

Six Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP G. WESTERN.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York on Monday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 25th ult. inclusive. The following summary is made from Wilmer & Smith's of the 24th ult.

The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for Indian corn. Large quantities were sold in Liverpool on the 29th at a slight advance in price. It is still, however, the cheapest article of food that can be purchased.

The national tribute to the gifted and talented Mr. Cobden progresses most satisfactorily; it now amounts to nearly 50,000 pounds. The house of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., American merchants, at Liverpool, heads the list by a subscription of 5000 dollars.

The new iron steamship Sarah Sands, building in Liverpool for Capt. W. C. Thompson, of New York, and intended to run between New York, and Liverpool was progressing rapidly, and it was expected that she would be launched on Saturday last, 8th inst. She is 1350 tons burthen, and is spoken of as being a magnificent vessel.

The overland mail arrived in England on the 20th, with dates from Calcutta to the 4th June, and from Canton to the 24th May. There is no news of special interests from that quarter of the globe. A fearful incident had occurred during a hurricane at Loodanah, on the 20th of May. The barracks there were blown down, and 84 men, women and children of her Majesty's 50th Regiment had perished; 135 have been wounded, and four privates are missing. The ship Bombay Castle, Capt. Frazer, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 28th of May, off Sugar. The Calcutta Englishman, of the 1st of June, states that the 21st May had been fixed for the surrender of Kangra. The place, it is said, will be given up unconditionally.

Lord William Russell, brother of the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell, died at Genoa, on the 16th ult., aged 57.

The approaching elections in France excite an intense and constantly increasing interest. All parties seem to have coalesced in opposition to the government. The Polish emigrants have issued an address to the electors of France, in which they insist upon the obligation of the French government to demand the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, signed in 1815, by all the powers of Europe.

In Spain the Queen's marriage was the general topic of discussion, with the claims of the different candidates for her hand.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Flora, as Consul at Manchester for the United States of America.

The ship Matilda arrived at Liverpool, from Shanghai, had 40,000 Chinese bricks on board. A previous importation of 15,000 had taken place a few days before.

The "learned blacksmith," Mr. Ellihu Burritt, continues to excite much attention in England. He has been lecturing successfully in Manchester.

PARLIAMENTARY—THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The government is now fairly involved in the meshes of the Sugar question. Lord John Russell propounded his measure on Monday last, and the discussion on its merits was to have commenced in the House of Commons last night, but in consequence of the death of his brother it has been postponed until Monday. The debate will extend over several nights, and the result cannot be known until the next packet. The features of the scheme are briefly these:—The colonial duty of 14s. is to continue as at present. The existing duty on forcing free-labor sugar is 23s. 4d. It is to be reduced to once to 21s., and is to apply equally to all foreign sugar, free as well as slave grown. A scale of duties is to extend over five years, dropping in the first year a shilling, in the second eighteen pence, in the third the same, in the fourth the same, in the fifth the same, at the end of which time all the distinction between the colonial and foreign sugar is to cease. This, in brief, is an outline of the plan.

It is a bold and comprehensive plan—bold, because it annihilates at once the foolish and uncandid distinction between slave and free-labor sugar—comprehensive, because it includes every sugar-growing country in its grasp. But already there are breakers ahead. Lord George Bentick has given notice of an amendment condemnatory of the admission of slave-grown sugar, and the "Saints" anxious to assist the protectionists, will make common cause against the Minister. But that great power which makes and unmakes Ministers of State, will, in all probability, have ultimately

to decide the question—public opinion.

Ministers, as the House of Commons is at present constituted, are in the minority. They are supported by the most numerically powerful of the three parties which rule there; but, separately, their supporters cannot command a majority. If the amendment be carried, the alternative is to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country; and the issue of such an appeal is involved in the womb of time. But symptoms are abroad which indicate that the old humbug about the exclusion of slave-grown produce is worn out. A principle to be good for anything ought to be general—ought to extend to the exclusion of American cotton, tobacco, rice, and numerous other articles which are daily being consumed.

Latest from the Army.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.
CAMARGO, July 17.

To break the dull monotony of camp life we had another Indian alarm yesterday morning. The alcalde came in great haste and trepidation to the commanding officer of the troops here, that the Camanches were laying waste the ranches on the other side of the river above the mouth of the San Juan, murdering the inhabitants and carrying off captive the children. McCulloch's Rangers were at once detailed to cross the Rio Grande, and were all in the saddle in almost no time.

To my thinking, these Indian disturbances will be fruitful of much trouble. If I am not much mistaken, at the great treaty recently held by Gov. Butler and Maj. Lewis, high up on the Brozos it was understood that the Indians were not to be molested in any way they might be engaged in with Mexico. It might not have been "so stipulated in the bond," yet the commissioners in the then existing state of affairs between the United States and Mexico were not in a situation to say to the different tribes that they must war no more with a country that was then a common enemy. That they might and did say to them, that they were at liberty to wage hostilities conformably with the usages of civilized nations, there can be little doubt, but that they told them not to approach the Mexican frontier, would have been a piece of absurdity, not to say stupidity, they were not the men to be guilty of.

Following the final ratification of the treaty, the provisions of which have not yet been published, came Gen. Taylor's success at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and the taking of Matamoras; after which an entirely new face appears to have been put upon the nature of the operations this side of the Rio Grande. The conciliatory system had not then been adopted, nor were the people promised protection, nor had proclamations appeared indirectly calling upon the inhabitants this side the Sierra Madre to throw off the oppressive yoke of the Central Government.

In the mean time, some of the wild tribes have organized their bands, and are now carrying on destruction and death upon the frontier. It is the bounden duty of the United States, as I look upon the matter, to afford protection to the inhabitants upon the east bank of the Rio Grande; but to what extent the Indians can be legitimately interfered with on this side of the river is another matter. The result of all this is now looked for here with much interest, and the adventures of McCulloch's men with the Indians shall be detailed to you at the earliest opportunity. G. W. K.

CAMARGO, Mexico, July 23.

Affairs begin to look a little more lively in this particular section. The steamer Big Hatchee came up last evening with Major Staniford and the rest of the 5th United States Infantry on board, so that we have two regiments of regulars, the 5th and 7th, already quartered here. To this force must be added the section of Bragg's Artillery and the two companies of Dean Rangers under McCulloch and Gillespie, form quite an army when all are paraded. A portion of the 8th United States Infantry, is en route, and some of the Louisiana Volunteers are said to be on the way to Reynosa. To feed all this force, every steamer comes loaded down with saltmeats, hard bread, coffee, sugar, and other articles, and Lieut. Britton, who has been acting here as both Commissary and Quartermaster, has had his hands full to find places to store everything since *la criente* carried away so many horses. The Mexicans who have never seen such an immense amount of subsistence before, and probably did not think there was as much in the world, look on with perfect astonishment as they behold barrels rolling in all directions, and one old woman innocently asked if all the Americans alive were coming to Camargo?

In the mean time we have intelligence from the interior which looks as though it might be in part authentic, although it is difficult to place reliance on Mexican statements of any kind. As the story goes, they commenced fortifying Monterey on the 20th of last month, (June,) and at the very latest date they had ten heavy cannon in position; and further, that the State of Nueva Leon, of which Monterey is the capital, has been peremptorily called upon to furnish 7000 men for the army, but that not a soul had stepped forward to join; still further, that there is a force of 3000 in the neighborhood of Linares, while to sum up, it is asserted that Paredes has reached San Louis Potosi with a force of 8000 men, on his way to Monterey. A part of this intelligence is doubtless entitled to some belief—another portion is entirely destitute of foundation—and it is difficult to separate the true from the false. One thing may be put down certain; the inhabitants of Nueva Leon have been called upon to turn out and volunteer for the common defence of the country, and the inhabitants of Nueva Leon will not move an inch in the matter. The defeat of the Mexican army opposite Matamoras broke down whatever spirit they may have possessed, and under any circumstances, I believe they prefer independence and a separation from the Central government, to clinging longer to its tottering fortunes. Nothing probably restrains them from coming out openly and declaring themselves, except fear—a fear that possibly the Americans may not be successful in the end, that in such case, Paredes or whoever might be in power, would visit them with a heavy hand.

The Mexicans in this section are certainly placed in a most awkward situation, and many of them know not how to act or what to do. They have been threatened with punishment most severe if they show favor or render assistance to the invading army, and with these threats hanging over them, along comes Gen. Taylor promising them protection, and at the same time offering to pay the highest price for any subsistence they may be called upon to dispose of, or any assistance they may be able to furnish in the way of transportation—far better treatment and better protection than they have ever received from their own government. To leave their homes and fly to the interior, in obedience to the mandates of Paredes, would be to sacrifice almost every thing; to remain and show favor to the Americans, with the threats of future punishment and confiscation of property staring them in the face, places them rather between hawk and buzzard, as the saying is—in a dilemma from which they find it difficult to extricate themselves. Efforts are now being made by the United States agents to procure transportation for provisions and stores into the interior. As soon as I can ascertain the result I will write.

One word about Canale's men. It is said that many of those who have left him are now cutting cord wood on the river banks for the steamboats, and are making money by it. G. W. K.

Correspondence of the N. Orleans Bee.
MATAMORAS, July 27.

Gentlemen:—The third Artillery has left here for Camargo with their heavy guns. They went up by land. All the Texan Cavalry will leave for the same place some day this week. Their number is between 1500 and 1800. I do not think that they will remain at Camargo any length of time, but move on to Mier, about 25 miles above.

Three of the four Louisiana regiments that were stationed above here have passed down in boats and we are hourly looking for the other. Gen. Taylor had signified his intention of receiving any company of these volunteers that might feel disposed to remain 12 months including the time they have already served.

One officer from Peyton's regiment arrived here from below, and reported that he had a muster roll of 68 men, but I did not learn whether they were mustered in or not. A Company of Texans were refused admission into the service this morning, the General saying he had enough men.

In and about Matamoras, with the exception of the Texans, there are not 1200 men. Gen. Taylor gave up the command of the town yesterday to Colonel Clarke of the 6th Regiment, now in the United States. It was proposed at first to give it to Lieut. Col. Childs, but he, I learn, prefers following the army.

During the last three days five steamers have arrived here from Camargo, but no word of news was brought of the movement of the enemy. The river is falling very fast, and the idea seems to be to get up as much of the provisions as possible before it got to low water mark. I think from the number of troops concentrating there, that a much

larger number of boats will be found necessary.

THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19. 1846.

We are indebted to the Hon. WM ALLEN, of Ohio, for a copy of his speech upon the Oregon question.

A poor unfortunate young man, apparently idiotic, on yesterday, was wandering about our streets in a very helpless situation. He calls himself REUBEN WHITE, and says he is from Pickens. We make these remarks with the hope that they may meet the eye of his friends who should promptly attend to him.

The prospects for a fine corn crop were never better in this District than at present. The cotton is not so good; the extraordinary wet season has caused it to grow too much to weed, and it is thought the crop will be short with us.

It is thought that GRAHAM, the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina, will be elected by a majority little short of 15,000.

Two brevet appointments have been conferred on the gallant Capt. MAY by the President—that of Major for former services in Florida, and Lieut. Colonel for his brilliant charge upon the guns of the enemy at the battle of Resaca de la Palma.

We have been permitted to see a letter addressed to a gentleman in this District, from Pawnee Fork, near Arkansas river, and 300 miles from Fort Leavenworth, July 14th 1846. Although not containing much in it of importance, we are enabled to gather from it something of Col. KEARNEY's movements towards Santa Fe.

The writer states that he left Leavenworth in command of 50 dragoons on the 12th of June, and after a march of twelve days, arrived at Pawnee Fork, where he found Capt. MOORE with his squadron encamped, having been enabled to overtake the ammunition waggons. Capt. MOORE stopped the traders as they arrived, much to their annoyance. There were about 150 waggons with some 200 men, bound for Santa Fe for trading purposes. The force at Pawnee Fork consisted of 3 companies of dragoons, under Capt. MOORE, BURGOINE and Lieut. NOBLE, making an aggregate of 180 men; MOORE, as senior officer, commands the whole. He was to have left on the 15th for Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, 200 miles distant from Pawnee Fork, where he would await Col. KEARNEY, who was expected there with the main army. It was thought they would have to do some fighting before they took Santa Fe.

We have no recent news of importance from the army since the capture of Camargo. The troops were ascending the river to that point as fast as practicable. The line of march had not been taken up for Monterey, though preparations were making for it. It is still thought our men will have a brush at Monterey, as the Mexicans have been very active in fortifying the town and putting it in a state of defence. It is said that nature and art have rendered this point a pretty strong hold, and although the forces there are few, we may have some difficulty in taking the town. The final result, however, is not to be dreaded.

Congress adjourned on the 10th instant, and the closing scene is said to have been quite disorderly. Many of the bills introduced, were lost for want of time to act upon them; among them was the bill from the House providing two millions of dollars for settling the Mexican boundary, which we think met with the fate it deserved; the Post Route bill, providing for mail routes in Texas, and the bill to carry into effect the Cherokee Treaty. The Smithsonian institute bill was taken up near the close and passed in the form it left the House, and was signed by the President.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Meriol's Monthly Magazine: EDWIN HERIOT, Editor: Charleston S. C.—Price, \$1 50 per annum.

The June No. of this interesting publication is before us with its usual variety. In the present number is a beautiful engraving called the "Water Party."

EFFECT OF THE NEWS.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"I understand that the private correspondence of our merchants, by the Great Western, is equally as unfavorable, in a business point of view, as those furnished by the public papers. It is the general expectation here, however, that the unexpected depression of the English markets and funds, of which the Great Western brought accounts, and which are mainly attributed to the sugar agitation, will be of but temporary duration; and that the steamship of the 4th will bring a decision of the sugar difficulty, and news of revived business."

GEN. GAINES—HIS DEFENCE CONCLUDED.—The correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon writing from Old Point Comfort, under date of the 11th inst. gives in full the defence of Gen. Gaines, occupying some four columns. The following is the conclusion of the correspondent's letter:

"The defence being concluded, the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, at which hour having again assembled, its decision was submitted in writing; to be forwarded to the proper Department, and then adjourned sine die. What the decision was I am at no loss to conjecture. But as it is mere conjecture—I will not give it utterance, and must content myself to advise you and your readers to await its promulgation by the War Department—which will transpire in a very few days."

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.—The Police Gazette of last week contains a list and description of fifty-five deserters from the United States Army within a few days.

PERMANENCY OF BLESS.—How careful are the sacred writers never to leave out this essential attribute, in any of their descriptions! If it be life, it is "eternal" life. If it be salvation, it is "everlasting" salvation. It is a kingdom, it is a kingdom that "cannot be shaken." If it be a crown, it is a crown of "glory, that fadeth not away."

A distinguished clergyman, a few weeks since, being requested in one of our churches to open the services with prayer, but not having been invited to preach, declined saying that "if his friend was going to do the mowing, he might whet his own scythe!"

"Wonder what's de reason dis saw mill won't go now?" asked a country negro who had'n't seen much of the world, addressing his most "high larn," village friend.

"Dat susunstance arguffies easy enough nigga," replied Congo, de reason is, because dare am not sufficient number of water."

A KINGLY DINNER IN NATURE'S PALACE.—Cyrus King of Persia, was asked to dine with one of his friends, and on being asked to name the place, and the viands with which he would have his table spread, he replied, "Prepare the banquet at the side of the river, and let the only dish be a loaf of bread."