

wounded at his side. Adjt. Lincoln, also of the General's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Rosaca de Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d lasted from early morn till about 4 P. M. when Santa Anna drew off his army and retired to Agua Nueva, to await a reinforcement.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's *de reserve*, commanded by Gen. Vasquez, had been delayed in its march, and has, no doubt, joined him a few days after the battle. But in the meantime his army is starving, and many of his men are deserting. Cap. Prentiss' strong artillery company was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor, with six cannons, two being 18-pounders. On the 7th March, one of the Ohio regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these and Cap. Prentiss' artillery arrived in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy.

An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and "Old Rough and Ready's" promise to Col. Marshall to get back Cassius M. Clay and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them, has been fully redeemed.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the action, and all the officers fought like heroes.

After the battle, General Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined; but in return, required of General Taylor to surrender immediately. General Taylor's reply of "Old Rough and Ready," as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden—"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!"

Santa Anna's Adjutant-General was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged.

Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th without opposition.

Col. Morgan, of the Ohio Volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of armed Mexicans, and arrived at Marina. A detachment of 3 companies, under command of Col. Geddings, was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of 100 loaded wagons (U. S.) on their way to Monterey from Camargo, under an escort of 30 volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Marina. Three of the men made good their escape—the rest were taken prisoners. A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen living in Mexico, and returning home from New Orleans, where she has been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The lady's name is Miss Burns.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio Volunteers, had started on his expedition against Urrea, who was at Aldemas, a village on the San Juan river, about forty miles from Camargo. The Colonel has a fine force of volunteers, composed of the Ohio and Indiana Regiments, a battalion of Virginia Volunteers, and Captain Hunter's company of U. S. dragoons.

The Mexicans have possession of Cer-alvo, China, Mier, and all the towns between Camargo and Monterey.

From the N. O. Delta, March 24.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF OUR FORCES!!!

WATER AND SUPPLIES CUT OFF FROM THE ENEMY!

Reconnaissance—Landing the American Forces—Carrying Redoubts—Loss of Capt. Alburis and seven Men—Investment of Vera Cruz—Rescue of Midshipman Rogers—The Squadron, &c.

By the arrival, at an early hour this morning of the schr. *Portia*, Capt. Powell, which left Sacrificios on the 15th instant, we are receipt of the following highly interesting intelligence from the forces co-operating against Vera Cruz. For the facts detailed we are indebted to our correspondence and conversations with passengers.

Troops were landed, after a reconnaissance on the 7th, by Generals Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman and Twiggs, with their Aids and the Topographical corps, which approached near the shore, towards the direction of the Castle, the guns from San Juan de Ulua opening fire upon the party, throwing shell and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering party—the round shot either passing over or falling short, and the shell, although thrown with precision, bursting at a considerable elevation, doing no harm. One shell passing over the steamer *Petria*, (the vessel employed in the reconnaissance,) and another bursting under her bow, without doing her any injury.

The reconnaissance was made while the transports and convoys were lying off at Anton Lizardo; after their return, and the least possible delay, transports and convoys weighed anchor and stood to the southward of Sacrificios, bearing in towards the main land, with a fair breeze and in gallant style, when they came to anchor, the convoys taking position in such a manner as to protect the disembarkment of the troops, the first 6000 being landed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 9th, and the remainder during the day. "The landing is spoken of by persons who were eye witnesses, as a scene of magnificence, rarely witnessed more than once in a lifetime. The troops landed amounted to the exact number of 12,100.

After the landing, the different columns took up their line of march for the positions assigned to them in the important action and siege of Vera Cruz.

The steamers *Vizen* and *Spitfire*, laying under Punta de Hornos, opened on the city across the point and in the direction of the Castle, with shell and round shot, which was returned by the Castle, but without effect.

General Worth's division, which, it is said, has been assigned to the operations on the left flank of the city; from the locality of the landing on the South and under Punta de Hornos, had necessarily to move in echelon to the rear, past the right, in order to gain his proper position—in the execution of which it became necessary to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy, on one of which was a piece of artillery, and both filled with infantry. The redoubts were attacked, charged and taken, a spirited resistance being made by the enemy, who lost several in killed, wounded and prisoners—our loss some seven killed and several wounded. Capt. Alburis, of the 2d Infantry, was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Castle; the ball severed his head from his body, the same shot off the arm of a drummer, (a boy) and wounding a private. Capt. Alburis was a Virginian, and formerly conducted a newspaper in Fredericksburg. Col. Dickinson was wounded in the breast by a musket shot.

The skirmishing was however no check to the advancing column, which passed steadily forward to its position on the left and rear of the city, where it halted and commenced the work of entrenchment.

The pipes used for the purpose of supplying the city with fresh water, have been discovered and broken up, completely cutting off the supply from the tanks, which are situated some distance from the city.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, passed midshipman Rogers, who had not been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound on a cart and ordered to be conveyed, under a guard, to the prison at Perote, but fortunately they were encountered by our forces and Mr. Rogers was rescued and is now on board his ship.

The city is now completely surrounded by our troops, each division having taken an advantageous position, with entrenchments, completely cutting off all communication by sea or land, and, at the same time, are safe from the fire of the castle. The positions of divisions were established 13th, extending from Punta de Hornos, on the right, to Punta de la Catita, on the left, in one unbroken line, and active preparations were on foot for the immediate subjugation of this formidable place.

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged, and so entirely are every means of communication cut off, all in a very few days, the news much reach us that both the city and castle are occupied by our victorious troops.

The general impression seems to be that the city will surrender in the course of ten days or two weeks. No doubt is expressed of the successful termination of the enterprise.

The *Portia* was delayed from the 13th to the 15th by the prevalence of a Norther, during which time the discharge of heavy ordnance was frequently heard which doubtless proceeded from the Castle.

The vessels belonging to the squadron employed in the service as convoys, and for the covering the landings of the troops below Punta de Hornos, are: Flagship *Raritan*; Frigates *Potomac* and *Princeton*; Sloops *St. Mary's*, *Albany*, and *John Adams*; Steamers *Vizen* and *Spitfire*; Gunboats *Reuter*, *Petrel*, *Bonita*, and *Bell*. The Gunboats carry medium 32's.

Correspondence of the Char. Mercury.

ISLAND OF SAN ANTONIO DE LIZARDO, MEXICO, 9th March, 1847. }

All the Regiments I have seen, with the exception of our own, are completely unformed; and seeing the latter when on parade, reminds me of a certain city Regiment—as it existed not a hundred years since—that is to say Baganulism being the predominant feature. Imagine some seven hundred men, composing ten companies, each company with the exception of the Charleston and Richmond, adorned with red, blue, green, check, and white shirts over their unmentionables; Kilmar-nock caps, or white cotton skull hats, at the old Grimes cut, protecting their seats of knowledge from the pelting of the pitiless storm; while their lower extremities are encased in every variety of boot, shoe and stocking! Such, with an equal independence regarding the outward and inward man, will furnish you an idea of the Carolina Volunteers, for whose use twenty thousand dollars were appropriated by the State Legislature! I am often asked where this money has gone to, but I must wait for an explanation from some folks nearer the Capital than ourselves.

Sergeant Murphy, of the Sumterville Company, died to-day, from inflammation of the bowels, brought on by the unwholesomeness of the food which we are compelled to eat, in order to sustain nature. Heretofore the bad effects of some of the rations have been counteracted by giving the men rice, but even that is not furnished now, and it can readily be imagined what follows from only pork and old beans, eaten alone, with the thermometer approaching 100! But enough *pour le present*.

Yours, DAN.

It is a singular coincidence that the same disease which has attacked the potatoes in other countries has attacked the cocoa in Jamaica.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS. ANOTHER BATTLE!

By the arrival of the schooner *Emma Norton*, from the Brazos, which she left on the 14th inst. we learn verbally of an engagement between Col. Curtis and Gen. Urrea, at some point between Monterey and Camargo, in which the latter was defeated and driven off, with considerable loss. It appears that Gen. Urrea, with 6000 cavalry, was between Camargo and Monterey on the 7th; and that Col. Curtis, with the forces under his command, determined to fight him for the purpose of re-establishing communications between the two places. Accordingly, he marched out of Camargo, and soon came up with Urrea, when the conflict began. The fight lasted for several hours, and Col. Curtis having been met by superior numbers, Urrea managed to surround him; and the Col. was on the point of surrendering, as his retreat was cut off, when he was encouraged by the aid of Colonel Drake, who commenced a sharp fire upon the enemy's rear. As soon as the firing was heard by Col. Curtis, he made a desperate charge and effected a junction with Col. Drake, which enabled them to gain a decisive victory. Urrea retired precipitately, and the line of communications on the Rio Grande is thus entirely re-opened.

It is reported that General Taylor had reached Monterey, and was on his way to Camargo with a force sufficient to open the communications between the two points.

[From the Jeffersonian.]

LATER FROM SALTILLO.

We have a letter from Col. Jeff. Davis, dated at Saltillo, March 8, which speaks of his wound (in the foot) as not being of a serious character, and that he is doing well.

He also states that the enemy had run beyond the reach of Gen. Taylor; dispirited and disheartened, in a complete rout.

We are indebted to Lt. Crittenden for the letter from Col. Davis. Lt. C. confirms the statement that the Mexicans were in full retreat for San Luis Potosi. The Americans were in full possession of Buena Vista and Agua Nueva. The road between Camargo and Monterey was again comparatively free from interruption.

It was supposed that Urrea had re-crossed the mountains.

Negotiations for Peace.—The correspondent of the *New-York Journal of Commerce*, writing from Washington under date of the 24th ult., states that Mr. HARGOUS, the financial friend and banker of SANTA ANNA, had been some days in that city, and that he was led to believe that a negotiation was going on between this country and Mexico, and on the eve of consummation, for a general peace. This, taken in connexion with the declaration of the Governor of the Mexican province, of which Saltillo is the capital, addressed to Colonel WARREN, acting as the American Governor at Saltillo, that American Commissioners were then in the city of Mexico, proposing to the government to conclude a peace between the two countries—gives an air of probability to the surmises that something of the kind is on foot.

Char. Cour.

MURDER.—We have seen a letter from Orangeburg, under date of the 15th inst., which states that a murder had been committed in that District on the Tuesday previous, on the body of Mr. Benjamin Plum, a native of Poland, but for several years a resident of this city. He had for some months been peddling in that District, and while on the road side, exposing his wares for sale, was murdered by a negro from one of the adjoining plantations; who has been arrested. The body of Mr. Plum was found about fourteen miles above the village of Orangeburg, with the skull broken in several places.

MURDER OF DR. A. BURT.

A most aggravated murder, we regret to learn, says the *Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel* of Saturday, was committed upon Dr. A. Burt of Edgefield District, S. C., who resided some ten or fifteen miles above Hamburg, by one of his own negroes, yesterday morning. The circumstances, as related to us, are these: The Dr. attempted to chastise him, for which purpose he had broken off the branch of a peach tree, with which he inflicted a few stripes, when the negro seized an axe and almost instantly killed him, notwithstanding the Dr. attempted to escape. The negro was arrested and is in custody.—*Col. S. Car.*

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

The negro who committed the murder on Mr. Plum, was tried at Orangeburg on Saturday last, and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 9th of April next.

We stated last week that two or three were concerned in the murder of Mr. P. This was an error.—*Pal. Banner.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT It is said by the *Alexandria Gazette* that Mr. Polk will visit North-Carolina in the month of June, to attend a celebration of the University, before which Mr. Secretary Mason has been invited to deliver an address.

MISCHIEVOUS MICE.—From circumstances since discovered, says the *Salem Gazette*, it appears that the recent fire in the house of D. A. Neal, Esq., was unquestionably occasioned by the action of mice upon friction matches. These dangerous conveniences requires much care to prevent their becoming "incendiaries."

THE BANNER:

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1847.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER.
Messrs. DeLORNE & WHITE, Sumterville, S. C.
T. W. PRUZZA, Esq., Camden, S. C.

REMOVAL.

The office of "THE BANNER" is removed to the new building next to the lot of Mr. JAMES H. VACHAN, on the Stateburg Road.

Any business connected with the office will be attended to at the office lately occupied by Mr. JAS D. BLANDING.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Several communications have been received, which will be attended to as soon as we are able. We ask of our readers the observance of our request in regard to communications.

COTTON.

The price of this article in the Charleston Market for the week ending Friday, 2nd inst., varied from 10 to 12 1-4 cents a pound.

OUR ARTICLE ON THE HUGUENOTS.

The Article on "The Huguenots" was written with reference to the early settlement of the Huguenots in South Carolina.

THE HUGUENOTS.

The improvement of man has been effected by a succession of Revolutions. Some have been mild and peaceable, the result of causes working for a long series of ages; others have burst forth on the "world's trembling multitude," sudden and powerful. Such was the Reformation of Luther. Its great principle—its noble aim was civil and religious liberty. History records the struggles of the contest, rousing up all the energies of Europe. Foremost in this drama, stand forth the Protestants of France—a Spartan band in the great army of Reformers. Sympathy for their sufferings, reverence for their piety, admiration of their fortitude and perseverance, and gratitude to God for the preservation of a remnant of this afflicted people, affect us, when we think of the religious despotism which, for ages, warred against their souls.

The Huguenots were a people peculiar to France. Separated from their brethren of Switzerland by the vast mountain-barriers of nature, removed from intercourse with the English by a great extent of land and water, they formed a community among themselves, leagued together for the mutual defence of their country and religion. Animated by these high and noble principles, they filtered not in the hour of danger—when necessity called them to the field, they shrunk not from the sword of persecution—when the fires of Romish bigotry kindled around them; they bore their martyrdom with that unflinching constancy so characteristic of their faith, and of their cause. The love of religious liberty, arising from the conviction of duty, has, in all past time, given an undaunted spirit to its votaries. Witness the zeal of the early Christian Church! Witness the firmness of our Pilgrim fathers! Witness the persecutions of the Huguenots!

Most prominent in the history of this people, is the tragedy of Saint Bartholomew. The Protestants of that time were considered too formidable a party to be any longer tolerated. As Cato continually said in the Roman Senate, "deleat eest Carthago," so did the men in power of that time unceasingly shout, "Let the Huguenots be destroyed." And, at length, their desire was well nigh accomplished. The night of St. Bartholomew gluts the all-devouring thirst of their enemies. During that terrific slaughter, the cry for mercy was drowned in the relentless shout of "Death to the Huguenots," and the light of day but added new horrors to the scene. The streets of Paris flowed with the blood of her murdered citizen; and from that city the massacre spread through all the provinces, bringing death and desolation to every part of the land. Thousands of useful and peaceable citizens were struck down by the demon of destruction, and one united cry for vengeance on such monstrous injustice arose to the throne of God, and will yet have to be silenced by the woes of coming ages. This dreadful instance of the barbarism of religious bigotry excites the indignation of the world. At that time it was *colored*, by many of the nations of Europe, as a glorious triumph—the cold-blooded murder of thousands, a glorious triumph—the triumph of religion!

But let us turn from such a scene, and contemplate the magnanimity of Henry, so worthily styled the Great. This Prince, ascending the throne at a time when faction had torn his kingdom for more than a century, had exhausted its resources, and impoverished his people, who had wrongs to revenge and crimes to punish, nobly buried them all in oblivion, and the world saw the proof an exalted mind in the Edict of Nantes. What a contrast with the conduct of the guilty and execrated Charles, who, a century before, looked calmly on the murder of his subjects! This celebrated Edict placed the rights of the Huguenots on a basis, which the most flagrant violation of justice could alone overthrow; and it was to be hoped that no future Monarch of France would have the rashness to annul it. And yet, not one century had passed before its revocation filled the whole land with the blood of her slaughtered citizens. The Edict of Nantes gave to the Protestants of France a distinct and separate existence

as a political body, by setting them in array against a government which recognized no such thing as religious liberty, and held to one principle alone of policy—"On God, one King, one Faith." During the reign of the Great Henry, the Huguenots exercised their rights, and liberty of conscience was secured; his death was the death of order, of peace, and of freedom.

From this time, the Huguenots, alarmed at the intrigues of the court, and the measures taken for their overthrow, were in arms; and when

"The living cloud of war" burst upon them from the north of France, their rights, their existence as people, were swept away. For the next half century, persecution followed persecution, until, finally, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by depriving the Huguenots of all securities of life, and liberty—by annihilating their existence as subjects, compelled the emigration of this people. Thousands of industrious citizens left forever their native France, to seek in foreign lands the liberty denied them in their own. As their predecessors, the Pilgrims, bade their native land good-night, and lay down to rest on the shores of New England, so did the Huguenots, driven across the western ocean by persecuting fanaticism, at length find a resting-place on the shores of Carolina. The hand of welcome was held out to them—they were hailed as brothers. And noble sons of Carolina have they proved themselves! Braving the perils of savage warfare, they plunged into the wilderness, pioneers of the south, they strengthened the infant colony of Carolina by their religion and by their arms.

But to us, the settlement of the Huguenots, though not followed by consequent results of such import, as those succeeding the landing of the Pilgrims, was attended with the most important results. The addition of a large body of men, virtuous, industrious, inured to peril and war, but, above all, martyrs of religious liberty, would be welcomed by any people; and peculiarly fortunate was it for a small colony, pressed on every side by a savage enemy, and but poorly assisted by the mother country.— Their singularly elastic and cheerful temper of mind enabled them to endure the hardships necessarily attendant on a settlement in a country, new, surrounded by enemies, and exposed to an almost tropical sun. The same spirit, which made them prefer exile to slavery, sustained them in the long and arduous struggle of the Revolution.— Should they shoulder with their brethren in the field, they met the invading foe, and the "plains of Carolina" became the altar on which they sacrificed their blood in defence of their common country. When the "black and smoking ruins" of desolation covered the land, the same firmness, which upheld their fathers in the old world, sustained their descendants in the new. The names of Henry, of Hugot, and of Marion are coupled with those of Laurens, of Rutledge, of Pinckney, and of Sumter—names dear to every American; the watchwords of liberty. Sustained by the example of these, South Carolina proved the noble daring and heroic courage of her adopted people. Thousands of their descendants at this time hail America as the land of their birth—the land of their forefathers' adoption—the asylum of their ancestors—the land of civil and religious liberty. May its standard, reared on the solid foundation of virtue, ever wave over millions of the sons of freemen, until time shall be no more!

As we review these scenes, we cannot refrain from asking, what had the Huguenots done, that they should thus be?

"At the mercy of a mystery of tyranny?" What were their crimes, that they should be deprived of all civil existence—that they should be hunted down like wild beasts—that their blood should stream under the sword? They worshipped God according to the dictates of their conscience. This was their crime—this their abomination. This doomed them to the sword, to the stake, and to exile. That they were a peaceable people, orderly, industrious, and well-disposed, is acknowledged by the Romish historians. They were aroused to revolt, when the iron yoke of oppression became too grievous to be borne—when bigotry sent forth the destroying angel—when life and liberty were crushed by oppression. Their emigration furnished many nations with numbers of useful subjects; and France now deploras the unjust policy, which banished her citizens, depopulated one fourth of her kingdom, ruined her commerce, and for many years placed her under martial law. To her, the result of such policy has been disastrous in the extreme—the despotism persecutions of centuries having ended in the dreadful catastrophe of the French Revolution.

The nineteenth century has brought to the Huguenots that toleration, which has permitted them to rebuild their peaceful temples, and to worship God in their own way. The conflicts of centuries have taught both parties the necessity of mutual forbearance; and the religion of reason, and the religion of authority, have learned that they can exist in the same country without continual wars and fightings. The severe blow which the Romish Church received, at the time of the Revolution, in the confiscation of its property, and in the prevention of ecclesiastical interference with the affairs of State, and the wise policy of the new government, which grants religious liberty to the subject, conspire to root out from France a most fatal source of discord, destructive of the welfare of any people.

The influence of the Reformed principles has delivered the human mind from