



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1847.

**Give Way for the Steam Car!**

We have just learned from a gentleman passing through this place from Newbury, that the stockholders have decided upon the route through this District by a majority of 1960 votes. Columbia, Charleston, Newberry, and Anderson voted with us. So our labor has not been in vain, and the solitudes of our District before many years, will resound with the clatter of the steam car as it dashes on with the speed of the wind, over her fertile soil. From the establishment of this road, Abbeville District may date the commencement of her prosperity. The tide of emigration which has so long been setting towards the West will be arrested and return in part. And we think we will not be saying too much when we state that the waste places around us will become gardens, and the "wilderness blossom as the rose."

**Volunteers for Mexico.**

TEX recruits left Cheraw a few days since to reinforce the Palmetto Regiment.

**Official Despatches.**

It is gratifying to notice in the official reports of Gen. Scott, that more of the officers of the Palmetto Regiment are mentioned with distinction, than any other in the army. Among others noted for their bravery and efficiency, we find the names of Capt. J. F. Marshall and Lt. Selleck, also the lamented Lt. J. B. Moragne who fell at the Garita nobly cheering on his comrades in arms. The whole Regiment receives the highest praise from the reports. In the attack upon the Garita, the Regiment of Rifles was intermingled with the bayonets of the Palmetto Regiment, and placed in the advance, three rifles and three bayonets under each arch. The gate of Belen was regarded by Gen. Scott, as the most difficult position to carry, and only intended that Gen. Quitman should divert the attention of the enemy, at this point, whilst Gen. Worth attacked the San Cosme gate, but the chivalry of Gen. Quitman's Division could not be narrowed down to manœuvring, they stormed the gate, and first entered the city, with a shout of victory, which rang through her streets, and halls, and told her inhabitants that the star of Mexican glory had set.

**The Palmetto Regiment.**

Upon the first page of this week's paper, will be found an interesting letter from a member of the Company raised in this District for the Mexican War. We regret to learn from this letter the death of another of our brave sons—a more gallant spirit has not fallen in the enemy's land—Lieutenant Benton W. Stewart. When his country called for volunteers, he was among the first to respond to that call, and nobly exchanging the rank of Major for that of a private, sacrificing wealth and the affections of friends, rallied under the Palmetto banner. Though not permitted to die amidst the clash of arms and the roar of cannon, his memory will nevertheless be cherished by his country. It appears that he died after the battles around the city of Mexico, we presume of some disease incident to that climate, after having passed unharmed through the conflict.

From this letter it will be seen also, that three of our Company were in the *Forlorn Hope*, or Storming Party, at Chapultepec. Richard Watson, Norwood and Patrick; Watson received three wounds and Patrick was killed, whilst Norwood escaped unhurt.

By another letter from Dr. McLaren, who has charge of the General Hospital at Perote, and addressed to his brother in this place, we have the following list giving the location of the wounds in the Palmetto Regiment, which we believe has not been published before:—

**Killed.**—Col. P. M. Butler, shot through the head; Lieut. W. R. Williams, do.; Lieut. J. R. Clark, do.; Lieut. D. L. Adams, shot through the abdomen; all in the battle of Churubusco. Lieut. J. W. Cantey, shot through the abdomen, at Chapultepec; Lieut. J. B. Moragne, shot through the breast, at the Garita.

**Wounded.**—Lt. Col. Dickinson, shot

through the ankle, (since dead), at Churubusco; Maj. A. H. Gladden, severely, in the thigh, at the Garita; Lt. James Cantey, Adjutant, severely, in the face, at Churubusco; Lt. R. Clark, Act'g. Adj't., severely, in the thigh, at Chapultepec; Capt. W. R. DeSausure, contusion in the thigh, at Churubusco; Capt. J. D. Blanding, Commissary, slightly, in the arm; Capt. R. S. Moffatt, severely, in the leg, at Churubusco; Lt. Jos. Abney, severely, in the shoulder, at do.; Capt. J. Williams, slightly, in the breast, at the Garita; Lt. S. Sumter, severely, contusion of the thigh, at Churubusco; Lt. R. G. Billings, severely, in the thigh, at do.; Lt. J. R. Davis, slightly, at the Garita and Churubusco; Lt. J. N. Steen, slightly at Churubusco, severely at the Garita, (since dead), Lt. F. W. Selleck, severely, in the leg, at the Garita; Lts. A. B. O'Bannon and C. S. Kirkland, slightly, at Chapultepec.

**The Army.**

It is said that orders have been issued, or will be shortly, directing Gen. Scott to consolidate the remnants of the Regiments which have been much diminished during the war, and to send home the other officers to recruit their commands.

We regret to learn this, and were hoping that the Palmetto Regiment now reduced to a handful, would be permitted to return home, both officers and privates. We trust something will yet be done to relieve them.

**Santa Anna.**

It appears by the latest accounts from Mexico that this extraordinary personage has fled from his country and left her armies to fight their battles under the auspices of some more fortunate leader. This report, however, wants confirmation.—Whether it be true or not, the command of the army has been taken from him, and attempts have been made to court martial him for his numerous defeats.

It is high time the Mexicans had learned the invincibility of American arms, and that the same results would have taken place under the leadership of any of their military men. The American soldier fights for glory; the paltry pay he receives from government is no inducement for him to peril his life upon the battle field, or undergo the fatigues and hardships of the camp; his motto is "conquer or die." Like his patriot ancestors of the Revolution, he is willing to fight without pay, and in rags, to uphold the glories of his country, and this is the secret of our victories.

**Exportation of Specie.**

It is said that the Caledonia carried out in her last voyage, upwards of \$650,000 in specie. Amounts larger or smaller, are going out in almost every vessel that leaves for England, which will serve to relieve the pressure in the money market, but we fear at the expense of our own.

**Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.**  
**VERA CRUZ, NOV. 5, 1847.**

The remains of the lamented Captain Walker and his faithful servant David, are now in the Castle of Perote having been brought from Huamantla, by order of Col. Wynkoop. They will be forwarded to the United States by a large train which is shortly expected from Mexico.

Of Santa Anna and his whereabouts nothing more is known except that he is a prisoner by his own people, and will have to undergo the ordeal of a trial. One thing is certain—he will not wage another fight with our troops. There are various rumors of a speedy peace, but in them I place but little confidence. Everything was quiet at Pebla at last accounts. The two La Vegas still remain at Perote, on their parole of honor.

**BATTLE OF ATLIXCO.**

*My beloved Father and Sir, whom I venerate:* Surely your blessing has preserved me in this conjuncture, for the Americans, by their valor and discipline, are invincible, and without exaggeration the attack which they made appeared to me the day of Judgement.

I write to you for the purpose of informing you that the army of the United States of America, yesterday afternoon, had a bloody engagement with His Excellency, the Senior commanding general, Don Joaquin Rea, who was at the head of 2,000 infantry, well drilled, well equipped and paid, with all his valiant guerrilleros. But having found it impossible to maintain his position, notwithstanding the profound military knowledge possessed by this ancient soldier of Napoleon and veteran of independence, he abandoned it with precipitation and retired to the city of Atilxco. And the American army pursuing met resistance in the impregnable mountain of San Miguel, which however was carried by American valor, notwithstanding it was covered with two thousand more troops and one cannon. In this action we had much need of the valiant National Guards of Huachinango, who the day before yesterday were commanded by the Governor to retire, and who slept at

Cholula, and marched out at one o'clock in the morning, on their march, with much apprehension.

The American Army having possessed themselves of this hill, in which they encountered the most admirable firmness of the patriotic Mexicans, who retired to the centre of the city and discharged much musketry from the houses and churches, which served for strong walls of defence. These were attacked by fire, for the artillery was directed with great force against the plaza, into which they threw about 211 shot and shells. This superiority of arms compelled the Mexicans to ask a truce, which resulted in a capitulation, which was commenced at 7 o'clock, at which hour I have the satisfaction to take up my pen to write you.

I know not the loss which the American army has suffered, but am just assured that it has been very small, whilst we have had 219 Mexicans killed, 300 more wounded, and several guerrilleros taken prisoners, of those who call themselves the "poisoned lancers."

I omitted to mention to you, that the Senior General Rea has departed with his most confidential adjutants, for the South, and on yesterday morning His Excellency, the Governor, took flight, attended with the most loyal employers. He intends to establish himself at Jalapa, a place very suitable to oppose the enemy with that valor which he has always exhibited and will continue to exhibit.

The Senior Deputy, in consequence of his accelerated flight to Matamoras, has omitted to pay me the draft, but I have had it protested, and in consequence thereof, you will take from the trunk the silver plate, which I consider ought to be sold to pay the expenses of your journey. Starting from your city you will await me at Tepeaca, for which place I start this moment.

When I see you I will give you the particulars, and now, business aside, I request you to avail yourself of the humble respect with which you are venerated by your affectionate son.  
JOSE EDUARDO HERNANDEZ.

*From the N. O. Com. Times, 11th inst.*

**LATE AND IMPORTANT.**

**Reported Escape of Santa Anna from Tampico.**—Suspicious Looking Steamer, &c. &c.

By the arrival here, at a late hour last night, of the steamer James I. Day. Capt. Wood, from Vera Cruz the 5th inst., we have received late and important intelligence from the seat of war.

**ESCAPE OF SANTA ANNA.**—Our attentive correspondent O. P. S., in a letter despatched to us a few minutes before the James I. Day got under way, informs us that news had just reached Vera Cruz, from Tampico, announcing the astounding fact of the embarkation of Santa Anna at the latter port, on board the British steamer, the Fourth, and that he had thus escaped out of Mexico.

It appears that Col. Gates, the Governor of Tampico, had previously received intelligence that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood, and he immediately ordered out scouts to collect all possible information thereon, issuing, at the same time, the strictest injunctions to the officers in command of the U. S. schooner lying there, to prevent any vessel, of whatsoever description they might be from crossing the bar, without first undergoing the strictest search. We learn, however, that before the command of the Governor reached the U. S. States schooner, a small craft, (a schooner) which waits on the British steamers, convey the mails, bullion, quicksilver, &c., &c., on board had gone out, and communicated with the British steamer. It is now ascertained, as we find it stated, that the ex-President, with his usual luck and foresight, where his personal safety is concerned, got off on this little vessel; so that all the means of Col. Gates to capture him, or otherwise frustrate his plan, for quitting the country, were useless.

We feel bound, however, in giving this intelligence, to state that it is not generally believed at Vera Cruz; whilst, however, high functionaries at Tampico did not seem to doubt it.

*From the Edgefield Advertiser*

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by Captain P. S. Brooks, of the "96 Boys," to his father at this place.

VERA CRUZ, October 19, 1847.

My Dear — I have only time to tell you that to day I struck a vain of good luck. The Colonel in command of the 13th Regiment called on me and tendered a command of 70 men, which of course I gladly accepted. We go on to the great city to-morrow. Colonel Hays, of Texas, (the gallant Jack Hays,) also called and complimented me with one of his Texas Revolvers. My connection with the Georgia Infantry now terminates, as a full command is preferable to an Anjutaney, which Captain Nelson (the officer in command of the Georgians) offered me. Captain N. is fine looking, and a most thorough gentleman.

The common impression here is, that the war will not terminate in five years. The detachment with which I go up will consist of the 13th—of Colonel Hays's Regiment, and a cavalry force of about 250 Dragoons. Colonel Withers will forever claim my warmest gratitude for the appointment he has tendered me. Hays says he will have (in his language) a Texas fight between Jalapa and Perote. Is it not charming, that I should have an opportunity of acting in concert with the Texan Rangers, and the glorious Colonel Jack Hays? Hays weighs 180, is very handsome, modest as a girl, but as brave as a Carolinian. When he

gave me the Pistol he blushed, and so did I, in receiving such compliment from such a man. If I can but get in one battle, and feel that I too have spilt my blood with the brave Palmetto Boys, I shall be content. I have just learned that the boat will leave at daylight. It is now 10 o'clock, and I am writing in the Quartermasters office, who is now making out despatches. The information I gave in my last about my Regiment is of course but rumor, yet the common impression is that there are but 70 effective men. There are here about forty-five hundred men. We will leave to-morrow; and if there is any fighting the Texans will find it, and I will have my share. All they want for a week is a bag of parched corn. The Texans killed some three guerrillas day before yesterday, and Hays told me he had a trap for about 100 to-morrow. I am messing with Colonel Withers, Colonel Clement, and Major Polk, the President's brother. My Regiment is the praise of every tongue, and our beloved Butler embalm'd even in the hearts of strangers. Oh! how my heart grieves, when I think of the brave '96 Boys, but every blow I strike will be for them and poor Butler. Of course, when I get to my Regiment, I go to my own company, but I hope to compare scars with them when we do meet. Can't hear one word from my poor wounded brother. Vera Cruz is almost as far out of the way of news from the army as E\*\*\*\*\*. God bless you all."

**MUSTANG.**—Our readers have doubtless read with great pleasure the graphic and spirited letters of the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, who rejoices in the *nom de guerre* of "Mustang." It will be seen from the following account who he is, and that he can fight as well as write.

**Mustang of the Delta.**—The Cincinnati Commercial says, on the authority of Dr. E. K. Chamberlain, that the real name of "Mustang" is Fraiser, a native of Maryland, though he has been for several years a resident of Louisiana or Texas. He was among the first volunteers who embarked for the Rio Grande from Louisiana, and one of a very few of that corps who did not "see enough of the elephant" before the column reached Camargo. After the Louisiana troops were discharged, for refusing to serve twelve months, Mr. Fraiser joined Jack Hays Regiment of Rangers, in which troop he served until the Regiment was discharged. At the battle of Monterey, where, it is said, he killed in single combat an officer of lancers, and captured his Mexican horse, he gained the familiar cognomen of "Mustang," over which signature he has since been a regular correspondent of the Delta. Mr. Fraiser is about twenty-six or twenty-eight years of age, a practical printer, and one of the most truthful and impartial correspondents of the army.

**THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.**—We have been favored with the sight of a letter, from an officer of the Palmetto Regiment, to one of his relatives, in this city, dated the 27th ultimo from which we gather the following particulars. In the battle of Chapultepec, on the 13th instant the fragment of the Palmetto Regiment, that went into action, had 19 killed and wounded, in their advance on the city; that, in storming the wall of the fortification, where the slaughter of the Regiment was the greatest, Lieut. Manigault was the first person that reached the wall and Lieutenant Robertson the second; that Lieutenant J. Willis Cantey received a wound and died that night; that Lieutenant Moragne was killed; that Lieut. Steen was wounded and since died, that Lieutenant Clark was wounded in the leg, and Lieutenant Selleck also wounded, but both getting well; that Lieutenant Robertson was slightly wounded in the leg, by a piece of wood, splintered off by a cannon ball, but is now perfectly well; Major Gladden was also wounded, but was able, on the 16th, to ride out in his carriage; that poor Weatherby was the only member of the Charleston Volunteers, who has died of his wounds; and that Graham and Meyer were killed on the spot. The same letter states that Captain Blanding, and his brother James, and Lieutenant Manigault and Bell, are all well, and unhurt. It adds that General Shields, who was again wounded at Chapultepec, will pass through Charleston in 8 or 10 days hence, on his way to Washington. We trust that our citizens will prepare for the fitting reception of the gallant General, who has proved himself the worthy commander of our Palmetto Soldiery.—*Charleston Courier.*

**THE POST OFFICE LAW.**—The deficit in revenue under the new law, from \$800,000 the first year, is this year reduced to \$40,000; and the Postmaster-General, Johnson, is so gratified with the result, the introduction of a uniform system of cheap postage similar to the penny postage in England. This is gratifying intelligence not only to the friends of the measure, who have so earnestly advocated it in the face of strenuous opposition, but to the whole country, and fully justifies the predictions of the result made by the friends of the law.

**PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.**—The Senate of Vermont has passed the bill, 18 to 8, securing to married woman the sole right in their own property.

**FRICTION MATCHES.**—The fabrication of chemical allumettes occupies in the environs of Paris more than ten thousand workmen. A single house employs three hundred. A single house sends annually to London friction matches to the value of 120,000 francs.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun*  
**WASHINGTON, NOV. 11, 1847**  
**Delay of General Scott's Despatch**  
**The Expenses of the War Reduced**  
**Sound Credit of the Government**  
**Return of General Armstrong, to Liverpool, &c.**

We have no further news from Mexico, and I now begin to think we shall not officially from General Scott till about meeting of the next Congress. It cannot be that the road from Vera Cruz to Puebla and thence to Mexico, is so infested with guerrillas, as not to allow an express from the Commander-in-Chief to pass through it accompanied by a strong escort. As events, the reinforcements which Gen. Scott must have received by this time, have enabled him to keep the communication with Vera Cruz open, and to correspond freely with the Government.

Though the proclamation of Senor P. y Pena is in every respect the strongest peace document we have as yet received, preparations are making for continuing war. As the great business of the campaign is now over, and the Mexicans not likely again to raise a considerable army to oppose us, the cost of the war henceforth will be much less than the sum already expended, and will, for the next financial year, not require more than an additional outlay of from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars to be provided for by extraordinary means. For all the other purposes of Government the ordinary income from Customs and the sales of public lands, together with such means as may be available to Mexico itself, will be sufficient.

These fifteen millions will hardly call for a new loan, and may be easily obtained by the issue of Treasury Notes, bearing interest, say from 5 to 6 per cent, per annum, and may constitute a floating debt, which at the close of the war may be easily funded at a low rate. The floating debt of France, whose finances belong to the best regulated in Europe, amount, at this moment, to the trifling sum of one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, or something more than \$60,000,000 francs!

If, as I should think most likely, the Secretary of the Treasury recommend such a course, it will not only enable the Government to prosecute the war, against Mexico with renewed energy and vigor, but essentially tend to relieve the money market, instead of depressing it. The Government being now wholly independent of the banks, its credit is superior to that of any corporation or private banker, and it may avail itself of it for the benefit of the whole country.

General Armstrong is returning to his Consulate at Liverpool by the steamer of the 16th. All the real war being over, and no more glory to be won, the General returns to his important civil post.

**THE GALLANT CAPT. WALKER.**—We had the pleasure this morning of conversing with Capt. Taylor, of the 3d Artillery, who was in the battle of Huamantla, and by the side of the gallant Walker when he was killed. There have been many reports as to the means by which the brave ranger met his death, but the evidence of Capt. Taylor, who was an eye witness, we fully rely on and deem it conclusive. He says that Walker was standing in front of the church giving his orders when he received two balls, one in his side and one in the eye.

*N. O. Evening Mercury.*

**THE MISSISSIPPI BOYS.**—In answer to the recent call of the Government of Mississippi for a battalion of Infantry, we notice that a number of the "Marshall Guards," of the old 1st Regiment, who twice met the enemy in Mexico, have associated together for the purpose of raising a company for the wars. Success attend the great Mississippians.

**SKINNER'S INFLATED HORSE-COLLAR.**—As a thing denoting that a general regard to the comfort of animals is extending in these days of movement, Mr. Skinner's invention may be cited. The invention consists of a collar-shaped tube, made either of leather or a catouchou material; which is filled with common air. The inflation is completed in a few seconds, by means of an ornamental valve at the top of the collar; the latter can be rendered tense or elastic, or the air can be altogether expelled from it at a minute's notice. A great desideratum is accomplished by the equalization of the pressure of the draught on the horse's shoulders, as the collar yields to the slightest movement; while Mr. Skinner points out that the action of the animal's fore-legs being left unimpeded, the joint is relieved from the effects of a heavy or sudden strain, and from those cramping consequences productive of stumbling or falling, followed so often by serious accidents. The improvement also guards against jibbing, often caused by the hardness of the old fashioned collar. In appearance the new collar is far lighter than the old; another recommendation is that it is air-tight, and impervious to wet, or even perspiration from the horse.  
*Jerrold's Weekly.*

A YOUNG lady, Miss More is exciting some attention in N. York, by imitating the lion-tamer in Raymond & Waring's Menagerie—entering the caves and playing with the beast, &c.

**RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.**—But thirty-four years have elapsed since the first religious newspaper was started in the United States. Now there are upwards of one hundred of this character, published by the different Christian denominations, many of which have a wide circulation.