

THE BANNER.



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.: Wednesday, August 4, 1847.

Rain.

We have had floods of rain within the last few days, which we fear has done much damage to crops of corn upon bottom lands.

Erskine College.

We have been favored by a friend with a catalogue of the officers and students of this College for the present year, from which we learn that it is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

Change.

From the Hamburg Republican of the 21st ult., we learn that W. M. Bobo, Esq., has disposed of that paper to Benjamin Baird, Esq., under whose auspices the Republican will be continued.

Rail Road Meeting.

A meeting was held in the Court House on Sale Day last to interchange views and opinions with regard to the contemplated rail road. Speeches were made by Thos. Thomson, Thos. C. Perrin, H. A. Jones, Dr. F. G. Thomas, and Dr. Paul Connor.

The people seem to be fairly... importance of the enterprise... should this project fail, that... been called up by the... which have taken place,...

The Amateur, a journal of polite literature, science and art... Terms, \$1.00 per annum, in advance. We have received several numbers of this exceedingly interesting journal...

From Mexico.

In consequence of the delay of the mails on Monday last, from the seat of war this week. Extracts found in another part of this paper, it will be seen that Col. DeRussy of the Louisiana Regiment, with 115 or 120 men left Tampico upon the morning of the 14th ult., to relieve the American prisoners who had been liberated and again sent 30 miles off—they were attacked at Huejutla in a narrow pass by 1200 Mexicans, commanded by Gen. Garay...

We have nothing further from General Scott or the city of Mexico since our last, except the contradiction of the appointment of commissioners to treat for peace. Peace, judging from appearances, is as distant as ever, and we believe will remain so until the Administration learns wisdom enough to send simple means to Mexico to crush...

ber bands from their mountain fastnesses and plant the stars and stripes upon the walls of all her cities. The policy pursued in the prosecution of this war is characterized by any thing else but wisdom. Instead of giving our army the means to follow up and take advantage of victories, what has been the course? A delay of some two or three months after each battle until government could furnish the means for transportation, and the enemy in the mean time preparing and fortifying himself against us.

British Mediation.

A Washington letter in the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated the 22d inst., says:—"It is certain that the British Minister is exerting himself to the utmost to induce the government of Mexico to accede to our proffered terms of peace, and that he has hopes of success even before the capture of the city, although he regards the prospects as better when the city shall have been taken, especially if there shall be another battle in which Santa Anna will be disgracefully beaten, and probably seek shelter by becoming a voluntary prisoner of Gen. Scott."

(FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.)

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to correct a mistake which your correspondent "T." has made, in supposing that I intended to notice, in a flattering manner or otherwise, his "recent attempt to instruct the people." I was not, even, aware that he had made such an "attempt."

I regret that it is not in my power to accept his "profound acknowledgments," as in so doing, I should feel that I was receiving that which was not my due; but at the same time, let me assure him, that I do not the less appreciate the grateful feelings which prompted him to offer them.

In return, I would embrace this opportunity to tender him my own "profound acknowledgments" for the very "flattering" compliment, paid me in the high estimate which he has placed upon, what he is pleased to term, my "law, lore, and logic;" but unfortunately, I am sorry to be under the necessity of reminding him that, owing to the "exuberant charity," with which he has invested me, he will not be surprised that I cannot consent that he should, for my benefit, "submit," even, his "crudities" to the cruel and pernicious process of "destructive distillation."

In conclusion, I would say that if your correspondent "T." has "been docketed sum. pro." it has been done without your knowledge or agency. I have commenced no suit, and am not aware that I have any cause of action against him; and if a suit has been, at all, or of general jurisdiction, instead of finding it "docketed" D. versus "T.," it will be found to be "T. versus D."

EXHIBITION

Of the Junior Class, Erskine College.

The sun had scarce sunk in the western sky, when the eager multitude were seen plodding their way to partake of the rich viands of a literary repast. They repaired to the church, the scene of action, where every thing was done up "decently and in order." The students themselves quietly, and anxiously awaited the drawing of the curtain. Expectation beat high. Notwithstanding the hitherto high reputation of the class, none were disappointed. It was very deed "a feast of reason, and a flow of soul."

On occasions like the present, not infrequently we are entertained with trite, and common-place subjects, hackneyed sentiment, stale thought, and a verbose diction, spiced with sophomoric rant; but, in justice to the speakers, and the college, which they so nobly represent, we proudly say, that their subjects were dignified, and manly—indicatives of taste and research,—not the thread-bare themes of Ambition, Patriotism, and Industry, the school-boy's wonted song. Their sentiments were chaste, and profound, not commingled with the musty slang of an unproductive imagination, but alike to the learned and unlearned, comprehensive, instructive, and entertaining. Their thoughts were capacious, and towering—wandering through the labyrinthian mazes of subtle philosophy—clambering amid the "smouldering ruins of wretched worlds," and of mighty empires, which live only in song. Their diction was euphonic, mellifluous—flowing gently, as a pebbled rill, mixed with drops of sweetest nectar. Merit, however, needs but little comment. We leave the class in its glory—the honored sons of their Alma Mater, not undeser-

ving the parentage of old imperial Yale.—We have paid them but a passing tribute of respect. We anxiously await their senior year, and the still more distant future, when they shall be engaged in the diversified avocations of life, for farther developments.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you on the very successful manner, in which you made your debut before the public. If you have not already made yourselves "a name and a praise" among us, the dawning of that day is at least skirting the Eastern Horizon, when you may appropriate the language of the prince of Latin lyrists:

Elegi monumentum aere perennius, Regaliq; situ pyramidum altius; Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo-impotens Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis Annorum series, aut fuga temporum. Non omnis moriar! multaque parsuici Vitabit Libitinaum.

July 30, 1847. A SPECTATOR.

*THE GREENVILLE RAIL ROAD.—A Corps of Engineers and surveyors, consisting of Messrs. Brown, Walker, and Griffin, are now engaged on a survey of the route upon the ridge between Broad and Saluda Rivers. On Saturday evening last, they had progressed as far as fifteen miles from Columbia. We bespeak for these gentlemen the attention of our Lexington and Newberry friends, in whose vicinity they may pass. They are opening a road of wealth and convenience for you, and you should show them real up country hospitality.—South Car.

"PROSPECTS OF CHARLESTON."—The Savannah Republican give an extract from a letter received by a merchant in that city from a friend in the Cherokee country. It is gratifying to perceive the reputation which Charleston has already attained throughout the Up-Country, and we venture to predict that a longer and better acquaintance will but increase that favorable opinion. With superior facilities of access; with the highest prices for produce, with liberal and accommodating merchants, whose stocks of goods are unsurpassed in variety and cheapness, Charleston cannot fail to be the great point of attraction for the produce of the interior, as well as its source of supply for the goods received in exchange therefor. This is our "inevitable destiny."

But to the letter in the Republican: "It is perfectly disgusting to see how low Savannah stands in comparison with Charleston; where one man in Cherokee is in favor of the former, you will find a score in favor of the latter. The stockholders of the Central Rail Road will sleep on until they lose a trade which they will never be able to turn. It is truly mortifying to a citizen of the former to see the upper part of our State completely tributary to the latter, and that resulting, in a great measure, from inebriety and a want of enlarged views. How can it be possible for Savannah to get grain from this section of the State, when the Georgia Rail Road cars alone infest the State Road; they show their enterprise, whilst we exhibit anything else? If the Central Rail Road intends to leave the matter alone to the Macon Road, be it so; but if not, let it be so. A man can ship produce there and get his returns, whilst a poor unfortunate patron of Savannah may have his lying at the Depot for a chance to ship."

ORIGIN OF THE GULF STREAM.—A writer in the Knickerbocker for April throws out the annexed bold and original ideas regarding the origin of the Gulf Stream:

Some of the peculiarities of that great and powerful current known as the Gulf Stream, are its temperature and color. Its color is the blue of the Pacific, and not the green of the Atlantic. Its temperature is higher than that of the other tropical seas. The color is not that of the turbid Mississippi and the other large rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, out of the fathomless depths of which the Gulf Stream flows. Its temperature is not that of the neighboring waters. Whence, then, are the color and temperature derived? According to this correspondent, the color is derived, with the stream itself, from the Pacific. He affirms to be far down beneath the Great Isthmus separating the ocean from the Gulf. He maintains that the Isthmus was tunneled by the action of the volcanic fires, still maintained in that vicinity; that the stream is of higher temperature because it has been charged with the heat of volcanic fires raging beneath the tunnel of their own construction; that the waters are made to rush through this great tunnel and form the Gulf Stream by the revolution of the earth upon its axis, and the ever existing fact that the water of the Pacific, resting against the Western side of the Isthmus, are from twelve to eighteen feet higher than those of the Gulf of Mexico; that the reason why the stream is of a high temperature about the West, is that there the great current from the Pacific and through the Gulf first emerges to the surface and has mixed less with the colder waters through which it is projected.

Archid was born last week, about 3 miles north of this place, which had two well formed heads, both set in one body. The faces of each of these two heads were perfectly natural, and even quite handsome. The spinal bones of the neck united a little below the shoulders. The two windpipes united in one, in the breast, where they came together. In all other respects except the head, the child was naturally formed. It died in the act of being born; and caused also the death of the mother. St. Joseph Valley Register.

FROM MEXICO.

Highly Important from Tampico. General DeRussy's command attacked at Huejutla by General Garay with a force of 1200 men—DeRussy's command surrounded and placed in great peril—He sends for reinforcements—Requisition sent to Vera Cruz—Arrival of the New Orleans—General Pierce is opposed on his march by a large Mexican force—DeRussy is reinforced, and cuts his way through the enemy, with a loss of 20 killed and 10 wounded.

The steamship New Orleans, Captain Auld, arrived this morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 17th, Tampico on the 18th and Brazos St. Jago on the 20th of July. Captain Auld reports that General Pierce left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 14th ult., with 2500 men, and a train of 150 baggage wagons. The New Orleans arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 15th ult., and the captain was informed by Col. Gates, that Col. DeRussy, with a detachment of Louisiana Volunteers, and part of Captain Wise's company of artillery, Captain Boyd, with one company of infantry, amounting in all to 115 or 120 men and officers, left by the way of the river on the 8th ult., for the purpose of relieving the American prisoners, and landed 60 miles up the river, from the steamers Undine and Mary Summers, without seeing an enemy, and the boats returned to Tampico at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 15th ultimo.

An express arrived at Tampico from Col. DeRussy, stating that they had been permitted to move on uninterruptedly until they got into a narrow pass near Huejutla, when they were surrounded by 1200 or 1400 men, under Gen. Garay. Col. DeRussy's command had suffered considerable loss, but with the assistance of Captain Wise's artillery, they had cut their way to the river, and there waited for reinforcements.

Col. Gates despatched the New Orleans back to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Col. Wilson for four companies of infantry. He had also sent the steamboats Undine and Mary Somers up the river with 150 men, to Col. DeRussy's assistance.

The New Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz 16h, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and found the city in a state of excitement. Gen. Pierce had marched out as above stated, and encamped about ten miles from the city, when the advance guard came in and reported a heavy force of Mexicans at the National Bridge, who were marching towards the city. Everything was got ready for action. The shipping was removed from between the castle and the city. Gen. Pierce reinforced his command with 700 men, making in all 3,200. In consequence of this difficulty, the requisition from Colonel Gates on Col. Wilson could not be complied with. The New Orleans had on board 25 mariners, from the U. S. sloop Saratoga, on the morning of the 17th ult., and sailed for Tampico, previous to which Gen. Pierce had marched out to meet the enemy. The New Orleans arrived at Tampico on the 18th. A detachment, which had gone up the river had returned, and reported as follows, as near as we could ascertain:

The troops under Colonel DeRussy had on the morning of the 12th, when the Mexicans commenced a heavy fire on them from all directions. Captain Wise got his piece of artillery to bear on them, when, after receiving six or eight rounds of grape, which cut a lane through their line, they gave way and fled to the chaparral. The Americans continued fighting their way back along the road towards the river at intervals until the morning of the 16th, when they were relieved by a reinforcement of 150 men. They returned to Tampico at a late hour on the 16th, with a loss of 20 killed, and 10 wounded, and 2 missing. Among the number was Captain Boyd, who fell in the first charge, with three balls through his body; also, his first Lieutenant, who fell mortally wounded and was left dying on the field.

Col. DeRussy had several balls through his coat. Capt. Wise had his horse shot from under him. The men and officers fought bravely. The names of the officers from Louisiana who accompanied Colonel DeRussy are not recollected. The Mexican loss reported by a Lieutenant to be 150 killed, and 126 wounded. The Americans, also, lost 12 or 15 horses and 60 pack mules. Lieutenant J. L. Parker, of the navy, died on the 12th ult on board the steam-frigate Mississippi.

ISLAND OF CUBA.—The New York Sun contains some most extraordinary revelations with regard to the Island of Cuba. The following statement will excite great surprise:

"Cuba by geographical position, of necessity and right belongs to the United States, it may and must be ours. The moment has arrived to place it in our hands and under our flag. Cuba is in the market for sale, and we are authorized by parties eminently able to fulfil what they propose, to say that if the United States will offer the Spanish government one hundred millions of dollars Cuba is ours, and that with one week's notice, the whole amount will be raised and paid over by the inhabitants of the Island. One week is all they ask, if our government will only make the offer for them to act upon; and which Spain is ready to accept. This is no vision; but a fixed fact, of which we have seen, and now hold the most undoubted proofs."

The Editor of the Sun presents several forcible reasons why the Island of Cuba should be the property of the United States. We say hands off. Let us not open fresh

sources of discord among the different divisions of our republic. Let us not furnish a pretext for the intervention of the European powers. The two great maritime States of Europe, France and England, will never be acquiescent under an arrangement, by which the United States, becoming possessed of Cuba, could control the commerce of the Gulf. And how would such a manifestation of territorial aggrandizement stand by the side of a treaty with Mexico, if one should, perhaps, disclaim such aggrandizement in her case? Our policy with regard to the Island of Cuba should be passive, but watchful. No tempting bait held out by the authorities and people of Cuba, or even by the government of Spain, should lure us from this path of safety.—Ecc. News.

AN INCIDENT ON THE SAGUENAY.—Some years ago the Hudson's Bay Company had in its employ as clerk at Tadoussac an intelligent and amiable young man, whose name was McCray. For some unaccountable reason he became deranged, and on one occasion, a cold and stormy winter night, he took it into his head to cross the Saguenay upon the floating ice, which was running at the time. When first discovered he was about half way across the stream, and making frightful leaps of ten and fifteen feet from one block of ice to another. His friends followed in close pursuit, with a boat as soon as possible, but on reaching the opposite shore the unhappy man was not to be found. On the day following, however, certain people who were hunting for him in the woods discovered him perched in a crotch of a tree, almost frozen to death, and senseless as a clod of the valley. He was taken home, the circulation of his blood restored, and he is now an inmate of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum. The mind of this worthy man was thought to be of a high order, and it is certain that he possessed an extensive knowledge of botany and geology. From remarks that escaped him subsequently to the wonderful feat he performed, it is supposed that the time of starting across the river, he was thinking of a particular book which he wished to obtain, and had been told could be purchased in Quebec, towards which place (unattainable by land) he had set his face. It is worthy of record that poor McCray is the only man who ever crossed the deep and angry Saguenay on the ice, as it is never solidly frozen; and it is almost certain that the feat he performed can never be again repeated.—Corr. of Nat. Intelligencer.

MR. AND MRS. COBDEN IN TUSCANY.—The arrival among us of the celebrated economist, who has induced the first commercial nation of the world to adopt the very principles on which, for so long a time, has been founded the economic legislation of Tuscany, was naturally celebrated here rather than in other countries. Immediately was formed a committee, in which commerce, the forum, and the class of proprietors was represented; and, the Society of the Casino of Florence having consented, a company of 110 persons united to greet the illustrious stranger and offer him a splendid banquet, in the magnificent gallery of the former Borghese Palace, on the evening of the 29th of April. The Chevalier Vincenzo Peruzzi, Gonfaloniere of Florence, presided, and many persons distinguished for name, talent, and position sat around him. The Lunette of the gallery was occupied by a great number of ladies, many of whom had bestowed every description of courtesy upon Mr. Cobden, who was invited by the committee to assist. After the speech of the president, who proposed the health of the Grand Duke, "the firm and constant supporter of commercial and industrial liberty in Tuscany," Mr. Cobden addressed the guests in an excellent speech, which was loudly applauded.

Roman Advertiser.

Lieutenant Colonel May, "the bold Dragon," has declined the honor of a public dinner, tendered to him by the citizens of Washington. In his neat reply to the invitation he says, with graceful modesty: "It would afford me great pleasure, did I conceive that I occupied any public position which entitled me to such an honor; but feeling that I do not, and having expressed a desire on other occasions to my friends to avoid any public demonstration towards me, for having merely endeavored to do my duty as a soldier, I am obliged most respectfully to decline the high compliment which you have so kindly and courteously tendered me."

PERFECTION ATTAINED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.—It is difficult to foresee to what perfection the manufacture of glass may be brought, and to what purposes this article may be applied. The balance-spring of a chronometer is now made of glass as a substitute for steel, and possesses a greater degree of elasticity and a greater power of resisting the alternations of heat and cold.—A chronometer with a glass balance-spring was sent to the North Sea, and exposed to a competition with nine other chronometers, and the result of the experiment was a report in favor of the glass-spring one.

MUST GO TO SCHOOL.—They have an excellent way, says a Massachusetts paper, of keeping boys at school in Wincassett.—The select men have ordered the arrest of all the boys who may be loitering around the streets during school hours, saying that they must either attend school or devote their time with diligence to some lawful employment.