

From the New Orleans Delta.

Highly important from Mexico  
ANOTHER BATTLE.

General Taylor Victorious!—The Mexican  
Loss Five Thousand Killed.—American  
Loss Eleven Hundred.

The shr. William C. Preston arrived yesterday from the Brazos, from which place she sailed on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The news from General Taylor, brought by this vessel, is most cheering. The intense anxiety created among our citizens by the many alarming rumors which have been circulated through the country, relieved itself last evening in our universal expression of joy and proud confidence in the superiority of American valor. Although these reports are still vague and indefinite, enough can be gathered from them to give every assurance that Gen. Taylor has whipped Santa Anna. From Capt. Brown, a passenger on Wm. C. Preston, we gather the following particulars of the reports most generally received at the Brazos:

General Taylor was attacked by Santa Anna at Agua Nueva, and after a sharp battle fell back in good order, to the vicinity of Saltillo. Here he was attacked by Santa Anna, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which General Taylor was victorious. Continuing his retreat in good order, General Taylor fell back to Monterey, where he arrived in safety. Safely entrenched here, and finding Santa Anna would not attack him, General Taylor sailed out against Santa Anna and gave him battle. A long and severe conflict ensued, which terminated in the total defeat of Santa Anna with a very heavy loss. The loss is reported to be between 4 and 5000. This may be an exaggeration, but when it is considered that General Taylor had twenty pieces of flying artillery, splendidly officered and manned, we venture the opinion that the Mexican loss has been very heavy.

Capt. Brown states that all the points on the Rio Grande are in hourly apprehension of being attacked by the Mexicans. At Camargo, especially, the number of Mexicans hanging about the outskirts of the town had created considerable anxiety and vigilance among the troops. There were about 1200 troops at Camargo.

Capt. Hicks, who commands the steamboat Warren, in the government employ on the Rio Grande, came passenger in the Wm. C. Preston, and gives the following corroborative information. Capt. H. brings intelligence from Camargo to the 5th inst., at which place information had been received from a Mexican who had just arrived from the interior, that a collision had taken place at Buena Vista, Saltillo and Monterey, between the forces of Santa Anna, (numbering some 23 000.) and those of Gen. Taylor. The conflict was stubborn and sanguinary on both sides, the enemy suffering immeasurably, but Gen. Taylor finding himself too hotly pursued on all sides, by a force greatly outnumbering his, retired before the enemy in good order, and made good his retreat to Monterey—spiking six pieces of ordnance, and leaving at Saltillo some 30,000 rations, which have fallen into the enemy's hands. The different engagements are said to have occupied the space of three days.

The enemy followed closely upon General Taylor's retreat, until he arrived at Monterey, where the battle was renewed, and our forces gained a decided advantage over the enemy, forcing him to precipitately retire, when Gen. Taylor with a battery of flying artillery and a squadron of dragoons, pressed them home, creating such immense havoc in their routed columns that the slain are represented to have been ridden over in piles "three deep." The enemy were pursued for 18 miles on the Saltillo road, having suffered in all the engagement to the amount of 5000 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Taylor's loss is said to be 1100. At the last advices, Santa Anna is said to have been endeavoring to rally his forces for another desperate onslaught, while Ureña had fallen in Gen. Taylor's rear, near Passa Victoria, with 8000 cavalry and an irregular force of rancheros, for the purpose of impeding reinforcements and cutting off all communications between Monterey and Camargo. Gen. Taylor is confident that he can maintain his position until adequate assistance may arrive.

The following letters from very authentic sources, are the only ones received by W. C. Preston.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, March 10.

Eds. Delta.—Under present circumstances you will be extremely anxious to know the rumors from this quarter. I wish I could myself ascertain the truth, which among the thousand lies that are circulating, is like a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff.

Our whole line of communication has been threatened by Santa Anna's overwhelming force for some time past, and columns are constantly in motion, threatening an attack on our depots. As late as four o'clock this morning the accounts from Matamoros are dolorous, and that an attack is expected every moment.

Heavy firing was heard last night at Matamoros, said to be a salute on account of a victory gained by General Taylor over Santa Anna. The fight is said to have lasted three days. The Mexicans lost 5000, the Americans 1100. I have just seen a letter from a German merchant at Matamoros, which confirms the rumor.

I must add that up to our latest dates from Camargo, there had been nothing heard from Gen. Taylor since the 22d February. Since that time all communications had been cut off with Camargo, as the brave old man was completely surrounded. I knew, of

course, Gen. Taylor would do the country honor, but such glorious results as are now reported may be considered miraculous; and while I believe them in part, we must await further official intelligence.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 19.

Later from Mexico—Very Interesting and Important News.

By the way of Tampico we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 27th February. These are fourteen days later than any papers from that city we have seen.

The papers of the capital speculate much about Santa Anna's chances of success against Taylor. They confess to their superiority in mere numbers, but claim that the Mexicans are worn out by fatigue and hardships, while the American have calmly prepared for the conflict.

In regard to the hardships which were encountered by his troops, all accounts agree; they must have been severe—Stagnant water sold at Matehuala at one dollar a barrel. Soldiers frequently fell overcome with fatigue and perished without shelter in the snow. Bitterly is the Administration denounced for not having raised means to mitigate their hardships. All the credit of raising and supporting the army is justly bestowed on Santa Anna, and should he fail in his attack upon Gen. Taylor, it would hardly shake his authority with his countrymen.

A letter dated the 12th ult. from San Luis says the army was compelled to leave behind in that city a portion of its artillery, for want of means of transportation, but that it would be despatched in a few days agreeable to the orders left by Santa Anna.

We have nowhere seen any further mention made of Majors Gaines and Borland and their fellow prisoners.

The Mexican Government has learned through its consul at Havana of the expedition of Gen. Scott upon Vera Cruz. Troops were accordingly ordered by the Government to march at once from the capital to Vera Cruz, but, as it chanced, the body designated for this duty and which was to have moved on the 26th under Canulizo and La Vega, was involved to a great extent in the revolt which broke out the following day.

It was the Spanish brig Orbe which recently ran the blockade of Vera Cruz in an audacious manner. She was from Havana, and carried in a cargo the duties on which exceeded \$10,000. This same vessel has since arrived at Havana again, as we announced in our paper of Wednesday.

An English vessel of war arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th ult. from Jamaica, and it was said, with orders for the whole English squadron lying at Sacrificos to sail for Jamaica.

Senor Iriarte, the Minister of Finance, has resigned. He had submitted his views of the financial condition of the country, and the proper remedy to the President, asking either an approval of them, or an acceptance of his resignation. The Vice President was constrained to accept the resignation, but they parted with apparently mutual and sincere esteem.

We find the announcement that about the 28th ult. by renting or farming of the mints, the Government had succeeded in raising \$300,000 in cash, one-third of which was despatched on the 23rd to the army. More than half of the sum thus raised was from the contract for the mint in the capital, the contract being for ten years.

The Government has begun to raise a little money without the clergy. The sale of a house belonging to the church is mentioned. It is said to be worth about \$50,000, and it sold for \$20,000, part in paper, part in cash. The putting in force the law against the property of the clergy probably hurried on the insurrection against Farias—The Secretary of the Treasury, Senor Castillo, was dismissed from office for refusing to sign the bill of sale of the house mentioned.

There has been a pronunciamento made in the State of Oajaca, followed by acts of violence, in which several lives were lost. The military commander had effected a compromise of some kind with the revolutionists, but by making stipulations against the authority of the Governor of the State and other concessions. The official documents in relation to this affair are voluminous, but their interest is swallowed up by occurrences in other parts of Mexico.

The Government has introduced a bill in Congress for an amnesty to those engaged in the late revolutionary attempt at Mazatlan, save only General Mora, who is not thought deserving of a pardon.

We find another letter from Santa Anna, dated 17th ult. from San Salvador, in which he denounces what he calls the assassination by the invaders of twenty-six individuals, inhabitants of Agua Nueva, who had taken refuge at the Ojo de Agua de Catana. He makes this charge on the authority of General Andrade, whose letter he adds; and he says the facts are confirmed from other sources. Santa Anna bids the Secretary of War say to the Vice President that he "will very soon take satisfaction for the excess committed by these men, which are an outrage to civilization and the human race." General Andrade says that, besides the twenty-six "assassinated," sixteen were made prisoners, and that they were all peaceable citizens. There is, of course, exaggeration about this, but the truth will hardly be cleared up till we receive despatches from General Taylor.

We have come across a letter of General Arista, dated the 20th ult. in the city of Mexico. He defends himself vigorously from the aspersions of a paper called the Democrat. He thus speaks of the battles

of the 8th and 9th of May:—"In regard to the misfortunes of Palo Alto and La Resaca, I will tell them that I was not the author of them. A great calamity, without doubt, was the action of the 9th; but that of the 8th never brought disgrace on the Republic. At daybreak on the 9th the Mexican soldiers saw the flag of the enemy flying more than a mile in the rear of the bloody field of action of the day previous."

Arista asks a suspension of public opinion till he can have his trial, which he is anxiously awaiting. He says he will then explain the circumstances which led to the disaster of La Resaca. He must find some more substantial defence than the pretext that the Americans did not remain master of the field at Palo Alto; nay, that they did not drive the Mexicans from their position and sleep upon the ground occupied by the Mexicans in the morning.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.  
PER HIBERNIA, AT BOSTON.

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on the 4th inst., bringing intelligence a month later than before received.

There is no political intelligence of starting interest. Ireland and Irish affairs continue to be the chief topics of interest, and famine yet stalks unchecked through the land. France is experiencing a severe financial crisis, as well as suffering from scarcity. The Prussian monarch had at last fulfilled a promise made a quarter of a century ago, and given his subjects a Constitution.

The times of the 25th ult. devote an article to the Mexican War, of which the accounts, it says, are exceedingly confused. The ease with which towns are taken, provinces annexed, &c., is cited as astounding, and the Times says:—

"A 16-gun sloop impounds a province; a regiment of volunteers annexes a quarter of a continent; and towns are taken by fifty men and garrisoned by five-and-twenty, in the midst of a numerous and exasperated population. The armies of the west and the centre, of conquest and of occupation, are all represented by detachments which would hardly, if concentrated, make up one effective division."

The various schemes suggested for closing the war are then rehearsed and ridiculed, and Mr. Benton's project is treated with contemptuous sarcasm. The article closes thus:—

"The point most perplexing to ordinary European minds is the object for which this much desired peace is sought. If the provinces and ports, the people and property, the taxes and customs of a nation can be seized and distributed *ad libitum* already, it is hard to conceive what further advantages are to be gained by the most amicable negotiation. What does President Polk want to buy with 2,000,000 of dollars, when he can get so much for nothing? Philip of Macedonia's receipt for taking a fort was sensible enough, but who ever drove an ass laden with silver into an unprotected town? The Mexicans have clearly the vantage-ground of their foes. Defeat and invasion may easily be put up with when they leave the conquerors beggars and the vanquished choosers. Santa Anna is flattered with compliments and beset with solicitations, and has the daily refusal of half-a-dozen overtures of the eternal amity of his enemies. He can hardly do better than strengthen himself by additional defeats and fresh repulses, and leave his adversaries to complete their humiliation and embarrassments by a protracted career of glory."

Alarming accounts of famine comes from every part of France. Vast supplies are ordered from every quarter. Complaints are made in the papers that much less grain comes from the United States to French than to English ports. Large orders, it is said, have come out by the steamer. It is said that the French are about to take military possession of Majorca, Minorca and Ivia. Very large shipments of grain for England and France have been made at Constantinople. The French Chamber has voted to increase the army by adding 210,000 troops. The "Epoque" newspaper has been merged in the "Presse."

The Pope is making new concessions to the Jews, and the Sultan in Turkey is doing the same towards the Christians. In France the scarcity is on the increase, and prices are advancing. The most alarming accounts have come in from Lower Normandy, and a general scarcity is apprehended along the coast.

News from India and China has been received. The treaty with the Sikhs had been ratified. The Scinde force was to have been reduced by about 7,000 men; the frontier force had been strengthened;—and affairs generally are peaceful and quiet.—The Cholera had visited Madras, but was on the decline.

O'Connell is rapidly sinking. His physicians have announced that he is too weak to write letters, and his son stated this at one of the repeal meetings. Wilmer & Smith's Times says:—

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin, by express, to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is stated to be water on the chest and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms ever at his time of life. The numbers of inquiries daily at his hotel is great, and it is said a servant from the palace is amongst the number.

The Irish poor are emigrating in great

numbers, chiefly to the United States. All the ready ports are crowded, but the Chronicle says, "unfortunately they are those whose loss will be severely felt as they possess pecuniary means and are not destitute." Freight for steerage passengers has risen to 4 guineas. Landlords are aiding their peasantry to emigrate.

Mr. R. S. Guinness, of Dublin, has issued an address to his poorer tenantry in the county of Wexford, offering £3 to each person in a family, provided the whole go together, and also £1 for each individual, the latter sum to be paid on arrival in New York, Quebec, or any other American port that may be fixed upon.

The progress of starvation among the Irish still continues. Rev. Mr. Newell writes that in the parishes of Oranmore and Ballinacourty 54 persons have perished from lack of food since December. The new poor law, proposed by the Government, is strongly opposed. W. F. A. Delane, who has for a long time been the leading editor of the Times, has left that paper.—The steamer Great Western is advertised for sale. The new steamers for the British Company are to be called the America, Canada, Niagara and Europa. S. S. Gair, Esq., one of the partners of the house of Baring Brothers, and chief manager of the Liverpool branch, died on the 13th.

## THE BANNER.



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

Wednesday, March 31, 1847.

### Cotton Market.

Charleston March the 27th from 10 to 11 7-8. Hamburg, March 27th, from 10 to 11 1-4 cts.

We are indebted to the Offices of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, Hamburg Journal, *Republican*, and *Edgefield Advertiser* for Extras.

We have received nothing further from our volunteers, but expect tidings from them the last of this week or the first of next. Should any very important news reach us from them we will give it to our readers in *Extras* should it be too late for the paper.

### Foreign News.

By the steamer Hibernia, we have foreign news up to the 4th inst. The cotton market—was firm—flour had declined in price but rallied again. The Famine is still severely felt in Ireland and Scotland; distressing accounts are given also from France of the suffering there. It is said that great numbers are preparing to emigrate to the United States.

A reconciliation has taken place between the governments of France and England, through the intervention of the Austrian Minister.

### Murder of Dr. A. Burt.

The *Augusta Sentinel* of yesterday says: "A most aggravated murder we regret to learn, was committed upon Dr. A. BURT of Edgefield District S. C. who resided some ten or fifteen miles above Hamburg, by one of his own negroes, yesterday morning. The circumstances, as related to us, are these: The Dr. attempted to chastise him, for which purpose he had broken off the branch of a peach tree, with which he inflicted a few stripes, when the negroe seized an axe, and almost instantly killed him, notwithstanding the Dr. attempted to escape. The negro was arrested and is in custody."

### From the Army.

The news from the seat of war that has reached us is of the most cheering character. Our arms under the gallant TAYLOR, have once more been successful, and given the Mexicans to understand that even with the invincible Santa Anna as their leader, defeat and disgrace must be their portion. The following particulars of this battle which has added new glories to the already brilliant name of Taylor, reached us by the last mail.

SANTA ANNA began the battle on the 22d by various manoeuvres, attempting to outflank and terrify Gen. TAYLOR. On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading, without much effect on either side. In the meantime, SANTA ANNA sent a large force to TAYLOR's rear, but the artillery opened upon them with great effect and compelled them to withdraw. On the 23d the battle opened in earnest and raged during the day with great violence. The Americans did not wait to be attacked but with the most daring impetuosity charged upon the enemy with loud huzzas, their officers leading the way. Gen. TAYLOR on his war steed, was every where directing and cheering on his men and passed un-

scathed through the leaden storm: a ball passed through his over-coat was the only harm done him. This battle lasted from early morn until about 4 in the evening, when SANTA ANNA drew off his forces to Agua Nueva to await reinforcements.

This battle was fought at a ranche called Buena Vista, six miles from Saltillo in a perfect plain.

General TAYLOR occupied his position undisturbed, on the 24th and 28th, and at the latest dates was holding it. The killed and wounded on the American side is said to be 700, and 4000 killed and wounded of the Mexicans. An Adjutant General of the Mexicans was taken prisoner. An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and General TAYLOR redeemed his promise to Col. MARSHALL to get back CASSIUS M. CLAY and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them.

General WOOL greatly distinguished himself in this action, and all the officers fought like heroes. Col. MORGAN of the Ohio volunteers, cut his way through large bodies of Mexicans and arrived at Marin. A detachment of three companies under Col. GEDDINGS, was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safe at Monterey. This reinforcement of Colonel MORGAN's, gives General TAYLOR as many men as he has lost.

The Mexicans have possession of Cerralvo, China, Mier, and all the towns between Camargo and Monterey.

A train of 100 loaded waggons on their way to Monterey from Camargo under an escort of 30 volunteers was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Marin, three of the men made good their escape, the rest were taken prisoners.

Although SANTA ANNA has been compelled to retire, it is thought there would be another battle, but no fears were entertained as to the result of it, should such be the case. The Mexican army are said to be in a famishing condition, and that during the battle frequent skirmishes were seen to take place among the men over the dead bodies of Americans for the food and water they had with them.

### FOR THE BANNER.

At a meeting of the Abbeville Bar, held in the Court House, on Saturday the 20th March 1847, immediately after the adjournment of the Court, Mr. THOS. C. PERRIN, was called to the Chair and Mr. H. A. JONES was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON it was Resolved, That a Committee of three of which Mr. WILSON should be Chairman, should be appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting: Whereupon Mr. JOHN H. WILSON, Mr. THOS. THOMSON, and Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, were appointed on said committee. The committee after a short retirement, through Mr. JOHN H. WILSON, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Judge WITHERS, who has presided at our Court for the first time at this term, having given great satisfaction to the Bar of this place in the dispatch of the heavy business of the Dockets, and in the dignity, ability and courtesy to the Bar in the discharge of his duties as presiding Judge. Therefore,

Resolved, That we take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the dignity, ability and dispatch with which his Honor has transacted the business of the Court; and we regard it as the promise of his eminent usefulness in the service of the State.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified at the courteous manner and polite bearing of his Honor towards the gentlemen of the Bar, so essential to the pleasant administration of justice. Which being read were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON it was, Resolved, That a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions be presented to Judge WITHERS.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Banner.

THOS. C. PERRIN, Ch'm'n

H. A. JONES, Sec'y.

Upon presenting to Judge WITHERS a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions following answer was received:

ANDERSON C. H., 24th March, 1847.  
To the Hon. THOS. C. PERRIN, Ch'm'n.  
Dear Sir:—I tender to the Bar of Abbeville, cordial and hearty thanks for the approval and compliment contained in their generous Resolutions of the 20th inst. It would indeed be a mock affectation to deny that I am profoundly gratified at the favorable judgment you have thought yourselves able to express as to my official demeanor. I am, however, quite aware that if we met with any success in administering justice sat-