

FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Taylor is in good health and in fine spirits.

Rionoso was taken without a blow by Col. Wilson. A deputation from the citizens of Riohoso waited on Gen. Taylor to give up the town, on their return they were imprisoned, but released by Col. Wilson.

Gen. Taylor expresses the opinion that there will be no fight with the Mexican people this side of the city of Mexico. The reports of troops concentrating at Monterey is not credited at Matamoros.

A false alarm was raised a few days since at Brazos Santiago, that 300 Mexicans had landed at that place. The Kentucky Legion and Featherston's Regiment turned out to meet the invasion. Much confusion ensued, but the alarm turned out to be a false one, and the invading army some 300 miles.

Capt. Page is doing well, and will be in New Orleans in a few days.

Maj. Armstrong and Col. McIntosh are slowly recovering.

The barque William Ivy, Capt. Hoffman, has arrived from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 12th inst. She brings us the letter which we give below from our correspondent, but her advices are not so late as the Fashion's.

Capt. Ker, of the 2d Dragoons, and Lieut. Scott, of the 7th infantry, came passengers on the barque.

Capt. Hoffman reports that the brig Archelaus arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 12th inst. from Tampico, with Mr. Chazell, the former American Consul at Matamoros, and several other Americans on board. The had previously been ordered from Matamoros by Gen. Ampudia.

A passenger reports that an express arrived at Matamoros on the 6th inst., with intelligence that a reinforcement of 5000 Mexicans had arrived at Monterey, as he says, under Arista. We give the rumor as we hear it.

FORT POLK, POINT ISABEL, }
2 o'clock, P. M., June 8, 1846. }

Editors of the *Picayune*: Gentlemen—News reached here a few moments since, or rather I should say a rumor, though it came through a channel that is deserving of confidence, viz: Matamoros, that Gen. Alvarez had declared in favor of Herrera—that Gen. Garcia died a short time since of wounds, received I know not when, and that Gen. Torrejon [who commanded the two thousand crack troops who took Capt. Thornton and Hardee, with sixty-three men,] is in a condition which allows no hope of his recovery. He was wounded in some of the engagements with our troops in this vicinity. Arista's army is in a sad condition, a severe fever prevailing among his men, which is rapidly reducing their numbers. Gov. Henderson, commander of the Texan volunteers, has this moment arrived at this post, and is now receiving a salute of cannon. The Governor is a tall, soldier-like gentleman, of middle age, appears to be in fine spirits. He is accompanied by a small body of fine looking Texan Rangers.

A detachment of his troops are now encamped about six miles from this port, on the road to Matamoros. It is understood that they will immediately march some distance on the road to Monterey, and Mr. Kendall, of your "family," will accompany them. I go to Matamoros to-night from which place I shall be able to tell you more about the movements of the light corps of the army. In haste,
H.

YUCATAN INDEPENDENT.

The Yucatan schr. Joaquina, Capt. Martinez, arrived last evening. She left Campeachy the 12th inst. We learn through letters received by a commercial house in this City, that the Legislature at Merida had declared the independence of Yucatan and its disavowance from the Mexican Republic. It is intended now to appoint Senor Barbachano, the acting governor of Yucatan, President of the Republic of the "three stars." Some of the most influential citizens of Yucatan have not hesitated to express the hope that in two or three years from the present time, if not before, they would see those three stars added to the fast increasing number that are now crowding into the banner of the stars and stripes.

The Joaquina left Campeachy on the 12th instant. The U. S. brig Somers was the only vessel of war off the port. Every thing was quiet. There are several Yucatan vessels at Campeachy up for this port, and some two or three on their way hither. The Joaquina came into port under the Yucatan flag.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

In the Havana Diario de la Marina of the 9th inst., brought to us last evening by the empresario, we find a letter

dated Vera Cruz the 1st inst., from which we make the following extract:

The Consuls of neuter nations have protested against the blockade of this port, declared on the 20th of this month by the commandant of the U. S. fleet, which allows only 15th days for foreign vessels to leave the port. The principal portion of the American fleet is now at Isle Verde, and the American men-of-war St. Mary's and Falmouth, and a small brig, are cruising before Tampico.

Many families are leaving this city for the interior. We are now here as in 1838, with only difference that the Castle is in a better condition.

After much delay, the Congress of the nation had the first meeting on the 27th, Senor Bustamante (the Ex President) being appointed the same, and it is generally believed that Paredes will be elected legal President of the Republic.

It is said that Paredes will march over to Matamoros at the head of a strong army, the largest portion composed from the body of troops called Reserve. The day for the departure of the army is fixed already, but no body knows it. Gen. Bravo will occupy the Presidency *ad interim*.

The suspension of payments continue, and business remained in the worst condition. The government had called a meeting for the purpose of procuring resources, which I believe can hardly be obtained, because the clergy is not able to pay the amount of \$90,000 monthly, asked by the government; and on the other hand the actual condition of the several States is not such as to expect from them any resources.

There has been another dissolution of the Ministry. The Secretaries of War and the Treasury—Tornel and Iturbe—are known to have resigned. The former, it was thought, would be succeeded by Gen. D. Ignacio de Mora y Villamil, and the latter by D. Antonio Garay, a merchant.

The great topic of conversation at the capital was the proposed departure of Paredes to take the command of the army of the North. He himself was bent upon doing so, although dissuaded by many considerations of policy and by the advice of his friends. Should he take the field, it is said he would have under his command an army of 16,000 men, including in these the army of reserve and the troops of Arista.

Reports were in circulation in the city that General Arista was to be called to the capital to answer to charges preferred against him, but the correspondent of the Diario thinks this not at all probable.

The splendid frigate Christiana arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult., and supplied the Spanish vessel-of-war lying at Sacrificious with three months' provisions and left orders that she should remain there.

Arista assigns as his reason for withdrawing from Matamoros its destitution of provisions, and the want of means to defend it if vigorously attacked.

El Indicador of Vera Cruz, of the 30th ult. says positively, that Paredes will march to the frontier with the army of Reserve, so that there are laurels yet to be won by our army and the brave volunteers.

Two Mexican Generals, names not given, are reported to have died of their wounds received in the actions of the 8th and 9th.

The port of Acapulco has been declared closed to foreign commerce while it remains in possession of the insurgents under General Alvarez.

The blockade of Tampico was commenced by the sloop of war St. Mary's on the 20th ult. with the same notice to foreign Consuls, &c. as were given at Vera Cruz.

From the Philadelphia North American. GENERAL GAINS.

It is impossible to read the letter of this time-worn veteran to the War Department without coming, however reluctantly, to the conclusion, that the measures of his service, is to the last drop, full. It is to be regretted that circumstances rendered the publication of the evidence of this fact necessary. To use his own phrase, he has no grey hairs, save those that have whitened in the service of his country. He should be regarded and treated with the veneration that is due to the past; for the crumbling ruins of the patriot who has won the triumphs of the country, who has served her long and with zealous devotion and unspotted honor, should be sacred. No good can result from courts to enquire into the patriotic errors of his infirmity—for the latest (though the chill has reached his head, it has not touched his heart,) he has had but one wish—to offer his aged bosom once more in defence of his country. The idle and unthinking may discover in the infirmities which age, and toil and hardships

incurred for his country, have brought upon him, subject for a ribald jest or a heartless censure; but better men will have better thoughts, and will see in the tottering columns of that crumbling temple of patriotism honor, whose altar burns purely and brightly to the last a theme for reverence and admiration. Were it possible, we would hope that the old hero might never know that the country of his love grew younger, as he grew older, and that her heart ceased to beat quickly and fast when his victories were named. He would die of the thought. His retirement seems to be inevitable; it should be an honored one—crowning a manhood of glory an age of dignity and peace.

THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1846.

Mr. P. D. KLEUGH will accept our thanks for his present of four mammoth onions, the largest by far we have ever seen—the average weight of each being about one pound.

We are indebted to Messrs. SUMMER & CARROLL, for a copy of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Convention, and of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina.

In reply to the inquiry of our Correspondent "ZEPH," we would say that a rumor has been prevalent in the village for a few days past, that there would be spirits furnished at the dinner, as to the truth of this we are unprepared to say. We are informed by the Committee appointed to supervise the dinner, that they are to hold a meeting to-day at which time that matter will be definitely settled.

We are gratified to learn that the McDuffie Guards were inspected by Col. TILMAN, on Monday last, seventy-two men were present including officers, several of the volunteers being unavoidably absent from sickness. We have no doubt however that the ranks will be filled up when orders are received for them to take up the line of march. An election for field officers took place, and ex-Governor Buttler received the unanimous vote of the Company for Colonel, Capt. J. F. MARSHALL, for Major, and Capt. T. W. GANTT, a majority for Lt. Colonel. It may be well enough to state that Capt. GANTT, only announced himself as a candidate a few days previous to the election.

Celebration of St. John's Day.—The Ancient Free Masons of this District, celebrated the 24th instant, at this place, in memory of their Patron, Saint JOHN, the Evangelist. A procession was formed at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M., and marched to the Methodist Church, under command of Brother Jos. A. HAMILTON, Marshal of the Day, where, after prayer by the Rev. GEO. MOORE, and the singing of an Ode, we were entertained by a very able and eloquent address by Brother MAT. J. WILLIAMS; from thence the procession moved to the residence of the Rev. JAS. MOORE, and there partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. Numbers were in attendance, and harmony seemed to rule the day. It is, perhaps, unnecessary that we should make any very extended remarks upon the address referred to, as it is to be published; but we wish it could have been heard by those opposed to Masonry. For its style, however, and appropriateness, and the eloquence with which it was delivered, we consider it, and all whose opinions are known to us in regard to it—and they are not a few—as a "great treat."

Celebration of the 4th of July.—We presume it is generally understood among our friends in the country that a dinner will be given at this place on Saturday next. And as a rumor has gone into the country that none have the privilege of attending but those invited, we take this occasion to say it is false, and that all will be welcome who may feel disposed to attend. The Committee are making ample preparations for a large company. Col. TILMAN has been appointed orator of the day.

The following capital pun was handed us a few days since by one of our villagers, which was written impromptu upon the occasion:—

Right and Left.—On seeing John Wright who had lost his right hand writing with his left.

Oh Wright although thy right hath left thee,
Right well thou dost write with the left that's left thee.

From the Army.—We have nothing still of very great importance from the army. Reynoso had been taken by Col. WILSON without opposition, and Camargo, it was thought would be also taken without resistance, as a deputation had been sent by the inhabitants to Gen. TAYLOR to capitulate. A depot for provisions for the army will be made at this place. PAREDES was anxious to take command of the army, which, in such event, would consist of about 16,000 men. It is also reported that ARISTA had been ordered to the capital to answer charges preferred against him.

Foreign News.—Upon the first page of this week's paper will be found extracts of foreign news brought out by the Caledonia, which is five days later than that of the Great Western, the most important item in it is, that England has offered to mediate between the United States and Mexico, if such be the fact we have no doubt that hostilities, will soon be at an end between this country and Mexico. It is also stated that England has given Mexico to understand that she need not look to her for assistance. Another equally important item is, that France has directed an increase of her naval force in the Gulf of Mexico in consequence of the existence of the war, the object of this movement of course is not known except to herself.

Mr. O'Connell it is said intended to press forward the Irish Coercion Bill immediately after the re-assembling of Parliament. The Oregon question had ceased to give any uneasiness. Prince Louis Napoleon had arrived in England.

The Oregon Treaty Ratified.—Although the secrecy of injunction has not yet been removed from the Senate, enough is certainly known with regard to the Oregon Treaty, to enable us to say that it has been ratified in that body by a vote of 41 to 14, and that it has been sent to England to be approved of by that Government. The terms are the 49th parallel with the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the common use of one of the Straits of Feuca to the English, as well as the navigation of the Columbia river until the expiration of the Hudson Bay Company's charter which will take place in 1863.

This cannot be otherwise than gratifying to every American and lover of peace and harmony; for had this question not of been settled thus amicably, and our country been plunged into a war with England, how unhappy indeed would have been our condition? Although our means are ample to maintain our liberties and to defend our rights, yet it would necessarily have to be done at the expense of blood and treasure, and the nation involved in a debt of millions, which would require years to liquidate. We have then cause to rejoice that the storm has passed harmless over, ours is a lofty destiny, the greatness of America is yet to overshadow the world. When we recall a few centuries and look back upon the little band of Colonists, contending with all the privations and miseries of a wilderness home in Virginia, and the down-trodden

Puritans flying from the persecution of the mother country to the Rock of Plymouth, that they might there enjoy freedom of opinion, and worship their creator after the dictates of their own consciences—the wilderness receding before the swelling tide of population—temples dedicated to the living God crowning spots which once witnessed the infernal rites of Indian superstition—flourishing cities and towns scattered over all the land teeming with a free and intelligent population—we say when we consider these things, our rapid growth as a nation, America's is a high destiny. And though we may yet be called upon to sacrifice many of our gallant sons upon the battle field, and experience all the calamities of war, the strong arm that lead us unscathed through the eventful struggles of the Revolution will encircle us, and plant the Stars and Stripes at least in every quarter of the Western Hemisphere.

The Cholera.—This dreadful disease has made its appearance again in Montreal, it was at this point it broke out some years ago when it ravaged our country, sweeping off thousands of our population to untimely graves. We trust that this awful plague may be shut up in the lazaretto's there, and sting to itself death.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence at Abbeville Court House, publish the following as the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A salute of 13 guns will be fired at day-break, in honor of the "old thirteen States."

At 10 o'clock precisely, a procession under the command of Lieut. Col. McGowen, the Marshal of the Day, will be formed in the public square of the Village, in the following order:—

- 1st. Music.
- 2d. The Escort, consisting of the Abbeville Light Infantry.
- 3d. The Volunteers for the Mexican War—special guests of the occasion.
- 4th. The Artillery.
- 5th. The Citizens generally.
- 6th. Invited Guests.
- 7th. Committee of Invitation.
- 8th. The Clergy.
- 9th. The Officers of the Day.
- 10th. The Orator and Reader.

The procession will then move in the above order to the grove near Mrs. Allen's spring, where an oration will be delivered by Col. Hiram Tilman, the Orator of the Day.

At 12 o'clock, dinner will be served, after which the President and Vice Presidents will read the toasts prepared for the occasion.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements: J. J. WARDLAW, Ch'n.

ASTONISHING INVENTION.—The most extraordinary triumph in Mechanical art the world has ever known, one which, next to the *Philosopher's Stone* and *Perpetual Motion*, has engaged the attention of scientific men for ages, has at last, after over twenty-five years of unremitting toil been accomplished by M. Fober, Professor of Mathematics in Vienna. It is an Automaton figure of a man so constructed, that, by the use of sixteen keys, similar to those of the Organ or Piano, it can be made to articulate words perfectly in the English, French, Spanish, German and Latin Languages, saluting its friends with a "good evening" or morning, giving the most precise emphasis, intonations and accents in whatever language it speaks. The *th* so difficult to the Frenchman to sound, thrills harmoniously from the automaton, and its powers of vocalism are equal to those of the first living artists. While speaking, or singing, the breath issues from its mouth and nostrils like that of a human being. M. Fober has brought this wonderful man-machine to America, and having allowed a private examination of it in Philadelphia to Mr. T. P. Barnum, that gentleman has effected an arrangement for M. F. to accompany him to London, for the purpose of introducing him and his semi-human instrument before Queen Victoria and the Royal Family whose favor and kindness have been always so largely bestowed upon Mr. Barnum. Mr. B. and M. Fober leave this country for Europe by the Boston Steamer of July 16th.

N. Y. Sun.