

less Josephine, and former mate of the wrecked steamship Neptune) being the first to board her afterwards, comes in for salvage. Every body is gratified that this gentleman, who was so unfortunate as to lose every thing by the wreck of the Neptune, should realize the old adage of "It is an ill wind that blows no body any good." By the bye, Capt. Clifton makes a very efficient harbor master, an appointment he has received under Yankee domination from Col. Gates, our military Governor. The barque has been brought up to town, and I believe will be sold for account of the underwriters.

Commander Conner left yesterday for Anton Lizardo in the Princeton. Upon his arrival there an expedition will sail for Laguna, and I believe it is his intention to occupy Tabasco permanently. At the capture of this place three Mexican gunboats, among other crabs, fell into the hands of the Americans. These schooners were built by Brown & Bell, in New York, and are the twin sisters of the Reeper, Bonita and Petrel; so there are now six vessels in the Gulf squadron, precisely alike, all of them beauties to look at but rather rum'uns to go, their draft of water being too light to make them crack sailers; however, the efficiency of the fleet for the shoal waters of this coast has been enhanced by their acquisition.

Although there at present only some 700 regulars stationed here, a considerable additional force could be organized under the following order in case of any attack upon the town.

HEADQUARTERS, TAMPICO, Dec. 18, 1846.
Notice is hereby given, that the name of every American who is now, or may be a temporary resident within the walls of this town, shall be handed to the Custom House officer, as it will be the desire of the commanding officer to arm and equip all who may apply at the arsenal yard, in case the enemy shall appear to threaten the town with hostile designs; and he has no doubt that, on such an emergency, the true spirits will do their utmost, in their country's cause. Captain Perkins, sutler of the United States troops, will organize and show this armed party where they will be posted.

WM. GATES,
Colonel 3d Artillery Commanding.

Great exertions have been making by Mexican officers to raise men in the small towns along the Rio Grande, and with some success.

Capt. Stone, with a detachment of 70 men, lately captured a party of 200 Mexicans in a Rancho about 37 miles up the San Juan, together with Capt. Cantova, by whom they had been recruited, and he and the men were taken as prisoners in Camargo. Fifty stand of arms, ammunition, etc., were taken at the same time. On the evening of the 16th a Mexican was taken by the guards at Camargo attempting to enter the powder magazine, with a design, it is supposed, of blowing it up.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 2.
From the Pickyune.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
ARRIVAL OF THE VIRGINIA & EMPRESARIO. Later from Tampico—Important from Gen. Worth—Concentration of Troops at Monterey—Saltillo Threatened by Santa Anna.

The steamer Virginia, Capt. Smith, arrived last evening from Tampico, via Brazos Santiago, having left the Brazos on the 27th ult. The brig Empresario, Capt. Collins, which sailed from Tampico on the 26th, also arrived last night. By these vessels we have received letters from Mr. Lumsden, at Tampico, some of which we give below. They contain all the intelligence brought from Tampico, and clear up some points in the accounts previously received which appeared obscure.

We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the Virginia from Brazos, and who is direct from Monterey. He has kindly furnished us with the following information, which is highly important, if there be no error in the accounts. They were fully credited at the Brazos, and are confirmed by Capt. Brower, of the schr. Robert Mills, who arrived last evening from that port.

An express from Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, arrived at Monterey on Wednesday, the 16th of December. It brought the news that Gen. Worth had learned through his spies that Santa Anna was within three days' march of Saltillo, at the head of an army of twenty or thirty thousand men. The express bore a call upon Gen. Taylor for reinforcements. Gen. Taylor and his staff had left Monterey on the 15th ult., the day before the express arrived—for Victoria, to join his command, which was two days' march in advance of him.

Gen. Butler, in command at Monterey, immediately sent off despatches to Gen. Marshall, at Camargo, and to Gen. Patterson, at Matamoras, to send forward without delay all the troops they could spare from their commands.

Gen. Patterson had left Matamoras only the day before the news reached that place. It was at once forwarded to him, and upon learning its purport our informant states that he immediately started on his return with the view to proceed to Monterey.

It was reported at Tampico on the 25th, as will be seen from the postscript to Mr. Lumsden's last letter, that a portion of Gen. Patterson's command had entered Victoria, but it is not mentioned that the General himself had arrived, so that we cannot judge how far the news from the two sources may conflict.

The express reported at Matamoras that the road from Monterey to Camargo was lined with troops—regulars and volunteers

—on their march to Monterey, having been previously ordered up. Our informant says there were four regiments upon the road. The route from Monterey is infested by predatory bands of *concheros*, by which the travelling is rendered insecure. One train had been attacked a few days before our informant passed over the road, as had also several small parties, and some few men had been killed and wounded.

We need not say that this news possesses the highest interest. As we write we have only verbal reports in regard to it, but hope to receive this morning our correspondence from the army. There is no intrinsic improbability in the news of Santa Anna's movements, and if he possesses the energy and skill claimed for him, nothing appears more likely than that he should fall like a thunderbolt upon some point in our extended line and hope to crush us. But we have every confidence in the vigilance of Gen. Worth, and his ability to hold the enemy in check until Gen. Wool and Gen. Taylor arrive to his support. We await further intelligence with the utmost interest.

From the Evening Mercury.
The advices from the invading army, which we publish in another column, and the position and manner in which our forces are known to be disposed, are well calculated to create anxiety, if not apprehension. Santa Anna appears to be moving with boldness and fact that were hardly expected, and if he have nearly the force that is reported, he is abundantly able to make a descent on one or the other of the detached posts held by our troops, and by superiority of numbers to cut it to pieces. Gen. Worth's command at Saltillo, though not so far from success as the division under Gen. Wool, is the point directly threatened, as the destruction of that would involve also the destruction of Gen. Wool, cutting off his communications. The position of the advance posts respectively were: Gen. Butler at Monterey with about 2000 men; Gen. Worth at Saltillo with about 1700; Gen. Wool at Parras with about 3000. The two latter places are west of the mountains.

That Santa Anna has made the movement indicated, there is no reason to doubt, but many to believe. A gentleman in this city received a letter a few days since from an officer in Gen. Wool's army, mentioning that a rumor had reached that camp of Santa Anna's advance, and it is probable that Santa Anna is well informed of the comparatively small forces at the several posts in possession of the Americans, and of their being widely scattered. In possession of this information, a rapid march to Saltillo and taking possession of that place would cut off communication between Gen. Wool's column and the forces immediately under the command of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Wool's camp at Parras is west and a few points north of Saltillo, 115 miles distant; San Luis Potosi is almost directly south of Saltillo, the great road from San Luis Potosi to Saltillo passing a short distance east of General Wool's camp. If Santa Anna took this road, General Wool would be apprised of the advance of the enemy in sufficient time to break up his camp and join General Worth at Saltillo; but there is a road marked on the maps, from Zacatecas to Saltillo direct, which is probably the road preferred by the Mexican chief, and should he succeed in reaching Saltillo before Gen. Worth could be well reinforced, it is possible the place may have to be evacuated, as no force of consequence could be spared from the garrison at Monterey. The brigades of Generals Quitman and Briggs left Monterey for Victoria on the 13th, and, therefore, had been four days on the march before the express arrived at Monterey, and no considerable force was stationed at any of the points between Monterey and the Rio Grande. By the last advices, two regiments had been ordered from Camargo to join Gen. Wool, but they could, at the time Santa Anna's movement became known, have scarcely reached Saltillo.

Notwithstanding this apparently inauspicious posture of affairs, we do not indulge any lively apprehensions. The utmost confidence is to be placed both in the watchfulness and skill of the accomplished officers who command, and we have no question they would be able to anticipate the movements of the enemy in time to prepare properly for his reception. As the reports of Santa Anna's advance reached Gen. Wool's camp so early, it is not impossible the latter may have effected a junction with Gen. Worth, in which case we should count both to be safe, whatever force the Mexican might number. Should the companies en route from Camargo have reached Saltillo, the force of Gen. Worth would be increased to 2,400; and at the worst we believe he would be able to hold out till he could be further strengthened. We shall look for the next accounts, therefore, with interest, but not with fear of any serious disaster.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 6.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.—We learn that both Battalions of this Regiment passed through Atlanta on Saturday and Sunday last. One Battalion marched direct from Atlanta to West Point, and the other came down the Macon and Western Road as far as Griffin, and took its departure thence for the Montgomery Rail Road. The men were generally in good health and spirits. One, however, died at Atlanta, and another lost his life on the Rail Road before reaching that point. The Battalions were divided as above on account of the greater convenience in obtaining subsistence and transportation.—*Rep.*

THE BANNER

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1847.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The election for Intendant and Wardens held at this place on Monday the 11th inst., resulted as follows: Major Wm. Hayneworth, Intendant; Messrs. Wm. DeLoon, Tuos. J. Cochrane, Dr. J. B. Warr, Marshall, and Col. M. Moore, Wardens.

LOTION.

The price of this article appears to be advancing in Charleston. The sales in that market, for the week ending Friday, Jan. 8, were 10,965 bales, the receipts, 13,004 bales; and the prices from 9 to 10 3/4 and 11 cents per lb; ordinary to good ordinary, 9 and 9 1/2 to 9 7/8; middling to good middling, 10 to 10 1/8; middling fair, 10 1/4 to 10 3/8; fair and fully fair, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; and prime, 11 cents a pound.

PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the author a copy of the "Memorial" to Congress "for a National Rail Road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of obtaining a short route to Oregon and the Indies, by Lieut. George W. Lusk," accompanied by a map, exhibiting the general direction, connections and advantages of the proposed road.

We have not yet had time to look accurately into the subject of this pamphlet; but, from its nature and importance, we believe it will meet from Congress whatever attention that body may think it deserves.

MANCHESTER AND WILMINGTON (N. C.) RAIL ROAD.

We call the attention of our readers to the able report of Messrs. McRAE and FLAMINGO, Engineers, employed to survey the route for the proposed rail road from Wilmington, N. C., to the Camden, S. C. Branch Road.

The citizens of Wilmington, as was to be expected, have taken hold of the proposed measure in good earnest. The *Commercial* of Dec. 30, 1846, contains a "Connecting Link Ticket," for Commissioners of the Town, of gentlemen who are the pledged friends to the extension of the rail road South "and who have shown themselves such, both in appropriation of time and money." The *Chronicle* of the 6th inst. contains a verbal report from Raleigh of the 5th that the bill, authorizing the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to borrow \$200,000, to aid in the construction of a rail road to the South Carolina rail road, had passed its second reading in the Senate without much opposition.

The necessary charters for the road have been granted by the Legislatures of North and South Carolina; and it remains to carry into execution the provisions of those charters.

For many years, it has been evident to the public that a more certain, direct, and speedy means of communication must be opened between the North and the South, than that which now exists, for the accommodation of the travelling public and the business community. This evidence and the necessity of the case have produced a public demand; and this demand, combined with local interest, has procured the performance of whatever has been done toward the accomplishment of this great undertaking.

The public journals of the North and the East, of the West and of the distant South all hail this measure as one of great importance and still greater necessity. They hold the language, that the public will not now submit to disappointment; and that the road must be completed. The people of the whole country look upon the measure as one, which, when completed, will save them much time and money and enable them to avoid the dangers of the sea. They demand it as conducive to safety of human life and the promotion of internal commerce.

Is it necessary, at this time, to mention the advantages resulting from rail roads? Shall we specify the numerous instances through our extended country in which incalculable benefit has been derived from their construction? The rapidly increasing generality of this kind of roads is a great argument in their favor. It is true that some have failed; but we may ask how many, or rather how few? In this country, such a thing has seldom happened. Men look too carefully after their own interest, in matters of this kind, to engage in such enterprises without due and reasonable consideration; and general results have favored this kind of investment.

The principal argument, or rather drawback, which we have heard against the completion of the road is this; that there is not sufficient money in this part of the state to warrant such an enterprise. This assertion we much doubt. The same objection, we believe, has been applied to most of the rail roads in the United States. The supposed expenses of the road are a host of phantoms to keep back the timid and the over-cautious from venturing their funds in what some call an impossible scheme. If the monied men of the district are willing to give of their abundance to the building of the road, we have no doubt of its success. They are and will be from the nature of the case, the first resort; and should the application to them fail, others will come forward eager to grasp the prize. We say "the prize"; for we need only refer to the report to show not the probability or the possibility but

the reality of a profitable investment in the proposed enterprise. This reality now exists in the present road to Wilmington in the income derived from passengers and freight, and may be said to require only extension by the construction of the proposed road. The portion of the road which will pass through a part of this State is above ninety-five miles according to the surveyed route, and the part passing through Sumter District is about one third of this portion. Certainly, this District, if she has the will, can supply the means of completing her portion of the road. The very least she can do is, with sober earnestness and good will, to make the attempt. What mean the many public meetings held in Sumter and Marion Districts in relation to this subject? Shall the words they spoke and the enthusiasm they felt be come as the idle wind, when the time for action comes? Let Sumter, then, be ready. Let her not falsify her intentions as shown through her delegates. Let her prove that her words of promise and her expressed intentions are things of reality.

Should the necessary amount of stock not be subscribed in this district, there is reason to believe that northern capitalists will not be slow in availing themselves of the evident advantages of such an investment. Should this be done, we shall see in our midst strangers controlling our commerce and reaping that profit which should remain with us.

The natural advantages presented on this line of road will cause it to become the cheapest ever constructed in the Union. By its construction, not only will the citizens of the district be brought nearer to the commercial center of our State; but the activity and industry, always induced by the speedy transportation attending rail roads, will amply repay our citizens, in the over-representing wealth and general prosperity of the country, for whatever primary expenditures they may be called upon to make. Let our efforts then not fail in effecting so desirable an object.

CONGRESS.

Senator BARROW, from Louisiana, died in Baltimore on the morning of the 20th of Dec. last.

The House has reconsidered Col. BAKER's joint resolution for distributing clothing among the volunteers and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill has been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs to authorize the organization of ten regiments, one of dragoons, and nine of infantry, for the whole war or for five years, at the option of the soldier; the troops to be subject to the articles of war, and the officers to be appointed by the President. By the provisions of the same bill, additional assistant majors are to be appointed for every regiment now in service.

Col. BAKER of Illinois, resigned his seat in the House, on Dec. 30th, which he had previously resigned to take effect on the 15th of January. Being an officer in the pay of the General Government, it was not lawful for him to hold a seat as a representative of the people.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, on the 2nd inst., brought forward the following resolution, before the House:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to impose any duty on Tea and Coffee.

This created great excitement in the House. A motion to lay it on the table was lost, by a vote of 49 to 106. The previous question was taken and the resolution adopted by a vote of 115 to 48.

On the 4th, a message was received from the President recommending the early appointment of a General Officer to command all officers in the field till the end of the war.

Mr. TIBBATS of Kentucky proposed an increase of the revenue by a tariff of duties on all dutiable articles under the present act as high as the revenue standard will allow, also on spirits distilled or manufactured in the United States, on Licenses to liquor retailers, and on pleasure carriages, and on gold and silver ware, as a war measure, as a substitute for the tea and coffee duties.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky and Mr. BAKER, of Virginia, having made mutual retractions and explanations, have settled, without resort to a duel, all personal difficulties between them.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations for Commissioners and Quarter Masters of the South Carolina and Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments.

NEWBERRY VOLUNTEERS.

We are informed that a company of Newberry volunteers on Thursday morning last, the 7th inst., reported themselves to Gov. JOHNSON as one of the two additional companies lately called for, were accepted, and, on the evening of the same day, took up their line of march for Edgefield Court House. This is a new company, the former having been disbanded.

EXECUTED.—William A. Powell, who was found guilty of the crime of negro stealing, at the last session of the Court of Common Pleas for Darlington District, was executed at Darlington, according to sentence, on Friday 1st instant. We understand that he declared himself innocent up to the time of his execution.

Cheraw Gazette.

THE INAUGURATION OF JOHN YOUNG, as Governor of the State of New York, took place at noon on Friday in the Executive chamber at the capitol, Albany. The room was completely filled, as was the principal hall of the capitol, by an assemblage of eminent citizens. The oath of office was administered with due solemnity by the Secretary of State, and immediately after taking the oath, Governor Young left the Chamber; his extreme ill health warned him against any effort to speak, and obliged him to waive the usual congratulation of the occasion, and of the day.

N. Y. True Sun.

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.

It is our melancholy duty to chronicle the death of one of the Carolina Volunteers, who left in the case on Friday night. On Saturday, when passing a water station about thirty miles from Atlanta, some one called out "look out," and the unfortunate man, mistaking the warning, thrust his head out of the car, and was so badly crushed between the water tank and the car that he survived only about two hours. We could not learn his name, or to what company he belonged.—*Augusta Chron.*

The inspections of the year 1846 show the grand aggregate of the Baltimore Flour Trade to be upwards of eight hundred and fifty thousand barrels of superfine Flour, being two hundred and seventy three thousand barrels more than in the year 1845.

The recent experiments made in testing the explosive properties of cotton, wood, paper, &c., have led a chemist of Paris to discover nutritious properties in wood, on which for some time he has been feeding a pack of hounds. When mixed with a little rice, the canine race eat this substance with readiness.

It is said that the actual amount of money paid out of the Treasury on account of the war with Mexico, is the snug little aggregate from the 5th to the 15th December alt. of \$2,335,000 (two million three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars).

A little circumstance occurred in the Senate Chamber this morning worthy of note: One of the messengers was sealing a letter with wax; which had been handed to him to seal by Mr. Lewis, when an explosion like that of a pistol took place, which scorched the lad slightly. The secret was soon explained; it contained some gun-cotton, which Mr. Lewis was sending to a friend.

The explosion took place from the heat of the sealing wax.

Letter U. S. Gazette, Dec. 19.

The Poor Indians.—Great mortality has prevailed among the Indians who emigrated from New York State last Spring. They numbered only about 260, and nearly 50 have died, including two chiefs.

S. C. RECENT SUBORDS.—Our intelligence from Washington renders it quite certain that the appointment of Chief Surgeon has been conferred on Dr. James Davis, of this place, and that of Assistant Surgeon on Dr. Bland, of Edgefield. Our delegation, we learn from the best authority, was unanimous in the recommendation of these gentlemen, and having received the approbation of the President, the nomination has no doubt, already been approved by the Senate.—*Pal. Ban.*

Romance of Volunteering.—During the stay of the Philadelphia troops in our city, a person of very youthful appearance, presented himself to the officer of one of the companies, and offered to enlist. The extreme delicacy of his appearance, however, induced the captain to decline accepting him, considering that the small white hands, and delicate feet of the would be soldier would have but a small chance in carrying a heavy market and making long marches. The pertinacity with which the recruit insisted on being enlisted, did not avail, although it gave him an opportunity of frequently visiting the barracks. The morning before the departure of the troops, however, there was a vacancy in the company at roll call, nor could the absent soldier, a fine young fellow, nor the recruit he found. The former's absence was immediately set down to accident, and nothing was thought of the latter, until the next day, when our soldier again joined his regiment. He was seen to bid a most affectionate and tender farewell with a very pretty girl on shore, whom he called his wife, bearing a striking resemblance to the rejected recruit. The same equivocal individual immediately afterwards returned to Philadelphia.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

It is proposed to construct a Wire Suspension Bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati. It will consist of two spans meeting in the centre of the river upon a handsome stone tower two hundred feet high. Its entire length will be 1576 feet, with the addition of 2070 feet of approaches. The bridge floor will be sustained by a cable of wire, 11 3/8 inches, on each side, and suspension rods. The elevation of the floor at the tower is to be 131 feet above low water mark, and 60 feet at the abutments. The elevation at the tower will place it several feet above the highest steam boat chimneys at the highest stage of water. The cost is estimated at \$374,460.

Fatal Draught.—The Albany (Geo.) Courier of the 2d inst. says.—A melancholy accident happened in our city on Thursday last; a young man by the name of John Sharp, in company with a gentleman from the country, went into a store in order to take a glass of brandy, but instead of going to the accustomed place of keeping the spirits they laid hold on the first bottle they came to, supposing it to be brandy, (notwithstanding the bottle was labeled, "Laudnum.") they paid no attention to it, and both of them took a glass, which resulted in the death of Mr. Sharp. We learn that it had but little effect upon the other gentleman. Medical aid was called, but without success.

One of the Baltimore volunteers, at the battle of Monterey, exclaimed, as he hit a Mexican a desperate blow, "D—n you, take that, there's no city court out her!"