

From the N. O. Picayune, May 20.
GEN. SCOTT'S PROCLAMATION.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Jalapa, May 11, 1847.
The General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America to the Mexican Nation:

MEXICANS: The recent events of the war, and the measures adopted in consequence by your government, make it my duty to address you—to show you truths of which you are ignorant, because they have criminally concealed from you, I do not ask you to trust my words, (though he who has never falsified them has a right in confidence,) but to judge of these truths by facts within the view and knowledge of you all.

Whatever may have been the origin of this war, which my country saw itself forced to undertake by irremediable circumstances, which I learn are unknown to the greater part of the Mexican nation, we regard it as a necessity; such is it always to both belligerents, and reason and justice, if not forgotten on both sides, are in dispute, each believing them its own. You have proof of this truth as well as ourselves, for in Mexico, as in the United States, there have existed and do exist two opposite parties, desiring—the one peace, the other war. But Governments have sacred duties, from which they cannot depart; and often those duties impose, for national reasons, a silence and a reserve sometimes displeasing to the majority of those who, from views purely personal or individual, make opposition. To this a Government cannot pay any regard, expecting the nation to place in it the confidence merited by a magistracy of their own election.

Reasons of high policy and of continental American interest precipitated events in spite of the circumspection of the Cabinet of Washington, which, ardently desiring to terminate its differences with Mexico spared no resource, compatible with honor and dignity, to arrive at so desirable an end and when it was indulging the most flattering hopes of accomplishing its aim by frank explanations and reasonings, addressed to the judgment and prudence of the virtuous and patriotic Government of D. J. Herrera, the misfortune least looked for dispelled this pleasant hope, and at the same time blocked up every avenue which could lead to an honorable settlement between the two nations. The new Government discarded the national interests, as well as those of continental America, and elected in preference foreign influences the most opposed to those interests and the most fatal to the future of Mexican liberty and of the republican system, which the United States hold it a duty to preserve and protect. Duty, honor and dignity itself impose upon us the necessity of not losing a season of which the monarchical party was taking violent advantage, for not a moment was to be lost, and we acted with the promptness and decision necessary in a case so urgent to avoid thereby a complication of interests, which might render our relations more difficult and involved.

Again, in the course of civil war the Government of Paredes was overthrown. We could not but hope this would prove a fortunate event, and that whatever other Administration might represent the Government, it would be less devoted, as well as more patriotic and prudent, if it looked to the common good, weighing probabilities, its own strength and resources, and especially the general opinion as to the inevitable results of national war. We were deceived, as perhaps you, Mexicans, were also deceived in judging of the true intentions of Gen. Santa Anna, who you recalled, and whom our Government permitted to return.

From this condition of things the Mexican nation has seen what have been the results lamented by all, and by us sincerely; for we appreciate as is due the valor and noble determination of the unfortunate who go to battle ill-led, worse governed and almost invariably outraged by deceit or perfidy.

We have witnessed—and we cannot be taxed with partiality for lamenting—with astonishment that the heroic department of the garrison of Vera Cruz, its valorous defence, was assayed by the general who had just been defeated and put to shameful flight by a force far inferior to that which he commanded at Buena Vista; that this general, rewarding the insurgents and promoters of civil war in Mexico, heaped outrage on those who had singularly distinguished themselves by a resistance beyond what could be expected, and of admirable decision.

Finally, the bloody event of Cerro Gordo has shown the Mexican nation what it may reasonably expect if it longer continues blind to the true situation in which it has been placed by some generals, whom it has most confided.

The hardest heart would be moved to grief in contemplating the battle-fields of Mexico a moment after the last struggle. Those generals whom the nation has, without service rendered, paid for so many years, with some honorable exceptions, have in the day of need betrayed it by their bad example or unskillfulness. On that field amongst the dead and dying, are seen no proofs of military honor, for they are reduced to the sad fate of the soldier—the same on every occasion, from Palo Alto to Cerro Gordo—the dead to remain unburied and the wounded abandoned to the clemency and charity of the conqueror. Soldiers go to fight, expecting such a recompense, deserve to be classed amongst the best in the world, since they are stimulated by the hope of ephemeral glory, of regret, of remembrance, or even of a grave.

Again, Mexicans of honorable pride, contemplate the lot of peaceful and laborious citizens in all phases of your society. The possession of the church, menaced and held out as an incitement to revolution and anarchy; the fortune of the rich proprietors pointed out for plunder to the ill-disposed; the merchant and the artisan the laborer and the manufacturer, burdened with contributions, excises, monopolies, taxes upon consumption, surrounded with restrictions and charged with odious internal customs; the man of letters and the statesman, the man of liberal knowledge who dares to speak, persecuted without trial by some faction or by the rulers who abuse their power; criminals, unpunished and set at liberty as were those of

Cerro—is this then, Mexicans, the liberty which you enjoy?

I will not believe that the Mexicans of the present day are wanting in courage to confess errors which do not dishonor them, and to adopt a system of true liberty of peace and union with their brethren and neighbors of the North; neither will I believe that they are ignorant of the falsity of the calumnies of the press, intended to excite to hostility. Not public sentiment is not to be created or animated by falsehood. We have not profaned your temples, nor abused your women, nor seized your property, as they would have you believe. We say this with pride, and we confirm it by your own bishops and by the clergy of Tampico, Tuzpan, Matamoros, Monterey, Vera Cruz and Jalapa, and by all the authorities, civil and religious, and the inhabitants of every town that we have occupied. We adore the same God, and a large portion of our army, as well as of the population of the United States, are Catholics like yourselves. We punish crime wherever we find it, and reward merit and virtue.

The army of the United States respects and will always respect, private property of every description and the property of the Mexican church. We to him who does not where we act!

Mexicans! the past cannot now be remedied, but the future may be provided for. Repeatedly have I shown that the Government and people of the United States desire peace, desire your sincere friendship. Abandon then, rancorous prejudices, cease to be the sport of individual ambition, and conduct yourselves like a great American nation; leave off at once colonial habits, and learn to be truly free, truly republican, and soon you will become prosperous and happy, for you possess all the elements to be so. Remember that you are Americans, and that your happiness is not to come from Europe.

I desire, in conclusion to declare, and will equal frankness, that if necessary, an army of 100,000 could promptly be brought, and that the United States would not terminate their differences with Mexico (if compelled to do so by force of arms) in any manner uncertain, precarious, or less dishonoring to yourselves. I should insult the intelligent of this country if I had any doubt of their acquaintance with this truth.

The order to form guerilla parties to attack us, I assure you, can produce nothing but evil to your country, and no evil to our army which will know how to protect itself and how to proceed against them; and if, so far from conciliating, you succeed in irritating, you will impose upon us the hard task of retaliation, and then you cannot blame us for the consequences which will fall upon yourselves.

I am marching with my army upon Puebla and Mexico—I do not conceal it—from those capitals I shall again address you. I desire peace, friendship, and union—it is for you to select whether you prefer war, under any circumstances, be assured I shall not fail my word.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, May 22.
The land is threatened with famine. The present season has, so far, been eminently unpropitious, in the grain growing States. The rye and wheat are irretrievably injured by drought, and the prospect for corn is very bad. Still, however, should we ever have any rain, good crops of corn may be made. The intelligence from Europe represents the prospects of the crops there as very unpromising, and in case of a failure there, there will be no Egypt on either side of the Atlantic, to which a starving people can send for corn.

The drain upon the bank of England for gold to send to this country is severely felt, and still continues. The Bank endeavors to counteract it by raising the rate of interest. The bills are drawn against shipments at sixty days, and even if they cannot be discounted, they will be paid at maturity, and the coin then shipped to the United States. A pecuniary pressure must take place in England in consequence of this continued drain.

The effects of the influx of money into this country are every where visible. There was never a time when more building was going on in all the Northern and Western towns. The farmers are getting rich. The ship owners have had a harvest. In consequence of the stimulus given to building in Baltimore and Philadelphia, lumber has risen forty per cent.

The Treasury since have gone up to six and seven per cent. above par in New York; and so certain is a still further rise, that the house, in the city, which has the larger portion of the loan, have stopped sales at those rates, and demand ten per cent.

The rumor that the President will visit the North and East, after his return from North Carolina, is probably unfounded. In time of war, there would be no particular propriety in such a tour.

It is thought by many that we shall have a speedy honorable peace after Gen. Scott shall reach the city of Mexico. He will be able, there, to consult various interests and the different parties, and makes such explanations of the objects and views of the United States as may conciliate them. Mexico has on longer any means to carry on a war. A guerilla war would be a system of indiscriminate plunder, in which the Mexicans would be more likely to suffer than the American forces. The power to make a peace is not wanting—it is in the sovereign Congress.

Mr. Pakenham left this city yesterday, on leave of absence from his post as Minister; and, after visiting Canada, will embark for Liverpool in the Boston steamer on the 1st of June.

Mr. Crampton will remain as Charge d'Affaires.

A document, purporting to be "Santa Anna's pass," is going the rounds. It is attributed to the New York Gazette and Times. It is, doubtless, a fabrication. The Union says it is "destitute of any foundation in fact."

Mr. Beach of the New York Sun, who has lately returned from Mexico, declares it to be the proper policy of the United States to "occupy all Mexico." The Union disclaims this as the government policy.

Crocker, the oldest merchant of our city. He died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. C. was a native of Massachusetts, and was, we understand, about 80 years of age, more than 60 of which he has been in business in this place, universally esteemed for his rectitude of principle, and amenity of manners.—Chas. Mercury, 22d inst.

Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States.—An attentive correspondent at Richmond furnishes the following report of the business transacted on Thursday, in the General Conference of the Presbyterian Church:—

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, met in the first Presbyterian Church in the city of Richmond, by appointment on Thursday morning, the 20th of May at 10 o'clock and was opened by a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, New Jersey. After the sermon, the assembly proceeded to the choice of a Moderator and Temporary Clerk, which resulted as follows: For Moderator—Dr. Theronwell of South Carolina, received 65 votes; Dr. Swift, of Pittsburg, 55; Dr. Saffgrass, of New York, 21; Dr. Jones, of Georgia, 10—whereupon Dr. Theronwell was declared elected. Dr. Sparrow, of Va. was elected Temporary Clerk.

In the afternoon the assembly proceeded to determine the place of meeting of the next General Assembly, and upon the second ballot Baltimore received 115 votes; Pittsburg 37, and Philadelphia 4—the next Assembly is to be held in the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. The Assembly will be composed of about 200 Commissioners from most of the States, and one from the Presbytery of Northern India, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

From the Temperance Advocate.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.
The Executive Committee to whom was assigned the duty of fixing the time when the State Society should assemble in Convention, on yesterday discharged that duty, by appointing Wednesday, the 7th day of July next. The place of meeting, Winoosboro', had been previously fixed by the decision of the annual meeting in December last.

The time selected was for two reasons: 1st, that it might avoid the actual commemoration of our country's independence, by leaving sufficient time for each member to attend to that duty at home, and still to reach the Convention; 2nd, that the meeting might be so near to the 4th of July, that for all useful purposes it might be considered as a meeting with the people of Fairfield District, to commemorate that glorious triumph of free government; and to secure a still more glorious triumph, that of temperance from all which can intoxicate.

The Executive Committee flatter themselves with the hope that there will be a full representation of all the Temperance Societies in the State, in attendance on that occasion. The time has come, when every man who loves the cause of Temperance must bear himself to maintain its existence; for it cannot be disguised that we have seriously retrograded within the last year or two. This, very probably, is to be ascribed to three causes: 1st. Our popular elections, carried on as they too frequently are, under the influence of intoxicating drink. 2nd. The war feeling which has arisen out of our war with Mexico. This has pervaded all ranks, to the merging, for a time, of temperance. So, too, it has given occasion to the free use of intoxicating drink among the people than was before usual.—3rd. The baneful influence of our grogshops.—This has, for the time, obtained, I had almost said, the complete mastery of every thing like decided effort for the spread of temperance. It has indeed, melancholy as it is to acknowledge it, broken and paralyzed the free and noble spirit of many a temperance reformer. Many who once were with us, are now against us. Temperance, in other words, like every other good thing often is, is now unpopular! and retreating, like every other wicked device of Satan often is, is now popular.

It is our business, men and brethren, to look these hindrances to our noble cause boldly in the face, and set ourselves about the work of correcting them. Beyond all doubt we have lost many, and shall most probably lose many more, of the lukewarm and indifferent followers of Temperance. The chaff must be separated from the wheat, before the latter is useful. This process we have undergone, and are still undergoing. It is to be hoped now, that none but the good and true are or will be in our ranks, and that therefore, looking to such materials, we shall be united in the most efficient means of carrying on the work of temperance.

The Aiken Resolutions are, I hope, to be unflinchingly maintained, and their recommendations unceasingly pressed upon the people, until South Carolina shall place herself alongside of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, in placing the retailing of intoxicating drinks under the ban of the law!

We have only to maintain the positions which they embody, for a year or two longer, and opposition will go down; for magna est veritas.—Great is the truth, and like the little leaven spoken of in the scripture, it will soon leaven the whole lump. Every honest, unprejudiced man admits the truth of the propositions maintained by the Aiken Resolutions. Their expediency is the only question raised by any one. The doubt about the expediency is the result of timidity. Let the people of the State simply do like Colonel Miller, try to carry out the measure which they recommend, and like him, they will succeed.

Before you assemble, your delegates will have met the Georgia Convention, and will therefore return to you laden with glad tidings from our beloved, younger, but greater, and more energetic sister. We hope that Georgia will honor us by a full representation at our meeting at Winoosboro'. If we can succeed in obtaining the presence of her gifted sons, Lumpkin, Nesbit, Bragg, Kendrick, and others, we shall feel that our cause will be greatly aided.

North Carolina, too, we hope, will be represented. Portions of her noble popu-

lation have more than once formed part of our councils.—Again, and much more numerous represented, we trust North Carolina will aid in the good work of Temperance, by meeting with us at Winoosboro'.

Each District Society will be entitled to under one hundred members, will be entitled to two members, every other Society of and titled to two delegates; and exceeding one hundred members will be entitled to an additional delegate for every additional hundred.

The Presidents of Temperance Societies are requested to convene them as soon possible, lay this circular before them, and have delegates appointed.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL,
Pres't of the State Temp. Soc'y.
Columbia, April 30th, 1847.

GEN. TAYLOR A DEMOCRAT.

There is a general quarrelling between the two great political parties, each claiming the invincible "Rough and Ready" as belonging to their side. We have seen little for the foundation of the claim on either side, as yet. The following letter from Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, seems conclusive to the writer's own mind, but perhaps it may not be so considered by others. In our opinion, the better plan would be to let the question rest until he is done licking the Mexicans and then he will tell us all about it.—Cherish Gazette.

MIDDLETOWN, April 25.

DEAR SIR: Your paper of last week was handed to me this morning, and reminds me of a promise to put in writing what I said to you the other day in regard to Gen. Taylor.

I have several acquaintances who know the old General well, and I met, since the battle of Buena Vista, one, a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who lived near him for many years. This gentleman was recently the Democratic candidate for a high office. He says that General Taylor has been a democrat all his life, and this agrees with all my information of the subject. His father was one of the Electors who gave the vote of Virginia to Mr. Jefferson. He was the personal friend of General Jackson, and the firm supporter of his administration and measures. In the recruiting stationed in this place on the recruiting service, and he is still remembered by some of our citizens, who speak of him with pleasure, and say he was then a supporter of Simon Snyder. He entered the army in early life, and has never been a politician; nor has he ever had any connection with the machinery of party nor wire-working politicians; but he has always kept up an acquaintance with the leading measures of the day, and his enquiring mind is stored with a thorough knowledge of the whole system of our government. No man has a greater reverence for the will of the people, and none have shown a greater desire to elevate and sustain humble men of intellect and merit.

I have before me a letter from a friend at Monterey who fought by his side in more than one field, dated March 11, 1847, who speaks of him in these words: "General Taylor has arrived since the above was written. He is simple and unostentatious as a child; plain as a pike-staff; homely and unpretending; brave as Caesar and as determined and firm as adamant. He has strong good sense; he is unornamental, but useful. His sense is of the cast iron kind, not shining, but solid, and altogether practical. He is the least showy, unartificial general or subaltern that is or ever was in the American army. He has a power and influence over men, whether individuals or armies, that is irresistible. All around him have a consciousness of security and safety, while he is with them. It is his moral power, this magic of the mind, which made his four thousand men superior to twenty thousand well disciplined troops."

If I have not, my dear sir, said enough to convince you that General Taylor is a good democrat, of the Jefferson, Snyder, and Jackson school, I shall be glad to hear what will make a democrat.

Sincerely your friend,
SIMEON CAMERON.
Col. Samuel D. Patterson,
Editor Norris' Register.

Deaths.—The Jalapa Correspondent of the Delta writes (May 11):—The General Hospital is filled with the wounded and sick, many of whom are dying daily. The South Carolina regiment has the largest number—155—the New Yorkers being next. There were 56 discharged yesterday as "fit for duty," thirty of whom belonged to the 5th Infantry. I append the only correct list of deaths yet furnished any paper in the United States:

April 28th—McCann, a teamster 29h—John Lynchart, Co. A. 1st Pa. regiment. 30th—Levi Carr, 31st Ill.; Dundar, Co. A. 2d Pa. regiment.—May 1st—Sergeant Allen, 31st Ill.; Corporal Smith, Co. C, 2d Pa.; Part. 3d Ill.; Henry Greeff, Co. B, 2d Pa.; Hofner, 7th Infantry. 4th—Eagan, Co. H, 1st Artillery; Morris Carigan, Sappers and Miners. 6th—Melvin, Co. B, 1st Art.; John Sheldon, Co. C, Pa. 7th—Fred. Dane, Co. B, 2d Pa. 8th—Turngate, Co. H, Mounted Rifles; Preston, do. do.; Valandigham, Co. B, S. C. regiment. 9th—Kobt. Hopper, Co. I, 2d Pa.; Dwier, 7th Infantry; McCrowley, 1st Tenn. regiment; Saddle, do. do.; Sheldon, Sappers and Miners. 10th—Craff, Qr. Master's Department.

The sick generally are kept upon the lowest diet possible, while the wounded suffer much from the effects of their journey from Plan del Rio. I fear many of the latter will yet die.

A Mob Proceeding in Virginia.—A Proceeding of a disgraceful character occurred last week in Goochland County, Virginia, arising from the effort of a member of the Court to render the execution of two negroes—convicted of the murder of a boy—private. It appears that on the day of execution a large crowd of persons assembled to witness it; but when they learned that they were to be deprived of the opportunity, their anger knew no bounds. Some five or eight hundred of them assembled together, and threatened to tear down the jail if their wishes to see the execution were not complied with. The sheriff, we are sorry to say, being alone was forced to yield, and the multitude

were gratified with a sight of the (fine) spectacle.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1847.

Temperance Notice.—A meeting of the "MEMORIALS WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY," will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening the 7th of June.

Business of importance will be brought before the Society, and a full attendance of the members is desired.

Capt. P. S. Brooks, of the "Old 96 Boys," arrived at his father's residence, in this village, upon Tuesday evening the 25th ult., direct from the seat of war. Capt. B. has been in delicate health for some time past, and looks very much worse, but we are happy to be able to state, that his health is daily improving. His stay with us, will be determined by the state of his health and the movements of the main army.

Capt. Secreste, of the Lancaster Volunteers, accompanied Capt. Brooks, to Hamburg, en route to his residence in Lancaster,—he is also on leave of absence, upon account of ill health.

L. Roberts, formerly a member of the Abbeville Volunteers, passed through our village on Monday last, on his way to his residence in Abbeville district.

Promotion.—James D. Blanding, (says the Sumterville Banner,) has been promoted to the post of Commissary of Brigade, with the rank and pay of Major; and that Thomas F. Baker, is Assistant Commissary with the rank and pay of Captain.

Mr. Webster arrived in Charleston upon Saturday afternoon last, and departed at five o'clock in the steamer Southerner, for New York.

Advance of Gen. Taylor.—The editor of the Monterey Pioneer, thinks that an advance upon San Luis, is designed by General Taylor, as unusual activity prevails in all the departments, and four trains loaded with subsistence stores had recently arrived at that place.

Lieut. Hunter.—This gallant officer, it is stated, will be detained by Com. Perry as a prisoner, until he can be returned to the United States in a store-ship. It is reported, that President Polk has evinced great disapprobation of Com. Perry's gratuitous reprimand.

Through the politeness of a gentleman of this village, we have been put in possession of an extract from a letter received by Col. Butler from Major Gen'l. Worth, upon the subject of the finding of the two volunteers belonging to the Palmetto Regiment, supposed to have been lost, by having been blown off in a gale from Vera Cruz.

PEROTS, April 29, 1847.

I was on the point of writing to you respecting the recovered men of your regiment, when your letter was received. The poor fellows came to me, en route hither, in a most deplorable condition, half starved and almost naked. It seems they shipped away, when the Mexicans hastily abandoned the castle—were pursued one day, and finally favored by night, got under cover, and thus eluded pursuit,—they were entirely crippled, hungry, and had suffered much from cold. They were immediately supplied with food, and since with clothing. I placed them in my own carriage, and seen that all their wants are attended—there are now quite recovered and very happy. They gave their names Richard Watson, of Abbeville, and Wm. Z. Bailey, of Barnwell,—were captured the night of our disembarkation, with four others, who have been taken on to Mexico, where I trust we shall soon have the pleasure of recovering them. As the Regiment is about to come, as I hope, will it not be best to let them remain, and be spared an extra march of thirty miles; however, if you desire it, they shall be put in the next wagon going to Jalapa."

Col. Jefferson Davis.—Of the Mississippi Regiment, now in Mexico, who was recently appointed a Brigadier General by the President, in place of Gen. G. J. Pillow, promoted, has been appointed by Governor Brown, of Mississippi, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Jesse Speight, Senator elect from that State. A better or more popular selection could not have been made.

At the last meeting of the State Temperance Convention, held in Columbia, I was appointed one of a Committee on Statistics, and the said committee being unable to report, on account of the small number of Delegates, we were not discharged, but requested to use our best endeavors to obtain correct statistical information, and send up our report to the next Convention. Now, as the time appointed for the next Convention is drawing near, I have taken this method to respectfully request of the Presidents of the different Societies in Edgefield, Abbeville, and Newberry, that they furnish me by letter, or otherwise, with a correct statement of their Societies, before the first of July next. As it is expected that the next Convention will be one of much interest, it is desirable that the strength of the *Cold Water Army* in South Carolina, may be fully ascertained. It is expected, that the Presidents of the different Societies will be very careful not to report the names of any but what they have good reason to believe are still faithful soldiers in the good cause. Please address to the subscriber, post paid, Edgefield-Court House.

ANDREW RAMSEY.

May 31, 1847.

The Columbia Temperance Advocate, and Abbeville Banner, will have the kindness to copy the above.

Insinuations and charges, evidently originating in hostile feelings, have been made more than once, on the conduct of some of the officers of the Palmetto Regiment, during their absence. One communication was made to the Charleston Mercury, and several editorials came forth from the Hamburg Republican, of the same tenor. Explanations have been made which ought to have been satisfactory, but the imputations have not been qualified, much less retracted, until the Mercury's notice of them, in giving publication to the following letter of Col. Butler. We commend and fully concur in the remarks of the editor.

Col. B. is a native citizen of this district, and is entitled to its protection, from the assault of slander and insinuation. The annexed letter will leave, no doubt, as to the reputation of the covert charges that have been unkindly made against him.

From the Charleston Mercury.
LETTER FROM COL. P. M. BUTLER.
We publish with much pleasure, the above mentioned statement of Col. Pierce M. Butler, of the Palmetto Regiment. We rejoice, as much from personal considerations, as from a proper feeling of State pride, that the fair fame of himself and brother officers is so amply vindicated, and we think that Col. Butler, upon due reflection, will find matter rather deserving his thanks than his censure in the opportunity we have afforded him of refuting the disgraceful and creditable rumors which were in circulation.

Head Quarters, Palmetto Regiment.
Camp near Jalapa, April 30 1847.
To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.—Sir—Several communications have recently found their way through the columns of your paper to the public, directed against the officers of the Regiment; principally, it would seem, to prejudice the community against those highest in authority. Among others, we noticed one credited in your columns and re-published in another paper, under the imposing title of "Many Citizens," addressed to His Excellency Governor Johnson, charging the officers with a want of attention to those committed to their authority, and intimating that the bounty of the State had been abused in their hands.

It was fair to infer that at a more remote period, when we should be returning to our homes, that a strict accountability would have been called for in both these particulars, and the offenders held up to public scrutiny for the just censures of an indignant people. But at a period so early, while we are undergoing all the hardships and privations incident to the service,—having left our homes under the patriotic call of the country, incurring a rough and boisterous passage at sea, and for the last thirty days encountering one of the most trying marches, in a climate notoriously the worst in the world, while even yet the sod is not cold over the remains of those who have fallen a sacrifice to these privations; it is thought to be as unjust as it is unkind to have these repeated "fires in our rear" from friends at home, that we should look for countenance and support; particularly from irresponsible scribblers, who can either know nothing of what they are writing, or purposely do so to mislead the public.

In vain have we looked for a motive for these repeated assaults; and in the absence of any, and lest the community may be misled by these imputations, and to satisfy both friend and foe, I have thought, a statement of the principle items, placing things in their true light, might not be altogether uncalculated for.

First, as to the State fund. By an application to the State Treasurer, Major N. K. Eaves, I have been supplied with three principal items which have been charged to that fund, viz:

Under the head of Uniform Clothing,	\$10,504 49
Under the head of Blankets and other Clothing,	1,906 65
Comforts purchased and issued directly to the sick,	748 83
	\$13,159 97

In the meantime, a committee consisting of three Company Officers has been appointed to examine into the accounts; who will report the result of their examination to Governor Johnson.

It is charged among other things, that "clothing and supplies for the Regiment from this State" for three months have not been furnished.

As soon as it was ascertained that the appropriation was made, a special agent was despatched to New York to purchase a Uniform suit, consisting of a grey Surtout Coat and Pantaloon, Cap, Stock and Belt, where they were purchased at less than one half the price that estimates were furnished in our State, and were shipped to Charleston (speaking from memory) as early as the 19th Dec. 1846.

It is notorious, I believe, to every citizen in the State, that this clothing was wrecked on the North Carolina coast. In the meantime, an agent was left in Charleston, to receive the clothing and accompany it on to the Regiment; funds were deposited at intervals on the Railroad to convey it to Mobile. It was not until the Regiment reached Mobile that we learned the state of our clothing upon the North Carolina shore. We there learned that the clothing was insured, and that it was wrecked was not materially damaged.—The agent for the purchase was immediately written to and instructed to forward it to a mercantile house in New Orleans, who were directed, upon its arrival there, to call upon Gen. Brooks, the commanding officer of the department, and learn the destiny of the South Carolina Regiment, (that information not then being in possession of the officers of the Regiment) and forward it accordingly.

Here it may be well to remark, that if anything has been a burthen to the Regiment up to the last ten days, it has been the article of surplus clothing; so much so, that during every march they have thrown away entire pieces.

The uniform, though intended to belong exclusively to the individuals to whom it was to be issued, only worn during hours of parade. Moreover, it seems to have been forgotten by those so profuse in their censure upon others, that the Government of the United States, at the time of mustering into the service, advanced each volun-