

From the N. Y. Evening Post, 15th inst.

15 Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMER G. WESTERN.

The Great Western, Capt. Mathews, arrived this morning, in fifteen days from England. We have London papers to the morning of the 30th of May. The news in some respects is interesting and important.

The bill to repeal the corn laws had passed the House of Lords, without amendment, and by a decided majority. Free Trade is henceforth the policy of Great Britain, the leading commercial nation of the world.

The Oregon Notice had been received by the British Government.

of the Mexican war had just been received in England—the consequence as a slight decline in the cotton market.

The Queen has given birth to another prince on the 24th May.

In Ulster, the laboring classes are suffering as severely from the want of potatoes as in the south and west.

The accounts of the new potato crop in Ireland are, upon the whole, encouraging.

The hay harvest is unusually forward this year. In some parts of the country, cutting has already commenced.

The nephew of Napoleon has escaped from the fortress of Ham.

COMMERCIAL.

We mentioned in our last that the proposition of the Mexican government for placing the debt upon a new footing, had been proposed at a stormy meeting of the proprietors in London. This occurred on the evening preceding the sailing of the steamer, and we were ignorant at the time of the result. The proposition was negated by the bondholders. But a new and more favorable proposition is expected to be made. In the meantime the present position of Mexico affords small chance of the London capitalist "bleeding" freely in the matter of the loan.

Railway speculation threatens to be the opprobrium of the English character. The "collective wisdom of the nation" devised a plan for enabling companies to dissolve and be at rest. It was thought that the concoctors of scores, if not hundreds, of the ill-considered, ill-digested schemes, would have gladly availed themselves of the facilities thus offered. Meetings have been called, in conformity with the provisions of the act which was passed recently, in various parts of the country; but progression has been the rule, dissolution the exception, with the companies. The money market, which has been long restive under the load of speculation thus impending over it, exhibits, like a drunken man, symptoms of reeling; and steady it cannot be, while railway bills requiring nearly seventy millions of capital have already been sanctioned by Parliament this session.

The Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived here on the afternoon of Thursday, after a splendid passage, with the intelligence of the rupture which has already taken place between the Mexican and the American forces. The issue of the conflict, which has taken place at Fort Isabel, on the Rio Grande; if conflict it can be called, for it seems, according to the accounts, too trumpety for the appellation—has astonished, and, we are sorry to add, gratified many persons.

The effect of the news had been to raise the price of American produce. On its receipt many persons instantly withdrew their cotton, and the consequence has been, as is customary in such cases, a rush of speculators into the field, and an improvement in the value of the staple. Another cause has been at work. Early yesterday the result of the second reading of the corn bill in the House of Lords was known. The settlement of this question must beneficially serve business—must give increased firmness to the manufacturers—must enhance the value of the article—and this, with the former cause, has rendered the market additionally firm.

If the corn bill should pass—of which, at present, there hardly exist a doubt in the minds of the least sanguine, an immense quantity of produce will be immediately released from bond and thrown on the market. The bulk of the produce so held under the Queen's locks, American Flour and American produce. Its value has been estimated as high as five million sterling. In every point of view—for the safety of trade, for the security of the exporter, for the comfort and happiness of the peo-

ple—it is desirable that no unnecessary delays take place. Our readers will observe that the Government had not only a majority of proxies, but a majority of peers present on the division. This is important as regards the ultimate success of the measure in committee.

The markets in every part of the country will be more or less affected by the second reading of the corn bill in the Lords, but the effect will not be fully developed before the sailing of the steamer on Tuesday next. In the meantime, we refer our commercial readers to what has been doing before the result transpired, and they will see that business of every description has been more or less influenced by the pending state of our political affairs.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—The news of the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, had been received in England. The Chronicle of the 29th, says:—

"At an early hour this morning, we received important intelligence from the United States, (announcing the commencement of hostilities with Mexico,) the interest of which induces us to publish it in full detail, and for that purpose to displace a considerable portion of our usual matter. The pressure on our space renders it impossible to do more than call attention to the letter of our Washington correspondent, which will be found in another part of our paper."

In a previous article the Chronicle anticipated the war, and denounced the United States in good round terms.

From the N. O. Picayune, 14th inst.

FROM GALVESTON AND THE RIO GRANDE.

The Steamship Galveston, Captain Wright, was towed up to town at an early hour yesterday morning, by the towboat Star. By her we have received Galveston papers to the 10th inst. They bring up the news from the Rio Grande to the latest dates, and will be found interesting.

We regret to say that Gov. Butler of South Carolina, reached here in a very low state of health, but we are in hopes that a few days of quiet and repose will bring him up speedily.

Volunteers have at last begun to pour into Galveston freely. From the News of the 9th inst. we copy the following:—

A full company, under Capt. Arnold, arrived by the steamer Samuel M. Williams, on the 5th inst. They are from Nacogdoches, and carry a standard with the words "Old Nacogdoches" on it.

A company from Jasper and Jefferson counties arrived from Sabine by water last Saturday the 6th, commanded by Capt. Chesire, who was in the battle of San Jacinto. These have also been received, and left for Point Isabel on the schooner Testa, Capt. Fisk, this morning.

By this arrival we have received the first two numbers of the "Republic of the Rio Grande and Friend of the People." The first number is dated June 1st, and the second June 8th. The motto of the paper, "Fear not—the brave and generous soldier is only to be dreaded in the field of battle." The leading articles are printed both in English and Spanish.

The purpose is to convince the people of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New Leon, and Chihuahua, of the futility of resisting American arms, and to throw upon the Administration of Paredes the responsibility of the war. A separation of the Departments named above from the Central Government of Mexico is the distinct aim of this new paper. We have not room for one of its "leaders" to-day, but cull a few "news items," as follows:—

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—A traveller from Tampico met a Government carrier between that place and Victoria, about ten days ago hunting for the Mexican army, for whom he bore orders, he said, to retreat upon Tampico. This would seem to indicate that the Government consider the day as definitively lost in this quarter, or were unable to reinforce their army sufficiently to enable it to stand another battle, and were collecting its fragments for the defence of Vera Cruz.

The port of Tampico was not blockaded, he states, as vessels were entering and departing, though an American sloop of war—the St. Mary's—was in sight. Mr. Cchatzell and the other Americans, who were so rudely driven from Matamoras by Ampudia, had reached Tampico in safety, though shaken in health by their forced journey of three hundred miles. They took shipping on the 23d ult. for this place, where they may be hourly expected.

Arista's retreat will doubtless continue to the mountains. After losing the day with five to one at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, it is not likely that he will make another stand on the plains. Gen. Taylor takes the field with so overwhelming a force, and so ad-

mirably equipped in that terrible arm, the light artillery, that it would be madness in the enemy to fight again, where defeat would be certain and retreat impossible. Monterey is the first position of any natural strength, and it also commands the entrance of the mountain pass to Saltillo. It is there, in all probability, that Arista will make his great effort, which the importance of the object, his wounded pride, and the advantages of the ground, will all conspire to make a brilliant but a bloody day in the history of this war.

We understand that Canales is at Almitos Rancho, on this side of Reynosa, levying contributions upon the people, and plundering them of all their mules and other moveable property. Has closed the road and intercepts all communication from this direction, treating all those who are suspected of coming from this place with the greatest harshness.

Correspondence of the Char. Eve. News. NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

First Movement of Invasion of Mexico!

On Saturday the 7th inst., Lieut. Col. Wilson left Matamoras for Reinoso, making the first movement towards the invasion of Mexico by the American Army. Col. Wilson has a command of five hundred strong.

Four companies of the 1st Regiment of Infantry under the respective commands of Major Abercrombie, Capt. Miller, Bachus, and La Motte; Capt. Price's company of Texian Rangers, with a section of Lieut. Bragg's battery, under Lieuts. Thomas and Johnstone, a company of Alabama volunteers under Gen. Desha, form the command.

This movement is highly interesting, because it opens the ball of carrying the war into the enemy's country. Reinoso is a small town on the Rio Grande, sixty miles from Matamoras and containing about 1,000 inhabitants. It is presumed that Col. Wilson and the brave soldiers under him, will take it without a blow,—at least the soldiers fear such will be the case.

The volunteers are in good health and spirits—very few cases of sickness. It is rumored that Gen. Arista has sent a proclamation to Gen. Taylor, ordering him to leave Matamoras within a given time, or he should be obliged to come down from Monterey and chastise him for remaining on the west side of the Rio Grande.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE EXPEDITION UNDER COL. KEARNEY.—We have been pleased to see the promptness with which Major Mackay, of the Quarter Master's Department, and Major Lee, Commissary of subsistence, have obeyed the instructions of Col. Kearney, in their respective departments. As a necessary consequence of the call for so large a force as Col. Kearney expects to take with him—especially as the whole expedition will be through a country where supplies cannot be obtained—an extraordinary amount of ordnance stores, subsistence, baggage trains, &c., are required. But the orders have been promptly met. Every thing that money, and industry, upon the part of those officers, could secure with the least possible delay, has been already procured, and will be in readiness in a few days. A portion of the supplies were shipped yesterday evening, and the whole will be on the route by the last of this week or the first of the next; and it is confidently expected that every part of the requisition will be at Fort Leavenworth early next week. When it is remembered that this expedition will require near a thousand mules for draught, several hundred horses for the ordnance and for mounting the dragoons, at least two hundred wagons, a large stock of cattle on foot, and other stores in proportion, and that the requisition only reached here last Sunday, some idea may be formed of the despatch with which the United States Government officers have performed their duties.—St. Louis Repub.

The trial of Nutter, one of the managerie men, for the alleged murder of Glover, one of the late students of the University of Virginia, has resulted in his acquittal.

Father Miller is again holding forth in Boston. He says the present war is the commencement of the contest between Gog and Magog, which is to precede the destruction of the world.

# THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1846.

We were shown a cotton blossom yesterday taken from the field of Mr. HUGH M. PRINCE, the first we have seen this season.

The Bank of Hamburg South Carolina, has declared a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, being three per cent for the last six months, payable on and after the first of July.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. BURT for a copy of Capt. FREMONT'S Expedition.

We are pleased to learn by the news from Washington, that Mr. McDUFFIE, has been elected Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate, Mr. ALLEN having resigned. There were thirteen ballotings in two days before a choice could be made, and then only by the withdrawal of some of the names ballotted for.

It will be seen by orders from Head Quarters that the number of companies to form the Regiment, has been accepted for twelve months service, and that they are ordered to be at their respective parade grounds for inspection on Monday next. There is but little probability now that there will be need for those or any other troops for the Mexican war. ARISTA is endeavoring to avoid another fight and escape to the mountains, and TAYLOR with the troops now under his command, consisting of some 10,000 men, will be enabled to sweep every thing before them in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande.

The press throughout the country seem to condemn the course of Gen. SCOTT, and whilst they do not question his bravery or his military talents, they censure him for his selfishness in desiring to remain in Washington to enjoy his "plate of soup," and dream of the splendors of the Presidency. The Presidency! there is a something about it that bewilders and blinds those desiring to attain to it, and instead of pursuing the course they should, we find often, they go diametrically opposite to their own interest and thus blast their brightest prospects.

The following names we copy from our exchanges as candidates for office in the Regiment now forming in the State for the Mexican war.

For Colonel.

Major General BONHAM of Eggefield.  
Brig. Gen. ALSTON, of Yorkville.  
Col. GREGG, of Richland.  
Col. LARTIGUE, of Beaufort.  
Col. MOORE, of Fairfield.

For Lt. Colonel.

Col. DICKINSON, of Kershaw.  
For Major.  
Lt. Col. GLADDEN, of Richland.  
Maj. CANTY, of Kershaw.  
Capt. ALLEN, of Barnwell.

We are informed that none of these gentlemen have volunteered. If such be the case, it certainly would be doing injustice to those who have so nobly responded to the call of the Governor, to elect any of them; able commanders can be selected from the officers who have already volunteered, and who should by all means have office in the Regiment. We venture the assertion, that ten thousand men could be found in this State, who would be willing to fill those offices with their pay and honor, but who could not be induced to enter the ranks as privates. Let those men then have office, who are willing to go in any capacity so they may but serve their country.

List of Volunteers belonging to the McDuffie Guards, who have tendered their services to the Governor.

J. F. MARSHALL, Captain.	37. H A Latimore
J. B. MORAGNE, 1st Lieut.	38. W J Lomax
J. N. COCHRAN, 2d do	39. J Lomax
W. L. HODGES, 1st Sergeant.	40. S Lomax
J. J. MARTIN, 2d do	41. A Lomax
T. M. WILSON, 3d do	42. W Lomax
W. McNARY, 4th do	43. A Logan
Wm. Montague, 1st Corporal.	44. F Logan
Alex. Hamilton, 2d do	45. J M Martin
W. A. Lomax, 3d do	46. W Mabery
Thos. Burt, 4th do	47. J F Munday
M. H. WILSON, Color Bearer.	48. S Munday
1. W Anderson	49. C Munday
2. J L Anderson	50. N H Moragne
3. J Adams	51. Wm Middleton
4. J S Anderson	52. D Malone
5. W C Arnold	53. S Malone
6. C A Blake	54. J Mickler
7. J B Black	55. S Malone
8. J Buchanan	56. — McCallister
9. Wm Buchanan	57. N McCord
10. A Bradley	58. A A King
11. J Bradley	59. S Pace
12. J Bell	60. S B Lackey
13. J Botts	61. B J Pulliam
14. W Clinkscapes	62. W B Romans
15. W Colbert	63. B Reynolds
16. J Colbert	64. W L Ritchie
17. D R Caldwell	65. J B Russell
18. T L Coleman	66. W S Robertson
19. J M Charpings	67. W H Sharp
20. J W Cheatham	68. Jno Strawhorn
21. T S Crews	69. J F Saxton
22. J Davis	70. W Rogers
23. F W Davis	71. W C Wier
24. A S Evans	72. B F Wardlaw
25. A Ellison	
26. B Z Herndon	
27. H G Higgings	
28. D O Hix	
29. B Hammonds	
30. W C Hill	
31. R Hanna	
32. W C Hackett	
33. E Hilburn	
34. Wm Hughey	
35. F Johnson	
36. J L Lockridge	

From the Army.—We give in another column the latest news from the army, which is of no very great importance. There has been no engagement since the 9th and the Mexicans are evidently endeavoring to avoid another collision with our gallant soldiers. It is thought that if ARISTA will venture to fight again, it will be at Monterey, which place has some natural advantages, and is an opening into the mountainous regions: this, perhaps, they will attempt to defend, and stay the progress of the American arms from their advance in that direction. ARISTA'S force is said to be about 15,000 strong.

The settlement of the Oregon question will have a very material influence in terminating the Mexican war; for it is impossible for Mexico to continue hostilities without foreign aid, and this we think she will not be able to obtain, at least from England now. Any assistance rendered the Mexicans by the English Government, would be tantamount to a declaration of war upon her part against the United States, and would be bringing about that very state of affairs which both nations have been so long and earnestly laboring to avoid.

Foreign News.—By the steamer Great Western, we have advices from Europe 15 days later, extracts of which will be seen in this week's paper. The Oregon notice had been received by the British Government.—The special message of the President relative to the Mexican war had also been received, and the price of cotton had declined in consequence of it.—The Corn Bill had passed a second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 47.—VICTORIA had given birth to another princess.—Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON has made his escape from his prison. It will be remembered he was imprisoned for life some years ago, for attempting a revolution in France.

The citizens of Trenton, N. J. have nominated Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency in '48.

INDIA RUBBER BRIDGE FOR THE ARMY.—Messrs. M. Rider & Brothers, of the Harlem Rubber factory have secured an order for the materials for a portable bridge for the army. The "pontoons" are to be made of rubber, and when completed no delay will be experienced in crossing rivers, in a rapid manner.