

Later from Mexico.

We find in the New Orleans Crescent the full details of the Mexican news, received by us last night in advance by telegraph, from which we glean the following particulars.

By the brig Mary Ann Jones, Capt. A. Collins, which arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 7th, we have received our full files of Mexican papers.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.—The Monitor of the 1st thus announces the election of President.

EXETER.—The Chamber of Deputies has declared Sr. General D. Jose Joaquin de Herrera Constitutional President of the Republic.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace have been exchanged with all due formality.

The Queretaro Progresso, the greatest war paper of Mexico, utters some very lugubrious lamentations over the consummation of peace. In the number of the 27th May, we find an article entitled the Funeral of the Republic, which we translate:

"The pen flies from our hands, while we comply with the sad duty of announcing to our readers, that the day before yesterday the rule of the Republic was consummated, our Senate giving the finishing touch to the work of Sr. Pena y Pena and his minister Rosa. More than half of the Mexican republic, that is to say, 82,000 square leagues of rich and fertile lands, comprising a part of our beautiful Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Sonora, Chihuahua, N. Mexico, and the Californias, have been sold for a small amount of money to the government, at Washington, the implacable enemy of our friends! Our compatriots have been transferred like loads of burden to the dominion of a new master. This is the most bitter joke, the greatest sarcasm on republican institutions.—The Gods abandon us, exclaimed the Roman orator under similar circumstances.

"To give the finishing touch to the picture of our degradation, yesterday, in the midst of a strong escort of Riflemen, the American Commissioners entered this city to receive the final deed of sale of our country. This infamous document will be before long, for good Mexicans, the bloody cloak which Marc Antony presented to the Roman people.

"It is said also that Sr. Rosa wished to place in the residence of the Commissioners the vilified arms of the Republic. We leave to the consideration of our readers to reflect upon the sad bargain which the poor bird of the Aztecs, stationed silent and languid, on his nopal, will see entered into.

"For Sr. Rosas alone it is reserved to render the national emblem an object of scorn and contempt to the invader. God grant that this eagle, now so depressed, may not someday do with the authors of its misfortunes as he now does with the serpent which writhes in his beak."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Advises from Vera Cruz to the 19th inst. have been received at New-Orleans by steamer Portland.

The Portland brought over about 350 of the 13th Infantry with some convalescents—discharged teamsters, &c. &c. The remainder of that regiment had embarked on the ship Rhode Island and was ready for sea when the Portland left.

Lieut. Gardiner, 7th Infantry, bearer of despatches from Mexico and of the ratified treaty, came passenger on the Portland.

The Orizaba garrison, about 1000 strong, under Col. Bankhead, and consisting of the 13th Infantry and Alabama battalion, arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 8th instant, and commenced embarking the same day.—The Alabama Battalion sailed on the 9th in the brig or schooners Heroine, Mopang and Massachusetts, for Mobile.

Acts of persecution had been already committed by Mexicans against such of these people or foreigners who had tolerated the Americans at all in those places which had been evacuated by our troops. Many of the inhabitants showed their regrets at parting with the Americans.

Capt. Lee, engineers, and other distinguished members of Gen. Scott's staff, also came passengers on the Portland and Dr. Vanderlinden, former Surgeon General of the Mexican army, who seeks America as an asylum.

Lieut. Bedford, 14th Infantry, died on the passage and was buried at sea.

Gen. Patterson's division was expected in Vera Cruz on Monday, the 12th inst. and Gen. Marshall's on the following day. A letter from Mexico, dated the 3d inst. says that Gen. Kerny's division was ordered to leave Mexico on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and Gen. Worth's on Wednesday, the 7th. The Michigan regiment was shortly captured at Vera Cruz from Cordova.

The U. S. Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, were expected in the city of Mexico on the 3d inst. Mr. Sevier returns home with Gen. Butler.

In the Monitor Republican of the 3d inst. we find a letter dated Queretaro, the 31st ult. which announces that Gen. Herrera, upon being apprised of his election as President, at once sent in his resignation. The subject was referred to a committee, which reported against the acceptance of his resignation, and the Chamber of Deputies sustained the report by a vote of 51 to 13, and appointed the next day for the administration of the oath of office. Still it was apprehended that Herrera would persist in declining the elevated station. He is very much broken in health, and fears to encounter while in this state the immense responsibilities of Chief Magistrate. Should he persist, the Chamber will proceed to elect a Provisional President and among the

names already canvassed for the office, are those of Padilla, Florinda and D. Luis Cuevas. Great excitement was occasioned at Queretaro by the refusal of Herrera to accept the Presidency, and it was regarded as a most inauspicious event for the country.

All the Mexican prisoners whom we had in confinement in this country have been released by Gen. Butler. The papers are prodigal of their thanks to him for his clemency, especially in regard to the St. Patrick prisoners, in behalf of whom the liberality of Mexicans is invoked.

Six thousand of our troops evacuated Mexico on the 2d inst. and a much larger number had previously left. Sales of quartermasters' stores, horses, mules, &c. were commenced in Mexico on the 3d inst. on account of our government.

The Monitor of the 3d inst. expresses annoyance that the United States flag should be kept flying over the National Palace, now that peace is declared.

Sr. Rosa and Gen. Anaya have resigned their places in the Mexican Cabinet. The former had the State, the latter the War Department.

FROM NEW YORK.—The Barnburners' Convention assembled at Utica on Thursday last, and it is stated that there was one thousand Delegates present at its organization.

Mr. Van Buren had expressed his approval of the movements of the Barnburners, and repudiates the nomination of Cass and Taylor.

It is believed that Van Buren would be nominated for President by the Convention.

It was rumored in Baltimore, yesterday, that Mr. Clay had repudiated the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia.—Char. Cour.

We find the following appropriation among those contained in the Naval Appropriation Bill, passed by the House of Representatives, viz:

- For preservation of Site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, S. C., \$10,000.
For dike on Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston harbor, S. C., \$15,000.
For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, S. C., \$20,000.
Preservation Fort Moultrie, \$3,000.
Char. Cour.

Praise Worthy.—The citizens of Barnwell at an enthusiastic meeting held at that Court House on the 5th inst., have resolved to perpetuate the memory of the gallant spirits of that district who have fallen in Mexico, by the erection of a suitable monument. We are proud to say Abbeville was the first to move in a similar enterprise, and we trust will erect the first monument.—Advertiser.

SELLING DRY GOODS.

People generally think that it is a very easy matter to stand behind a counter and retail dry goods; but a week's experience in the business would convince the cleverest man that it's much more difficult and laborious than the task of turning a grindstone twelve hours per diem. The office of salesman embodies, in its duties, necessity for the shrewdness of a politician, the persuasion of a lover, the politeness of a Chesterfield, the patience of a Job, and the impudence of a pickpocket. There are salesmen who make it a point never to lose a customer. One of these gentlemen who is in a store in Chatham street, not long since, was called to show to a very fastidious and fashionable lady, who dropped in while going to Stewart's, some rich silk cloaking. Every article of the kind was exposed to her view—the whole store was ransacked and nothing suited. The costly material was stigmatized as trash; every thing was common and not fit for a lady. She "guessed she would go to Mr. Stewart's." The salesman pretended to be indignant.

"Madam," said he, in a tone of injured innocence, "I have a very beautiful and rare piece of goods—a case of which I divided with Mr. Stewart, who is my brother-in-law, but it would be useless to show it to you. It is the only piece left in the city."

"Oh! allow me to see it," she asked in an anxious tone, and continued, "I had no intention of annoying you, or of disparaging the merits of your wares."

The salesman, who was now watched in breathless silence by his fellow clerks, proceeded as with much reluctance, and with expressions of fear that it would be injured by getting tumbled, to display an ancient piece of vesting, which had been lying in the store for five years, and was considered unsalable. The lady examined and liked it much. That was a piece of goods worthy to be worn. How much was it a yard?

"Twenty-two shillings."
"Oh! that is very high."
"There," exclaimed he, beginning to fold it up, "I knew you would say that."
"Stay, stay! don't be in so great a hurry!" she cried—"I'll give you twenty shillings."

"Madam, you insult me again."
"Cut me off—yards, and you can make up the deduction on some velvet which I require for trimmings," almost entreated the fair shopper.

The salesman, after much persuasion, sold the lady the vestings, for which they had in vain sought to get five shillings per yard, at the price indicated. The profits of the sale, on vesting and velvet, amounted to thirty-three dollars, out of which the clerks were permitted to pay for a supper of oysters. The best of this brief tale of dry goods is to be told. The lady had her cloak made, and two of her friends, delighted with it, bought the rest of the velvet at the same price.

There a moral in this anecdote, which we leave to be discovered by the ingenuity of all our lady readers who occasionally go shopping.

TO TRANSFER ENGRAVINGS TO WHITE PAPER.—Place the engravings for a few seconds over iodine vapor. Dip a slip

of white paper in a weak solution of starch, and when dry, in a weak solution of oil of vitriol. When dry, lay the slip on the engraving, and then place them for a few minutes under a press. The engraving will thus be reproduced in all its delicacy and finish. The iodine has the property of fixing the parts or ink of the engravings, and not on the white. This important discovery is yet in its infancy.

The Devil (to pay) among the Tailors.—Letters by the Acadia announces a great meeting in England, at which it was agreed to relieve the journeyman Tailors in London, by raising a subscription in aid of the emigration of two thousand tailors from England to the United States.

THE SUMTER BANNER;

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, June 28, 1848.

FRANCIS M. ADAMS, EDITOR.

Any business connected with the Banner, will be attended to by the Editor, at his office in the rear of the Court House.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER.

Messrs. WHITE, & Co. Sumterville, S. C. T. W. PEAVES, Esq., Camden, S. C.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The annual Convention of the stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road was held at Darlington C. H. on the 22nd instant. The proceedings of the meeting have not yet reached us for publication. We are informed, however, that, in effect, it was determined to commence the road in the coming fall, perhaps in September. If so, we look for the accomplishment of something towards this great work.

THE SUMTER RIFLEMEN.

The coming 4th of July will be celebrated in Sumterville by the Sumter Riflemen, before whom Lt. R. M. Dyson will deliver an Oration at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The company will parade for inspection, &c., in the morning, and after it a procession will be formed in front of China's Hotel, in the following order.

- Sumter Riflemen.
Claremont Troop, dismounted.
Citizens and Strangers.
Representatives.
Rev. Clergy.
Revolutionary Soldiers.
Mexican Soldiers.
Town Council.
Orator, Reader, and Officiating Clergyman.

On being formed, the procession will proceed to the Church, where, opening, it will enter in inverse order, under the direction of Col. L. H. DINKINS, who, we are informed, will act as Marshal of the Day.

After delivery of the oration, the Company will dine together in continuation of the festivities of the day.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION IN CHARLESTON.

Circulars are out through the country, informing the public that those who desire to attend the Temperance celebration on the 4th of July can do so, by paying only \$2 each for their entire travel on the rail road, to and from the city, provided 600 shall go; \$3, if 400 shall go; and half the usual fare, if a less number. A good opportunity is thus presented to visit the city for a small sum. Such visitors are required, for the sum paid, to return on the 5th, or 6th perhaps, going down on the 3rd. The names of those desirous of availing themselves of this arrangement must be handed in beforehand, in this place, to Messrs. WHITE & Co., where further information can be obtained.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

We are informed that, on the morning of the 21st inst., a negro man, the property of Mr. Wm. Sanders of this District, while leaving one of his master's fields, was struck by lightning in the back of the neck and killed immediately. His body appeared to be terribly burnt. A negro woman, distant a few feet at the time of the accident, was stunned and knocked down by the same stroke; and some negro children, at no great distance, were stunned at the same time. The woman did not recover for some hours.—Our informant mentioned that the lightning had been known to strike in the same spot, which it then struck, several times during the past few years, which gives rise to the supposition that there is at that place probably a bed of iron ore, a sufficient cause for the attraction of lightning.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The French people have apparently become quiet and seem to be awaiting the proceedings of the National Assembly with patient and tranquil expectation.

Yet this body seems to consider the presence of forty-five thousand soldiers necessary to its safety. Can such a state of things continue and not become permanent? Such a state of affairs has very much the appearance of military republicanism. The people have been so long accustomed to military rule, that habit compels them to retain part of their former despotism and partly through fear of each other. The Assembly seems to be divided into distrustful and jealous parties, who are not accomplishing anything of permanent good. The expenses of the government are enormous, and the laboring classes have become an incubus on the national finances and credit. These classes desire more and more, and hesitate not to form conspiracies of greater and increasing magnitude, which the government overlooks for the most part. Foreign war is even looked to by the Assembly as a means of employing and removing the turbulence of the workmen. Ribbons containing likenesses of some of the junior members of the late royal houses are seen about the streets of Paris, and some of the journals have commenced hinting or advocating the restoration of monarchy, with impunity. This, which was lately so hateful to the people, is now talked of by some of them, and these things show a re-acton in favor of monarchy commencing among the Parisians. It would not be surprising, if the end of all these things should be a return to monarchy.

By Magnetic Telegraph to the N. Y. Herald, SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

Boston, Tuesday Night—11 o'clock. The steamship America, Captain Jenkins, from Liverpool, June 2d, has arrived at her berth in this port, in the remarkably short passage of ten days and eight hours, including a detention of eight hours off and at Halifax. Her time from Halifax to this port was thirty-six hours.

IRELAND.

On Saturday last, in Dublin, Mr. Mitchell, convicted of treason upon the previous occasion, was sentenced to fourteen years transportation, and immediately removed under an escort squadron of cavalry to a steamer for war, which was in waiting to convey him to the convict depot, at Spike Island, in the Cove at Cork. His destination is Bermuda, whether he has already sailed, to be ascertained in a day or two. Intense excitement prevailed in Dublin, up to Sunday night, but has since given way to a deep and solemn silence, which denotes stern preparation and resolve. A liberal provision will be made by the nation for the convict's family.

DANVILLE AND CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.

The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman contains an account of the proceedings of the Salisbury Rail Road Convention, lately held at that place, for the purpose of considering the general subject of a rail road from Charlotte to Danville. Numerous delegates were present from Virginia, North and South Carolina. A report was read, and the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention regard the construction of the Rail Road from Charlotte to Danville, as of the deepest importance to the interests of Western North Carolina, and alike required by national considerations of most imperious obligation.

Resolved, That we regard this work as susceptible of as easy and cheap construction, as any work of the same extent in the Union.

Resolved, That independently of the important local and national interests to be promoted by the work, fraternal feeling towards our sister States of Virginia and North Carolina, requires at the hands of North Carolina, every facility in effecting this line of communication between them.

Resolved, That this Committee regard it as an imperious duty to use every laudable effort to promote the success of this enterprise.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven delegates be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to draft an address to the public on the subject of this road—to obtain charters from the legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia, incorporating a company for its construction.

From this it appears that the first effective move has been made in regard to this road, and that the proposed and expected rivalry to the Wilmington and Manchester road has assumed a definite form.

It is not for us to remain idle at this time. We have determined to build the Manchester road, and have put our shoulders to the wheel. Time, labor and money have been spent in the prosecution of our object, and wise heads among us have pronounced in favor of our enterprise, and commenced action. Action, action is the watchword, and is necessary for success. Others are acting, and the proceedings of the above convention warn us not to delay. If we delay much longer, it may prove fatal. We now have the start and may be able to keep it by prudent and prompt action. To our men of means and influence, supporters of this measure, it belongs to consider these things and to act with union and effect.

Fire in Columbia.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire broke out in Columbia, in the store of James McCaffrey, which destroyed five small buildings on Richardson st., nearly opposite the United States Hotel, before the conflagration was arrested. The buildings, we learn, were owned by Mr. McCaffrey, Thos. H. Wade, J. McAndrews and J. Moore, and were occupied respectively by Mr. McCaffrey, Mr. D. Truesdell, Mr. Alee, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Pope. The buildings and the bulk of the property destroyed, are stated to have been insured.—Char. Cour.

U. S. SENATORS.—The Governor of Michigan has appointed Thos. Fitzgerald, Dem., U. S. Senator in place of Gen. Cass, The Legislature of New Hampshire on Thursday, elected Moses Norris, Jr., Dem., Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Atherton, whose term then expires.

GEN. TAYLOR'S RECESSION OF HIS NOMINATION.—The following paragraph from the New Orleans Delta, gives intelligence of the receipt by Gen. Taylor of the news of his Nomination. The old gentleman seems to have taken it as coolly as he did the sum-

mer of his nomination to the Presidency. He is reported to have said, "I have no objection to being nominated, but I have no objection to being elected."

By a happy and extraordinary coincidence, the news of Gen. Taylor's nomination was brought down the river from Memphis, by the steamer Gen. Taylor, Captain Adams, (which, by the way, the steamer's name was the same as that of the Convention.) At the boat approach, the General's plantation crew, some of whom were hallooing very loudly for the old hero. After a while the General emerged from a log cabin and came down to the landing, where he was met by Captain Adams, who handed him the letter announcing his nomination. He read it without the slightest appearance of emotion—after which he quietly folded it up, put it into the spacious pocket of that famous old brown coat, and turning to the Captain remarked, "It's a very fine day. Captain—A very fine day indeed." "Yes, very fine," responded the Captain. "Did you have a pleasant trip down?" "Quite so," was the Captain's response. "Good morning, gentlemen." And the importunate old gentleman waddled off, bowing as he went to the passengers and crew who made the welkin ring with their loud hurras for "Old Zack."

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The European Times says:—When the verdict of guilty against Mr. Mitchell was delivered, a scene of great confusion ensued in the court, but the tranquility of the city of Dublin was not materially disturbed.

On the following day, the 27th ult., Mr. Mitchell was brought up for sentence, and after some speeches, equally defiant as to his previous conduct, of all authority whatsoever, he was sentenced by the court in fourteen years' transportation. On the same day, he was conveyed in the ordinary prison van, to a government steamer lying close to the quay.

We forbear to touch here upon all the tender and affecting circumstances of the sudden parting of the unfortunate man with his wife, children and associates. The intensity of ambition yielded before the overpowering claims of nature, and hurried away as he was from the theatre of his crime, few can have felt more painfully than Mitchell the deep anguish of seeing one's native land receding amidst the growing waters. This has been a stunning blow to the confederate party. A great clamor has been raised about the packing of the jury. It has been attempted to impeach the legality of the conviction by showing that Roman Catholic jurors were struck from the panel, and in the cases of O'Brien and Mr. Mesgher, no doubt this was the fact; but it seems to have been done in direct contradiction to the instructions of the government.

By a vote of the Repeal Association, the wife and children of Mr. Mitchell are to be adopted by the people of Ireland, and their comfort and education provided for at the public expense, out of a subscription to be raised for the purpose.

The types of the United Irishman newspaper were immediately seized by the government, and his property sequestered.—That paper is accordingly at an end, but arrangements are in progress for bringing out a new journal, of a similar tendency, under the sovereign style, title and dignity of the Irish Felon.

The language of Mr. John O'Connell, at the Repeal Association, when urging the members to adopt the family of Mitchell, and in expressing indignation against the Attorney General, was particularly exciting. He called upon all Irishmen never again to speak to the Attorney General, but to spit upon him as he had spit upon the Catholics—not to expose themselves to be struck down singly, but to band themselves together as determined and united Irishmen.

Mr. Mitchell arrived at Spike Island, Cork, on Sunday night, and was instantly handed over to the Governor. He will immediately assume the convict dress, and be treated in every respect like an ordinary convict.

From the declaration of Sir George Grey, in the House of Commons, it appears that the Government had determined on bringing out the sentence against him of transportation beyond the seas. In consequence, however, of the bad state of health under which the unfortunate man is suffering, they have relinquished the intention of sending him to Norfolk Island, but have ordered him to be conveyed to Her Majesty's dock-yard at Bermuda, and there, on board the Thames convict hulk, to undergo his first year's sentence.

H. M. steam sloop Scourge, of six guns, Com. Wingrove, left Portsmouth on Monday morning for Cork, to take on board the unhappy Mr. Mitchell, and other prisoners, and to proceed immediately to Bermuda.

FRANCE. During the past week tranquillity has been maintained in Paris, under the vigorous administration of Gen. Cavaignac, with a large body of regular troops under his command. The attempts which have been several times made to create disturbance have been as once suppressed. The National Assembly, surrounded by an immense military force, sits daily, and appears by degrees settling down to the business of practical legislation. The determination of the Assembly and the executive to break up the system of organization of labor, set on foot by M. Louis Blanc, has occasioned deep resentment among the recipients of the wages of the State.—The executive first struck a blow at the directors of the railways, M. Emile Thomas