

From the N. O. Picayune, 30th ult.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The news by the New Orleans, which will be found in detail in our columns to-day, is the most serious and consistent that we have received for many weeks.

Santa Anna has succeeded in getting to the windward of his enemies. He has collected a force, formidable at least in numbers, and it is said, contrived to have himself made Dictator—upon the condition that he will refuse to make peace.

All accounts agree in stating that the utmost activity prevails in the different armories and foundries in Mexico—that cannons are being cast with rapidity—that shells, round shot and other missiles are turning out in abundance, and that men are collecting in large bodies to fill up the rank and file of the army.

The complaints in the army of the tardiness in receiving reinforcements and necessary transportation are universal. Had these needful supplies of men and means been forwarded with becoming despatch, it is conceded on all hands that Gen. Scott would ere this have taken possession of the Mexican capital without meeting serious resistance.

From the N. O. Delta, 1st inst.

GEN. SCOTT'S ADVANCE.

THE PREPARATIONS TO OPPOSE HIM.

Gen. Scott's position a very perilous and embarrassed one. We have passed through severer crisis, leaped higher barriers, and escaped more dangerous precipices, than those which lie in the path of our army from Puebla to the city of Mexico.

Gen. Taylor and the Indianians at Buena Vista.—Surgeon Chamberlain, in a recent letter to the editor of the Sunday News, relates the following incident, as illustrative of the power and influence of Gen. Taylor over the troops under his command.

Military Posts on the route to Oregon.—The government has determined to establish two stations for military posts on the route to Oregon; the first to be located near Green Island, where the road to California encounters Platte River; and the second at or near Fort Laramie.

contempt for his military qualifications. Reduced to a few inexperienced officers, and a rabble army of militia and Indians, he expects to prevent the entrance of Gen. Scott into the Capital; and some of our own people think that there is ground for apprehension and fear on account of our army, in marching against a city thus defended.

The Mexicans will, no doubt, make a stand before they yield up their Capital, but it will be a weak one. Their dreaded Pintos, with their wild looks, long knives and bows and arrows, will carry no terror to the souls of our men.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

The night of the 23d of February last, was one of most intense anxiety to the participants in the bloody fight of Buena Vista. After twelve hours of obstinate fighting, with the final result yet unknown, nothing but water having passed the lips of those gallant men for the last twelve hours, the flower of their respective corps dead and wounded, and the certainty of a renewal of the onslaught the next day, it is hard to imagine a period more calculated to "try men's souls" than that night.

This affair occurred on the 23d inst., and is first mentioned in a letter we give below dated the 24th; but though we have no further authentic details about the action. We have conversed with gentlemen who came passengers on the New Orleans. They entertain various opinions on the subject, but we are inclined to think that a skirmish did take place, and that the Mexicans were readily dispersed.

Gen. Taylor's Farm.—A Correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "Twenty-five or thirty miles above Natchez, a gentleman was good enough to point out to us the principal estate of Gen. Taylor. It extends along the river three or four miles, and seems to consist of excellent land, and to be kept in good order.

"Men—Soldiers—Fellow countrymen! I fought for you and our country before you were born. I fought for you when you were boys. I have fought for you since you were men. Now I want you to fight a little while for me. Will you do it?"

We notice by a late number of the Salt Lake Picket Guard that the "Hoosiers" leave there perfectly absolved of all blame in the general opinion prevailing in the army. It was not the want of bravery in the men, but ill contrived directions for their retreat, which brought upon them the terrible disasters in the face of which they were at first loth to rally.

The Telegraph.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 25th inst., says—By a letter from the contractor to a gentleman in this city, we learn that the posts are all erected between Raleigh and Fayetteville and will be all up from the latter place to Cheraw, the 4th of July.—Con.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 30.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. SCOTT.

The schooner Iona, Capt. Stevens, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, and in a few hours afterwards the steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, came in. The latter left Vera Cruz on the 25th inst., and brings us letters of the 25th and papers of the 24th. One hundred and fifty-six discharged soldiers and teamsters came over on the New Orleans.

Our dates from the army of Gen. Scott, at Puebla are to the 14th inst. The immediate advance of our army upon the city of Mexico has been postponed until the arrival of reinforcements. The rumor which has been so generally circulated through the city that he had arrived within twenty-five miles of the city of Mexico, is without foundation.

A rumor reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th inst.; that Gen. Cadwalader's command had fallen in with a guerrilla party a few miles beyond Jalapa, and by a movement unperceived by the guerrilleros, succeeded in surprising them and killing about thirty of them, without losing a man.

By another letter, dated the 24th inst. from our Vera Cruz correspondent, we learn that the train which went up under command of Gen. Pillow, was attacked at Calera, said to be nine miles beyond the Puente Nacional. The guerrilleros were dispersed with the loss of thirty men. Verbal accounts say we had some eight or ten wounded, but none killed.

The force under the command of Gen. Pillow left Vera Cruz on the 18th inst. escorted a train of about 125 wagons. The force amounted to nearly 1800 men, and consisted of the 14th Infantry, and a portion of the 3d and 6th Infantry, six companies of the Voltigeurs, a detachment of the 3d Dragoons and six howitzers.

There are a great many guerrilla parties upon the road; a small body of our troops left San Juan on the 21st inst. hoping to overtake Gen. Pillow, but after proceeding two or three miles they encountered some guerrilleros. These they charged upon and dispersed, but they saw so many others on the road in small parties that it was thought prudent to relinquish the design of coming up with Gen. Pillow.

We regret to learn by this arrival of the death of Mr. Thos. G. Banks. He died at Vera Cruz of the vomito. Mr. Banks was connected, we believe with the Quartermaster's department. Quite recently he had rendered important service in surprising and capturing a party of Mexican guerrillas near Vera Cruz, of which accounts have been published, and he was particularly successful in defending and saving public property when the train under Col. McIntosh was attacked.

The course pursued by Capt. Walker towards those desperadoes who fell into his hands is said to have been highly approved by Gen. Scott. We have been asked if Gen. Cadwalader adopted Walker's plan and shot those who fell into his hands, but we are unable to answer.

The Eagle says that an enterprise is on foot for running an express between Vera Cruz and the towns of Alvarado and Tacatapan. The execution of such a plan would greatly facilitate the commerce of Vera Cruz.

A Mexican named Lara, a carpenter by trade, has been found lying dead on the floor of his own house in Vera Cruz, having been stabbed. The author of the deed was not known.

A watchman said to be a Dutchman named Charles, has been entrapped by a guerrilla party just outside the walls and murdered, after having been cruelly whipped. His body was left in the road with an inscription affixed to it. "Whoever wishes may carry it off." The police of the city are making an attempt to ferret out the guilty party.

The news by this arrival from the city of Mexico is important. We have received our accounts of it through an express despatched by Mr. Kendall from Puebla expressly for this office.

ligion, was on Tuesday of last week, (June 22d), publicly baptised in a beautiful pool near his house, at Asiland. The scene, we are informed, was most sublime and impressive. Like David, he may well say, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted."—Nashville Whig.

The Washington Union says that the Postmaster General has made arrangements by which he will be enabled about the 1st of July to furnish the large offices in the Union with postage stamps. They may then be procured in any number by persons desirous of pre-paying their correspondence. To such they will doubtless prove a great convenience, as a letter with one of these stamps on it may be deposited in the office at any hour, day or night, in the same manner as letters on which the postage is not pre-paid.

Specie for the War.—The Washington Union estimates that the duties accrued under the Mexican tariff already exceed half a million in specie, and must rapidly augment, being adequate to furnishing all that may be required for the war in Mexico, while these duties, if the war continues, will supply large exports of specie to the United States in payment of our imports. The Union thinks it not improbable that the removal of prohibitions will augment our import of specie, in return for our exports, to twelve millions per annum. A rather large calculation, we would conclude.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT STEAM SHIP.—The steamer United States, now building in New York, will number 3,081 tons, exceeding the tonnage of the largest ship in the service of the United States.

Large Exports.—We learn from our exchanges that the exports of Flour from New-York since the 1st inst., are upwards of 253,000 barrels, or more than 10,000 bar day. The exports of Corn, Wheat and Barley, during the same time, were nearly a million bushels—about forty thousand bushels a day.

Before entering upon Mr. Kendall's letters we may remark that by the way of Orizaba, a letter has been received here which announces that "Santa Anna has been elected Dictator, provided he will not make peace," and he has 30,000 men with him.

We grieve most sincerely to learn that the American prisoners in Mexico have not obtained their release; on the contrary the report is that they are in more strict confinement than before. Ought not something speedily to be done with the Mexican prisoners in our power to bring Santa Anna to his bearings on this point?

The late Rail Road Meeting.—At the recent Rail Road Meeting which assembled at this place, Col. F. W. Pickens, the Chairman, in the course of his remarks, paid a high and well merited compliment to the Honorable A. P. Butler, who had been selected as a speaker at the Barbecue.

A Mexican Blanket.—Among other curiosities in the possession of Captain Brooks, which he kindly submitted to us for inspection, we saw a Mexican Blanket, such as is worn or used by the natives. The blanket is of variegated colors and is much thicker than our ordinary blankets.

Henry Clay.—This great statesman, having recently made a profession of religion, was on Tuesday of last week, (June 22d), publicly baptised in a beautiful pool near his house, at Asiland. The scene, we are informed, was most sublime and impressive.

Whig Convention in Georgia.—The Georgia Whig Convention, which recently assembled at Milledgeville, nominated Gen. D. L. Clinch, as candidate for next Governor.

Democratic Convention of Georgia.—The Georgia Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Milledgeville, nominated Col. George W. Towns, for next Governor.

NEWS BY THE CALEDONIA.—We extract the following items of European news from the Charleston Evening News, of the 9th inst. We have copied this evening from Wilmer and Smith's Liverpool Times, and Charles Wilmer's Liverpool Mail of the 19th ult., such detailed accounts as we deem important or interesting.

The armed intervention of the British Government in the affairs of Portugal had excited warm debates in the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel sustaining the Russel Ministry, while M. Guizot justified the intervention.

The Graig crops throughout every part of Europe are most encouraging. A line of Steamships between Europe and America.—A private letter from Paris has the following, in reference to Ocean steam navigation:—"Active negotiations are going on between the Government and the Heroult and Lehandel company, for the transatlantic steamers."

Ireland.—In Ireland, apart from the contradictory reports respecting the potato crops, the anticipations of an abundant harvest are cheering. Fever is still awfully rife and malignant, but the general downward tendency of provisions and the ample stores now pouring into this country, with the prevalent fine, dry, bracing weather, will, it is hoped, prove effectual means to check the progress of this destructive epidemic.

Effect of the Foreign News.—The news by the British steamer is considered decidedly favorable in all points of view. The case in foreign money market, and the promising appearance of the crops, are against the reshaping of specie, and warrant the belief that we may be able to retain in this country a large portion, if not the whole of the twenty-five millions of bullion, which we have received from a broad within the past six months.

Money still continues to be unprofitably abundant in all the Atlantic cities, and the rates of discount are now lower than they have been for a long time past. The deposits in the Boston Banks are immensely large, and daily on the increase. It is estimated that the July dividends of railroad, factory, wharf, and other corporations, recently paid in this city, amount to more than a million of dollars; but with all this surfeit and repletion in money matter, there appears to be no overtrading, and none of the wild and inordinate speculation which is usually incident to a state of affairs like the present.

Railroad stocks are still in favor for investment, and those which yield regular half yearly dividends, readily command high premiums. The non-dividend paying stocks are comparatively low, to what they have been within a year or two. This is particularly the case with the shares of the Long Island and Norwich and Worcester railroads. The Long Island company will probably, in a short time, reduce its liabilities by increasing its shares for the payment of its bonds, and the value of the property will undoubtedly be improved under the energetic direction of the new board of managers.

The transactions in bank, factory, and insurance stocks are very light, the most

Attention is called to the advertisement of Captain Brooks, who is appointed as a recruit.



EDGEFIELD C. H. WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1847.