



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:

Wednesday, July 14, 1847.

Erratum.

In the first column on first page, 3d line from the commencement of the last paragraph, of "Alcohol—Temperance," read *denominated* instead of "demonstrated."

To Magistrates.

We would take this occasion to say to the Magistrates of this District, that our terms for advertising an *Estray Tolved*, is TWO DOLLARS. We make these remarks because it is supposed the law fixes our price at one dollar, just as it regulates the fees of the Magistrate. The law does no such thing, and we could charge five dollars if we chose so to do. Two Dollars we believe is the uniform charge in such cases of all the papers in this State, and ours is only in conformity with them.

Temperance Celebration.

The anniversary of the District Temperance Society, was celebrated at this place on the 8th inst., in fine order. Rev. W. R. Hemphill and Rev. D. M. Turner, addressed the meeting—we shall not attempt a synopsis of their speeches, as we have not the time or space. These addresses were very able and among the finest we have heard from these gentlemen. A full report of the addresses, with the proceedings of the day, has been prepared for the Temperance Advocate, and we presume will appear in that paper soon. We should like to have published the proceedings, but their great length forbid it as it would be to the exclusion of other important matter. The report, however, we will copy when published, and show the mover of the resolution to publish it, that we have "independence enough" to do that.

After the addresses, the company of ladies and gentlemen, numbering from three to four hundred, were invited to partake of a well prepared dinner, spread in the front and passage of the Court House. The whole affair throughout was well conducted, and all present seemed to enjoy the occasion much.

Foreign News.

In this week's paper will be found extracts of foreign news brought out by the Caledonia. At the sailing of the steamer, the cotton market had become somewhat firm, and prices advanced fully 1-8d. per lb. The prospects of the grain crops throughout all Europe are flattering. The potato crops in Ireland look well, though reports were beginning to be circulated that the blight was making its appearance. Large quantities of corn had arrived at Cork in the three weeks before the sailing of the Caledonia, the amount of food received at the Cove, was estimated at 9527 tons. Famine, fever and murders, continue to form the news from Ireland.

From Mexico.

The latest news we have received from Mexico will be found in another portion of this paper. It appears that Gen. Scott has not yet left Puebla, but will remain there until the reinforcements arrive. At the latest dates, the Mexicans were busy fortifying the city of Mexico, determined to make one more stand against the Americans. Some thirty thousand troops had arrived at the capital, and a considerable number of cannon had been cast for the defence of the city.

Santa Anna is certainly one of the most extraordinary men of the age. It appears that he has succeeded in removing and imprisoning the principal officers opposed to his measures, and prevailed upon the Congress to postpone counting the votes given for the Presidency until January next, thus securing to himself almost dictatorial power.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Anniversary of

ST. JOHN, THE BAPTIST.

At a regular meeting of members of Clinton Lodge, No. 3, of Free Masons, convened in their Hall on the evening of the 10th instant, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Anniversary of St. John, the Baptist, which was celebrated on Thursday, the 24th ultimo, be published in the Abbeville Banner.

This order was induced by feelings of respect and esteem for the distinguished divine—who preached a most powerful, and although not a Mason, an appropriate sermon before the Lodge, and the citizens generally—as well as courtesy to the orator who delivered the Masonic Address.

The morning was unpropitious; nevertheless, a considerable number of the brotherhood turned out, as well as other citizens, who came to be spectators of the solemnities, and to listen to the preaching of the Rev. D. McNeill Turner, and the oration delivered by H. A. Jones, Esq., a member of the craft.

At the hour of 10, the brethren met in their Hall, and by 12 M., the order of procession was formed by brother T. P. Spicrin, who acted as Marshall of the Day, when they were moved in slow time to the solemn music of the Greenwood Band, (at the head of which is Capt. Hackett,) along the streets of our peaceful village, into the Court House, where the sermon was delivered; and after singing an ode prepared for the occasion, the oration was pronounced, which, for glowing language, impressive imagery and *homesfelt truth*, the writer of this never listened to its equal. It is needless to dwell on the merits of this truly masonic address, as it will soon be published, and the public made acquainted with its stirring language and beautiful ideas.

The procession was again resumed, with banners borne aloft, on which was inscribed virtues, possessed and cultivated by all "true and accepted Masons," and was conducted to the residence of brother James Moore, where an elegant and substantial dinner was prepared, of which the brethren, as well as many ladies and gentlemen partook; and after doing ample justice to the good things on the tables so bountifully spread, the procession returned to the Masonic Hall, to the tune of "the True and Accepted Mason." After transacting some business, the proceedings of the day were closed; and each one returned to his home, well pleased with the manner in which the birth day of the Free Mason's patron Saint was celebrated by the brotherhood at old Abbeville Court House.

WILLIAM HILL, Sec'y. C. L.
Abbeville C. H., 12th July, 1847.

A MEETING

Of the Village Temperance Society!!!
ON THE 5TH JULY, 1847.

This is even so, Mr. Editor; and I was requested by the meeting to inform the public through the Banner of the fact. We had, on the whole, an interesting meeting. It was interesting, not only in its progress—we had two or three speeches—but interesting in its results—two names were added to the pledge. The name of one was John Davis, who is a volunteer for two wars, one to fight the Mexicans and the other to contend against a worse enemy—king alcohol. He shall go with our prayers. We are determined to awake up here from our slumbers—hold frequent meetings and have frequent speeches. Our next meeting will be on next Saturday night.

(WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.)

To Louise B., of Charleston.

Remember thee! why ask a boon
To thee already given?
As well go tell th' unclouded sun,
Send brighter rays from heaven,
While down with noon-tide heat and power,
He pours a flood so bright,
That all things by the glorious shower,
Are bathed in golden light.
As well tell rivers to the sea,
Their tribute waters pour;
And seas, with their loud melody,
Swell ocean's thundering roar!
While men's ries linked, wind round my heart,
A bright chain still unbroken,—
A word—a tone's electric spell
Will thrill that heart—when spoken

FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 30, 1847.

Important from Vera Cruz.

The schooner Iona, Captain Stevens, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, and in a few hours afterwards the steamship, New Orleans, Captain Auld, came in.—The latter left Vera Cruz on the 25th inst., and brings us letters of the 25th and papers of the 24th.

Our dates from the army of General Scott, at Puebla, are to the 14th inst. The immediate advance of our army upon the city of Mexico had been postponed until the arrival of reinforcements. The rumor which has been so generally circulated through the city that he had arrived within twenty miles of the city of Mexico, is without foundation.

A rumor reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th inst., that Gen. Cadwallader's command had fallen in with a guerrilla party a few miles beyond Jalapa, and by a movement unperceived by the guerrilleros, succeeded in surprising them and killing about thirty of them, without losing a man.

Other letters have been received in town as to this affair of Gen. Cadwallader, which represents it to have occurred near La Hoya, about eleven miles beyond Jalapa. The surprise of the Mexicans was so complete, and one letter says that fifty of them were killed. Gen. Cadwallader suffered no loss, all agree.

By another letter, dated the 24th inst., from our Vera Cruz correspondent, we learn that the train which went up under the command of Gen. Pillow was attacked at Calera, said to be nine miles beyond the Puente Nacional. The guerrilleros were dispersed with the loss of thirty men. Verbal accounts say we had some eight or ten wounded, but none killed.

The force under the command of Gen. Pillow on the 18th, escorting a train of about 125 wagons. The force amounted to nearly 1800 men, and consisted of the 14th Infantry, and a portion of the 15th, three companies of the Voltigeurs, a detachment of the 3d Dragoons and six howitzers. That such a train would meet with serious resistance from guerrilla parties, was not to be expected; but we regret that our accounts induce the belief that it suffered excessively in the first and second days' march from the heat of the weather. The march on the second day is represented as having been particularly severe, the time chosen for it being during the heat of the day, through heavy sand! and when eleven miles were to be made without water. One hundred and fifty men are said to have been completely knocked up on this march; six or seven died upon the road, and the rest were sent back and were arriving in Vera Cruz in small parties at our last accounts.

Both our private advices and the papers of Vera Cruz impute this trifling with life entirely to the change introduced by Gen. Pillow of marching during the heat of the day, instead of selecting early mornings or the after part of the day for such service. The course pursued by Captain Walker towards these desperadoes who fell into his hands is said to have been highly approved by Gen. Scott. We have been asked if General Cadwallader adopted Walker's plan and shot those who fell into his hands, but we are unable to answer.

The news by this arrival from the city of Mexico is important. We have received our accounts of it through an express despatched by Mr. Kendall from Puebla expressly for this office. His letter come down to the 14th inst. Though we see it noted in one of the Vera Cruz papers that advices to the 14th had been received, yet it gives none of the news; the sole statement made relates to Gen. Scott's departure from Puebla, and is erroneous. Other papers of Vera Cruz give the news copied from the press of this city as being the latest from the interior of Mexico.

The Arco-Iris of the 22d has letters from the capital which appear to be late, though the dates are not given. The purport of them is, that the work of fortifying the environs of the city is going on rapidly, and that seventy pieces of artillery had arrived from Acapulco and other points which they were mounting as fast as possible. They mention the arrival of Alvarez at the head of 8,000 men, and they set down the entire force in the city as 20,000 armed militia and 16,000 troops of the line. These letters further say that the clergy are taking an active part in the business; that arms of all kinds were pouring into the capital and considerable sums of money.

To show how hazardous a thing is express riding in Mexico at present, we annex the following brief note from our correspondent at Vera Cruz:—

VERA CRUZ, June 24, 1847.

Your express man from Puebla arrived safe here this evening, with the letters which I enclosed, after having been twice a prisoner of the guerrillas.

He was first captured on the 19th near Jalapa, and after being detained about twelve hours, made his escape in the night, but was again captured by another party of guerrillas on the 21st, and they made

which announces that "Santa Anna has been elected Dictator, provided he will not make peace," and that he has 30,000 men with him. It appears from what follows below that Santa Anna has attained to all the power of a Dictator by the arrest or removal from command of such generals as are opposed to him, and by the more adroit manoeuvre of inducing Congress to postpone the counting of the votes for President till the 15th of January next! The 15th of June was the day fixed by law for that purpose. By the postponement Santa Anna prolongs his own power indefinitely, and for the time being may be deemed Dictator in fact, if not in name. He will plead in extenuation of this perpetuation of his power that it was hazardous to risk a change of Government at a moment when a foreign foe threatened the capital, and there is force in the idea.

We grieve most sincerely to learn that the American prisoners in Mexico have not obtained their release; on the contrary, the report is that they are in more strict confinement than before. Ought not something speedily to be done with the Mexican prisoners in our power to bring Santa Anna to his hearing on this point.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 12.

The city is to-day full of rumors and reports, some of these of most startling nature if it could be relied upon. The story is that the Mexican army is to advance upon and surround this place entirely. Even the names of the leaders—Valencia, Gubero, Lombardini and Alvarez—are given.—That Alvarez has started with his command there is but little doubt, but the impression is that he has gone in the rear of Puebla—somewhere in the neighborhood of Nopalucan or Acajete—with the hope that he may be enabled to cut off some of the wagon trains known to be on their way up. The Mexicans are known to have seven or eight thousand cavalry, and their true policy would be to fight Gen. Scott in the open field; but he who judges of the Mexicans by the ordinary rules which govern mankind will find himself mistaken nine times out of ten; so there is no knowing what they will do.

Frenchman who left the city of Mexico yesterday, reports that he saw two thousand men busily at work upon the fortifications at El Penon. This is a hill of no great size or elevation, about nine miles this side of the city and on the direct road, with a lake immediately in the rear of it and at its base. Another Frenchman, and one who appears to be intelligent, says that the Mexicans intend to make three or four stands—one between this city and San Martin or Tlascalala, there they can use their cavalry, another this side of Guadalupe, and the last at Guadalupe itself. Amid such a multiplicity of reports it is hard coming at the truth, and perhaps the only way to ascertain the real intention of the Mexicans at the capital is to pay them a visit with the army.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 6, 1847.

From El Republican we learn that Santa Anna has either imprisoned or sent out of the way Generals Ampudia, Almonte, Bravo, Arista, and some say Rejon. Arista has been ordered to Acapulco, and the editor thinks most unjustly. Ampudia refused to be banished to Guernavaca unless they used force, and force was used. Report has it that Bravo and Rejon were ordered off because they refused to accept commands in the arm offered them, alleging, it is said, that all attempts to arrest the progress of the Americans must end in defeat. Such views do not suit Santa Anna, who, like every desperate gambler, still determines to play on against every semblance of hope. Almonte is in prison, and is charged with holding communication with the Americans. It is even asserted that he is accused of holding a treasonable correspondence with General Worth. I am informed that every line which has passed between them was a simple letter of compliment, written by General Worth at Saltillo last fall, and to which he has never oven received an answer.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 7.

Every arrival from the city of Mexico but confirms the previous reports that the war party is determined to defend the capital. One rumor has it that they have already ninety cannon of different calibres; but this is doubtless an exaggeration. A Frenchman who arrived to-day says that Chapultepec, Mexicalcingo, Guadalupe and Penon Viejo are fortified, and that at the different points they have sixty cannon.—The General's in command at these places are Ignacio Gutierrez, Gaona, Mariana, Martinez and Gregorio G. Palomino.—That they are not only casting cannon, but shells and balls, and with great activity, is certain. It is to be hoped that they may run up all the bells in the city into cannon, for their continual clatter is excessively annoying.

When a movement is to be made upon the city of Mexico is uncertain, but I presume as soon as a sufficient number of the new recruits have arrived. General Scott has all his plans with the most consummate adroitness, and will make the most of the force the Government has given him. A heavy stock of provisions has been laid in here.

Yours, G. W. K.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 8.

The result of the election for President of this so called Republic is not known, nor will it be until January. Congress has passed a decree to the effect that on the 1st day of the coming year the new President

shall be installed, and that on the 15th of the same month the votes for the President shall be counted. This may be some new trick of Santa Anna's getting up, as until that time he can have every thing his own way. The refusal of the present Congress to accept his resignation as President *interino*, gives him unlimited sway, and he will not be slow to exercise all the powers of a dictator. That there will be *gritos* and *pronunciamentos* against him before January is as certain as that the intervening months will come and go; but he may be cat enough to fall upon his feet—[qu. foot?—] with every new revolution. An anarchist himself, his every element is anarchy, and the only peaceful moments he probably spends are amidst the confusion.

Yours, G. W. K.

P. S.—I have just learned that a delegate from each State in the Republic has been appointed, all to hold a meeting at some given point, for the purpose of taking measures to establish a peace with the U. States. This I give as one of the rumors afloat, but cannot ascertain that it is entitled to the least credit or importance.

From the N. O. Picayune, 1st inst.

Later from Gen. Taylor's Army.

The steamship James L. Day, Captain Wood arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 23th ult.

By this arrival we have our correspondence to the 16th June from Monterey, but the news is of no great importance. Nothing has occurred to change the disposition of General Taylor's forces in any material point, and there is no hope of an advance upon San Luis.

Captain Bankhead, commanding a company in the Virginia regiment, arrived at Monterey on the 14th ultimo from China. He reported that after the departure of the main body of the battalion for Monterey he despatched a Mexican for Camargo with a communication for Colonel Belknap. A few days after he learned that the messenger had been captured by a body of armed Mexicans, near Passo Zacata and sentenced to be shot.

News had reached Monterey from China, of the death of Lieut. Mahan, who was shot in the recent duel with Lieut. Mumford—both of the Virginia regiment.

Three companies of Texas Rangers had recently come in to Monterey after having been out scouring the roads in the direction of Camargo. They failed to fall in with Urrea or any of his men, although rumor frequently had him in the neighborhood in force. Our correspondent thinks he is still the other side of the mountains.

The rangers captured one or two "robbers," and it is said, shot one of them. Upon their return they were at once ordered up to Saltillo.

The Mexicans are said to be organizing small guerrilla parties, and the roads are somewhat beset with robbers, but we do not learn of any harm done by them.

A train from below arrived at Monterey on the 15th, escorted by several companies of the North Carolina regiment.

The health of the troops at Monterey was improving, and only one man had recently died. He was attached to the Virginia regiment.

The Mexicans are beginning to return to their residences in Monterey in considerable numbers.

A man named James Mays, a Virginian by birth, but a long resident of Texas, was shot recently by the guard, while attempting to escape the guard house. A Texan Ranger had also been shot on the plaza by a fellow soldier, and died. Notwithstanding these untoward events, Monterey is now much more quiet than it had been. The troops are under severe discipline and preserve admirable order.

The Massachusetts regiment had not reached Monterey at last accounts, but a rumor had been received that it was ordered to Vera Cruz. The rumor was probably unfounded, but it would excite no surprise were it true.

At the moment of writing this, we are in possession of our correspondence by the James L. Day, but have no papers from Matamoras.

GRATIFYING COMPLIMENT.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, writing from Puebla Mexico, thus notices the Palmetto Regiment:

"There are two Volunteer Regiments stationed here, under command of Major Gen. Quitman—the 1st New York and the South Carolina. The former, I regret to record, have been guilty of some gross behaviour to the citizens, but they have received prompt and severet punishment by sentences from Courts Martial—the latter Regiment, on the contrary, have been a pattern of good behaviour and decorum; indeed officers and men have commanded the universal respect of all. This speaks well and creditably for the Heroes of your sister State.