



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:
Wednesday, July 28, 1847.

Rail Road Meetings.

We understand the meetings which were to have taken place at New Salem and Greenwood, came off last week in good order, and there was a good deal of enthusiasm manifested. All that section of country is anxious for the construction of a road, and will subscribe largely. The Commissioners appointed to open books for the subscription of stock, will be ready on Monday next to receive subscriptions, and the books will be kept open three days. We trust all who feel an interest in this matter, and in the prosperity of old Abbeville, will come forward and subscribe. We understand about seventy-five thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

Examination of the Female ACADEMY.

We had the pleasure of attending the examination of the students in the Female Academy at this place under the control of the Rev. D. M. Turner, on Monday and Tuesday last, and were much pleased with the exercises. The young ladies acquitted themselves handsomely; and by the accuracy and promptness of their answers, showed that they were thoroughly drilled in the several branches upon which they were examined. We were particularly pleased with the examination of a large class in grammar; and although many of the members of it were very young, evinced such a knowledge of it, as to reflect the highest credit upon pupils and teacher. We think the patrons of this Academy may congratulate themselves upon being able to procure the services of so competent a teacher as the Reverend gentleman now at its head, and should by all means endeavor to secure him in the situation.

The examination of the smaller scholars, under the charge of Miss Harrison, was also very gratifying to the parents. They were examined in reading and spelling, and acquitted themselves very well.

Latest from Mexico.

The news from Mexico is meagre and unsatisfactory. The most important item, however, is the rejection by the Mexican Congress of Mr. Buchanan's peace propositions; and although this report wants confirmation, it is correct. Should it be correct, no alternative will be left our government but to resort to more vigorous measures than have yet been used; a temporizing policy will not avail us any thing with these sulky, sullen Mexicans, and it is literally throwing pearls before swine to make offers of peace to them. There is impression, doubtless, is to wear out our armies by avoiding to fight, and at the same time refuse to listen to terms of peace; but in the American soldiers they are mistaken, and they will find them composed of material too stern to yield one inch. Our government has certainly done much to restore peace, and we trust the last proposition has been made, and that "the dogs of war" will now be let loose in earnest upon these cut-throats.

Gen. Scott was still, at the latest dates, at Puebla, and it was reported that he was to take up his line of march for the capital on the 28th ult.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamer Britannia, at Boston, we have 15 days later news from Europe. The political intelligence is of little interest, with the exception of the defeat of M. Guizot, in the Chamber of Deputies, on proposing to reduce the duties on salt, which was carried in opposition to the cabinet.

There was considerable activity in the cotton market, and the price had advanced 1-4d. per lb. During the first three days of the week ending 27th June, 192 ships, mostly laden with corn and provisions, arrived in London, from various foreign ports. And from the 25th of May up to the 4th of June, 1,237 vessels, laden with breadstuffs, passed through the straits of Gibraltar, from the Mediterranean.

The intelligence from Ireland is somewhat more favorable; food is becoming plentiful and cheaper, and the prospects for an abundant harvest were fine. Fever and desubstitution still prevailed in the district of Sligo to a lamentable extent.

Times in 1728 and 1847.

In tearing down the old Bank of North America, several relics of former days have been brought to light. The Evening Bulletin has been furnished with a copy of the American Weekly Mercury, dated Nov-28, 1728, found in a corner of the garret, from which it extracts the following advertisement:

Just arrived, from London, in the ship Borden, W. Harbert, Commander, a parcel of young likely men servants, consisting of husbandmen, joiners, brick-layers, tailors, stay-makers, butchers, chain-makers, and several other trades, and are to be sold very reasonable, either for ready money, wheat, bread or flour, by Edward Herne, Philadelphia."

When hot-headed fanatics and abolitionists lift the veil of the past and view these things, what grounds have they for taunting the South? And when human beings are thus bartered, how small the estimate placed upon them?

Erection of a Monument.

The editors and printers of Boston are making efforts to erect a suitable monument to Stephen Daye, the first American printer.

Emphatic.

The Washington Union employs the following emphatic language in relation to the alleged difficulty between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist. It says:

"It is a fact, that Mr. Trist had no powers to conclude an armistice, and to arrest military operations, until (according to the principle of Mr. Buchanan's letter to Com. Conner, of July 27, 1846,) a treaty shall have been ratified by Mexico. It is also a fact, that no authority was given to override and supersede Gen. Scott, nor to treat the General with the slightest indignity or contempt of his military functions. It is equally untrue, as we understand, that the government has 'abandoned' the position which it originally took in relation to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist."

The Boston Transcript of the 15th inst., says that a most distressing casualty took place on Sunday, at Northampton. Immediately after the afternoon service, a young man 17 years of age, clerk in a dry goods store in Northampton, went into the office of Dr. Thompson to visit a friend a student of medicine under Dr. T. The student was lying on a couch near the window, and in sport took up a gun which he thought he knew to be unloaded, aimed it at his friend, pulled the trigger and shot him dead upon the spot! The unfortunate author of this shocking calamity became at once a raving maniac and so continued up to the hour of the departure of the cars this morning.

Editor:—Permit me, through you, to make my profound acknowledgments to your Alcoholic correspondent, for his very flattering notice of my recent "attempt to instruct the people." Were I not on the eve of a journey, which will occupy several weeks, I should certainly afford an employment for his "elegant leisure" and exuberant charity, by submitting some of my crudities to the destructive distillation of his law, lore, and logic. But, if I may be so bold, I will ask leave, as I have been docketed, "sum: pro;" to "enter an appearance" at the Fall Term.

At a meeting of the citizens of Loundesville and vicinity, on Monday the 26th instant, on motion of John Brownlee, John Speer, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. R. Sanders appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly stated by the Chairman, it was moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for an appropriation, for the improvement of the navigation of the Savannah river—when the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. John Brownlee, Geo. Graves, R. M. Davis, A. B. Arnold, and W. R. Sanders. After retiring for deliberation, the Committee appointed a meeting to be held at Loundesville, the 14th August next, for that purpose.

The members of the Legislature, and citizens generally, who feel an interest in the matter, are requested to attend.

Addresses may be expected by the Hon. A. Burt and others.

JOHN SPEER, Chairman.
W. R. SANDERS, Secretary.

A DEPRAVED PEOPLE—The officers of Col. Donaphan's regiment, who have returned to his country, state that throughout New-Mexico unrestrained concubinage is a recognised feature of the social system, and that the obligations of wedlock are utterly unknown.

FROM MEXICO.

From General Scott's Army.

Council of War in General Scott's Camp—Order to March upon Mexico—March Countermanded—Santa Anna's Preparations—The Column of Honor—The Republican upon Mexican Victories, &c. By the way of Tampico we yesterday received a copy of El Republicano, from the city of Mexico, of the 30th of June; also the number of the 28th, which was missing from our previous file. Both papers contain matter of great interest.

A postscript in the paper of the 28th contains a report of the proceedings of a council of war said to have been held in General Scott's camp on Thursday, the 24th, the business of which was to determine whether or not to advance upon the capital. One general, whose name is not given, is said to have argued that it would be imprudent, nay, an act of madness to advance upon the city with less than twenty thousand men; that upon the supposition that every thing should work favorably for them, it was evident that they could not enter the capital without resistance; and that supposing in their different engagements they should lose half of their force or more, they should be left with some four thousand men, with which number it was extremely hazardous to attempt to hold so populous a city.

Gen. Worth was of a different opinion. He maintained that every invader who hesitated was lost; that in their situation a single retrograde movement involved the most disastrous consequences, and that this had already been proved. He added proudly that six or eight thousand Americans were sufficient to conquer twenty thousand Mexicans; that their triumph was certain and there was no reason for not passing on Gen. Scott and others are said to have approved these sentiments, so that it was at last determined that they should commence the forward movement on the 28th; but upon the suggestion of some one that it might not be proper to act so promptly after having just despatched the communication from the Government of the United States with renewed offers of peace, Gen. Scott replied that he would wait some days at Rio Frio to receive the answer of the Mexican Government.

The American force at the time of this council was set down by the Mexicans at eight thousand five hundred men, thirty pieces of artillery and one mortar.

The Republicano remarks upon this information: "We believe the Americans have compromised their situation beyond measure; and even in the event, certainly difficult, that they win triumphs upon triumphs, their very victories will cause their ruin."

The council above spoken of was held on the 24th. It is not alluded to in the Star of Puebla of the 26th nor in Mr. Kendall's letters which come down to the 30th. Yet the facts are said to be derived from a responsible source and they look plausible—General Worth's opinions particular so. The Republicano of the 29th says nothing about the subject, but in that paper of the 30th is another postscript to which is prefixed in large letters "Very Important."—announcing the debarkation of 1800 men at Vera Cruz from Tampico, who marched immediately for Puebla. [This is probably General Cadwallader's detachment.]—The letters further said that General Scott had already ordered the march of the first brigade, consisting of fifteen hundred troops with ten guns and a mortar, towards the city of Mexico, when he learned that the train was detained at Nopalucan (forty-two miles this side of Puebla and fifty-one beyond Perote.)—that he thereupon countermanded the march upon Mexico, and despatched a force to the assistance of the train coming up. The letters then speak of the review of the troops which took place on the 26th. The number of troops is again set down at 8,500 men without including those who occupy the fortifications of San Juan, Loreto, &c. But the most important paragraph is that General Scott would probably postpone his march upon the city until the 10th of July, to allow these reinforcements to come up. We give these various pieces of news as we find them, but the reader will constantly bear in mind that our advices direct from Puebla are later than these by the city of Mexico.

The Republicano, in this same postscript, thinks it very probable that General Taylor will abandon Saltillo, Matamoras and other towns in the north of Mexico, and shortly proceed to Vera Cruz to assist in the taking of the capital, which is now, it adds, the object of the aspirations of the Americans. It is very anxious that the Government should direct Gens. Valencia and Salas, now at San Luis, that they harass the retreat of General Taylor.

We see an order of Santa Anna issued on the 29th, admitting provisions of various kinds into the city free of duty. This is to last only as long as martial law prevails.

Another order has been issued modifying a previous one directing the closing of shops every afternoon. They are now to be closed only on Thursdays. The object of closing the shops was to compel every body to turn out for military drills.

On the 28th Santa Anna issued through the Secretary of War a brief but stringent decree to this effect: The army of the enemy being upon the eve of moving upon this capital with a view to attack the same, and the moment having arrived to act boldly, energetically and uniformly to repel our common enemy in a manner decisive and happy for our arms, it is decreed that, martial law having been declared, it shall be

strictly enforced, and that no other authority whatever shall be recognised than that of the general in command of the army of the East. The General is Lombardini. The decree is followed up by another greatly restricting the intercourse between the city and country, and pointing out who may go and come.

From the St. Louis New Era, July 1.

Late from California.
Battle in Santa Fe—Condition of affairs on the Plains—Three engagements with the Indians, &c. &c.

This morning we had an interview with Mr. Murphy, who has just arrived from Santa Fe. He came in with Major W. H. Russell, bearer of despatches from Colonel Fremont, in California, to our Government. Major Russell, it will be recollected, was Secretary of State in California under Col. Fremont. He left California on the 25th of March, with fifteen men as an escort, and was sixty-five days on the route through to Santa Fe; thirty-five of which they were driven by hunger to subsist upon the flesh of their mules, in the absence of other food to sustain life. Maj. Russell has not yet reached this city, having stopped at Young's Landing, on the Missouri River, to see his family. We learn from Mr. Murphy, that he brings no news of importance from California every thing being quiet there up to the time of his departure, and the health of the American forces remarkably good. On the road, between California and Santa Fe, he lost one man, who died from incessant fatigue and want of proper nourishment. The trip was one of severe hardship, but the party met with no difficulty from either Mexicans or Indians.

Our informant left Santa Fe on the 29th of May. Two days previous (the 27th,) Major Edmundson, having a force of some 150 men; being detached portions of the different companies of Colonel Price's Regiment, was attacked on Red River, some 128 miles south-east of Santa Fe, by a party of from three to four hundred Mexicans and Indians, (principally the latter,) and after an obstinate battle was forced to retreat with the loss of two hundred killed, one wounded and left on the field, and the entire capture of his horses, the clothing and ammunition of his men, &c. The engagement was brought on by the enemy just as our forces were crossing a deep ravine, and when they were least prepared to repel an attack. Lieut. Elliott was in this engagement, and is said to have distinguished himself by the taking of an eminence which commanded the enemy's position, and which alone saved the lives of many of our men.

On the receipt of this news at headquarters, Lieutenant Col. Willock was despatched with a body of 115 men in pursuit of the enemy and was seen on the 3rd of May by Mr. Murphy, some distance this side of Santa Fe, on the waters of Red River, in hot pursuit, with every prospect of soon overtaking and chastising them.

The names of the persons killed in the battle above mentioned were not made public, but one of them was said to be from this city.

The health of the troops in Santa Fe is represented as being much better. The troops or teamsters from this city being a Mr. Shepherd, who was formerly in the employ of the American Fur Company, and who left this city with Armstrong's train.

The condition of affairs on the Plains is represented as being desperate in the extreme. Scarcely a train crosses without being attacked by the Indians. The party to which Mr. Murphy belonged was attacked three times. First a few miles below Fort Marin or Defiance, on the Arkansas, by a party of Mexicans and Comanche Indians. The Americans, being the stronger, drove off their assailants with the loss of several of their party.

The second attack was made soon afterwards near Cow Creek, on the Arkansas. At this time Maj. Russell and a small party were near a mile in advance of the main body, and the Indians, seeing this from the sand hills, dashed down between them with the intention of cutting the smaller party off. They were repulsed, however, without loss on either side.

The third and last attack was made on the Pawnee Fork by a party of some seventy-five Pawnee Indians. The strength of the American train at this time was near four hundred men, but so unexpected was the assault that before the Indians could be driven off, they succeeded in killing about 150 head of cattle belonging to the train.—This, our informant states, was the most determined and desperate charge he ever witnessed. The Indians dashed down in their midst and commenced the butchery of their horses and cattle without the least apparent fear of being molested. There was but one man wounded in this engagement, and none of the Indians were believed to be hurt.

The train spoken of is in charge of Capt. Bell, and was left by our informants a short distance this side of Pawnee Fork.

We further learn that the reported capture of a Government train and murder of the teamsters at Walnut Creek, mentioned by some of our city papers some two weeks since, is without foundation.

From the N. O. Delta, July 17.

Late from Buena Vista, Saltillo, MONTEREY, &c.

We had the pleasure of a conversation with Dr. Johnston, of General Wool's staff, who arrived in the Palmetto, evening before last, direct from Generals Wool and Tay-

lor's camp, having left Saltillo on the 27th of June. Dr. Johnston has resided a long time among the Mexicans, and when the war broke out was living in Durango. He was compelled, however, with all the other Americans residing there, to leave the place; and proceeded to the city of Mexico. After the battle of Monterey he determined to join our army, and according started for Monterey on horse-back. He arrived at that place in January last, and immediately attached himself to our army.

Dr. Johnston acted as an Aid of General Lane at Buena Vista, and was severely wounded—having been lanced and sabred, and otherwise so injured as make his recovery almost a miracle.

Dr. Johnston reports that General Wool was encamped on the classic field of Buena Vista, with a force of 2700 men, consisting of the Virginia, Mississippi and North Carolina volunteers, and Sherman's, Washington's and Prentiss's batteries.

General Taylor is still at his favorite old camping ground, the Walnut Springs, quietly waiting until the Government furnishes him with men and means to advance on San Luis. General Taylor has with him the 16th regiment, Bragg's battery, and two squadrons of Dragoons. At Camargo, Gen. Hoppin has about 2,000 troops of the new levies. About the 13th of June, General Wool received notice that a force of about 1,000 cavalry, under Gens. Avalez and Minon, had left Matchuala, and advanced within sixty miles of Buena Vista. This army constituted the advance of a strong division, which, it is reported by the Mexicans, was about to advance from San Luis Potosi, under Gens. Valencia and Salas. By the last accounts from San Luis, there were but four or five thousand troops there, but Valencia expected to be joined by a strong force from Zacatecas. We think the swarthy General reckons without his host. The Zacatecanos are a shrewd, sensible people; they are too good democrats; and like and admire the Americans too much to take a very active part in the war.

We are happy to see that our old friend Minon has been liberated from the durango vile into which he was thrown by Santa Anna, on account of that confounded lovescrape at Saltillo. He is again at the head of a cavalry force; and whenever the opportunity offers, he will no doubt accomplish something worthy of the reputation he acquired in Yucatan.

The citizens are generally returning to the towns occupied by our troops. In Saltillo and Monterey nearly all the respectable families have returned, and everything goes on very smoothly and quietly. The people generally are warmly desirous of a peace, and begin to prefer the American Government to their own. Especially in the town of Zacatecas (pronounced Zachy take-us) does the anti-war feeling prevail to a great extent. At a public dinner in that town sometime ago, General Taylor and the American army were toasted with great applause.

MIDSHIPMAN RODGERS.—The following letter, addressed to his father at Newcastle, (Del.) furnishes an outline of the hardships he has endured while in Mexico.

MEXICO, MAY 23, 1847.

I wrote to you on the 15th of February, the eve of my departure for Perote, since which time I have no opportunity of saying one word to you. I know you have been very anxious about me, more especially as the position and circumstances of my capture, determined this government to regard me as a spy. I think I can now assure you that you may banish all such fears; their inquisitions must have proven my condemnation would be opposed to all rules of civilized warfare. My situation has been critical, and even now I look back to it with painful feelings. I give you a mere synopsis of my wanderings and privations.

On the evening of the 19th of February, I arrived at Perote, under the surveillance of a strong escort. I was immediately locked up in a forlorn looking apartment, paved with brick, and without one single article of furniture. I passed that night upon the floor, without the covering of a cloak even as well as the two following. My baggage was sent to me from Vera Cruz, but the coach was robbed, and I lost it all with more than \$150 in money.

I purchased other clothes here and proceeded towards Mexico. On my route I was robbed of every thing, and arrived in the capital without a cent or without apparel. Through the interference of some few foreigners I was put upon my parole, and allowed the liberty of the city. I will here add, I have not received any support from this government.

Such is a mere outline of my hardships, when the apprehension of being shot as a spy is superinduced to them, you can at once see what has been my position and the nature of my feelings. Such has been my treatment, that I learned yesterday from an American paper published in Vera Cruz, the President has sent special instructions to Gen. Scott in reference to a retaliatory course.

Your letter of January 1st, my dear — I have received, and determined to refuse your generous offer, which effected me sensibly; but as I am without any other means—as I lost every thing in the Somers and have twice since been robbed of all except the clothes on my back, I am compelled to draw on you; although most unwillingly. I feel certain I do not impose upon your kindness in doing so, for you would prefer such a step rather than I should suffer.

How long I may be here is a subject of