

consideration of that body, and declared that "The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing application for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent assaults to this government and people by the late extraordinary minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress. He declared that war should be used as a remedy "by just and generous nations confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," and added, "it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States, by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexican government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico.

Committee of both Houses of Congress, to which this message of this President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report say: "After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of our country, and insure ample reparation to our injured citizens."

The committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a similar recommendation. In their report they say that they "fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican government, before any further proceedings are adopted."

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time. The Executive and Legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remained unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been accumulating."

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final demand for redress; and on the twentieth of July, 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican government bears date on twenty-ninth of the same month, and contains assurances of the "anxious wish" of the Mexican government "not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two governments," that "nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American government;" that the Mexican government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law and the religious faith of the treaties; and that "whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done." The assurances were further given, that the decision of the Mexican government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress has been demanded, should be communicated to the government of the United States by the Mexican Minister at Washington.

These solemn assurances, in answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making them, however, Mexico obtained further delay. President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress of the fifth of December, 1837 states that "although the larger number" of our demands for redress, and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character admitted of immediate simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister; and that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorable considered and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican government. President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated his opinion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said, "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents" (of the correspondence with the Mexican government,) "and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become

my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measures of redress." Had the United States at that time adopted compulsory measures, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing. That such measures of redress under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, and the preservation of the national character throughout the world, as well as our own self-respect, and the protection due to our own citizens, would have rendered such a resort indispensable. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the United States from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.

Instead of taking redress in our own hands, a new negotiation was entered upon with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so justly due. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the government of the Mexican Republic." The joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time. Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and by the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two million twenty six thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty eight cents. There were pending before the umpire when the commission expired, additional claims which had been admitted and awarded by the American commissioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to nine hundred and twenty eight thousand six hundred and twenty seven dollars and eighty cents, upon which he did not decide alleging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission. Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens, amounting to three million three hundred and thirty six thousand eight hundred and thirty seven dollars and five cents, which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final adjournment.

The sum of two millions twenty six thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty eight cents, which had been awarded to the claimants, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico, about which there could be no dispute, and which she was bound to pay according to the terms of the convention. Soon after the final awards for this amount had been made; the Mexican government asked for a postponement of the time of making payment, alleging that it would be inconvenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, which Mexico has so long abused, the U. States promptly complied with her request. A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two governments on the 30th of January, 1843, which upon its face declares that "this new arrangement is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this convention, all the interest due on the awards which had been made in favor of the claimants under the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the 30th of April, 1843, and the principal of the said awards and the interest accruing thereon, was stipulated to be paid in five years; in equal instalments every three months. Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the 30th of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty the obligations of which are ever held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico has violated this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two instalments due in July and August, 1844 under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, have been assumed by the U. States and discharged to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint.—To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commission under the convention of April the 11th, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the sixth article of the convention of the 30th of January, 1843, that a new convention shall be entered into for the settlement of claims of the government and citizens of the U. States against the republic of Mexico, which were finally decided by the late commission, which met in the city of Washington, and of all the claims of the

government and citizens of Mexico against the U. States."

In conformity with this stipulation, a third convention was concluded and signed at the City of Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In January, 1844, this convention was ratified by the Senate of the U. States with two amendments which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon reference of the amendments proposed to the Government of Mexico, the same evasions, difficulties, and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that government towards the United States. It has not even yet decided whether it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the Convention of January, 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico, through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne—a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the United States, anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico have been constantly, but vainly employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring, which have continued to increase our causes of complaint, and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico, under the guaranty of a treaty of "amity, commerce and navigation," many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty instead of affording protection to our citizens has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that they might be, as they have been numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared to insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American property and the violation of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations and plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their person, without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every government owes for its citizens; and the consequence has been that many of them have been reduced from a state of affluence to bankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities between our own hands, and Mexico herself became the aggressor, by invading our soil in hostile array, and shedding the blood of our citizens.

Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico—causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and yet, animated by the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt these measures of redress which, under such circumstances, are the justified result of injured nations.

Correspondence of the Char. Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

There is much reason to believe that we shall have a speedy peace with Mexico. The correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Rejon, strongly indicates a disposition, on the part of this government, to conclude a treaty of peace on fair terms. The rejoinder of Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Rejon, treats Mexico as a sort of spoiled child, and soothes its pettish anger, though at the same time holds up the rod. It is believed that the negotiation will be assented to by the Mexican Congress, and that to overcome Mexican pride, our Government will offer to pay that Government some two millions, besides assuming all indemnities, in compensation for the territory which we shall take. It is the settled opinion, in this country, that we must have the California, as well as the boundary of the Rio Grande to its source. Commodore Stewart, as I learn is not to take command of the Gulf squadron. His advice has been taken on the subject, and adopted; but Commodore Conner will be retained in the command aided by Commodore Perry. There is no doubt, that should the war unfortunately continue, an attack will be made on the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. Every preparation is making for this purpose.

Dec. 13.

The anticipations as to Santa Anna's movements have been verified. He has returned to the city of Mexico with a view to secure his own interests, which appear to be hazarded amid contending factions. It is understood that Herrera will probably be chosen as President. It was that chief who put down Santa Anna and caused his banishment. Should he be restored to power, Santa Anna will be in danger of meeting the fate of Iturbide. Herrera should become President, will it is supposed, favor peace with the United States, as he has done heretofore. The Constituent Congress by declaring their preference for Herrera, will by the same act, declare for peace.

You are aware that, some years ago, an effort was made to revolutionize some of the northern provinces of Mexico, viz: Tamaulipas, New Leon, Durango, Chihuahua and Coahuila. Gen. Arista was supposed to be concerned in it, and was not far from losing his life in consequence of it. A Mexican agent has been here for some weeks, and has endeavored to procure his recognition as the agent of these States. This gentleman is represented to me as a very respectable and intelligent man. It was reported that he proposed the annexation of the provinces to the United States; but I am informed that this was not his purpose; that he proposed merely that the United States

should guarantee the independence of the above mentioned five States—they having previously declared and sustained their independence. Under present circumstances, the United States Government could not recognize this agent, nor entertain his proposition. The agent will leave this city on his return home to-morrow.

I mentioned, in my letter, last night that Mr. Sevier might be the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Senate. I am enabled to state positively, that in order to make a vacant seat in the Senate for Mr. William R. King, late Minister to France, Mr. Bagby, now Senator from Alabama, will be appointed as Minister to France.

Dec. 14.

The proposition of Mr. G. Davis, of Ky. to call for certain information from the President, embracing the instructions given by him to our commanders, &c. will come up to-morrow for further discussion Mr. King, of Ga. having the floor. The President I learn, is not averse to furnishing all the information required.

Mr. Crittenber's proposition to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regulars and volunteers and to grant certificates of merit to those who may be distinguished by services, came up in the shape of a positive instruction to the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill in conformity with the proposition.

Mr. Westcott opposed it as the first step towards creating a sort of military nobility.

Mr. Benton moved a different project, as an amendment, which was agreed to. Mr. Benton proposes to give increased pay to rank and file of regulars and volunteers, in grant three months extra pay to those who serve till the end of the war, to allow prize money in some cases to the army as well as the navy, and to make an adequate provision for the widows and children of those who may be killed or die in the service. Some project of this sort ought to be and will be adopted—both parties being in favor of it.

The value of public stores, munitions, &c. taken by our troops at Monterey, has been stated at half a million of dollars. There seems to be no reason why some prize money should not be paid to the troops out of these spoils.

A new kind of gunpowder, called Eagle Powder, invented by a person in New York, has been sent here with strong recommendations from many militia Generals and Colonels. &c. Capt. Mordecai tried it on Saturday, and found from three discharges, that its explosive force was less than that of ordinary gunpowder; on the fourth discharge, the musket was burst from the ignition of the powder, while the charge was being rammed down. Capt. Mordecai was slightly wounded in the leg by a piece of the barrel, and his assistant had his thumb blown off.

Mexican Affairs.

From the N. O. Delta, Dec. 9th.

TEST FROM THE SQUADRON.

Burning of a Mexican Brig moored to the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, gallantly executed by a picked boat's crew from the Somers—Com. Perry gone on an Expedition—Destination not known—Position of the Fleet, &c.

The U. S. R. Cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, from Tabasco, via Alvarado and Tampico, having left the latter place on the 4th inst., arrived at the S. W. Pass on Monday evening, the 7th, making the run from Tampico, in 72 hours.

Lieut. W. B. McLean, of the Forward, arrived in the city this morning on the tow boat Phoenix, with despatches from Com. Connor, for our government at Washington; also, a mail from the squadron.

To a friend in the fleet, we are indebted for the following details of the latest events transpiring in the Gulf;

Report of the U. S. Revenue schr. Forward, H. B. Nones, Commander, from Tabasco, via An Lizarlo and Tampico, 3 days from the latter place.

The Forward left Tabasco River on the 21st November; all quiet. Left at that place U. S. Revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Howard, for the purpose of blockading said port; officers and crew well.

Left Anton Lizarlo on the 27th Nov.; on the 28th, experienced a violent norther, which has done considerable damage. The wind blew violently for 20 hours, and drove from their moorings the following vessels, prizes taken at Tabasco; steamer Tabasco, schr. Tabasquena, brig Descende. The schooner was seen on shore about 15 miles to the westward of Alvarado—supposed the men was saved from her, having on board three. The brig and steamer have not been seen. On board brig there were six men—no officers, brig Somers and schr. Morris (late Laura Virginia), frigate Cumberland and prize steamer Petria, rode out the gate with the Forward, and all are safe—officers and crew well.

On the night of the 26th Nov., about midnight, the U. S. brig Somers, then lying at Green Island, four or five miles distance from Vera Cruz, sent a boat with Lieut. Parker. Passed Midshipman Robert Clay Rogers. Passed Midshipman J. R. Hynson, with five men, and burned the Mexican brig Creole, lying moored to the Castle of St. Juan. The following is a list of officers of the U. S. brig Somers: Raphael Seimmes, Lieut. Commander; M. G. L. Claiborne, 1st Lieut.; James L. Parker, 2d Lieut.; John H. Wright, Passed Assit. Surgeon; John F. Steel, Purser; Henry A. Clemson, Acting Master; Robert Clay Rogers, John R. Hynson, Passed Midshipman; Francis G. Clarke, Midshipman.

The officers who distinguished themselves on the night of the 26th Nov., by burning the Creole, also succeeded in capturing seven prisoners—no one injured except Passed Midshipman Hynson, who was burned by firing his pistol into some powder to set the brig on fire—he is doing well.

On the morning of the 2d Dec., Com. Perry, sailed from Tampico on an expedition not known, with the following vessels of war; steamers Mississippi and Vixen, sloop John Adams, and schooners Punita and Petrel. Com. Conner, with the remainder of his force, will, in all probability, remain off Tampico until a sufficient number of troops arrive to

warrant his leaving. The health of the Commodore, the officers and crews good. Off the Bar of Tampico, arrived on the 3d, steamer Massachusetts—discharging. Arrived at Tampico, schooner Home, from the Brazos; schooner Valasco, from New-Orleans. The U. S. frigate Potomac, Capt. Aulick, and Princeton, Capt. Eagle, are also off the Bar—and all are well.

Com. Conner has hoisted his pennant on board the schr. Mahonie. The steamers Undine and Mary Summers have arrived with troops, and expect to leave soon for more. The Army, with the Marines, are in a perfect state of discipline and are preparing to hold out against a surprise. All seems quiet. The officers of the Army are enjoying good health, as also the troops; the citizens begin to feel themselves secure, since their arrival.

From the N. O. Picayune, 10th inst.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We received yesterday papers from the City of Mexico on the 17th of November—fully two weeks later than our previous advices from the capital.

One of the first things we notice in the papers is a correspondence between General Taylor and Santa Anna, in relation to the termination of the armistice. Out of this correspondence proceeded the release of seven American prisoners who were with the Mexican army at San Luis. This correspondence is interesting and important. It will be found below, together with the names of the prisoners released. Santa Anna's letter breathes war so long as the Mexican soil shall be polluted by the foot of a single American in arms. Such, too, is the tone of the papers before us, though we think their denunciations are somewhat less violent than they were a short while ago.

Attention is very much engrossed by the preparations for the meeting of Congress, which has ere this assembled in the capital.

We see nothing definite in relation to the army concentrated at San Luis; nor do we find any mention whatever of the disquisitions which are reported by way of Tampico to exist in Santa Anna's ranks. But we find the following paragraph in general terms in regard to their troops:

Mexican Army.—From every part of the Republic are arriving, to incorporate themselves with our army, bodies of troops of all arms, and we believe that within a few days we shall be able to see a considerable number of troops, which will serve for the defence of this city. In truth, also, the general-in-chief has directed that it be fortified with energy, and at this day the defensive works are in an advanced state in the town of Tascalala, as an advanced point towards the north of their capital.

We find a paragraph indicating that the American army under Gen. Taylor might be expected from the North by way of San Luis about the 21st of November, threatening San Luis. It will receive a terrible thrashing, says the editor, as the reward of its tenacity.

On the 10th of November, Gen. Santa Anna transmitted to the Secretary of War, from San Luis Potosi, his correspondence with General Taylor relating to the termination of the armistice. The first letter is from the Governor of Coahuila, covering Gen. Taylor's letter forwarded by the hands of Major Graham. We should not do injustice to Gen. Taylor's letter as to translate it from the Spanish, into which we find it rendered, were it not necessary to render intelligible and more pointed the head quarters of the Army of Occupation, Monterey, Nov. 5, 1846.

Sir—In the convention agreed upon on the 24th of September it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, or until they should receive orders or instructions from their Government. In conformity therewith, I have the honor of apprising you that my Government has directed me to terminate the suspension of hostilities, and accordingly I consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 13th inst., by which date I presume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans, who were taken prisoners at China and other points, are now at San Luis, detained as such. I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men and allow them to rejoin the forces under my command.

When the convention was entered into, to which I have referred, I entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace; and, acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom there were three officers. At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that my conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to the request and to the dictates of humanity towards the American prisoners, who I am told, are at San Luis.

In case Major Graham, the bearer of this communication, reaches your headquarters, I take the liberty to commend him to your courtesy, and I shall be pleased to receive by him your reply to this communication, whatever it may be. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

Major General of the Army of the United States.

To Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief.

Liberator's Republican Army.

San Luis Potosi, Nov. 10, 1846.

Senior General.—At 10 this morning, by an official communication of the Governor of Coahuila of the 8th inst., I received your letter of the 5th, apprising me of your intention, by order of your Government, of breaking the convention agreed upon at Monterey, on the 24th of September last, passing on the 13th of the present month the line therein designated, by which date you supposed I should receive your communication.

Believing that the terms stipulated in said convention should be religiously observed by both parties, I had taken no

steps which should tend to vacate it, but in view of the obligation you deem imposed upon you by order of your Government, I confine myself by replying, that you can, when it pleases you, commence hostilities, to which I shall correspond accordingly.

In regard to the American prisoners: let me say that there are only seven of them at this post, a list of whom is annexed; and, relying upon your representation in regard to the release of several Mexicans, I have determined to respond to your generosity by doing the same to the seven referred to, to whom the Commissary of this Army will supply with \$70 for their sustenance on the road.

Your remark that when the Convention was entered into at Monterey you entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace. Laying out of the question whether that convention was the result of necessity or the noble views now disclosed by you, I content myself with saying, that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you should banish all idea of peace while a single North American in arms stands upon the territory of this Republic, and there remains in front of its ports the squadron which make war upon them. Nevertheless, the extraordinary Congress will assemble in the capital towards the end of the present year, and this august body will determine what it shall judge most suitable for the honor and interests of the nation.

Major Graham has not arrived at my quarters. Had he done so, he would have been received in the manner due to his rank and employment, and in conformity with the wishes expressed to me in his behalf by you.

I have the honor of offering you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Senior Major General Taylor, General-in-Chief of the Army of the U. States of the North.

Yucatan.—Without possessing any definite information on the subject, yet we know that an impression prevails in the naval service that Yucatan is to be made to disgorge some of the fruits of the lucrative commerce she has been carrying on in furnishing supplies to Mexico. The very least which will be done will be to close her ports, and probably take possession of them. Lagartos is represented to be one of the best ports of Mexico, and very convenient and eligible as a navy station for our fleet. Although Yucatan has already inflicted great injury upon us by assisting our enemy to obtain military stores, it is well to take measures that may prevent her doing any further harm.—N. O. Picayune.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1846

NOTICE.—Hereafter, the Advertiser, will be issued from the new office immediately in rear of the Court House.

□ We understand, from a gentleman direct from Hamburg, that the Panetta Regiment will leave Charleston this day, via Hamburg, (at which town they will arrive this evening) for Mexico.

THE ABBEVILLE VOLUNTEERS.

This fine corps of Volunteers were met by a committee of fifty of our citizens on horseback, at Pottersville, about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening last. Gen. Bonham, on the part of the citizens, addressed them and extended to them a cordial welcome to the hospitalities of our town.

Capt. Marshall replied, on the part of his corps, and accepted the invitation of our citizens. They were then escorted by the committee, conducted by Major Bacon, Marshall of the day. When Capt. Marshall's company arrived in the middle of the Public Square, they gave three cheers to the flag of the "96 Boys," which was then waving in the breeze. They were then escorted to Mr. C. H. Goodman's Hotel, where a colation was spread for them, and soon after they were seated to the Supper prepared in an adjoining room. At the table, many of our citizens were seated with them, when Gen. Bonham acted as President, and Major Bacon, and S. S. Tompkins, acted as Vice Presidents.

After the colation was removed, the company was entertained till a late hour.

Addresses were made by Gen. Bonham, Capt. Marshall, Maj. Bacon, Lieuts. Moragne, Selleck, and Roberts, Col. Hill, and many others. Several toasts were drunk, and among them, one from a lady of this place, which we take the liberty to insert:

"Old Abbeville.—May her red hills, which have lately received the foot prints of her gallant sons, keep their sacred trust through the frosts and snows of winter,—and may sweet smiling spring, welcome them back in triumph and glory."

This corps is composed of the flower and stamina of Old Abbeville, and indeed reflects much credit and honor to her patriotism—and if occasion present, they are well calculated to do still further honor to themselves.

On Friday morning they were escorted by the committee out of town about a mile, when Major Bacon delivered a parting address, which was replied to by Capt. Marshall, when a resolution of thanks for the hospitality of the citizens of Edgefield, was voted with cheers from all the corps.

They then took up their line march for Charleston via Aiken.

Brigadier General.—We take pleasure in informing our readers, (says the Char. Gazette of Tuesday,) that Col. James Godden, President of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, has been appointed Brigadier General by the President of the United States. Gen. Godden is to take command of the Regiment of Volunteers from the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.