

Stradford Aleporter

Towanda, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1847 Bemotratic County Nominations.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Car own Affairs.

The Patrons of the Bradford Reporter are informed that a change has been made in the business arrangements of this office. The Reporter will henceforth be published by E. S. Goodrich & Son, who will settle all business matters connected with the office, and to whom all communications must be addressed.

Next Governor.

The American Republican, a sterling Democratic sheet of Chester county, suggests that, as " the manifestations of Democratic sentiment indicate beyond all doubt that FRANCIS R. SHUNE will be the Democratic candidate for Governor at the next election"—the nomination by the convention soon to assemble should be

We like the suggestion, and as "the expressions of popular favor towards him are so strong, decided and umerous as not only to settle the matter of nomination but to give great encouragement to anticipate that it will be made with almost perfect unanimity." We would like to see all private preferences, predelictions and objections, from every quarter laid aside, and an unanimous acquiescence in the preference manifested by the popular voice in favor of "Old Shunk," who is so evidently the choice of the great body of the party.-The expressions of popular favor are already so strong and unequivocal, that no sane person can doubt for a moment that the people of Pennsylvania desire his renomination, and by the election of their delegates have declared in favor of such a result. To contend against it, then, is to set up opposition to the wishes of the people; and we hope, for the credit of our party that we have none among us, who, whatever may have been their first choice, would hazard the success of the party by longer opposing the nomination of Francis R. Shunk when the people have spoken clearly in favor of it.

We second the appeal of the Republican to the friends of Judge Eldred, in whose favor a number of delegates have been instructed, or any other democrat who expects a vote in the approaching convention to withdraw their names at once, and let us have an unanimous nomination of the honest old dutchman. We know that Judge E. has many and ardent friends, who desire to see him receive the nomination; and we think they would promote the interest of the party and increase his chances

of success by deferring his claims until another term. This, in the language of our cotemporary, " is most palpably the policy of every Gubernatorial aspirant; for it cannot be doubted that he who with a magnanimity looking beyond self, cheerfully conforms to what is plainly the will of the party, and exerts himself to concentrate its whole strength upon the chosen of the majority, and thus to secure its success,-will hereafter be regarded as having added greatly to his own claims upon the confidence of the Democracy of the State."

OUR COUNTY FINANCES .- The Annual Report of the receipts and expenditures, exhibits a flattering condition for the financial affairs of our county. A rigid system of economy has been pursued, and the consequence is, that our credit is sustained, our orders redeemed, and money in the Treasury.

Through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. PECK. De puty Treasurer, our county had the credit of being the first to pay into the State Treasury her quota of State Tax for 1846. This effected a saving to the county of \$405 43; that amount being returned for the promptness with which the tax was paid. This, it will be seen, saved to the county, \$172.61 more than the Treasurer receive ed from the County for his services in 1846. The amount of his percentage being \$233 82; so that the county not only had the taxes collected and paid over for nothing, but saved nearly two hundred dollars.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—The Regents of the Smithsonian Institute have determined-

I To offer premiums in money for the best original papers containing positive additions to human know 2. To pay for making researches in such sciences a

they may select for their investigation. 3. To publish the papers that may be accepted and

the results of the researches that may be ordered.

4. To publish popular and brief accounts of the move ments of the Institute

5. To establish and pay for free lectures to be deliver ed on useful subjects.

6. To establish a Museum of Natural Science and the Elegant Arts, and a Library of works in all the depart ments of human knowledge.

17. To publish a biography of Mr. Smithson, to b written by the Vice President of the United States.

8. To establish exhibitions of new discoveries in sci ence and the useful arts, to be given by the Secretary

LAND GRADUATION BILL .- A Bill is now before Congress providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands as follows, viz:

All the public lands which have been offered for sale fifteen years or more, prior to Dec. 1st, 1846, shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre, for five years; if then unsold shall be subject to entry at seventy-five cents, for another term of five years; and after that term

at fifty cents per acre.

2 The same rule of reduction is applied to all lands offered for sale after Dec. 1st, 1846, provided that no one person shall enter more than one section at the lowest rate of fitty cents.

e of unity cents.

3. At each reduction, the settlers on any of these lands shall be entitled to pre-emption at the reduced 4. All acts providing for an exemption from the im-

position of taxes upon land sold by the United States for five years from and after the day of sale, are repealed by this act.

REPURTED BATTLE.-The New York Herald of Friday last, contains the following paragraph :- "It was stated on Change, yesterday, that a private letter had been received from the frigate Savannah, one of the Pacific squadron, containing intelligence of the capture of more territory, and of a battle with the Mexicans, in which they were defeated, although they considerably outnumbered the Americans. The letter was dated a

DEATH IN THE N. Y. PESITESTIARS.-MONROE EDWARDS, the forger, whose, trial a few years ago excited so much interest, is dead, having finished his earthly career in the Sing Sing prison on Friday last. He was a remarkable man, of fine address, good talents and a knowledge of the world. With correct principles he might have made his way to distinction by some other path than the one in which he acquired his notoriety.

"Caution, Farmers."

The North American, the most rabid specimen Federal toryism that disgraces the Commonwealth, in an article with the head we have quoted, on the 5th of

October last said:—

"The farmers of Pennsylvan's should be cantioned agains the new trand of the locologous" "The same cry of polator or was raised last year, "&c "We are well assured the speculation is mainly at the bottom of the matter." Our own advice to every farmer, after a candid view of the whole sub-

Now, we would inquire how much would the farmers have gained by "having his grain thrashed out and sold " then. The same paper which so benificently extends to the farmers the above "caution," quotes the price of Flour in New York at \$5,62, &c. At this moment it is worth from \$6,75 to \$7,00-more than a dollar advance on the barrel.

"We "caution" the farmers against placing any reliance upon the prediction of low prices, ruin, &c., coming from the federal panic makers. When have the farmers seen more prosperous times or realized fairer rewards as the fruit of their industry than under the prosent tariff, which we were told by the Federalists was to bring mildew, blight and ruin in its train? And where is fied the humbug about the destruction of the home market," which was buzzing about so incessanty only a few months ago? Foreign demand has enhanced the price of agricultural products over and above the home market and created a demand by which this boasted "home market" is completely eclipsed. The farmer is now enabled to realize a profit upon his labor. through the lineral prices and active demand for his products for export, which, left to the mercy of the manufacturers and their boasted home market they would never enjoyed.

Sentimental. Very.

Somebody said there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Whether our young friend who writes editoral for the Susquehanna Register in the absence of the old "Chap," had to take that "one step" or not, we don't know, but certain it is, that he reached the ridiculous in an article which appeared in the Register on the

16th ult., apparently without an effort. A friend of ours, who is something of a wag, has sent us the following paraphrase on the article in question, which he thinks, is at least "one step" in return, towards the "sublime."

PARAPHRASE uggested by redding an editorial in the "Montrose Register, of January 16th, 1-47.

"So mind your eye," Jim Chapman!
"A brighter day we hail,"
In the era of Transcribing Clerks. Since he, of that name, duly works. Far swifter than-the Snad.

"We know thee, well," Jim Chapman Indeed, you are "the Boy."
Who left his "hearth-stone" and his "he Towards the Capitol to roam, And give his colleague joy.

Like "Pilgrim." too. Jim Chapman! Unto the Port of rest. Your "progress" was celestial, From all things here terrestial, Of editors the best.

We " m ss thee." much, Jim Chapman In our Sanctum" there's a void The world can neither give nor fill— In editorial p.th and skill, Our patrons have enjoyed

QUITE NATURAL.-Our Federal neighbors up street don't like to be called by their true name. That's the way with some folks; a change of name often conceals real character, and rogues frequently practice it to escape detection and public condemnation.

The Federal party have so long tried to cast off their real name and assume another less odious to the people without success—they might as well give it up and hoist their true colors again. Let them assume whatever guise they will, for the purpose of deception, the long ears will betray them-their principles are federal still.

PROSCRIPTION .- The Harrisburg Union says-"The federal clerks have removed all the old women who had been employed by the democratic legislature as washers and sweepers. This is proscribing proscription with a vengeance."

They had a perfect right to do so, and why should mocrats complain? The great question involved is, the effect it may have upon the nomination of a Federal candidate for Governor. In short, whether these washers and sweepers" are for Cooper or Irwin.

Mone of THAT " BUIN."-The Danville Columbia nace, recently erected by Mr. Geo. Maus, of Valley township, was put in blast on the 11th ult., and is now in successful operation, making about 45 tons of pig iran per week.

It also says, in speaking of the Montour works :-The three furnaces belonging to this company have been thoroughly repaired, and put in blast, and are now in successful operation. The Rolling Mill is also in full operation.

AID AND COMPORT .- The New York Sun says :-'The friends of Mexico" had a meeting in Boston, on Monday the 1st of February, at Tremont Temple. Resolutions against the United States were presented by Rev. C. Brooks, and seven others as a committee. The Volunteers came in largely for their abuse.

That party would find congenial spirits among the federalists of this region. Probably we shall soon hear the Argus braying a response to the proceedings of these "friends of Mexico."

THE LEGISLATURE.-We have carefully examined the reported proceedings of this body to find something to interest our readers, and the only item we have seen, is a resolution which has passed the Senate to adjourn

FRESH SHAD .- The guests at Jones' Hotel, in Philalelphia, were thrown into ecstacies of delight, a day or two ago, by having set before them a most bountiful sup ply of fine fresh shad, of delicious flavor, which had seen sent to the proprietor of that establishment by express from Savannah.

The Democrate of the Missouri Legislature have passed a resolution recommending Thomas H. Benton as the proper candidate of the party for the next Presi-

PRELIMINARY .- The Whigs and Anti-masons o Pittsburg, friendly to the nomination of John M'LEAN, as a candidate for President, have issued a call for a pub lic meeting in that city with a view to that object.

A proposition is pending before the Illinois Legislature to restrict the circulation of Bank notes of less de-

The Senate of the U. S. on Saturday passed to a third reading the bill of the House to raise TEN NEW REGIMENTS for the Mexican war.

The President has approved the Loan Bill, lately passed by Congress.

Lyell, the geologist, asserts that there is more coal in the single State of Illinois than in all Europe. The Nashville papers announce the death of Mrs. Grundy, relict of the late Judge Grundy.

Late and Important from the Army

Despatches from General Taylor-No attack upon Saltillo-Narrow escape of Col. May -His Rear Guard cut off Several Dragoons taken Prisoners-Entire Mexican force in the Fiell-Contemplated attack on Vera Cruz-E plosion and loss of life.

The Brig Georgian has arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, which place she left on the 14th. Col, Kinney arrived two days pre vious, directsfrom Victoria with despatches from General Taylor to General Shields to suspend these Federal prints to be a merely temporary operations for the present. He had entered ictoria]with Gen. Quitman on the 9th. Gen. Quitman in his advances drove the Mexicans before him for thirty or forty miles, before entering Vitcoria. The Mexicans contested every inch of ground and were very reluctant to give up the place, but they evacuated it from one side, as General Quitman with his force was entering on the other. It was impossible to pursue the fugitives, as Gen. Quitman has no

Col. Kinney parted with General Taylor at Monte Morales and pushed on with Gen. Quitman's brigade to Victoria and thence to Tampi-

There was no reason to suppose that Gen. Worth and Butler had moved from Salullo hough it was so reported. It is believed that the main Mexican army was not far off from that place, though the Mexican soldiers seen in the neighborhood are now supposed to have heen the advanced parties of some 1500 or 2000 men kept in position on this side of the desert between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi to destroy the water tanks in cases the American army should move forward in force upon San Luis. This precludes the idea of any serious attack upon General Worth or Gen. Wool, as the object of the Mexicans seems only to keep watch on the movements of our forces and to retreat immediately upon an advance in order to cut off the supplies of water.

Col. Kinney brought a rumor to Tampico that 15000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th December, and verbal news were brought by the Georgiana to New Orleans, to the effect that Santa Anna has placed himself hatween General Taylor and General Worth with a force of 35,000 men, and that a general action was immediately expected. probably merely a repetition of the rumors which reached us by way of Matamoras .-From private letters, however, there seems little that a large body of Mexican forces principally cavalry were at Tula at the last dates under Gen. Valentia, Gen. Urrea, Romero, and Fernandez are also reported to be in that

On the first of January, Gen. Taylor sent forward Col. May with a detachment of dragoons to examine the mountain pass between Monte Morales and Larbradores. On his re turn he took another pass leading to Linares, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy. His rear guard was cut off by rolling stones from the overhanging heights into the pass which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman to ride through.

Col. May, with characterstic bravery and decision, managed to force his way through the pass with the main body of his command. and reached a spot where they were able to dismount and return to the succor of their companions of the rear guard. But they arrived their prisoners. At one time, while in the gorge of the pass, the dragoons were almost at the mercy of the enemy, and would have suffered severely had the latter discharged their pieces with accuracy from the position which they occupied, which was almost directly over the heads of our troops, Col. May's loss was not ascertained, or whether he had any men

Gen. Shields with 650 men marched from Tampico on the 19th toward Altamora. The object of this movement was supposed to be o open a communication with Gen. Taylor at Victoria. There were from two to three thousand Mexican troops between these two places, with which it was no way improbable. Gen-Shields may have the good fortune to engage. The force remaining in Tampico for its protection amounted to 950.

Co'. Kinney states at San Lois amounts to 30,000 men, and esimates their entire force in the field at 50,000. It was thought that there would be no movement towards San Louis, at least for the present, but that all the mountain passes would be retained, and Vera Cruz subjugated by a land attack, as soon as Gen. Scott arrived to assume the command.

The tow boat Phoenix, having attacked the ships Manchester and Ironsides, and the barque Leontine, exploded her boilers, at the S. W. pags on the 21st ult., killing about twenty persons and badly wounded a number of others.

LATER .- May's force was about eightyoss eleven men and horses, and seven pack

The IMMENSE INFLUENCE OF THE TRIBUNE. -It will be recollected that about a week since, Mr. Cilley, an Abolition-Whig Senator from New Hampshire, introduced into the Senate of the United States, a resolution, instructing the President to withdraw our army from Mexico. This proposition, smacking so strongly of toryism, was of course eagerly caught up by the Tribune, the Mexican government paper in on the 16th of March. If the day of adjournment had this city. That paper said, in relation to this been fixed a month earlier, it would have been still more Cilly proposition: "We have not a doubt that the course it proposes is that demanded by the vital interest, true dignity, and enduring glory of our country.'

Well, this resolution was called up in the Senate on Wednesday last, and a motion was made to lay it on the table; on which, the yeas and nays having been called, the result was as follows , Yeas. 44; (including Mr. CILLEY

himself!) Nays. 00! Thus, according to the Tribune, have the vital interest, dignity, and enduring glory of our country," been laid on the table, by a unanimous vote. Why could not Senators have paid more regard to the warnings of the Tribune? Is this the extent of its influence? Alas, poor

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE PAY OF THE ARMY has passed the House of Representatives. It adds three dollars amonth to the pay of each non-commissioned officer, musician and private. To each soldier who has volunteered since the first day of May last, less than twelve months, and who shall have gone into the serrice of the United States and continued therein until honorably discharged, it gives in addition to his regular pay, a warrant for 80 acres of land. To those who have volunteered or may volunteer for twelve months or during the war with Mexico, and shall serve as aforesaid, to gives 160 acres. It also makes graduated doare killed in the service.

Great News for the Parmer.

If we were at all inclined to indulge in an expresion of malicious joy, we should congratu-late our good friends of the North American and United States Gaxette upon the very decisive character of the Foreign news, by the Hibernia, in regard to the advances upon the prices, and the largely increased demand for all the products of the soil, in the British market. When the first news looking to this highly auspicious result was received shortly after the passage of the new tariff, it was pronounced by advance, and the farmer was loudly implored not to be led away by the delusive prospect .-A few weeks afterwards the news of a slight decline in bread-sufffs and other produce, assured our cotemporaries, especially those of the North American, of the justice or their views, and we were very sagely lectured upon the impropriety of the course we had pursued in publishing intelligence and arguments calculated to encourage the larmer in the expectation of higher prices for his products. The labor was the labor of love on the part of the North American, and all its editorial and commercial experience was invoked to prove the justice of its conclusions on this subject, and the wanton fallacy of ours. We were even held accountable for any losses, that may have arisen from slightly and temporarily reduced prices, while any advances, no matter of what character, was claimed to be the result merely of a sudden or galvanic effort of the speculators. The North American claimed from this a double victory showing that the administration had not only succeeded in destroying the home market. And the farmers were vociferously exhorted to come orward and avenge their wrongs against the Administration. We might, we repeat, include in a mulicious joy, while comparing these sage arguments with the facts as they have now come to us, and while showing that the prospects of good prices to our farmers are as sure to excite heir own gratification, as they will arouse the fears and destory the hope of Federal partisans. But we leave the commentary to the good sense

of the roter. Surely and steadily the great cause of unrestricted commerce will work its way. Vindicating itself from the clamors and sophistries of interested men, it will at the same time enlarge our opportunities to do good to mankind, and stimulate the arm of that neglected and laborious class, which tills the soil, protects the country, and rules at the ballot-boxes. It will not only aid in spreading the blessing of civil and rellgious freedom, but it will enable us to feed and clothe the starving masses of oppressed Europe; and our land will become to them not only a land where political liberty is enjoyed reflection. I see nothing to induce me to regret by all, but a land which is to save them from want and famine.

The farmer's prosperity, too, is the nation's harvest; and all classes will be favored by the policy which " protects" and encourages him.—Pennsylvania. 🚯

Great Indian Massacre.

Butchery of women and children .- A letter from a gentleman at Council Bluffs, dated on the 17th of December, to his correspondent in St. Louis, states that, on the previous day, a band of the Omahas were met by a band of the Stoux, in the neighborhood of the Bluffs, that a battle ensued between them, and that the Sioux too late, as the enemy retreated, carrying off killed sixty of the Omahas before the conflict

The following particulars we find in

to the St. Louis Republican: A
It was cold-blooded butchery of women and children, in the absence of all the warriors of the village. On the night of the 12th and 13th the letter states, a war party of Yancton Sioux indians defeated and destroyed fourteen tribes of the Omaha tribe of Indians, located at the time at Wood's Bluffs, situated about sixty miles from this place—Belleview. The men and warriors of the Omahas had left the camp on a hunt, and the Sioux, soon after they reached the camp, discovered that they only had wo men and children to contend with. The slaughter was terrible-seventy-three were killed, and nineteen mortally wounded. Two men made their escape—one of them, Joseph La fleche, a trader in the employ of Mr. Peter A. Sarpy, and at the time in charge of a stock

He ran from the scene of blood bare-footed. and arrived at Belleview with both feet frozen. Mr. Sarpy and Major Miller, the present agent, espatched a party of men to ascertain the facts. and they confirmed, on their return, the report of Laffeche. They also reported that five of the Sioux Indians had been killed, no doubt stabbed by the Omaha squaws. Going twenty miles further than the ground of the massacre, they found the place where the goods of the trader had been divided among the robbers.

It seems, adds the letter, that fate is against the Omaha Indians. Four or five days before this event took place, one lodge, camping at Cahanne's old trading house, was attacked by a war party of Avonas, commanded by the well known chief White Cloud, and four of the men wounded, and one women killed.

Another letter from Fort Scott, in the Republican, states that the Sac and Osage Indians have recently held a council in the Osage nation, the object of which was to unite their forces and influence, to rob and plunder the whites, possibly under the impression that they could obtain aid from Mexico.

General Taylor Letter.

The " Boston Atlas," one of the most able and influential Whig papers in the Union. has the following comment upon that letter of Gen. Taylor:

Gen. Taylor's Letter .- We publish this morning, on our first page, a letter which purports to have been written by Gen. Taylor, to a near friend and relative in New-York on the subject of the war in Mexico. On the first reading we were almost inclined to doubt the authenticity of the letter. It was hardly to be believed that Gen. Taylor-who has been singularly careful and sagacious in his correspondence, as well as his conduct of the war-would so far forget his duty to the government, in whose service he is still engaged, as to depart from his line of correspondence with that government, and develope to an individual citizen his reason for the course he has hitherto pursued, and his views in relation to the mode of

conducting the war for the future. Such a letter, if it was authorized to be made public, is certainly a direct appeal from the government, whose officer he is, to the public. Such a course, it appears to us, would be highly insubordinate and unsoldierlike-and it would discretion which Gen. Taylor has uniformly displayed. We are convinced that either Gen. Paylor did not write the letter, or that his con-

Letter from General Taylor.

Head Quarters Army of Occupation, or Invasu. Monterey, (Mexico,) Nov. 9, 1846. My dear ****** Your very kind and acreptable letter of the 31st August, ******** reached me only a short time ance, for which beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks.

iransactions are here omitted.] After considerable apparent delay on the part of the Qr. Master's Department, in getting having afready been greatly reduced by tight steamboats into the Rio Grande adapted to its navigation. I succeeded, towards the latter part of August, in throwing forward to Camargo. (a own situated on the San Juan river, three miles from its junction with the Rio Grande, on the west side, nearly 500 miles from Brazos Island by water and 200 by land, and 140 from this place,) acconsiderable depot of provisions, ordnances, ammunition and forage, and then, having brought together an important portion of my command, I determined on moving on this place. Accordingly, after collecting 1700 pack-mules, with their attendants and conductors, in the enemy's country, (the principal means of transportation for our provisions, baggage, &c.,) I left on the 5th of September, to oin my advance, which had preceded me a few days to Serralvo, a small village 75 miles on the route, which I did on the 9th, and, after waiting there a few days for some of the corps to get up, moved on and reached here on the 19th, with 6250 men-2700 regulars, the balance volunteers. For what took place afterwards, I must refer you to my several reports -particularly to my detailed one of the 9th ilt. I do not believe the authorities at Washington are at all satisfied with my conduct in egard to the terms of the capitulation entered into with the Mexican commander, which you no doubt have seen, as they have been made public through the official organ, and copied into various other newspapers. I have this moment received an answer (to my dispatch announcing the surrender of Monterey, and the circumstances attending the same,) from the Secretary of War, stating that "it was regretted by the President, that it was not deemed advisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican

commander, in regard to giving up the city,'

Although the terms of capitulation may

ted, no doubt justified the change."

adding that "the circumstances which dicta-

considered too liberal on our part by the Pesident and his advisers, as well as by many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion in regard to the matter.) yet, on due the course I pursued. The proposition on the part of General Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our government had proposed to his to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew was the case, without knowing the result,) which was then under consideration by the proper authorities, and which he (General Ampudia) had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace. If so, I considered the effusion of blood not only unnecessary, but improper. Their force was also considerably larger than ours; and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had they been disposed to do so, could, any night, have abandoned the city, at once, entered the mountain passes, and effected their retreat-do what we would ! Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should, in all probability, have lost fifty or a hundred men in killed, besides the wounded, which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to .-Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification, a short distance from the city, which if carried with the bayonets, must have been taken at a great sacrfice of life; and, with our limited train of heavy or battery artillery; it tience, before you get half through this lorg would have required twenty or twenty-five days

o take it by regular approaches. That they should have surrendered a place about it, as I write in great haste, besides being nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified under interrupted every five minutes: so that the the direction of skilful engineers-their works must make great allowances for blots, imeringarnished with forty-two pieces of arrtillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7.000 regulars and 2,000 irregular troops, in addition to some thousand citizens canable, of (and no doubt actually) bearing arms, and aiding in its defence,-to an opposing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light train of ar tillery,—is among the unaccountable occurrences of the times.

I am decidedly opposed to carrying the war beyond Salullo in this direction, which place has been entirely abandoned by the Mexican forces, all of whom have been concentrated at San Luis Potosi; and I shall lose no time in taking possession of the former as soon as the cessation of hostilities referred to expires,which I have noufied the Mexican authorities will be the case on the 13th inst., by direction of the President of the United States.

If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk and General Scott) under the necessity of "conquering a peace"-and that by taking the capital of the country-we must go to Vera Cruz. take that place, and then march on the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction, I considered out of the question. But, addingtting that we conquer a peace by doing sosay, at the end of the next twelve monthswill the amount of blood and treasure, which must be expended in doing so, be compensated by the same? I think not-especially, if the country we subdue is to be given up; and I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the United States.

I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo, -deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then ecomes a question as to what is the best to be done. It seem to me, the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession, at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation.) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six be at utter variance with the prudence and or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume General Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe and the Californias,—and say to Mexico. ndence nad been grossly abused by some indissations of land to the heirs of such as die or creet friend, to whom he has written under the service.

The analysis of the country the coun her the responsibility and expense of carrying | war."

on an offensive war,—at the same time closely on an outlier ports on the Pacific and the blockading an net posts wind, if preservered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her for a snort time, would also thing use to ber proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace, provided there is a government in the coup. sufficiently stable for us to treat with which, I fear, will hardly be the case for may years to come. Without large reinforcement A few confidential remarks on certain public years to come.

of volunteers from the United States,—say to or fifteen thousand, (those previously sent on ness and other casualties.) I do not believe would be advisable to march beyond Saluli which is more than 200 miles beyond our & pots on the Rio Grande,—a very long line of which to keep up supplies (over a land tork in a country like this) for a large force, and on tain to be attended with an expense which wi be frightful to contemplate, when closely local

From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the nen place of importance on the road to the eny of Mexico, is three hundred miles, -one hundred and forty badly watered, where no suppliet of any kind could be procured for men or hone. I have informed the War Department that 20. 000 efficient men would be necessary to mare success if we moved on that place, -(a city coo. taining a population of 60,000, where the eac. my could bring together and sustain, bender the citizens, an army of 50,000.) a force which apprehend, will hardly be collected by my with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport various other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of war.

In regard to the armistice, which would have expired, by limitation, in a few days, we los nothing by it, as we could not move even now had the enemy continued to occupy Saltile for, strange to say, the first wagen which has reached me since the declaration of war, and on the 2d inst., the same day on which I h. ceived from Washington an acknowledgmen of my despatch announcing the taking of Mosterey; and then I received only 126, so that have been, since May last, completely engpled, and am still so, for want of trausports tion. After raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting eren nack-mule and other means of transportation. could bring here only 80,000 rations, filteen days supply.) with a moderate supply of ord. nance, ammunition, &c., to do which, all the corps had to leave behind a portion of ther camp equipage necessary for their comfor, and in some instances among the voluntern their personal baggage. I moved in such way, and with such limited means, that, had not succeed, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse, laid so to sustain the Administration.

Of the two regiments of mounted men from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left their to spective States to join me, in June, the latter has just reached Camargo; the former has got o Matamoras af the latest dates from there .-Admitting that they will be as long in returning as in gening here, to say nothing of the time necessary to recruit their horses, and were to be discharged in time to reach their home, they could serve in Mexico but a very than time. The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, ba to point out the dificulties with which I have had to contend.

Monterey, the capital of New Leon, is sitted ted on the San Juan River, where it comes is. of the mountains,-the city, (which contains population of about twelve thousand.) heing in part surrounded by them, at the head of a large and beautiful valley. The houses are of some. in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, which with their strongly inclosed yards and guideas in high stone walls all looped for muskery make them each a fortress within itself. It the most important place in Northern Mexico. (or on the East side of Sierra Madre.) commanding the only pass or road for carnage from this side, between it and the Gulf Mexico, to the table lands of the Sierra. If or through which the city of Mexico can >

reached I much fear I shall have exhausted your fi ations and blunders, as well as want of coance

tion in so many parts of the same. Be so good as to present me most kindly in your excellent lady, and accept my sincer wishes for your continued health, prospert and tame.

I remain, truly and sincerely, your friend

RUMOR CONDTRADICTED .-- The following and tle appears in the "Baltimore Clipper" of the morning which has produced some interest 22 inomity on our streets:

We are indebted to a friend who arite here last night from New Orleans for some 12: portant intelligence, if true.

"He says he perused a letter just before leaving New Orleans, written by an intelligent gentleman, with the army in Mexico, when stated that news had just been received that " Mexican Congress had agreed to our peace on posals, and had adopted a resolution, by cided inajority, to receive an American minor

to form a treaty of peace, and conclude the sta "An express from Santa Anna had restel Gen. Worth, bearing (it is supposed) the about intelligence. The express rider stated that the resolution, in handbill form, had been possels? at San Luis.

Our informant places much more misser in the above than we do-though it might true. We humbly truet it is.'

We are not advised of any such report has ing been officially received at Washington. it had come to Gen. Worth from San Louis Potosi, it would nost prohably have resign Gen. Taylor at Victoria. But despatches " received from him as late as the 7th of January from Victoria. He is not only silent about the such report, but states that the last accounts Mexico were to the 19th Decemder, at the time the Congress of Mexico had taken no tion in regard to the war. In fact, our prend advices from Mexico are later than those whe he had received .- Union.

THE THREE MILLION BILL.—The 3.00 000 bill, so called, or the bill to put \$3,000 000 of dollars at the disposal of the President to enable him to expedite the settlement of difficulties with Mexico, was called up to terday in the Senate, and its passage cated by Mr. Sevier, and oppo Miller, Whig Senator from New Jersey, further discussion was postponed until to most further discussion was postponed u row (Thursday) When it is brought up again