



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:

Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1847.

Our Extra.

We understand that some of our subscribers expressed themselves dissatisfied that they did not receive one of our extras last week. We would state that we do not, neither is it the custom in any office, to send extras when printed to every subscriber. The object is to circulate the news and for this purpose only a few are sent to each office as common property. It would not only consume too much time, but be too expensive to send extras to every subscriber.

The Grand Attraction.

On Saturday last, our citizens were thrown into ecstasies by an exhibition of ground and lofty tumbling, riding, negro songs, &c. At an early hour in the morning, crowds were seen pouring in from all directions, and although this place is famous for patronising such shows, we do not remember to have ever seen so large a turn out upon such an occasion. It is a little singular that there should be such a disposition manifested among all classes to visit these places when the exhibitions are the same thing over and over again, and when, also, it is encouraging a set of worthless characters who regard neither the Sabbath, religion or morals, and scarcely the decencies of life. Again, should they be encouraged at this particular time when South Carolina, from the mountains to the seaboard, is in mourning for her gallant dead, who nobly fell beneath their country's flag, and whose stiffened forms are mouldering beneath the Mexican soil, the money thrown away upon that circus should have been contributed to raise a fund to bring back our volunteers who have perished in defence of their country and in erecting over them a monument.

Another thing that strikes us as strange is this, had the same notice been given that at the church, which was less than a stone's throw from the circus, a missionary sermon would be preached to raise funds to send the Bible to the perishing heathen, how many would have attended? We venture the assertion that two dozen of the numbers that came in from the country would not have been there, and perhaps a less number of our villagers. *O tempora! O mores!* These things should not exist in a land of gospel privileges and among travellers to eternity.

More Troops.

The Washington Union, of Wednesday, states that the war Department has determined to raise two new regiments forthwith—one from Tennessee and the other from Michigan. There are ten more companies in East Tennessee who have offered their services than could be accepted under the last requisition. As these companies are still anxious to serve in the field, and were not willing to abandon the idea until the government had finally disposed of the subject, they will constitute one of the regiments which are now called for. Thus they will be better prepared to march to Mexico and take the field, than perhaps any other regiment that could be called out.

The volunteers of Michigan have manifested the greatest eagerness to serve their country; and the other regiment is, therefore, to be organized in that young and patriotic State.

Who can doubt the military spirit of our people? or the capacity of the government to raise as many troops as they may demand for the conquest of the Mexicans?

Santa Anna.

A letter in the New Orleans *Patria* of the 14th instant, dated Vera Cruz, October 1st, states, in substance that an aid-de-camp of SANTA ANNA and a groom, who usually accompanies the latter, had been in that city where they arrived two days previously. The inference is, that SANTA ANNA himself is lurking in the vicinity of the sea-coast, intending to embark in the English steamer *Medway*, which was to sail for Havana the next day. The writer considers the fact that since the appearance of the aid-de-camp, nothing more has been heard of SANTA ANNA's being at Puebla, as confirming the opinion that he is on the coast watching an opportunity to quit the country.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO CHANCELLOR HARPER.

While the Court was in session to day Mr. Perrin arose and announced the death of Chancellor Harper, and requested that the business of the Court should be suspended, that the Bar might mark the event by an expression of sorrow and pay some tribute of respect to his memory.

Judge Richardson in a few appropriate and impressive remarks, expressed his high estimate of Chancellor Harper's character, and then ordered the court to be adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment a meeting of the Bar was organized by calling Judge Richardson to the Chair and appointing the Clerk, Mr. T. P. Spierin Secretary.

Mr. Perrin submitted the following preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from this world Chancellor William Harper, who, possessing genius and intellect unsurpassed, combined with courtesy, charity, and all the social virtues of our nature, in an eminent degree, endeared himself to all who were associated with him and for so many years having adorned and shed so much lustre upon the bench, we feel it our duty, to bear the fullest testimony, to the force and comprehensiveness of his mind his great bearing and spotless purity and integrity and to express our grief and sympathy at his loss.

Resolved, That in Chancellor Harper the State of South Carolina, has lost one of her most worthy and eminent citizens, one of her purest, most useful, and distinguished of her public Officers, and we regard his death, not only as a public calamity, but an irreparable loss both to the profession and the State.

Resolved, That his Honor Judge Richardson be requested to order that the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be entered on the Journals of the Court.

On motion of Mr. Martin it was Resolved, that the secretary be directed to communicate a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that the proceedings of the meeting then adjourned.

J. S. RICHARDSON, Ch'n.

THOS. P. SPIERIN, Secretary.

When the business of Court was resumed, Judge Richardson ordered the proceedings of the meeting to be entered on the Journals of Court.

Entered on Sessions and Common Pleas Journals.

Abbeville C. H. } T. P. SPIERIN,
20th Oct. 1847. } Clerk of Court.

Before the above meeting had adjourned news arrived by express from Hamburg containing the particulars of the last battles fought in Mexico, and that the South Carolina Regiment again covered itself with glory. This news though glorious was mingled with sadness as we read in the list of the slain and wounded many names of our friends and neighbors from this District.

Mr. Tillman kindly read to the crowd Mr. Kendall's letters giving all the particulars yet known. Mr. Perrin was then called to the chair and briefly expressed himself as to the melancholy tidings just heard.

B. Y. Martin then rose and in a few feeling words addressed the meeting, and moved for a committee of nine to report suitable resolutions for the occasion. The chair appointed Mr. Martin Chairman of the committee: The meeting then adjourned until next day at 1 o'clock.

Thursday Oct. 21st, 1 o'clock. The committee then reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the recent intelligence from the seat of war has excited in our minds emotions of mingled pride and melancholy:—we rejoice in the brilliant triumphs of our arms, we mourn the fall of our friends and countrymen.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole American people are due to the army of Gen. Scott, for the hardships it has patiently endured, the deeds of daring and heroism it has performed, and the uninterrupted victories and triumphs it has achieved and the moderation and magnanimity displayed, since its landing under the battlements of San Juan de Ulloa, to its triumphal occupation of the Mexican Capital.

Resolved, That the gallant bearing, veteran courage, and undimmed valour of the Palmetto Regiment has thrilled with grateful pride the heart of every South-Carolinian, whilst a whole people mourn the untimely fate of so many of its brave and gallant spirits.

Resolved, That in the fall of Lieut. J. B. Moragne; Sergt. B. F. Mattison; W. B. Devlin; J. Norwood and Jno. Patrick, and the wounds of Capt. Marshall, Lieut. Selleck and some of the rank and file, we have the assurance that our own friends and neighbors now in the midst of the mortal strife courting danger at every point and meeting with daring intrepidity the shock of battle upon the field of glory and blood.

Resolved, That this war, which has been hitherto conducted on our part with unexampled moderation and forbearance, should now be prosecuted with all the power of the country, until the enemy shall be subdued, or the Mexican nation sue for peace.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. G. Walker of Hamburg, for the generous public spirit which he exhibited in expressing to this place by a special messenger the news of yesterday.

Messrs Thompson, Burt, Noble, Tillman, and Cochran addressed the meeting in short speeches highly appreciating the gallant conduct of our regiment, and passing well merited eulogiums upon its chivalrous conduct.

Mr. Noble offered the following resolution to be annexed to those proposed by the committee, which was accepted:

Resolved, That the deaths of Col. Butler and Lt. Col. Dickinson who gallantly fell at the head of the South Carolina Regiment deserve the expression of our sincerest grief and pity, as well as the proud feeling we experienced for their glorious death; and that we bear of the wound of Maj. Gladden who so nobly sustained the conduct of Butler and Dickinson with our hearts full of gratitude and sympathy,

THOS. PERRIN, Ch'n.

THOS. P. SPIERIN, Secretary.

Mr. Editor:—We cannot resist paying a feeble tribute of respect to a young Gentleman—a member of Captain Marshall's company, who has recently fallen in Mexico. We allude to 1st. sergeant, B. F. MATTISON. This young man possessed a pure and spotless character—unflinching integrity and undoubted piety. He was an ornament to society and an honor to his parents. "To err is human," but we believe that this excellent young man had as few faults as man can have. When his country called for volunteers, he was among the first to respond. He left a home where he might have lived in affluence—gave up the society of doting parents and admiring friends—forsook all to obey his country's call. He went, and his blood has been poured out on the plains of Mexico, where his remains are now reposing and in our opinion when Gabriel's trump have fallen in that distant land, few will arise with a better evidence of a well spent life than B. F. MATTISON. To his father and his mother we offer all of the consolation we can—our heart felt sympathies.

Abbeville C. H.

P. S.—Is it not practicable, Mr Editor, to remove the sleeping dust of those from our District, who have fallen, privates, as well as officers—all from the beloved Moragne to the humble Starkey, home for interment, where a suitable monument could be erected to their memory? We are sure a sufficient fund could be gotten up by voluntary contributions to effect this.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—Each successive arrival from Europe brings an accession of disastrous commercial intelligence, in which all interest in political event is absorbed. Failure after failure in Great Britain attests the intensity and generality of the mercantile distress, which is also unparalleled for its duration. Their is of course much anxiety to ascertain the probable extent of the reaction on this side of the Atlantic. There is one circumstance that will tend to palliate, if it does not prevent, the severity of the pressure in the United States. A large amount of the earlier purchases of grain in our markets were on American account, on which the losses were not large, if any, while those made at the later stages of the speculation were on English account, on which the sacrifices have been enormous. Yet it is difficult to determine when, in the constantly increasing circle of bankruptcy, houses of ancient standing, which had no agency in the Corn speculation, have fallen from their high eminence, where the revolution will be arrested, and the limit of insolvency reached. If British and Continental houses remarkable for the general prudence of their dealings, could not escape the effects of the storm, having only remote connexions with those which have been overthrown, how is it possible that American establishments with English connexions can elude the consequences of their prostration. In this respect the commercial world is like one commonwealth in which the interests of a common destiny bind them together in an extended chain, however imperceptible the links to common observation.

It will be perceived that the bank of England has again put up the rate of interest, which is a sign that an apprehension exists on the part of that institution that the trouble is not approximating to its limit. Under these circumstances it is matter of surprise that the government of England, if not directly in the shape of relief to the mercantile interest, but mediately through some change or modification of the bank charter, does not remove the fetters by which its free movements are hampered, and its ability to assist that interest precluded.

Char. Eve. News.

There was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, on the 2nd of August,

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 19th inst.

Fifteen Days Later from EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steam Ship Cambria.

The Steam Ship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived this morning at Boston. The Cambria did not leave Liverpool until the 5th inst., consequently she made the passage in less than fourteen days.

The belief entertained at the departure of the last steamer, that the upward tendency then indicated in this market would be maintained, has by the terrific occurrences of the last fortnight been wholly dispelled.

From a number of causes, the most startling of which is the unparalleled derangement of the Money market, the price of breadstuffs has gradually, but steadily retrograded; the only article which has preserved its firmness being Indian Corn. A slackened demand has of course materially contributed to this result, but this cause must be regarded as merely temporary.

At the London Corn Exchange, yesterday, the arrivals of English grain were small, owing to which and the unusually large attendance of purchasers, the demand was somewhat active at an advance of from one to two shillings per quarter upon the previous Monday's quotations. Notwithstanding the large supplies again brought forward, an average amount of business was done and the market closed firmly.

The prices of Cotton since our last advices have, it will be observed, seriously receded. A circumstance indisputably resulting from the aggravated condition of the Money market and the consequent impossibility, save in the rarest instances, of obtaining accommodation, the universal panic which has seized upon manufacturers and the total extinction of every thing like speculative effort. In the lower quality particularly the decline is more severely felt and operations since the arrival of the Caledonia have been of the most limited character.

The sales for the week ending the first were about 21,000 bales, of which 800 only were on speculation and 2,000 for export. On Saturday the 2d, the sales were about 3,000, and yesterday 4,000 were disposed of, all to consumers, speculation being entirely suspended, and the demand being disproportioned to the supply.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.—The fearful condition of mercantile and monetary affairs recorded in our last summary, and then rapidly culminating to a point of distress and derangement rarely reached by the organs of commercial vision, has within the last fortnight become vividly developed in all its disastrous reality. One after another, the great houses, upon failure, each one vibrating throughout every avenue of trade and involving in its gloomy consequences those who but for their unfortunate connexion with the defaulter, could have withstood the shock of the commercial storm.

Of the numerous causes to which this dreary state of things is assignable, the most palpable appears to be the misregulation of the money power—a system originating with the Bank of England, and eagerly imitated by all other money lenders, whereby gold has become too dear to buy, and accommodation a phantom.

The reflex of a system so fatal to the prosperity of trade has been deeply felt alike by the merchant and the manufacturer, and the attestations of its consequences can be found in harrowing abundance in the crippled counting house and the deserted factory.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—Parliament will be convened on the 14th instant, but not for the despatch of business.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA is making fearful ravages in Russia, and in consequence of its appearance in Warsaw, the Emperor had deferred his visit to Poland, a circumstance not regretted by the people of that country.

SWITZERLAND.—Active preparations are making in Switzerland for suppressing the Sonderbund by force of arms; a sanguinary civil war is apprehended from the resolution of the latter to resist the Diet. Two cantons alone are prepared with 40,000 men to take the field.

The news from Italy presents no new feature; the Pope is firm and the Austrians do not seem inclined to provoke hostilities. The affairs of Spain are still very unsettled. Catalonia continues to be disturbed by Carlist bands and the entire line of the Pyrenees is in a state of blockade.

PALMETTO REGIMENT.—Truly this regiment may be called the devoted. It will be recollected that in the battles of the 18th and 19th of August, their whole field force was about 275 men—so thinned down had they been by sickness and death. In those battles they had nearly the half killed and wounded—leaving about 140 unharmed and fit for duty. It is true that many of those slightly wounded may have resumed their places in the ranks, and on the other hand some may have since become discharged by sickness and other contingencies. Say that their field strength in the battles at the taking of the city of Mexico ranged from 140 to 200; it could hardly have exceeded the latter number. Now Mr. Kendall's report of their loss (which is doubtless correct,) makes it 16 killed and 83 wounded—an aggregate of 99 out of 200 at the outside. No better showing than this, in the way of fighting, has been made by any regiment during the war. Add to this that of their three field officers, two having been killed, and the other severely wounded. Two adjutants have also been severely wounded in succession.—*Evening News.*

From the Charleston Courier.

INTERESTING LETTER.—The following extract of a letter from an officer of the army, engaged in the recent terrific encounters that have taken place before and in the City of Mexico, is of absorbing interest, inasmuch as it gives us the intelligence of the safety of a number of our gallant spirits, in whose fate the feelings of many of our citizens are most deeply involved.

It will be seen that Major Gladden and Lt. Robertson are mentioned as unhurt.—The published accounts state that both were wounded, which we think was probably the case, but the letter brings us to the gratifying conclusion that their wounds were slight, and that they have both recovered. The writer of the letter would have known if either had been severely injured, while the nature of his duties were of such an arduous character as to render it very probable that a slight wound might not have come under his observation.

"CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 26, 1847.

"Since last writing, we have had some very hard fighting. We lost many men on the 13th, when we took Chapultepec, and on the entrance into the City. On the 8th, in my regiment—the 7th infantry—we had had more than one hundred and twenty men and nine officers wounded, besides the killed, which was proportionately large. You no doubt see detailed accounts of the different battles in all the papers, so I will not take time to describe them. If you see any of the Blanding, or Desaussure, or Stanley, or Gladden family, you can say that they are unhurt. I know how anxious the families of these citizen soldiers must be, and how great a satisfaction it will prove to them to hear of the safety of their relations. Lieut. Robertson is also unhurt. Few opportunities occur of writing to the United States, and it is by a special favor I get this sent to assure you of my personal safety.

"On the 8th inst., Assistant Surgeon Roberts was severely wounded, and Dr. Simmons, of South Carolina, struck in the neck by a spent ball. The latter has recovered."

POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF DR. CHALMERS.

—We are gratified to see by our London Exchanges that the literary remains of the late Dr. Chalmers are of inestimable value. Among his manuscripts, says the Observer, is a commentary on the Scriptures, as far as Jeremiah. The Commentary we understand, differs in its plan from the Commentaries of Poole, Henry, Scott, and Clark, and is written in a manner which is sure to render it popular among all classes of Evangelical Christian. Among the manuscripts fully written out, and in a fit state for publication, are also the series of lectures which he, as Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, addressed to the students, whose theological education was committed to his care. These lectures are understood to be singularly original and brilliant. There has likewise been found among the correspondence which Dr. Chalmers carried on with nearly all the distinguished men of the present century, a number of letters of a deeply interesting nature, sufficient to make, with a memoir of himself, four large octavo volumes. The whole of the Rev. gentleman's manuscripts have been bought by Mr. Thomas Constable, brother-in-law of Mr. Cowan, the new member for Edinburgh, and son of Mr. Constable, the friend of Sir Walter Scott and publisher of all his works. Mr. Constable has given the enormous sum of £10,000 for Dr. Chalmers' manuscripts—a sum, we believe, much greater than was ever before given for the posthumous works of an author. The largest amount ever given, under similar circumstances, was £4,000, which Mr. Murray gave to the sons of Mr. Wilberforce for his "Life and Correspondence."

From the Pendleton Messenger. THE RAIL ROAD

A meeting of the Stockholders in the Greenville Rail Road is to be held at Newberry C. H. on the 19th of November when it is probable the route will be decided.—It is important that all who have subscribed should appoint proxies to represent them, or they can have no voice in the selection.

We adhere to the opinion heretofore expressed, that if Columbia is fixed on as the lower terminus, the road will not touch either Abbeville or Anderson Districts if built at all. It would be too circuitous and expensive. But if Aiken or Hamburg should be substituted, the road will pass entirely through Edgefield and Abbeville, and if taken to the Pickens line, or within a few miles of it before diverging to Greenville, almost entirely through Anderson also. The proxies from this part of the country would surely do well to consider the advantages of this route.

We think it extremely doubtful whether the amount subscribed, with the conflicting opinions, will secure the road under the charter, and we are clearly of the opinion, that the wisest course would be to amend, or rather blend the two charters of the Greenville and Edgefield companies, at the next session. If this cannot be effected, our best policy (on the west of Saluda,) will be to join the latter with all our means, in extending the road. A writer in a late number of the Charleston Mercury, urges, very forcibly, the advantages of the route west of Saluda. He gives the statistics which appeared in our paper of week before last, showing the vast superiority in production of the western over the eastern districts, bordering on that river, and makes the following judicious observations: