

promptly furnished by the squadron on its arrival, require a special acknowledgement to Commodore Conner and Commander Mercer of the Navy. The army is deeply grateful for this support and co-operation from a kindred branch of the public service.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Taylor.
W. W. J. Bliss, Acting Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters Army of Occupation,
Point Isabel, Texas, May 12, 1846.
[Special Orders No. 62.]

1. General La Vega and the other Mexican officers, prisoners of war, will be conducted to New Orleans under charge of Lieutenant J. S. Reynolds, 4th artillery who will report on his arrival to Major General Gaines for further instructions. The quartermaster's department will furnish a steamer for the transportation of the party.

2. As many of the sick and wounded now at this place as may be indicated by surgeon Wood, will be sent in suitable transport to St. Joseph's Island.

Assistant Surgeon Byrne will accompany the detachment, and will return with the convalescents that may be in condition to leave the general hospital. The quartermaster's department will furnish the proper transportation.

By order of Brigadier General Taylor.
W. W. J. Bliss, Act. Adj. Gen.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

LA BURETTA, Mexico, May 17 1846.
To the Editors of the Picayune.

Here we are, within the royal city of Mexico, at a beautiful little village on the right bank of the Rio Bravo, 8 miles from the mouth. Old Zack, God bless him! has, through us, on this day, planted his foot on this side of the river. You may be assured it will not be withdrawn until all the indignities offered our beloved country are amply and fully atoned for.

This detachment, consisting of five companies of the first infantry and four companies of volunteers, with one piece of artillery, is under command of Lt. Col. Wilson, of the regular army. The expedition up this river was originally planned by the General and Commodore, to be a combined movement of the two services. Some delay arising from rough weather, the military part of the expedition started alone, this morning, and after marching some ten miles; found themselves at this village, which is situated on the first high and dry land above the mouth of the river—a beautiful ridge with a fine bluff escarpment. There being an engineer along it is thought that some fortification will be planned, and that we shall be initiated into the art and mystery of throwing dirt out of a ditch. The gallant little army which we have to emulate, dug ditches and threw up entrenchments for a whole month. The river is serpentine in its course, and about ten feet in depth.

Yours, — A. B.

POINT ISABEL, Texas, May 18 1846.

Gentlemen—Yesterday Lt. Col. Wilson, 1st U. S. Infantry, with four companies of that Regiment, Col. Desha's Mobile Volunteers and two companies of the Washington Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, amounting to 400 men, crossed the Rio Grand at its mouth, and took up their line of march on its west or right bank for the small town of La Buretta, eight miles above, supported by the U. S. steamship *Neva*, Capt. Frederick, on board of which was a small detachment with a field piece.

The command had arrived the day previous at the river, marching from Brazos de Santiago on the sea beach, expecting to be joined by a detachment of sailors and marines from the squadron (lying a few miles off the entrance) to assist in crossing and to co-operate in their movements, but were disappointed until *Neva* entered the river, and relieved them from their difficulties, she having been despatched with supplies by that defensible officer of the Quartermaster's Department, Major C. Thomas, who was present, with Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. M. S. Miller, at the crossing.

To-day an express was received from Col. W., stating his safe and unopposed entrance in La Buretta, where he has taken up position.

Information was received from Gen. Taylor last evening that he intended

crossing over to Matamoros early to-day. Early in the morning a few cannon were heard. I suppose he has taken the place without opposition, as the remains of the Mexican army, 2000 men, were two days since in active preparation for retreat to San Fernando 30 leagues south—the balance, not killed, drowned or prisoners, having scattered in utter confusion to their homes. Never were an army so panic-stricken. In the retreat from the battle field of the 9th, Gen. Asista and Ampudia led the van on foot through the chaparral, stripping off their clothes as they ran, and when they arrived at the river had nothing on but their shirts, streaming in the wind—they plunged in and swam across, many of their deluded followers sinking in that 'sepulchre' that *Mex* had promised to 'the degenerate sons of Washington.' Better far is the situation of the gallant Gen. D. Diaz De La Vega, now a prisoner in your city, who stood manfully at his post, doing his duty until captured, than fly a coward. He is one of the few prominent men who are highly esteemed by all that know him for his virtues.

The regiment of Louisiana volunteers under Col. Walton, are now on board transports, to be landed to-morrow morning on Brazos Island, thence take up their line of march, via Sea Beach, for mouth of Rio Grande. The balance of Gen. Smith's command leave immediately after, same destination, to cross the river and march up to Matamoros.

Yours, — X.
P. S.—The Mexicans lost 100 drowned on their retreat crossing the Rio Grande, most of the wounded, who were delivered up to them by General Taylor have since died by neglect, and want of hospital means and supplies.

FORT POLK, May 18, 1846.

Gentleman—Last evening the steamship *Alabama* arrived off the bar, and this morning Gen. Smith, his staff, and the remainder of his brave band from your ever gallant State, landed, and are now encamping with their comrades on the plain outside; but if we are to judge from the custom of war in like cases they will sea see have time to get comfortably fixed, and take up their march. However, I trust the patriotic spirit which prompted their coming has prepared them for the hardships and privations of the campaign. These may appear to be great by those who are novices, as no doubt, most are; but with the exception perhaps of shelter, [and I see your boys brought good new tents on with them, which was very fortunate,] I think there can be no great cause of complaint.

On the whole, with our numbers, means and material, I think the campaign is destined to be a short one, and that most of the blood which will be spilled during it, has been already, and I think I can safely say that the poetry of 'rovering' has vanished already with all who have 'set foot' in Texas.

Justice alone prompts me to say that the 'material' of the reinforcement which have reached us, is such as to inspire no less confidence than respect, and the greatest of both.

Gen. Desha's command has taken position with the 1st Infantry at Buretta's Ferry, some eight or ten miles from this place. It is the lowest ferry on the river, and the place where most of Arista's army crossed previous to the battle of the 27th instant.

Word reached us from above, yesterday, that the General with the army had commenced his demonstrations upon Matamoros, and was to cross the river at the same point above, to operate in the rear, whilst the garrison of Fort Brown would attack in front. 'Twas said most all the Mexican troops had left Matamoros, but 2,000 remaining.

We should not be surprised, at any moment at hearing a cannonade. Perhaps there will be a surrender without a shot being fired, such a result would not be surprising from what has been learned here.

I am pleased to see the notice which you take of the gallant Walker. Many of his daring adventures remain unknown, or at least untold. The 'culprit' one came off during the second battle,

when, having his horse shot under him he fell, and feigned all the agonies of a mortal wound, and when his adversary came upon him, to despatch him with a lance, and strip him, Walker used his 'revolver' with effect, jumped upon his horse and went ahead.

Your suggestion to your liberal citizens, respecting furnishing Walker with a horse, &c., to replace the one [by the by he has lost quite a number lately] lost in his attempt to communicate with the fort, is a very creditable one; but in justice to us I beg you will make known, than a subscription was opened by the officers, and an order to purchase a horse and equipments sent to your city, to be presented to him.

Again, a petition has been circulated and signed by the officers, headed by Gen. Taylor, praying the President to commission him.

Again yours in haste, S.

Missouri Volunteers for Santa Fe.—An Important Movement.—An important movement in the west is announced in the St. Louis Republican, of last Friday, in a letter written by a member of the U. S. Senate, in the confidence of the administration, and addressed to Col. R. Campbell, aid to the Governor of Missouri. The letter was written on the day after war between the United States and Mexico was declared, and from it we take the subjoined extract. Santa Fe is on the east of the Rio Grande, and a large trade is carried on between its inhabitants and those of the U. States.

Our first care in this sudden change in our relations with that country was to try and take care of our Santa Fe trade. For this purpose it will be proposed to the people of New Mexico, Chihuahua, and the other internal provinces, that they remain quiet and continue trading with us as usual, upon which condition they shall be protected in all the rights and be treated as friends. To give effect to his proposition and to make sure at all events of protection to the persons and property of our traders, [besides the proclamation of the President to that effect,] Col. Kearney will start immediately with three hundred dragoons, to be followed as quick as possible by one thousand mounted volunteers from Missouri, and with authority to engage the services, if necessary, of all the Americans in that part of the world. This military movement will be to make sure of the main object, to wit: peace and trade, to be secured peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. For unless they accept those conditions, the country will have to be taken possession of as a conquest. This, however, we hope will not be necessary, as it will be so obviously to the interest of the inhabitants of that part of Mexico, (too far off from the central government to have effect in general hostilities, to enjoy the benefits of peace and trade with the full protection of all their rights of person, property and religion.)

A book was opened at St. Louis for the enrollments of the names of persons desirous of entering upon an expedition to Santa Fe. The Republican says that a gentleman, understood to be the bearer of important dispatches from the government to the Governor of Missouri and Col. Kearney, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday, and would proceed on his route as fast as steam could carry him. No doubt seemed to be entertained that the statement contained in the letter was true, and that a requisition on Missouri for one thousand mounted volunteers would be speedily made.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The citizens of N. Orleans have called a public meeting, to adopt resolutions expressive of their admiration of Gen. Taylor, and for the brilliant and heroic services rendered to our country by the gallant General, and the officers and soldiers under his command, forming the army in Texas on the Rio Grande. The call for this meeting has been signed by a large number of very eminent citizens.

General [then captain] Taylor won the first brevet of Major during the war of 1812. His bravery has won the first of in that of 1846. His military services deserve both, and long may he live to wear his honors.

A Fighting Editor.—George W. Kendall of New Orleans Picayune, who was out hunting for buffaloes in the Texas prairies when the news of the war came, immediately set off for the army to offer his services against the Mexicans. George is a daring fellow and will do good service if he should get into a fight.

From the London Times May 8th.

The resolutions authorizing the President of the U. S. to give notice for the termination of the Oregon Convention of 1827 have now as we announced yesterday, received the sanction of the Senate by a majority of 40 to 14 votes. Nine weeks of continuous debate may be supposed to have exhausted the most sturdy powers of Parliamentary endurance, and from the Senators of Massachusetts to the newly arrived representatives of the State of Texas, not a member of the senate assembly seems to have let this important topic pass in silence. The doubts and difficulties which are commonly confined to a Cabinet on questions of this nature have here been extended to a species of popular assembly, and aggravated by publicity and party spirit. But the result has been the same as if the resolutions had been introduced by Mr. Polk, and public opinion throughout the Union has been informed and invigorated by the debate. In spite of the length of time during which we have contemplated the approach of this notice—the clear certainty of the result of the discussion, the unanimity which we may be said to have arrived at in both countries as to the expediency and necessity of putting an end to the doubtful condition of the questions—and the impatience with which we desired that this preliminary step should be taken, in order that the definitive negotiation might be promptly resumed, it cannot be doubted that the solemn act of the American Government which is about to assign a term to one of the most important territorial conventions existing between Great Britain and the United States, must be considerable, and may become a momentous event. In America the debates on this subject have almost exclusively monopolized the time of the Legislature and the attention of the public since the commencement of the session of Congress. In this country Parliament and the nation have been content to wait the course of events, and to leave untouched by premature controversy one of the most important functions of the Executive Government, and one of the highest prerogatives of the Crown. But in spite of the excessive discussion to which the Oregon territory has given rise on the other side of the Atlantic, and the extreme reserve which has hitherto been maintained on this, there is at bottom the same deep and earnest hope in both countries that this question will be amicably settled, and we trust there is an equal resolution in the governments of both countries to make every exertion, consistent with their true interests and honor to terminate the controversy.

It is in that spirit we are willing to receive the notice for the termination of the existing convention. In this spirit and with an express recommendation to that effect, the resolutions have been framed and carried through in both houses of Congress, and in the same spirit we do not doubt that the negotiation will be forthwith renewed. The alternative is now distinctly indicated. The utmost term to which the peace of the world can be prolonged is one twelvemonth if indeed circumstances do not bring about a much earlier rupture, unless the partition of the Oregon territory be finally settled within that period.

Never was a heavier responsibility incurred by public men, never was a graver question poised in the balance of Providence. The provisional agreement under which our pacific relations with the United States have subsisted for thirty years, is to be superseded by a final definition of our respective rights upon the northwestern coast of America, or to be succeeded by war. The vessel is already loosened from the moorings at which she lay in peace. The convention of joint occupancy is virtually ended; and the destinies of these two great nations—if, indeed, they can be called twain, which have so great a name, a language, and a freedom in common with each other—are exposed to the fluctuations of adverse and conflicting claims. The emergency is doubtless, a most serious one, but happily for the honor of this country, it is accompanied by none of those feelings of excitement among ourselves which have so often perplexed the affairs of the world, and it will be met with the deliberate energy of men as conscious of our duties as of our strength.

The form in which the resolution has been ultimately adopted by the Senate of the United States is extremely dignified and becoming, and in this respect it may be regarded as a triumph of the moderate party over the violent and excessive pretensions of the gentlemen who act with Mr. Allen. In the final division which took place, 22 votes out of 40 belonged to the whig party whilst only two whigs voted with the extreme party against the form in which it was proposed that the notice should be given.

So that, although the division and north

ing of a party character, the adhesion of the whigs secured that moderation of language for which it is remarkable. It seems that according to the forms of Congress, the House of representatives must concur in the resolution as amended by the Senate, and for this purpose it will undergo some further debate in the lower house.

As the notice stands, in Mr. Crittenden's motion, there is not an expression in the preamble with which we do not cordially concur, and it forms a striking contrast to the peremptory and unqualified expression used by Mr. Polk in his official communications. In fact when the Senate of the United States speaks of the 'evil consequences of the divided allegiance of an American and British population and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction' in Oregon they substantially recognize that principle of division which Mr. Polk has hitherto denied and they impose upon him the prosecution of a negotiation which he has endeavored to render impossible.

Thus far, then, and in more respects than one, the American notice materially improves the prospect of a speedy settlement. It recognizes, in general terms, the basis upon which alone such a settlement can be attempted, and, by putting an end to the period of joint occupancy, it prepares us to maintain to the fullest extent the rights we derive from present occupation.

Whatever be the fate of the provisional treaties, we presume that no one will contest that the rights and interests which have grown by their protection and authority are sacred both under the letter of those treaties and under the original rights to which we now revert in all their force.

Our position as claimants upon an equal footing with the United States for the partition of the whole territory in dispute is rather strengthened than weakened by the abrogation of the treaty, and we cannot doubt that the ministers of the Crown will be ready, upon the receipt of the notice, finally and explicitly to declare to the Cabinet of Washington what those rights are which they have long been resolved and prepared to maintain. Every incident which has occurred in the course of those discussions has more and more fully convinced us that whilst a compromise is necessary, and, indeed, our own statements of our claims suggest a division, no surrender of those claims can be attempted. We are not at all conscious of having advanced any argument, or made any assertion, which is not within the strictest limits to which British rights might have been traced carried and below the line which has been for the policy of this country lies nothing but insecurity and disgrace. To that position we therefore adhere, we have no doubt that the Ministers of the Crown will adhere to it no less firmly, confident that in the maintenance of just rights, as well as in securing peace, they are supported by the unanimous resolution of the people of England.

Peace and War.—The New Orleans Delta, is responsible for the following, which is very good in its way:

Why have you volunteered? said rather a careworn-looking newly enrolled volunteer to a fine-looking young country soldier. 'Why, I volunteered because I have a wife and go in for war,' was the unequivocal reply, 'and now why have you volunteered?' he asked. 'Ah!' said the careworn countenance little man—for he was little—with a significant sigh, 'I have volunteered because I have a wife and go in for peace.'

Here is another from the same source. 'I'm mightily puzzled, either all, 'T'm,' said a bald looking recruit yesterday, in a strong Tipperary brogue, addressing a brother volunteer of an equally Milesian physique. 'I'm mightily puzzled entirely about how we're to act when we attack these rascally furrin' Mexicans in the owl fugh a bul-lugh style—with the bay'net. They nether spake good English nor daycent Irish, and when they cry 'hould, enough!' as we course they'll have to do, we won't be able to understand them, and an O'Donohue never struck a foe after he giv in.' 'Och, in a case of that kind,' said 'Tim' the shure way is to bade them till they howl their tongues. You can then easily comprehend the language of their silence. It'll be illoquunt, I tell ye.'

GEN. TAYLOR.

The U. S. Senate, in consideration of the distinguished services this gallant officer has rendered his country, unanimously confirmed the nomination made by the President, raising him to the brevet rank of Major General. This is a just reward of his merit, which is no less shown in his valor, than in his humane and honorable conduct in relation to the enemy, whom the fortune of war has thrown into his hands.

DIEMOCRAZY.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

BLOOMSBURG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1846.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

We have the painful duty of recording the deaths, the past week, by accidental drowning of two interesting children in this vicinity.

James son of J. L. Nevins, Esq. of Hemlock township, 12 years of age was drowned in Hemlock creek, on Tuesday last. He was returning from school with other children, and went into the creek to bathe, and getting into deep water sunk, and before assistance could be rendered, life was extinct.

On Wednesday, Sarah Elizabeth, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. Joshua Melick, of Mount Pleasant, was drowned in a tan vat, having fell in and not discovered until dead.

The requisition of the President for 50,000 Volunteers, is fast filling up. In the Western and South Western States, the only difficulty appears to be, is to decide who shall not be enrolled as Volunteers, as more often than are required.

Our last accounts from the Army of Occupation are up to May 18th at which time Gen. Taylor was proposing to cross the river to Matamoros.

Congress has given its vote of thanks to the Army at Rio Grande for the gallant and patriotic manner in which it has discharged its duties. This is a tribute eminently due to as brave and fearless a body of men as ever wore a sword or shouldered a musket in the service of their country.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Horrors of War.—A Surgeon of the U. S. Army in Texas, writes that he had worked among the dead and the wounded soldiers, both Americans and Mexicans, until he was bloody from head to foot!! He adds—the sight was horrible!!

Who can doubt it?

OUR MILITARY FORCE.

The volunteers called into immediate service by the Government, number 17,153. Orders have been issued for the enrollment of 28 full regiments of infantry, 777 men each, and 7 half regiments, 290 men each—total 24,436—to be in readiness to march at 24 hours' notice. The whole number of enrollment is 41,640—foot 37,704, horse 3945. If to these be added the regular force as established by law, about 8100 men, with the two regiments of mounted riflemen, 780 each, authorized by Congress and two regiments of mounted riflemen from Louisiana, called for by Gen. Taylor, for immediate service, we have an aggregate force of 52,905 men now under arms.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

We understand that Messrs. J. Butler, & Co. have purchased of the inventor, Mr. Conover, his Canal Steam Boat. It is the intention of the owners to use it in carrying coal to market. The Boat passed up the North Branch a day or two since, on its way to Dunston. The first Boat on this Canal, driven by Steam power, it excited great interest. It passed through the barge loaded with passengers. It caused as little motion of the water as is occasioned by an ordinary Canal Boat. It is confidently believed that it will answer its intended purpose.—*Hicksburg Advertiser.*

Henry Horn, who was rejected by the Senate on last Monday, as collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has been re-nominated by the President.

Gallant Pennsylvanian.—The Lancaster Examiner says that Lieut. R. E. Cochran, who was killed at the battle near Matamoros, on the 9th inst., was a son of Dr. R. E. Cochran, of Columbia. He was a most promising young officer, and his loss will be deeply lamented. He was first lieutenant in the 4th regiment of infantry. Lieut. Roland A. Luther, of the second artillery, slightly wounded in the same battle, but now convalescent, is a native of Lancaster county.

Gen. La Vega says he has been in battles since his boyhood but never saw men rush up to the cannon's mouth as our troops did and could not think it possible for artillery to move as our batteries did. Lieut. Ridgely was introduced to him as the officer who commanded the leading battery of whose effectiveness he particularly spoke. Lieut. Ridgely speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and coolness with which he was supported by Lieuts. Shover, Fremont and French—and of the promptness and intrepidity of the men.