberty to send as many delegates to the meeting, as to them shall seem proper, each of whom will have all the privileges of a member of the Society.

An Anniversary Sermon is expected from Rev. F. G. Thomas, or his alternate, Rev. Thomas L. McBryde. The friends of the Bible, and those who desire an universal diffusion of its hallowing influences, are requested to attend. F. BRANCH, Rec. Sec. June 9 18 7t

Dr. C. H. KINGSMORE, Having made arrangements to locate in the Village of Due West, would respectfully offer his services as Physician, to the citizens of the Village and adjacent country.—Office at Mr. A. K. Patton's. Due West, Feb. 16. 51 t