

From the Hamburg Rep.—Ec. 18, inst.
FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans mail this morning brought us the following important information, which we copy from an extra from the Delta Office, of the 13th instant.

At an early hour this morning we received our correspondence from the seat of war, by the schr. Cinderella G. Scull, which arrived here last night, our letters, which are up to the last hour of the express starting from Monterey, confirm the probability of a battle having been fought between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna.

Our correspondence from the Brazos represents the valley of the Rio Grande as swarming with Mexican soldiers and rancheros. A hard battle was commenced near Saltillo, between Gen. Taylor with 3,000 men, and Santa Anna, with a force of upwards of 20,000 men. The Mexicans had no artillery. Gen. Taylor lost, it is said, about 2,000 men and the Mexicans 4,000. Taylor had taken position at a mill pond, about three miles from Saltillo. Gen. Marshall had left Monterey with provisions and two 13-pounders, guarded by a strong escort, to join General Taylor. The Mexicans about Camargo think Santa Anna has been badly whipped. Col. Morgan of the Ohio Volunteers, stationed at Cerralvo with a strong force, has been attacked and his force cut up all along the line of observation as far as Mier. Another report is, that Morgan was slightly wounded and has retreated. Several of our trains and many mules with sutler's goods, have been captured by the Mexicans. Urrera is on his way to Matamoras with 4,000 cavalry.

From the Matamoras Flag, of March 8.

Our town has been thrown into the most intense excitement by the reports constantly reaching here relative to the perilous situation of Gen. Taylor's division of the army. They are so vague and confused that we hardly know how to commence an abstract even. That a battle has been fought, no one can doubt for a moment, but how it has resulted, or what dangers impend on the line of the Rio Grande, is enveloped in the most perplexing uncertainty. We give, however, what seems to be the best authenticated statement received from the seat of hostilities:

Gen. Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, 22 miles from Saltillo, with 5,000 men, was attacked, on the 22nd ult., by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying what of the public store he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey until he reached the Rinconda Pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself.

Here all the rumors, reports and letters leave him. Once in Monterey and he would be safe, but his ability to accomplish this was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans was swarming in every direction.

A merchant in Camargo, under date of the 25th ult., writes to his friend in this place—"Three expresses to-day from Monterey—fighting in Saltillo—Marin in Mexican possession—large train of wagons, 126, and 180 private mules taken—McCulloch's company taken—800 cavalry this side the mountains, and things in general turned upside down." From another source we learn that Col. Morgan had abandoned Cerralvo, destroyed all the property he could not take with him; that a courier from Monterey reported at Camargo, 15,000 Mexicans between the two places, and that 3,000 more were in the neighborhood of Victoria.

The destination of several boats has been changed within the last few days, on reaching this place, and held in reserve at Camargo to convey despatches.

Six companies of the Virginia Regiment have passed through Matamoras on their route to Camargo.

The following letter to the editor of the Delta was enclosed in one from the mouth of the Rio Grande, corroborating the report of General Taylor being hard pressed by the enemy under Santa Anna.

CAMARGO, Feb. 26, 1847.

Editors Delta.—A letter from Captain Montgomery, has just been received, giving the following information—

That Gen. Taylor had been attacked in his position at Agua Nueva by a force of 25,000 men, and the engagement was still going on. When the courier left, Santa Anna's ultimatum was "surrender"—Gen. Taylor's reply was "come and take us."

On the 24th orders were received here to stop and turn back all the teams leaving Camargo—which was accordingly done to the number of one hundred teams. The teamsters have been armed to-day. A train of 130 wagons left here on the 17th, and fears are entertained that they have been cut off before reaching Monterey, from which place all communications have been cut off. Marina is occupied by a large force of the enemy, who are said to be rapidly approaching upon Camargo, supposed to be Urrera's force of cavalry and artillery—comprising 5,000 men, which we can oppose only with 1,000 men.

A letter written to the Delta, dated at Monterey, Feb. 22nd, says that Gen. Taylor had left the camp near Agua Nueva—troops were sent on with 7 miles of provisions, and that the 21st 800 cavalry entered Camargo. It is expected that the Mexicans will be expected to force Gen. Taylor being in close proximity to a large Mexican force under

Santa Anna is confirmed by news through many other authentic sources, which would be entirely superfluous to publish, as they all speak of the same facts which are detailed above. Later intelligence will be anxiously and daily expected, which shall be furnished to our reader in an Extra as soon as received.

On the 28th ult. between 50 and 60 ships left Tampico and Lobos Island with troops and ammunition of war of every description for the bombardment of Vera Cruz, General Scott himself is said to have stated that the demonstration would be commenced on the 10th inst.

From the North American.
From New Mexico.

Mexican Insurrection at Taos—Horrible Massacre—Governor of New Mexico Murdered—Assassination of Americans—Probable Capture of Santa Fe—Trap set to Lure Col. Doniphan—His Imminent Danger.

PITTSBURGH, March 16, 1847.

By the river, we have St. Lewis papers four days in advance of mail, with dates from Santa Fe covering important news. There has been an extensive Mexican insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards who avowed any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape.

Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Acting Sheriff, Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Seal, and twenty Americans were killed, and their families despoiled. The Chief Alcalde was also killed. This all occurred on the 17th January. The insurrection made formidable headway and the disaffection was rapidly spreading. The insurrectionists were sending expresses out all over the country to raise assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600. They were using every argument to incite the Indians to hostilities, and were making preparations to take possession of Santa Fe.

The Americans at Santa Fe, had only about 500 effective men there, the rest were on the sick list or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Such being their situation they cannot send succor out, as they are hardly able to defend themselves. It is thought Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the Fort nor Block Houses are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Taos, to take possession of the government wagon trains, which are carrying forward our supplies, and thus cut off all communication.

The representations made to Col. Doniphan, that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as a lure to entrap him, begot a spirit of security, and lead him far off into the interior, where he might be easily cut off.

It is the universal opinion in Santa Fe that if General Wool had gone direct to Chihuahua there would have been no trouble in New Mexico. Col. Doniphan had possession of El Paso Del Norte on the 28th of December. Letters had been received from the Governor of Chihuahua, stating that Gen. Wool was within three days march of the capital. This, too, was another ruse to lure Col. Doniphan in confidence, and cut him off from all chances of escape, or of falling back upon Santa Fe, to relieve it in its emergency.

The Mexicans are bold in their tone and confident of capturing Col. Doniphan and his command, which consists of about 600 men, 500 of them being of his own troops, the first regiment of mounted Missouri volunteers, and a detachment of 100 men from Santa Fe, under command of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, of the 2nd regiment—consisting of 30 men from Clark's battalion of light artillery, under command of Captain Hudson and Lieut. Kribben, and 70 from Col. Price's regiment and Col. Willock's battalion. They assert that they will massacre every American in New Mexico and confiscate all their goods.

A letter from Lieut. Albert, U. S. Topographical Engineer, of later date, confirms all the above intelligence. The details of the battle of Bracito are also confirmed.—The massacre, beyond doubt, has been a horrible one, of which we have as yet heard but the beginning; and the insurrection has been kept so quiet until all was ready for the outbreak, that our handful of troops must be demolished, before any effort can be made to relieve them from the most advanced of our Western military posts.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Letter from Major Gaines.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter from Major John P. Gaines, written from San Luis Potosi on the 10th ult., since which date the Major, with the other prisoners, has left for the city of Mexico. His friends will read with satisfaction the circumstances which account for the surprise and surrender of the party, as well as of the treatment they received from the Mexicans:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Feb. 10, 1847.

I wrote you from Saltillo, informing you of my movements up to about the 10th inst. With the three companies under my command, I was stationed alternately at Agua Nueva and the Pass of Palomas, both outposts. For more than one month after my arrival at Saltillo there were constant rumors of the approach of the enemy, and the great advantage they had over us (being in their midst) made my duties extremely arduous. They had every means of knowing our precise condition from day to day, whilst we found it very difficult to find out anything about them. I explored the country in their direction by day and by night, and for about thirty days never slept with my clothes on, and most generally without. On the 10th of January I left my camp at the Palomas

Pass with Capt. C. M. Clay, Lieut. Davidson and thirty chosen men taken equally from Milam's, Pennington's and Clay's companies, and travelled about eighty miles towards this place on the Palomas road, and finding no enemy and hearing nothing of him, I bore westward and passed the mountain into the plain, through which the Agua Nueva road passes, which I struck between the hacienda Incarnacion and San Salvador. At this place I met with many Mexicans, who gave me the most positive assurances that to their knowledge there was no Mexican army in the neighborhood, and it being late in the evening of the third day of reconnoissance, and my men being very tired and hungry, I determined to go to the hacienda, about ten miles distant, and spend the night.

At this place I met with Major Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry, with about forty men, who had been there three days, awaiting the arrival of an additional force, to enable him to attack a detachment of the enemy, two hundred strong, then said to be at the town of Salado, about forty miles distant. Our united forces we considered equal to the undertaking; and on the following evening, a little before night, we started on this enterprise. After travelling about twelve miles we met with some Mexicans, who assured us there were no Mexican soldiers at Salado, and that the distance was at least sixty miles. We had no guide, and the night was very dark, and a tremendous storm was coming up. These facts, together with the information given us of the non-existence of the enemy in the neighborhood, determined us to return to the hacienda. Had we continued our route one or two hours longer we should have met Gen. Minon with 3000 cavalry.

On the following morning we found ourselves completely encompassed by this force, and a little after sunrise their bugles sounded on all sides, which we answered with our solitary bugle and three cheers well told. The troops approached on one side, and a white flag upon another. We required their troops to retire previous to any conference, which being complied with, the flag approached, and the result was, that in one hour we would answer their admonition to surrender. We had sixty-six men and six officers, with about twenty rounds of ammunition each—no water, no bread, no meat. They said they had 3,000 men present, and the demonstrations around us left but little room to doubt its truth substantially. The result of our deliberation was, that we would hear a proposition from them, in answer to which they proposed to send in an officer of equal rank with myself, whilst I repaired to their camp. This being done, I rode out, received the proposition of the General, returned, and stated them to our officers, who agreed to them; again returned to the General, and about 11 o'clock we surrendered as prisoners of war—the terms being that we were entitled to the most liberal and extended privileges to which prisoners under any circumstances are entitled.

Notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers—about forty-four to one—our men exhibited a thirst for the fight truly astonishing. If there was a single individual who felt the slightest disinclination to the conflict, it could not be detected, and many, very many, actually shed tears at the necessity of a surrender. To have allowed them to fight under the circumstances would have subjected them to inevitable destruction, without rendering any valuable services to their country. Whatever may be thought of this misfortune by our countrymen, all we ask is, that they will be slow in passing censures until they can hear from us more in detail.

We left the hacienda Incarnacion the day after our capture for this place, and on the evening of that day Capt. Henrie of the Arkansas volunteers made his escape, and has not since been heard of. He is the son of Major Arthur Henrie, formerly of the Pearl-st., House, Cincinnati.

His escape was the occasion of some occurrences on our route which it is unnecessary to repeat here, but which were far from agreeable to us.

On our route here, we met the renowned Gen. Santa Anna, in a large clumsy carriage drawn by eight mules, two behind, two in front and four in the centre. I had a short conference with him, in which, after asking me a few questions concerning our army and generals, and the purpose of my expedition to Incarnacion, he gave me assurances of good treatment whilst prisoners, told us we would be sent from this to the city of Mexico, and he hoped shortly to our own country. His appearance made a favorable impression on our officers and men. We have now been here five days, but know nothing as to the time we shall leave.

I shall write you frequently and through you to my family should circumstances favor it.

I am very respectfully,

JNO. P. GAINES.

To this letter is appended the following postscript without a signature and written by another hand. We presume the information it contains is entirely authentic.

Maj. Gaines and party (97) left for the capital on the 15th of February, the officers were supplied with horses for the road, and will doubtless be allowed their parole on arrival.

The squadron with which it is said that the Prince de Joinville will enter the magnificent harbor of New York next summer, will consist of eight ships of the line, four of 74 frigates, and as many war steamers, surrounded by fifteen or twenty vessels bearing the colored flag.—Boston, Feb.

THE BANNER.



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

Wednesday, March 24, 1847.

Cotton Market.

Charleston March the 20th from 10 to 11 1-2. Hamburg, March 20th, from 10 1-4 to 11 cts.

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

New Mexico.

It appears that affairs in Mexico are about to verify the adage that "misfortunes rarely come single handed but in battalions." The latest news from Santa Fe informs us of an insurrection there and of the massacre of some twenty or more Americans. This revolt is said to be quite formidable, and rapidly spreading. At Taos some 600 were engaged in it, and every effort was being made to excite the Indians to hostilities. It is thought Santa Fe will be re-captured as the Americans have only 500 effective men to oppose the insurrectionists.

Mexican news.

It will be seen by extracts in another column, that the news from Mexico is exciting and full of interest. There seems to be no doubt now, that a battle has been fought between Gen. TAYLOR and SANTA ANNA, near Saltillo on the 22d of February, and the loss on both sides is said to be considerable. There is so much of rumor in this news, that we know not how much, or what part of it to believe; there is no doubt however that Gen. TAYLOR is in a critical position, being surrounded pretty much by the troops of SANTA ANNA. The forces under TAYLOR, are said to be 6000 volunteers, the regulars all having been drawn off by Gen. SCOTT, for the attack of Vera Cruz, whilst that of SANTA ANNA is represented at 15000 or 20,000.

It is said that there are from 7 to 8000 men between Camargo and Monterey, who have entirely cut off all communication between these places. Gen. URREA was at Marino, a town 28 miles from Monterey with 6000 Cavalry. Col. MORGAN's command left Cerralvo to join Gen. TAYLOR, with some 400 men, and it is confidently believed that they have either been cut to pieces or taken prisoners. It is thought that should Gen. TAYLOR be able to fall back upon Monterey, he can hold out until re-inforcements reach him as they have some sixty days provision at that place.

Palmetto Regiment and the attack on Vera Cruz.

Supposing that nothing would be more acceptable to our readers than news from the army, we have devoted a goodly portion of this week's paper to correspondents. The troops that have been concentrating at Lobos, have embarked for Anton Lizardo about eight miles from Vera Cruz, and doubtless the attack has been made before this, as it was to have taken place on the 10th ult. We shall await in painful anxiety to hear the result of this battle; perhaps even now the lifeless bodies of many of our friends are slumbering in death beneath the walls of Vera Cruz, food for hungry wolves and carrion kites.

If the representations we have seen of the strength of Vera Cruz be correct, the attack upon it will be attended with great loss of life. It is said there are at present mounted within the periphery of the Castle, three hundred cannons of 42s, 32s, and a large number of 10 inch Paixhan guns, and these are so arranged, that a fleet moving up to the attack, must be exposed to the concentrated fire of 70 cannons over two miles, before it can get into a position to return a single shot. Besides the great strength of this place, it is said to be well garrisoned, there being in it about 2000 troops.

The Charleston Evening News, contains a plan of the attack, as to the correctness of it we know nothing. A sand hill on the south-western side of the city about seven hundred yards from its walls and ten feet above them, is to be stormed with regulars and mounted with guns to play upon the castle and city. It is the opinion of the Commander of the Siege Train of Artillery that if Gen. Scott will place him on the hill with his cannon, he can silence the long guns at the south-east bastion in five minutes, and batter down that portion of the wall in half an hour. After this is accomplished the

regulars are to advance and storm the breach. A division of volunteers covered by the regulars, are to advance at the same time.

On the northern side is the position said to be allotted to the Palmetto Regiment who are to advance on that side at the same time if a breach can be effected in the walls at that point. The writer says that he is not certain that this will be the exact point of the assault of the Palmetto boys, but that Gen. Scott informed Col. Butler that two breaches would be made in the walls of the city, and that while the regulars were storming one, the South Carolinians were to march on the other.

Editor's Table.

Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy.—Edited by P. C. GAILLARD, M. D., & H. W. DESAUSURE, M. D.—Bimonthly, \$4, Charleston S. C.

The following is the list of contributors to the March number of this popular periodical:

J. C. Nott, M. D., Savannah Ga.; P. G. Edwards, M. D., E. C. Baker, M. D., Abbeville S. C.; and J. E. Pearson, Ala.

In our last notice of this work we announced to our readers that Dr. Sinkler, the Senior editor had departed this life. His place has been supplied by the appointment of Dr. DeSaussure.

The present number informs us that Dr. J. L. Smith, its first Senior Editor, has been appointed Geologist and inspector of Mines to the Sultan of Turkey.

We again recommend this work to the patronage of the Medical public.

Quarterly Review.—Edited by H. B. BASCOM, M. D. L. L. D., President of Transylvania University.—Vol. 1., No. 1., January 1847, Louisville Ky., \$2 in advance.

A periodical bearing this title has been laid on our table by a friend. From the character of its editor, together with a hasty view of the present number, we have no doubt it will be a work of rare merit. It is published under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It will be seen, however, by referring to the table of contents, that it is a work of Literary and Scientific bearing, not exclusively religious.

- Art. 1. Introduction.—By the Editor.
- Art. 2. Dignity and importance of Mathematical Science.
- Art. 3. Patriotism as connected with the nature and claims of civil Government.
- Art. 4. Mesmerism or Magnetism.
- Art. 5. Rationale of crime.
- Art. 6. The tendency of Science to correct the sensualism of civilization.
- Art. 7. Infidelity and Miracles.
- Art. 8. The sufferings of Christ.
- Art. 9. Critical notices.

We will take pleasure in handing over the name of any one, disposed to subscribe for this ably conducted periodical.

We are indebted to friends in this place, for the use of the following letters.

LOBOS, (Mexico) Feb. 27, 1847.

I have just received yours of the 28th ult.; it is the first I have received from you since we left Mobile. I have just returned from Tampico. It is only about 60 miles from here; yet we were two days on the way, becalmed part of the time. I had the mumps while there; besides a slight attack of diarrhoea, and could not indulge very freely in eating oranges, watermelons, green corn, and a great number of fruits that I know nothing about. There are some few Hotels in Tampico, kept by Mexicans. They charge pretty high, but you can get almost anything you call for. You sit down to the table without any thing on it except your plate, knife and fork. They have the finest duck, fish, and turtle, I ever saw. There are all sorts of drinking and eating establishments; they are, however, prohibited from selling the genuine liquor, but keep all sorts of wines, cider, beer &c.

When I arrived here I found that one half of our Regiment—the Abbeville company with them—had gone a board the ship, and were ready to set sail for Vera Cruz. The right wing struck their tents and commenced embarking yesterday morning, but were stopped by a norther which commenced blowing about 11 o'clock, and still continues, so that there is no certainty when we will get under way, but should we have four days fair weather, there is no doubt that there will be fifteen thousand troops landed at the Isle of S. Anton Lizardo, about eight miles South of Vera Cruz. There are fifty vessels at anchor here now, and when we left Tampico, there was between twenty-five and thirty there, all making preparations to sail. I think in ten days we will be in possession of Vera Cruz, let it cost what it may. I hear a great deal about the strength of the Castle; amongst other things I have heard the opinion of an officer in the United States Navy, who was with the Abbeville