

From the N. O. Picayune.
Later from the Brazos.

Embarkation of troops at the Brazos—Further of the surrender of Major Gaines's command—their arrival at San Luis—Movement of Santa Anna's army—March towards Saltillo—Santa Anna's address to his troops.

At an early hour this morning the schooner Harmonious Walker, Capt. Malcolm, arrived from the Brazos, having made the passage in six days. Through the courtesy of Mr. Martin, who came passenger on the schooner, we are placed in possession of our correspondence to the 18th ult. and various items of intelligence.

Mr. Haile writes on the 18th that there were transports enough at the Brazos for all the remaining troops of Worth's division, and that every moment of calm weather was improved in embarking them. In three good days more the whole command would be off.

By this arrival we have further information in regard to the troops captured by Gen. Minon. In Minon's own modest report, which is before us, his prisoners are set down at 82 in all.

Besides the Americans taken by him, there was one Mexican named Galeona, who had been with our troops as a spy and a guide. He was immediately put to the sword, although Major Gaines interceded for him.

We have before us another list of the captured, which includes names of Captain Albert Pike of Arkansas, and Capt. Wm. Heady of Kentucky. Capt. Heady was captured two days after Maj. Borlan's party, by a party of rancheros. His fate is uncertain.

The party captured is now said to have consisted of fifty Arkansas troops and two parties of Kentucky troops one of twenty-five, the other of eighteen.

Their camp was surrounded in the night after they had marched forty miles.

Report says that Capt. C. M. Clay wished to break the ranks, but could not induce others to assent to it, finding the Mexicans so outnumbered them. Minon's command consisted of two thousand and some hundred men, according to some accounts others say of not more than five hundred.

Dan Henrie, well known as a Mier prisoner, who acted as an interpreter to the Arkansas troops, made his escape from the Mexican camp, on Maj. Gaines's horse.—The guard fired upon him, but he escaped uninjured.

The prisoners arrived at San Luis on the 26th ult. Drums were beaten through the streets and guns were fired to celebrate the event.

Mr. Maile gives us another important item, from this same letter from San Luis. It is to the effect that on the 27th ult., there marched out of San Luis for Tanque de la Vaca, the place where Minon made his capture, three bodies of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and that of foot artillery, with more than fourteen pieces of artillery. These pieces consisted of three 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, four 16-pounders, and the others 8 and 6-pounders. It was also said that within two days another division would march, and shortly after, the rest of the force remaining in San Luis Potosi. So it appears the blow is to be struck in the direction of Saltillo.

Santa Anna's address to his troops dated the 27th ult., favors this idea, and would seem to leave no doubt about it, but we learn that the opinions of the officers in our army are various on this point. Many think Santa Anna is in truth on his way to Vera Cruz, and that the display of force on the other side of San Luis is intended to mask his movements, and hide the weakness of the latter place.

Though crowded for time and room, we cannot omit Santa Anna's address. *The General-in-Chief of the army of Operations of the North to his Subordinates.*

Companions in arms! The operations of the enemy demand that we should move precipitately upon his principal line, and we go to execute it. The independence, the honor and the destiny of the nation depend at this moment upon your decision.

Soldiers! the entire world observes us, and will expect our acts to be as heroic as they are necessary. Privations of all kinds surround us, in consequence of the neglect shown towards us, for more than a month by those who should provide your pay and provisions. But when has misery debilitated your spirits or weakened your enthusiasm?

The Mexican soldiers are well known for his frugality and his patience under suffering—never wanting magazines in marches across deserts—and always counting upon the resources of the enemy to provide for his wants.

To-day we shall undertake a march over a desert country, without succor or provision. But be assured that we shall immediately be provided from those of the enemy, and with them you will be sufficiently reimbursed.

My friends—We go to open the campaign. What days of glory await us! What a flattering future for our country! How the nation will bless us! And when in the bosoms of our families we shall relate the risks and fatigues which we have endured, the combats with, and triumphs over a daring and presumptuous enemy, and hereafter, when telling our children that we have saved our country, and saved time, the public good, and these sacrifices, we shall say to us as follows:

My father, in the presence of your country, you were a hero. The name of hero is a noble title, and it will be yours forever. Among the persons taken to-day was one with arms in hand, Galeona, a Mexican who served the enemy as a spy and guide.

religion of our wives and children. What sacrifice, then, can be too great for object so dear? Let our motto be, "CONQUER OR DIE!" Let us swear before the great Eternal that we will not wait an instant in purging our soil of the stranger who has dared to profane it with his presence. No treaty, nothing which may not be heroic and proud.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
Headquarters, San Luis Potosi, Jan. 27, '47.

Still Later from the Brazos.

In addition to the details given in our last, we annex the following items of information, (date Feb. 25,) for which we are indebted to Mr. Martin, who arrived on the Harmonious Walker.

Gen. Wool apprised Gen. Taylor, towards the end of January, that he anticipated an attack at Saltillo. In consequence, Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 1st of February with his staff for Saltillo. He took with him Bragg's battery and Thomas's battery, the 1st Mississippi Rifles and May's squadron of dragoons. Capt. Thos. F. Marshall was to leave Monterey on the 3d inst., with his company of mounted men, also for Saltillo. Capt. Gordon, with a detachment of 140 recruits for the different regiments, also left Monterey for Saltillo with Gen. Taylor.

The American forces at Saltillo would be between 5 and 6000 men. In addition to the two batteries named above, the batteries of Capt. Washington and Capt. Webster were at Saltillo, and at last accounts the troops were throwing up formidable fortifications. Little apprehension is felt as to the result of any attack which may be made upon that point.

The number of troops left at Monterey does not exceed 500 men, but the citadel or "black fort" is held by them, and there is no route by which the Mexicans can approach the city with artillery, save by Saltillo. Without artillery, any attempt on Monterey would be futile. The troops at Monterey consist principally of Ohio and Indiana volunteers, all under the command of Col. Rogers. Capt. Arnold, of the 2d Dragoons, has also been ordered to proceed to Monterey from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

We mentioned in our last the capture of Capt. Heady by a party of rancheros. He was taken, with seventeen men, two days after the command of Majors Gains and Borlan had been surprised.

In regard to the murderers of Lieutenant Ritchie we learn that Gen. Taylor had investigated the affair as thoroughly as was possible while on his return to Monterey. His inquiries led him to release the first alcalde of Villa Gran and also the interpreter of Lieut. Ritchie, an Englishman, who was also his guide; but he retained as prisoners two Mexicans, upon whom circumstantial evidence fixed suspicion, and carried them with him to Monterey. The principal man concerned in the atrocious affair, the one who threw the lasso, was still at large and in possession of the despatches. He proceeded on his route to San Luis by the way of Victoria and Tula, having had the despatches translated for him at Linares.

We have conversed with an intelligent Spanish gentleman who left Durango on the 15th January; Senor Benito Velez, a nephew, we learn, of Peter Harmony, of New York. Senor Velez confirms all that we have said of the action near El Paso on the 15th of December. The loss of the Mexicans in that affair was about 180 men. No news had reached Durango of the fall of Chihuahua when our informant left there.

On the 10th of January Gen. Heredia left Durango for Chihuahua at the head of 700 men, of whom 150 were cavalry. He took with him 1500 muskets and two pieces of artillery.

When he reached Cheucame, in the north part of the State of Durango, he heard the news of the action near El Paso, and leaving there his infantry he pushed on to Chihuahua with his cavalry, with a view to assume the command of the government forces there.

The cavalry of Cuiltz, which was in the action of the 25th of December, and which protected as far as possible the retreat of the Mexicans upon El Paso and afterwards Carizal, had dwindled down to a handful by desertions which took place at the different ranchos on the route.

News had reached Durango that about the 5th or 6th of January, two English ships entered the port of Mazatlan, having evaded the blockade. They are supposed to have been laden with amunitions and other munitions of war.

We add Gen Minon's report of his success. The date is omitted, but the despatch is addressed to Santa Anna:

Excellent Sir,—To-day I have captured, without the loss of a man, 2 chiefs of squadron, 4 officers and 76 men of the troops of the United States, who had advanced to this point; all their arms, horses and equipments have been taken for the nation, and at the first opportunity will be placed at the disposal of your Excellency, according to the list herein. The prisoners will be put en route for San Luis to-morrow, and I shall continue my operations about this point, and if fortune is favorable to me, I shall endeavor to turn it to account for the public good.

Your Excellency, on receiving this account, will please regard it not for what has been done, since it is a very small affair, but merely as a proof of the desire which we have to discharge our duty. In spite of the difficulties which we have experienced in crossing over the country, exhausted of every thing, we shall conquer all inconvenientances.

Among the persons taken to-day was one with arms in hand, Galeona, a Mexican who served the enemy as a spy and guide.

He was immediately put to the sword. The chief of the surrendered forces wished to intercede for him," etc. etc.

There, I have not time for another word—the schooner is off. I enclose Tampico papers.

Later from Tampico.
Arrival of Gen. Scott at Tampico—Withdrawal of the Mexican Forces from Vera Cruz—Orders of Gen. Urrea to proceed against Matamoros and Brazos—Arrival of the South Carolina and other Regiments at the Island of Lobos.

Through the politeness of the Editors of the New Orleans Picayune, we have been placed in possession of an Extra from the office of that paper, from which we glean the following items of intelligence:—

The schr. Oella, Capt. Ham, arrived at New Orleans on the 1st instant with dates from Tampico to the 20th ultimo.

Gen. Scott arrived at Tampico on the 19th ult., and was received with salutes fired from the land and from the U. States schooner Nonata. The General was in excellent health, and Tampico was alive with excitement. The Mexicans had the utmost curiosity to see the "great General" of whom they had heard so much.

Quite the most important news by this arrival is the reported evacuation of Vera Cruz, by order of Santa Anna. The news was received at New Orleans in the following letter from a most respectable source:

TAMPICO, Feb. 18, 1847.

This afternoon the mail carrier from Vera Cruz arrived, bringing letters for foreign merchants in this city, which stated that the commander of the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz had received positive orders from Santa Anna to withdraw all the forces from that city and to march them into the interior, and it is supposed by all now, that Vera Cruz will be occupied by our troops, without a blow being struck.

Preparations were making at Tampico for the embarkation of the troops with rapidity.

The Sentinel announces the death of Capt. Achilles Morris, of the Illinois volunteers. He died on the 15th ult., and was buried with Military honors.

A letter has been received in N. Orleans dated the morning of the 18th ult., from Tampico, which declares, that Gen. Urrea had received positive orders to move against Matamoros and the Brazos.

The following letter from Mr. Lumsden to the editors of the Picayune will be read with interest:

TAMPICO, Feb. 18, 1847.

A vessels is to sail early to-morrow morning for New Orleans, and I avail myself of the occasion to send you what little news I have picked up since my last. I have seen an extract from a letter written at San Luis Potosi on the 9th instant by a Mexican officer to his friend in this place. This extract states that Santa Anna was to march upon Saltillo preparatory to attacking Monterey; that Urrea, with some 5,000 troops at Victoria, was to attack Matamoros, and that both expeditions must prove successful. The writer indulges in the most sanguine expressions. He says "the Yankees will see a strong blow struck against them, and be made pay dearly for what they have done." It is pretty certain that Santa Anna is at Saltillo, and it is even reported that he has engaged Gen. Taylor. This however, we do not believe in Tampico. I must confess that the extract of the letter to which I here allude gives me some concern. "We shall give the Yankees some hot work in the North while they are marching on Vera Cruz," is the confident language of the writer of this extract, who is none other than the private secretary of Santa Anna.—Of this I am altogether well assured.

Midshipman Perry is still here with the Tampico, formerly the Belle, taken as a prize. He is to sail in a day or two for Anton Lizardo. The Nonata, commanded by Midshipman Smith, sailed a few days ago, but returned in a leaky condition with her hull working badly. A survey has been held upon her, and she is condemned and turned over to the Quartermasters department for the use of the United States.

By an arrival from Lobos Island I learn that there are now at that place one Pennsylvania Regiment, the South Carolina Palmetto Regiment, part of the New York Regiment, the whole of the Louisiana Regiment, with the exception of that part which was wrecked and are now in Tampico under Col. Derussay; also, 400 of the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry. I learn further that the vessel by which I have this intelligence, on her passage up, spoke a vessel with troops of the 6th U. S. Infantry on board, bound for Lobos Island. Many of the troops at the island had not disembarked, others had landed and commenced drilling. The island furnishes scant and brackish water; of wood there is a sufficiency. In addition to the ships at anchor at Lobos, the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's is also there.

The British mail steamer from Vera Cruz, due here some two or three days, has not yet arrived.

I see that some of the volunteers lately in your city were guilty of a little bad conduct, and "H." in his correspondence, complains severely of their depredations in his whereabouts; but it falls on my lot to speak in the fullest terms of peace of the volunteers encamped at this post. I have never seen a more orderly set of men anywhere.

Yours, &c., F. A. L.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS, Feb. 20, 1847.
The following letter was received here to-day, from Capt. Heady, confirming a report which was made some days since, and

which has, no doubt, been communicated to you:—

SALTILLO, Feb. 8, 1847.
My Dear Captain—I have only time to write a few lines, and have but little news to communicate.

Capt. Heady and nineteen men were captured by Mexican cavalry on the 28 ult.—This is now confirmed. Gen. Taylor, with Majors Squadron, Briggs and Thomas' batteries and the Mississippi regiment, arrived here on the 2nd instant. He has taken his position at Agua Nueva. All the troops will be there day after to-morrow, except a few, who will remain in town, and Pike's squadron, which has gone to Polomus. The enemy are still near us, but will not attack us. Yours, &c.

There is little doubt now but that Gen. Minon will give Gen. Taylor considerable trouble. A regiment of Texas rangers is very much needed. They should be allowed to enlist for six months, if the are averse to engaging for an indefinite time. Gen. Taylor wants light troops who thoroughly understand this kind of war-fare, as the Texans do. Yours, H.

THE BANNER.



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.
Wednesday, March 10, 1847.

Cotton Market.
Charleston March the 8th from 9 1-4 to 10 1-2. Hamburg, March 6th, from 9 to 10.

A BOY some 14 or 15 years of age of steady industrious habits can get a situation in this office by applying immediately.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, for a copy of his speech in reply to Mr. Turney.

An apology is due our friends on the Saluda side of the District, for the Banner failing to reach them at the proper time last week. Owing to the improvements we made upon the paper, the publication was delayed for several hours and consequently missed the mail which left at 3 o'clock. We shall endeavour to avoid this for the future, and if there is a failure it shall not be our fault.

The Palmetto Regiment.

By extracts and a letter from our correspondent it will be seen, that the Palmetto Regiment is now at the Island of Lobos. The men were all in good health with the exception of a few cases of mumps. We are informed by our correspondent, that a portion of the Volunteers recently called out, will be ordered to Monterey, and that our Regiment will accompany Gen. Scott in his attack upon Vera Cruz, which it is thought, will not take place now before the last of this month in consequence of the want of vessels for transportation.

Mexican news.

Copious extracts will be found in this week's paper giving us news from the army and Mexico up to the 25th ult. It is rumored that a battle has been fought at Saltillo between Gen. TAYLOR and SANTA ANNA, and that our arms were again victorious, the loss on either side not stated. It seems that SANTA ANNA is determined to remain no longer inactive, but about to try in person, the valor of our troops.

It is also rumored that Vera Cruz has been evacuated by the Mexicans, but this is not credited. The next news will be looked for with interest, as stirring events must have taken place there before this.

Congressional.

The twenty-ninth Congress has at last been brought to a close. It is characterized by nothing more than the disgusting quarrels and personal explanations, that has occupied so much of the session. The Three Million Bill has passed by a vote 115 to 82, the Wilmot Proviso being left out. The Bill appropriating \$500,000, for the sufferers in Ireland was lost in the House. The bill providing for four additional steamers, has passed. They are to be placed on the same footing with the Cunard steamers, defraying their own expenses in time of peace by carrying the mail.

Additional Major Generals.

The bill giving the President the power of appointing two additional Major Generals passed the Senate on the 2d inst., and the President forthwith appointed Colonel BENTON, of Missouri, and Col. CUMMINGS of Georgia.

(Correspondence of the Banner.)
TAMPICO, Feb. 19th, 1847.

Mr. Editor:—The following information may not be uninteresting to many of your readers. That part of the Army of Occupation which is destined for the attack of Vera Cruz, and to act under the immediate

command of Major General SCOTT, is now concentrating as fast as possible at the Island of Lobos. There were at Lobos, about two days ago, three thousand troops, consisting of the Palmetto Regiment, a part of the first and second Pennsylvania Regiments, six Companies of the Mississippi Regiment, and the same number of the New York Regiment, besides five and a half Companies of the 8th Infantry of U. S. Army. The Volunteers were all encamped on the Island and were busily engaged in the drill whilst the Regulars remained on board the ships, anchored in the harbor. The ship of war St. Marys (Capt. SAUNDERS,) was lying off the Island, to assist in the landing and re-embarking the troops. There is a fine anchorage South of the Isle of Lobos, which is said to be sufficiently large for more than one hundred vessels. The northerly winds there every five or six days, but the ships seldom leave their anchorage for the sea.

The Isle of Lobos (which I believe is not marked on the common chart,) is to the South of Cape Roxo or Rogo about ten miles, and about the same distance or a little less from the main land. It was entirely free from any traces of human habitation before taken possession of by our troops. An old well was found near the centre which was said to have been made by Commodore MOORE of Texas. The climate is pleasant, and is about the same temperature of our summer, except during the continuance of a northerly, when the atmosphere becomes cold and damp. The Island itself may be called beautiful. It is covered with a thick growth, composed of vines and trees of different kinds, among which the Lemon and India Rubber abound. There is a Coral reef extending around the whole Island, which prevents any vessel but a light boat from landing.

Of the nine Regiments recently called into service, four are destined for Vera Cruz, and five for Monterey. I have been informed that the Palmetto Regiment, was ordered for Brazos, and from thence to Monterey; but I have just seen General SCOTT, and he told me, that our Regiment is to accompany him. There are now at this place 8,000 men, consisting of Regulars, and the Georgia, Alabama, and Baltimore Regiments, who are all, with the exception of about fifteen hundred, waiting transports to embark for Lobos Island. These troops have just undergone a long and laborious march from Camargo, to this place. They have, however, been well repaid for their fatigue, by the pleasant quarters they find in Tampico.

The town of Tampico is situated on a river of the same name, about seven miles from its mouth. It was surrendered to our Navy without a struggle; but it is thought by the best judges, that with the slight improvements which have been recently made, in the lines and fortifications, fifteen thousand good soldiers, might hold it against twenty or thirty thousand. The town lies on the North side of the river, and immediately north-west of it, extends a large lagoon, which is impassable. To the east and west, are well constructed lines, whose guns are able to sweep the whole plain around as well as the river. A little to the north-east, is fort Conner, which has entire command of the river.

Tampico, it is said, has more resemblance to an American town, than any city in Mexico. The houses are not strictly Mexican in their style, but a sort of compound. They are, however, well built, generally consisting of one story, but the rooms are large and commodious, and well aired by large doors which are enclosed outside by iron bars and shutters within. The streets are well paved and kept in complete order. General SCOTT arrived here this morning on his way to Lobos. He remained off the bar last night, waiting for a steamboat to bring him up. As he passed up the river, the troops encamped upon its banks, marched up to the water's edge, and fired him a volley of musketry. When he arrived at the town, the whole Plaza was crowded with Mexicans and soldiers, and the streets resounded with music, whilst the thunders of the cannon were heard in every direction.

General WORTH was still at Brazos the last news, embarking his troops as fast as possible for Lobos. It is much to be regretted, that so great a failure has been made in procuring proper ships for transportation. Not a ship has yet reported at Tampico, and they were to be there by the 15th of January—great neglect exist somewhere. The result of all this will be, that instead of the attack on Vera Cruz the first of February, it will probably not be before the last of March, and until all the plans of Gen. SCOTT shall be fully ascertained by the enemy.

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