



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:  
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1847.

**Deferred Articles.**

The two articles which we were requested to copy from the Hamburg Republican—"Hamburg and its Founder," "Charleston and Savannah"—we are compelled to defer until our next, for the want of space.

**The New Project.**

During our sickness last week, a notice was inserted in this paper, stating that application would be made at the next session of the Legislature for a charter to extend a rail road from Aiken through Edgefield and this place to Andersonville; and as the editorial remarks made in calling attention to the notice has touched some of our citizens in a tender place, we feel constrained in self defence to consider this matter. The remarks referred to were not our own, nor were they made for any other purpose, than to call attention to the fact that such a notice had been given. We have thought but little about this new project, and could we be persuaded of the sincerity of the movers of this project, and that there was not some sinister design in it, we should then feel disposed to give the enterprise its due consideration.

Until this notice made its appearance, we understood, and know it to be the fact, that Edgefield was strenuous in her opposition to an extension of the road beyond her village; nor would she give any encouragement whatever to the project of running the road from Greenville direct to Aiken giving a branch to Newberry. "A change seems now to have come over the spirit of her dream," and she professes a willingness that the road may be extended through her district and offers her assistance. We ask what has produced the change? We are exceedingly anxious that a rail road should pass through our own district and as there is still a good prospect for the project now agitated to be carried out, we do not feel disposed to relinquish it for one of uncertainty and one which we regard as impracticable. These are our sentiments, and our citizens may jump on them now if they wish. If we supposed the project of bringing a rail road to this place practicable, most assuredly from motives of self interest and a wish for the prosperity of our native village we should advocate it with all our might, but we expect not to see the day when the Iron Horse will puff and blow in the streets of Old Abbeville; such are the disadvantages of her location that she is almost as inaccessible to a Steam Car as was once the rock-built city of Massada.

**The Home Journal.**

Is the title of an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper published in the city of New York and edited by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis, both writers of celebrity. The Journal comes to us this week in a new dress and much improved in its appearance. It is decidedly one of the best family papers published in the North. Price \$2.00 per annum.

**Death of Silas Wright.**

This distinguished gentleman died at his residence in New York on the 27th ult. of apoplexy. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and perhaps would have been nominated a candidate for the Presidency had he lived.

**From Mexico.**

We have given in another part of this week's paper, the latest news from Mexico, by which it will be seen, Gen. Scott has reached Ayotla, some 21 miles from the city and 20 beyond the Rio Frio pass without opposition. It was rumored also that he had met the enemy and repulsed them, with a loss of 800 men, but this is discredited by the New Orleans papers. The next mail perhaps will give us a true account of the matter.

**The Contrast.**

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a large meeting of the citizens of Madison, Florida, and show up well, the true character of the measures of Mr. Calhoun and Benton. While the one stands forth in support of the Rail Road, like some of our citizens, the other is in opposition to it.

mired; how contemptible the other?—made so by his malevolence and recklessness. Unworthy the position of a subaltern in the government he is unfitted for the honors and the dignity of a Senator of the United States.

*Resolved*, "That we recognize in Col. Benton, U. S. Senator from Missouri, a traitor to the South, a deserter from her standard, a victim to the slavish passions of envy and hatred, which he cherished for her most distinguished and honored son, and an unscrupulous intrigant for the executive chair in 1848, and a statesman of eminent abilities abandoned to the vilest passions of nature."

*Resolved*, "That we recognize in John C. Calhoun, the able statesman, the honest patriot and faithful defender of Southern rights; and that the South is laid under increased obligation to him for the noble stand which he has taken in her defence, for which we hereby tender him with the homage of our gratitude and love."

(REPORTED FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.)  
**THE SAVANNAH RIVER.**

At a meeting of the citizens at Loundesville on the 2d inst, convened for the purpose of Memorializing the Legislature on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Savannah River.

On motion of J. H. Baskin, Esq., John Speer, was called to the Chair; J. S. Allen Esq. and Capt. T. Gantt appointed Secretaries.

The Hon. A. Burt having read the resolutions, addressed the meeting in their support, in a speech of much force, characterized by sensible and practical views and urged the necessity of continued exertion in the enterprise. Thos. Thomson, Esq., also made some remarks, having reference chiefly to the Legislation of our State, respecting the improvements of the River. The meeting then unanimously, and with an evident hearty good will in the enterprise, adopted the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That a system of convenient and cheap communications between the interior of a State and the great commercial marts is indispensable to the prosperity of agriculture and commerce and all the other great interests of a community.

*Resolved*, That this meeting witnesses, with great satisfaction, the efforts which are now making in various parts of this State to develop its agricultural resources and secure to the husbandman the just reward of his toils.

*Resolved*, That amongst the projected enterprises of a similar kind, the improvement of the Savannah River above the cities of Hamburg and Augusta is a work of great public importance to the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and eminently worthy the regard of the Legislatures of both States.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the Chair at suitable points along the river, to obtain signatures to the petition to the Legislature of this State, for the improvement of the Savannah River.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Abbeville Banner.

J. S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.  
T. GANTT, }

The following gentlemen have been appointed under the fourth Resolution:—

Moffattsville.—Messrs. A. Simpson, A. Reed, Wm. Sherard and Wm. Fant.

Loundesville.—Dr. A. B. Arnold, W. R. Sanders, John S. Allen, T. Gantt, Samuel Lindsey and Samuel Mitchell.

Cherokee Heights.—Wm. Speer, George Graves, James Norwood and Isaac H. McCalla.

Calhoun's Mills.—Dr. H. H. Towns, Col. Talman, Alex. Houston, Esq. and Louis Covin.

Willington.—W. S. Boag, Paul Rogers, Dr. W. Tennant and B. E. Gibert.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Dear Sir:—In your paper of the 1st inst. under the editorial remarks, will be seen "that our citizens have jumped upon another route for a Rail Road."

Allow me to correct this in regard to the people of the Saluda Regiment, which is by far the majority of the people of Abbeville District, and I have now in my possession papers which will prove the contrary. They are not willing to go, much less to "jump," to a new project: and their only sentiment is to go with Newberry District, and I feel happy to say, that the prospect is very flattering. The people on the Saluda side of this District feel the necessity of a Rail Road, and are convinced that a Rail Road will not only be beneficial to their planting interest, but also to their literary institutions, and they are striving who can do the best for the contemplated Rail Road, through Abbeville, Newberry and Anderson Districts, and if anything can lessen the spirit in this noble enterprise, it is the different plans which are suggested—not from our side of the District, but from others, who I have no doubt are friendly to Rail Roads, but less so than we are to the one contemplated. These men

have a great deal of self-interest, and in no undertaking has self-interest so much to do as in Rail Roads, and I doubt not that there are many noble, high-minded and patriotic men on the other side of the Court House, as well as at the Court House, who are not only friendly to our projected route, but will use their influence and ability to help us: and I am so certain of this, that the remark in your paper—"that our citizens have jumped upon another route for a Rail Road"—grieved me. The hope which I then had of your assistance, from friends from all parts of the District vanished. When your editorial remark can be established, which I think I have sufficiently shown is not the case: I think it only justice to the citizens of the Saluda side of the District, if not to all in Abbeville, to correct this, then otherwise it may be considered as an unfriendly act.

Cokesbury.

JUSTICE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Mr. Editor:—Whereas a negro man, by the name of CHARLES, who has been in my possession for some year or two past, died about five weeks ago, and was buried on the plantation of ANDREW EDWARDS in this District: And whereas the report having been instituted and circulated by some evil person, or persons, to the effect that I had merely buried an empty coffin for the purpose of imposition and that the said negro was still alive and somewhere in the West: This is to inform the public that I have, this day, in the presence of R. M. MANN, J. PURSLEY, S. LOCKRIDGE, A. GORDON, J. SPENCE, W. W. McALISTER, ANDREW EDWARDS, JNO. AMOS, and DR. JOHN DAVIS, had the grave opened and the lid of the coffin raised for the purpose of satisfying the public in regard to the matter, and now refer any who may want further information as to said CHARLES being in the said coffin to the above named Gentlemen.

J. G. MANN.

September 1st 1847.

**FROM MEXICO.**

From the N. O. Picayune.  
Later from Vera Cruz.

General Scott's advance to Ayotla—Safety of Major Lally's Train—Repulse of Americans at National Bridge.

The schr. Mississippi arrived from Vera Cruz on Sunday, having sailed thence on the evening of the 21st ultimo. At that time the Fashion had not arrived there, though constantly expected. She left here the evening of the 17th.

The most important news by this arrival concerns the movements of General Scott. There had been various rumors on the subject in Vera Cruz, many of which our correspondent knew to be unfounded, but he writes us on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st ultimo, on what he considers "the best authority," that the vanguard of General Scott's army was at Ayotla on Friday, the 13th ultimo, and up to that date had not fired a gun. This news reached Vera Cruz by a gentleman who left Ayotla on the 13th, coming down by way of Orizaba. Ayotla is but twenty-one miles from the city of Mexico, being twenty miles beyond the pass of Rio Frio. We now turn for a moment to other subjects of great interest.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz about the 13th ultimo to reinforce Major Lally's command was composed of Captain Wells's company of the 12th Infantry, Capt. Haile's company of the 14th Infantry, and Captain Fairchild's company of Louisiana Rangers, all under command of Captain Wells. They returned to Vera Cruz on the 17th, after having proceeded as far as the National Bridge, where they expected to overtake Major Lally's command. Maj. Lally, however, had gone on, and by subsequent advices at Vera Cruz it is known that he had carried up his train in safety beyond Jalapa.

The command of Captain Wells were compelled to fight their way to the Bridge; and they made the attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by the guerrillas, who opened a heavy fire upon them, killing nearly all the mules and forcing the whole party to retire. They left the whole of their wagons save only one in the possession of the enemy. All the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men, which were in the wagons, fell into the hands of the Mexicans and little else besides the mail was saved. The loss of men in this affair has been five or six killed and two or three wounded, and several men have subsequently died from fatigue and exposure on the march.

About eight miles this side of the Bridge, Captain Wells, on his advance, detached twelve dragoons, accompanied by Dr. Cooper, with directions to go forward cautiously, and, if they found it prudent, to report to Major Lally; but if they encountered any obstacle to return and report the fact at once. Nothing has since been heard of this party, and it is supposed the whole have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans.

These twelve dragoons we suppose to be a portion of Fairchild's company. Dr. Cooper was the surgeon who went up with the train.

Captain Wells had five successive engagements with the enemy before the final

affair at the Bridge. In this the Mexicans had one piece of artillery engaged, from which they fired grape, and were thus able to make good their stand against the command of Captain Wells.

Major Lally on going up with the train is said to have had a sharp skirmish with guerrillas at Cerro Gordo, and to have expected another brush with them at La Hoya. No accounts of these affairs have been received, but our latest letters say that there is no doubt of the safety of the train. No news had been heard at Vera Cruz of Capt. Besancon's company for a fortnight. It was out on a scout when news reached there that Major Lally required reinforcements, and it is by many supposed that the company fell in with the train, and crossing the National Bridge, continued up with it. Others again think differently, and suppose the whole company has been cut off by the Mexicans. Such is the tenor of our latest letters.

In regard to General Scott's march, there were rumors at Vera Cruz that he had met the enemy and repulsed them after a sharp engagement, in which he lost 800 men.—This the Mexicans regarded as a victory on their part, as their loss was insignificant.—Notwithstanding these details, our correspondent writes that there is no truth in them whatever. He also considers the announcement of the Sun of Anahuac that General Scott arrived at Ayotla on the 11th as a statement hazarded upon mere rumor. He has confidence in the veracity of the man who arrived on the 21st, and declares the vanguard of Scott's army to have been in Ayotla on the 13th, having met no resistance so far. Both the Vera Cruz papers and our correspondent believed that Gen'l. Scott was in possession of Mexico by the 20th ult., but they had no information to this effect.

We have more minute accounts on board the ship Agnes of the various engagements with guerrillas mentioned above. The Mississippi, being a fast sailer, has anticipated those accounts, but without supplying all the details.

We have no letter direct from the army. The Boletin de las Noticias, of Jalapa, says that more correspondence from the army has been intercepted by the guerrillas.—This paper appears to have advices from Puebla to the 10th ult., but only states that the last division of the American army left on that day 4,000 strong.

From the N. O. Pic. Aug. 30.  
FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Ohio, Capt. J. Swiler, Jr. arrived yesterday from Galveston. She left there on the 25th ult.

In the Civilian we find copious extracts from the Auston Democrat of the 14th inst. We give the following extract from this source.

A portion of Col. Hays's new regiment were to leave San Antonio on yesterday (13th) for Mexico. Lieut. Col. Bell will be left in command of the remaining forces on our frontier. Under the command of that accomplished and well trained officer, the companies along our borders will doubtless do effective service.

Mr. Cochrone, of Capt. Henry McCulloch's company of rangers, arrived in this place on Monday last, bringing some important Indian news, if it be true. He stated that he had been in company with the Wacoos for several days, prior to his crossing Little River on his return to the settlements, by whom he was informed that it was the avowed intention of the Camanches and Tonkaways, who are now said to be hunting together to commence open hostilities against the Americans, so soon as the intended boundary line shall have been designated and marked out. He also stated that he saw on his route, Indians belonging to the different tribes, and that the statement made by the Wacoos was fully corroborated by them all.

Maj. Neighbors arrived in this city on the 5th inst., after an absence of 20 days, nearly in search for the Camanches. He followed them for more than two hundred miles before he abandoned the pursuit. Their sudden and seemingly precipitate departure from their recent grounds, cannot be accounted for by Major Neighbors, and appears involved in a mystery which may not be satisfactorily solved until the echoes of the shell war whoop are heard, and the butcheries of past days are rehearsed on our border. This, however, our hardy frontiersmen may be assured will not be the case so long as the indefatigable agent, (Major Neighbors,) can exercise any influence towards preventing it.

Major Neighbors left this place on Sunday last for Torry's trading house on the Brazos, to which point he had sent the balance of his party, prior to his departure from Fredricksburg. It is his design to find, if possible, the whereabouts of the Camanches, and open at once a communication with them, in order to ascertain their intentions, so that the citizens of our frontiers may not be caught napping, if perchance they should intend re-commencing hostilities.

He says that he saw no Indians at all during his long jaunt after the Camanches; consequently he could learn nothing of the fate of the four unfortunate men of Hays's surveying company, who some time since were supposed to have been taken prisoners or killed by the Indians.

The Cotton crops in Fayette county are said to be suffering some from drought, and the worm has made its appearance on some plantations, though not enough to threaten the crops severely.

The News tells us that the schooner Robert Kidd, Capt. Champion, arrived on

the 21st inst. at Galveston, thirty-six hours from Corpus Christi. There have recently been several arrivals of traders from Laredo and other parts of the Rio Grande. Gen. Lamar's command at Laredo has had a salutary tendency in suppressing robberies and other acts of violence. Some confidence in the security of the country begins to be felt.

The following is from the News of the 21st inst.

The steamer Reliance arrived this morning from Houston. She brings a few more bales of new cotton. Some gentlemen just from the interior represent the season as extremely favorable for picking cotton. The worm has everywhere disappeared, doing very little, if any damage, and the cotton is opening rapidly and in the greatest abundance. The prospect was never before so encouraging. Corn is so abundant that it is said contracts can be made for almost any amount at 20 cents per bushel.

We have no confirmation of the Indian news contained in our last number taken from the Victoria Advocate. Mr. Hudson with about 30 men had been some 150 miles above San Antonio, and serious apprehensions for his safety were entertained. He has now returned in safety. The Indians discover symptoms of hostility. Santa Anna professes to be still friendly, but Buffalo Hump openly threatens war. They have removed all their women and children out of the way. This is considered a bad omen.

**FROM EUROPE.**

**Arrival of the Guadalquivir.**

The news is of the greatest importance to the commercial community. There is another financial crisis in England, and several very extensive failures have taken place. Prices of course are down.

The total amount of the liabilities of the various firms whose failures have been reported on the Corn Exchange, London, during the last pressure, was estimated at £1,300,000, or about \$6,500,000.

Throughout the history of Europe there never existed similar examples of so many sovereigns threatening to resign their thrones as at the present moment. No fewer than three or four potentates are declared to have serious intentions of abdicating their power and authority. The autocrat of Russia intends to return to Italy. The Prince of Orange talks of resigning the crown of Holland. The King of the Belgians was affected in the same way; and the Queen of Spain has expressed her resolute determination to abdicate her throne.

The elections for the English, Irish and Scotch boroughs are now concluded.—There are yet a few of the counties undecided. The liberal party has gained forty-nine votes, which gives Lord Russell ninety-eight votes on a division.

Great mortality prevails this year in Galicia, among the peasants and the lower classes. In the district of Wadowiz, about 40,000 persons have died within a short time.

The Liverpool European Times of the 14th ult. states, that by the last British mail steamship to Boston, upwards of £12,000 of protested bills for non-acceptance were returned. It appears that the bills were drawn at New York for a corn speculation for a London principle; but as the agent had exceeded his instructions they were dishonored.

The official notice of the Bank of England, raising the minimum rate of discount to 5 1-2 per cent, had revived all those discussions which in April last, were so warmly agitated respecting the power of that establishment, and the prudence with which that power is exercised.

POTATOES—ISLE OF WIGHT.—The potato crop throughout this Island are looking remarkably well, and the yield will be large and of good quality.

The Kendall Mercury describes grones as being plentiful, and strong on the wing.

The Morning Chronicle states that Lord George Bentinck's subscription of £100 towards the electioneering expenses of Mr. Osborne of Middlesex was declined.

The Observer, a kind of semi-official organ, intimates that the new Parliament will be called together for a short session before the end of the year.

Bederhan Bey the Turkish fanatic, has again broken loose against the Sultan's troops and the Christian population of Mosul. Several battles have been fought and another great conflict was about taking place.

In the session of 1847 the House of Commons sat 121 days, averaging on each sitting 7 hours and 38 minutes. The total number of divisions in the session was 128, of which 96 were on public matters before midnight, and 19 after midnight. On private bills there were 13 divisions, all before midnight.

The Atlas, speaking of the reported marriage between the Duke of Wellington and Mrs. Burdett Coutts, says:—There is no longer any doubt that the preliminary arrangements are nearly completed.

1847 A. D.

The Galway Vindicator publishes the following