

From the Washington Union.
VERY INTERESTING FROM BOTH
ARTICLES.

Despatches from Gen. Taylor.—The great loss of the Mexican Army—Loss of the Americans—Agua Nueva again occupied by our Troops—Retreat, Starvation, Desertion and Reorganization of Santa Anna's Army.

Gen. Taylor's letters confirm the brilliant victory which was won by our arms at Buena Vista. The loss of the enemy by battle is less than was originally reported, though it is heavy indeed. Our own loss is considerably less, though it comprises some of the best and bravest men of our glorious army, made up, as it was, mostly of volunteers, co-operating with some of the finest regular troops in the world. But the loss of the Mexican army by starvation, desertion, and disorganization is still more striking. Gen. Taylor's three despatches are respectively dated Feb. 24th, 25th, and March 1st. They state, in the General's usually laconic, modest, but expressive terms, the beginning, end, and some of the most important results of this remarkable battle. The most important of these results is the great loss of the enemy—their retreat, and partial, perhaps total dissolution—their fatal disorganization—their utter incapacity to harass at this time our own troops, who have returned to their original position at Agua Nueva.

Gen. Taylor has sent a corps farther to harass him on the retreat, and to seize his supplies. The General further proposes to return to Monterey, and re-open the communication between that town and the Rio Grande. The panic of the Mexican marauders is calculated of itself almost to effect this object in a few days. We cannot but again congratulate our country on this brilliant victory.

Since writing the above, we understand that Mr. Crittenden left General Taylor, with his army at Agua Nueva on the 2d of March, and brought the despatches along the usual route from Monterey to Camargo, under the escort of about 250 troops, commanded by Major Geddings, having along a train of some 130 empty wagons. As they approached Cerralvo, a small party was sent in to provide forage, &c., when the enemy, under Urrea, were discovered, about 1,500 strong. Our troops were immediately placed on the defensive, and received the assault of the superior numbers with the resolution of men determined to cut their way through. They were repulsed with a loss of about 30 men, while we lost about half the number. A part of our baggage train was destroyed, (40 or 50 of the wagons), when the gallant Urrea made his retreat in the direction of the Tula pass.

The teamsters were unwilling to proceed without a stronger escort, and Mr. Crittenden was detained five or six days at Cerralvo, when Col. Curtis arrived from Camargo with a large body of troops. He was too late to overtake Urrea, who had probably commenced his retreat as soon as he heard of Santa Anna's discomfiture. Col. Curtis proceeded to Monterey, and the escort and train came on to Camargo, the enemy having fled as rapidly as possible, and this may be the last that we shall hear of them on this side of Tula and San Luis for some time.

We were amused with an anecdote about the ammunition wagon, which, by some accident, was cut off with the others near Cerralvo. It was destroyed, as most of the others were, by fire, and when the explosion unexpectedly took place, killing some, wounding others, and alarming all, it was regarded as a *Yankee trick*, and some wag said our wagons might henceforth stroll through the land, unharmed, as each would be regarded as some combustible machine, designed to enrage the Mexicans.

From Gen. Taylor's Camp.
HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista,
Mexico, Feb. 24, 1847.

Sir—I have the honor to report that having become assured on the 20th inst. that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared, immediately in front of our position.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., a flag was sent bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of 12 miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to

whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. A. Commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

[Translated.]

Summons of Santa Anna, to Gen. Taylor.
You are surrounded by 20,000 men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.
God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 23d, 1847. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
To Gen. Z. Taylor, Commanding the forces of the United States.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.
Sir—I in reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding,
Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,
Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.
Sir—I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with General Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Comdg.,
The Adj. General of the Army, Washington.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition, the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I dispatch a command this day as an Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1500 and may reach 2000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2000 or 3000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerralvo to Monterey, was in feated by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several encounters, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Capt. Graham A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs.

I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. serv't.
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army Commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

A new Nickname for the Evil One.—The Boston Post states that on Sunday last in his sermon, the Rev. Mr. Stowe, in speaking of Satan, styled him "the 'Rough and Ready' of the squadron of hell."

(From the N. O. Delta, 27th ult.)
Battle of Buena Vista.

Death of Col. McKee, Col. Clay, Col. Hardin, Adj't Gen. Lincoln, Col. Yell, Captain Willis—Col. Marshall's Charge—The Gallant Mississippians—General Taylor's Left Flank Turned—Demand to Surrender.

At sunrise on the 22d February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers. General Wool led the main body in person, and was seen every where, rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled in a great measure to fight on their own hook. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops—hence the great mortality among them. In this general melee, one of our small regiments, of 400 men, would be attacked by a whole Mexican brigade of several thousand. Thus the Kentucky infantry was attacked at the foot of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Col. begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran Capt. Wm. S. Willis, of the same regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight, until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy were seized with a panic, and displayed some hesitation. Assistant Adjutant General Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst exhorting them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passing through his body. In justice to this brigade, it should be stated that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy "saucers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel, like McKee and Clay, was killed by the enemy—not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered his foot and passed out of his leg. He was however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, still confining him to his bed and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky cavalry were impatient for an opportunity of showing their mettle, and avenging the capture of their brethren, in the hands of the enemy. They were soon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2000 lancers and husars, who gallantly charged them. The Kentuckians stood their ground with immovable steadiness, and receiving the enemy with a fire from their carbines charged in the most gallant style through the column on the right, and wheeling fell on their left, dispersing and killing a great many of them. A like charge was made by Col. May, at the head of a squadron of dragoons, and one of Arkansas cavalry, against a large body of the enemy's cavalry with like results.

During the engagement on the right, Santa Anna, seeing that Gen. Taylor's force was not well protected on the left flank, sent a large force of cavalry around that point, and outflanking Taylor, succeeded in throwing 2000 men in his rear; but Gen. Taylor immediately sent Capt. Bragg, with his artillery, against this force, who succeeded in cutting them off from the main body.—Lieut. Crittenden was despatched with a flag of truce, to demand the immediate surrender of this force. The Mexican officer, pretending not to understand the character of his mission, insisted that he should be blindfolded, according to the rules of war, and thus had the lieutenant carried into the camp of Santa Anna himself. This was a ruse to get time to extricate the Mexican cavalry from their dangerous position, and pending these truces they were all drawn off by a different road from that by which they had gained this position.

Lieut. Crittenden was conducted blindfolded to the tent of the Mexican General-in-Chief, where he found a long distance from the scene of action, and which he thought the safest place he had been in during the whole day. As he approached Santa Anna's tent he was greeted with a most tremendous flourish of trumpets,

which might have been heard a mile off, but produced no great terror in the mind of the Kentuckian. His blind was taken off, and he found himself in the presence of the famous Mexican Chief, surrounded by a brilliant staff of bedizened, gilded and mounted officers.—Santa Anna apologized to the Lieutenant for the act of his officers, in having him blindfolded, saying, that so far from having any desire to conceal his situation, he was desirous of exhibiting to Gen. Taylor the utter folly of resisting so powerful an army as he had under his command. To which the Lieutenant replied that his simple message was to demand his (Santa Anna's) immediate surrender to Gen. Taylor. When this extraordinary demand was translated to the Mexican, he raised his hands and eyebrows in utter astonishment at the gravity and presumption of such a message, and replied, that he would expect Gen. Taylor to surrender in an hour, or he would destroy all his forces. Lieut. Crittenden's reply, which we have already given—"Gen. Taylor never surrenders!"—terminated the interview, and the battle recommenced, and was continued until night.

Interesting Incidents of the Battle of Buena Vista.

The American flag, of Matamoros, contains an elaborate account of the battle of Buena Vista, most of the details of which were derived from Major Coffey and Lieut. Crittenden, and have been already published in the New Orleans papers. A few incidents of interest, which we do not remember to have seen chronicled, are annexed:

On the 22d, at early dawn, the battle was renewed with great fury. The chief efforts of the enemy seemed to be directed against the left wing, composed of Gen. Wool's division, Gen. Lane being in command of the Indiana brigade. The fight was most obstinate and sanguinary. Santa Anna, from his vastly superior force, was enabled to direct, against this part of our army, three or four men to one.—They fought with determined bravery, and fully redeemed their character from the aspersions heretofore cast upon it. Being composed chiefly of cavalry, they galloped up to the very mouths of our guns, and cut and hewed the gunners. Every man belonging to O'Bryan's battery was either killed or wounded. Capt. Bragg seeing this, and fearing that his own guns might be captured, prepared to take another position. At this critical juncture, when a single false move might have proved fatal to the whole army, Major Mansfield, of the Engineer Department, spurred to Gen. Taylor and informed him of the contemplated change of position. "Go back instantly," replied Gen. Taylor, "and tell him not to move an inch, but give them grape and canister." The order was obeyed by the gallant Bragg as promptly as it was given, and his battery instantly vomited forth the most awful destruction, the guns being charged with musket balls and every species of death-dealing missiles. We should have stated that Gen. Wool had been manoeuvring to draw the Mexicans within reach of our artillery. He made a feint of attacking them in force, and suddenly retreating, decoyed them within range of our light batteries. His force opened to the right and left, and the havoc was tremendous. Six thousand cavalry charged Bragg's battery; when within two hundred yards, every gun opened upon them, cutting a lane through their entire column thirty feet broad. A second round halted them for a moment, but the third proved so destructive that they fled in the greatest confusion.

The fighting continued for some time after this, but the repulse of this charge upon the battery contributed, more than any thing else, to the victory. The battle lasted eight long hours, without the slightest intermission. The Mexicans fought with all the fury of despair, and left none untried to carry the day. It is thought by many that if their general officers had been them on the field, the result would have been different; but these valorous gentlemen, who vaunt so loudly when out of harm's way, took especial care to place their bodies beyond the reach of bullets.

At the desperate attack on O'Bryan's battery, when the Indiana brigade wavered and tottered all along the line, from the force of overwhelming numbers, Major Dix, of the paymaster's department, snatched a flag staff from the hands of its carrier and rushed to the front of the brigade and exhorted the men to stand firm. His presence reanimated them, and they redoubled their exertions. Col. J. Berson Davis, the brave, chivalrous, and accomplished commander of the Mississippi Rifles, was severely wounded whether on the first or second day of the fight, is not known. They were thrown forward, the first day, as skirmishers, a most perilous duty, and having 110 wounded, a loss, considering the weakness of the regiment, not over 400 in number, almost unparalleled. The Lieut. Colonel of this regiment, from a wound received at Monterey, is yet quivering on the verge of the grave, having been the first to mount the walls of the castellated fort, at that battle, and now his chief in command is struck down, and his lieutenants in the same uncertain fate. Truly may it be said of this regiment, it has performed its duty well.

Thousands of the Mexicans, after their defeat, fled to the mountains, and after the lapse of a few days, presented themselves to General Taylor as prisoners of war. He told them, in their own language, to *vamos*, that he would have nothing to do with them.

Two thousand females, who followed the Mexican army, remained, like ministering angels, to take care of the wounded. Gen. Taylor treated them with the kindest due their sex, and the humanity expected of an American.

Blucher and Wellington like, Generals Wool and Taylor met after the retreat commenced. Gen. W. rushed between his extended arms, and congratulated him upon the favorable result of the day's toil. Gen. Taylor playfully retorted: "O, if it's impossible to whip us when we all pull together."



Saturday, April 10, 1847

V. H. P. J. HEIL, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 N. 3rd Street, New York, S. E. Corner Hall, Haver and Calvert Sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF Montgomery County.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

We are indebted to the Hon. Simon Cameron, for a Topographical Map of the road from Missouri to Oregon, from the field notes and Journal of Capt. J. Freeman.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—Our paper, this week, is filled up almost exclusively with the news from our armies in Mexico. As this kind of news takes precedence of all others, our editorial and other matter must necessarily be short.

LOST.—Between this place and Selingsgrove, a lady's breastpin, set with a large topaz or yellow stone. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with the editor.

The Tannery of Francis Bucher having been destroyed by fire, his friends and customers will now find him doing business at Judge Weiser's old stand.

We perceive that a neat little Packet boat has been placed on the Canal, and is now running between Williamsport and Lock Haven. This, no doubt, will prove a great accommodation to those travelling in that quarter.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, reported to the Democratic State Convention:

William Forsyth, John Miles, A. Jordan, Thos. A. Billington, Edward Oyster, Charles Weaver, John Farnsworth, George B. Youngman, Abraham Shipman, David Martz, Christian Hauslag, W. D. Gearhart, Felix Mouser, John Beisel, Jacob Hoffa, William Wilson, James Inouy, Daniel P. Cane, William Fuller, James Cathcart, Hon. John Montgomery, James Armstrong, I. D. Raker, Jacob Gearhart, Esq.

ALTERED NOTES ON THE BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—We were shown, a few days since, a spurious note on the Bank of Northumberland, of the denomination of five dollars, which had been altered by substituting the word Northumberland in place of some other Bank, probably the Millington or Berks County Bank. The vignette of the spurious notes is a female and child. The vignette of the genuine is a harvest scene, with three men harvesting. The alteration can be readily detected, and is rather blurred and blotted in appearance.

The Literati of Williamsport have been engaged, during the past winter, in delivering lectures upon various subjects. The lecture of Judge Anthony, lately delivered, is highly commended by the Gazette. This mode of imparting useful and interesting information has become highly popular throughout the Union.

WILLIAMSPORT BRIDGE.—The good people of Williamsport have at last waked up, and are determined to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna at that place. The stock, the Gazette informs us, is nearly all taken. The work will be put under contract early in the season. The bridge is to be completed in December, and is estimated to cost \$15,000. We presume the "location," that bone of contention which has so long delayed this work, has been amicably adjusted.

Our friends of the Philadelphia North American, alluding to the qualifications of Mr. Patton, seem to think we shall have an opportunity of congratulating him as our next Canal Commissioner. This may be so. But as the democrats are the strongest party, and as Mr. Longstreth is the democratic candidate, and as good, if not a better man than Mr. Patton, we presume they will be somewhat disappointed in their expectations.

GEN. TAYLOR.—There are strong indications in the leading whig journals, such as the New York Courier and Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, and North American of Philadelphia, that old Rough and Ready will be brought into the field as a candidate for the Presidency. His brilliant victories, only equalled by his modesty and simplicity of character, have certainly given him a strong hold on the affections of the American people. He possesses all the requisites of a great soldier. In point of military skill, sound judgment and heroic courage, he has few, if any equals living. With an eye, quick as thought to conceive his plans, he has a hand ever ready to execute them. Yet, we confess, we dislike to see military renown, however meritorious or well deserved, made use of as a stepping stone to the Presidency. To us it always seemed somewhat ominous of the fate of Rome and the ancient republics. We do not, however, wish to be understood saying anything against Gen. Taylor. On the contrary, we have every confidence in his purity and patriotism.

Gen. Taylor, at the battle of Buena Vista, occupied an eminence from which he could overlook his whole army. He was seated on his old white charger, with one leg across the pommel of his saddle. His aids begged him to change his horse and position, as he was too conspicuous a mark for the enemy. He however refused, stating that as the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of his sore foot, he should have his share this time. The fact that he received two balls through his clothing, was a strong evidence of the danger of his position. How different the position of Santa Anna, which was far in the rear of his army, under cover of a hill.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ. With a Loss of Eight Hundred Americans. The Revolution in Mexico—Probable Downfall of Gomez Farias—The Priests Assisting Santa Anna.

WASHINGTON, April 5—8 o'clock P. M.
Passengers who came on this afternoon in the mail boat say that as they were leaving Charleston, an agent came running down to the boat and intoned to them that a vessel had just arrived bringing intelligence that Vera Cruz had been taken, after a desperate resistance, with a loss of 800 on our side.

New Orleans papers of the 29th have been received by the Southern mail of this evening. They are filled with the details of the incidents alluded to yesterday, but no later intelligence.

They state that the revolution against Gomez Farias, was making headway, and it was thought he will be put down. The coalition now is between Santa Anna and the clergy.

It was also reported that the priests have sent him two hundred thousand dollars, as an earnest of their determination to support him.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra, March 30.
Letter from Vera Cruz.

The ship Oswego, Captain Johnson, arrived from Vera Cruz this morning, having sailed on the 19th inst.

The ship Yazoo, with Captain Ker's squadron on board, has been lost on Anton Lizardo. More than one hundred horses were lost. Col. Duncan lost several of his horses in the gale. The loss of horses is severely felt. Captain Kearney, of the U. S. Dragoons had not landed, and we do not know how many of his horses may have been lost. One dragon was drowned from the Yazoo, and three men from the store-ship Relief were drowned in endeavoring to rescue the dragons.

Gen. Scott had landed ten mortars, but had not opened his fire at last accounts.

Com. Connor fired a salute on the 17th in honor of Gen. Taylor.

STILL LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.
Further particulars of the Preparations for the Attack upon the City.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 9 P. M.

The ship Oregon, Gliddons arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 30th ult., from Anton Lizardo, which place she left on the morning of the 20th.

Capt. Gliddon saw the steamship Mississippi, with Commodore Perry, on the 20th, about six miles off from Vera Cruz, bound in.

Capt. Gliddon was on shore on the 19th, and in the American camp. It seemed there to be the general impression that General Scott would open the attack upon Vera Cruz on the noon of the 20th.

Three or four hours after the Oregon sailed they heard heavy firing, which it is supposed was from the American works. This is rendered more probable, as Mr. Kendall writes to the Picayune under date of the 19th—"by day after to-morrow I am in hopes of being able to send you some account of Gen. Scott's doings."

Gen. Worth was stationed with his command within 700 yards of the city.

It was generally believed that the city would surrender immediately were it not that the citizens had intimation that if such was the case the castle would instantly turn their guns upon the city and destroy it.

Firing from the castle still continued. A shell had fallen in the American quarters, in the neighborhood of one of General Scott's aids, but exploded without doing much damage.

The line of investment was complete; ten mortars had been landed.

The Mexican force in the city is estimated at eighteen hundred and in the castle twelve hundred men. The Picayune is confident, however, that this estimate is too low.

Gen. Jessup arrived at Vera Cruz from Tampico. The store-ship Relief lost three men in rescuing the lives of the Dragoons.

The loss of the horses in the gale was very great, and severely felt. The Yazoo will be a total loss.

The ship Louisville had arrived in safety.

The volunteers of Gen. Patterson's division were in good spirits, although impatient at the delay in attacking the city.

The revolution in the city of Mexico was still progressing.

Gen. Taylor's Reported Situation at the Battle of Buena Vista—His White Horse.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon, mostly of large calibre. Their fire, though kept up very briskly, and apparently well managed, did so little execution in our ranks that it was not considered necessary to return their fire. Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 21st. Eight or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualties sustained by our army on the 21st. During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In a very courteous and graceful manner the officer stated that "he had been sent by his excellency Gen. Santa Anna, to his excellency Gen. Taylor, to inquire, in the most respectful manner, what he [Gen. Taylor] was waiting for." From the silence of Gen. Taylor's batteries, and the quiet manner in which he received Santa Anna's terrific cannonading, the Mexican supposed he was asking a very pertinent question, to which, how-