

little town, as one might almost call it. We entered at the bottom through stone gateways, [the architect had never missed an opportunity for giving the besieged protection in retreating, and time to rally,] and then found ourselves in a large open square, enclosed on all sides by very lofty walls, the lower part of which displayed doors and entrances into barracks, guard houses, and shops of various kinds, for the sale of such articles as a garrison would need. The Governor's house is at the further end. It was a genuine soldier's lodging, and very bare of all ornament, except those of war, for it was riddled all over with the marks of shot and shell. Its strong covered balcony, intended to serve as a protection both from the broiling sun and from the fall of missiles, was in many places torn in long gaps. All the towers and buildings of any elevation had also been knocked about and defaced by the shot and shells from Vera Cruz, previous to the surrender of the castle. But the mutilations and destructions did not materially affect the strength of the place. Very few guns had been dislodged; even the outer batteries were not injured so as to render them ineffective, with the exception of a gap of ruins in one or two places. There is about a mile's breadth of sea running between San Juan D'Ulloa and the town of Vera Cruz.

How strongly and skillfully this fortress is protected by art the reader has now some idea; but San Juan D'Ulloa is equally protected by nature; for while the defences of art which I have briefly described are chiefly devoted to the side and angle facing the town, those angles which face the main ocean on the opposite side, or back of the castle, are protected by long succession of rocky reefs utterly defying the approach of any vessel of war.—Many black and rotting wrecks, visible even at high water, attested some of the natural terrors of the place. But in these days it is generally understood by all military men that no place is impregnable, & that thorough soldiers, well officered & led, and will, and do, take any place. At what cost, is not the question. The thing can be done.

INTERESTING FROM MONTEREY. LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES, &c.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst. contains some eight or ten columns of interesting information from its correspondents at Monterey, including a full list of the killed and wounded during the three day's fight.

From the table as published in the Picayune, we also sum up the following summary, showing the actual number killed and wounded in each division, as well as the aggregate number in the whole army—

Gen. Twigg's Division.		Killed.		Wounded.	
Artillery—Company C	0	7	7		
2d Regiment—Dragoons	0	1	1		
Artillery—Company E	4	9	9		
3d Brigade—2d Infantry	17	33	33		
4th Infantry	12	25	25		
4th Brigade—1st Infantry	15	30	30		
Baltimore Battalion	6	17	17		
Texas Volunteers—Capt. Shivers	2	0	0		
		56	122		
Gen. Butler's Division.		Killed.		Wounded.	
Ohio Regiment	14	33	33		
Tennessee Regiment	24	75	75		
Mississippi Regiment	9	47	47		
Kentucky Regiment	0	5	5		
		47	160		
Recapitulation.		Killed.		Wounded.	
General Worth's Division	9	46	46		
Hays' Regiment	6	18	18		
Col. Wood's Regiment	2	4	4		
Twigg's Division	56	122	122		
Butler's Division	47	160	160		
Total	122	350	350		

Total killed and wounded 472, to which may be added four that are missing, but supposed to have been killed.

The correspondent of the Picayune also furnishes the following complete list of the Mexican munitions of war obtained possession of by Gen. Taylor, according to the terms of the capitulation. It will be remembered that Ampudia's reason for surrendering the town, as given in his report to his government, was a scarcity of munitions of war and provisions:

ARMS AND MUNITIONS CAPTURED AT MONTEREY.

Park of Artillery.—Division of the North. Invoice of Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, and other Munitions of War given in virtue of the articles of Capitulation, signed September 24th, 1846.

Pieces of Artillery with Equipments and Sets of Arms.

- 2 4 pounders, culverine mounted
- 5 4 pounders
- 4 7 inch Howitzers
- 1 12 pounder, dismounted
- 1 6 pounder mounted
- 1 8 pounder, mounted
- 1 4 pounder dismounted conical
- 1 3 pounder, dismounted
- 1 iron howitzer, unserviceable
- 7 rampart guns, (bronzed)

Arms for Infantry and Cavalry.

- 149 English muskets
- 162 carbines
- 122 bayonets
- 305 gun barrels, (loose)
- 100 carbine barrels, (loose)
- 43 lances

Munitions for Infantry and Artillery.

- 881 18 pound balls, (in pile)
- 329 12 pound balls, do
- 18 boxes blank 12 pound cartridges—12 in each
- 19 boxes 8 pound canister shot—12 in each
- 40 rounds 8 pound canister shot, (loose)
- 3 boxes 8 pound blank cartridges
- 17 boxes 6 pound ball cartridges—fixed; 15 and 18 in each box
- 59 boxes 4 pound ball cartridges—fixed, 18 and 24 in each box
- 2 boxes 4 pound blank cartridges—109 in both together
- 123 rounds 3 pound ball cartridges
- 1 1/2 boxes 7 inch howitzer blank cartridges—1/2 box 5 1/2 inch do do do
- 15 boxes 6 pound canister cartridges—10 and 12 in each
- 14 boxes 4 pound do do do 12 and 18 in each
- 40 8 pound balls
- 17 boxes 12 pound canister cartridges
- 79 rounds 12 pound do do
- 12 rounds 8 pound do do
- 28 rounds 8 pound do do (loose)
- 15 boxes 7 inch howitzer canister cartridges
- 70 rounds 7 inch do do do (loose)
- 253 pound cartridges
- 27 boxes loaded grenades, 7 inch howitzer—3 in each box
- 20 boxes loaded grenades, 5 1/2 inch howitzer—4 in each
- 350 loose grenades, (part loaded)
- 248 boxes musket ball cartridges—1200 in each
- 13 boxes do do (double ball)—1200 in each
- 83 boxes cannon powder, (good)—12 450 lbs. net
- 35 boxes do do (damaged,) 5, 250 lbs. net—not examined, probably good
- 8 boxes musket powder (damaged)—1200 lbs. net
- 2 boxes rifle powder (fine)—300 lbs. net

680 pounds slow match

70 quintals lead in balls.—[The reader can calculate this.]

101 quintals lead in bars

10 dozen signal rockets

[Here follows a long list of tools, etc., which I omit. The foregoing invoice is signed by Jose Regio Guzman commissary of artillery, and by Geger, El Comandante del Parque Real Militar.]

PARK OF ARTILLERY—Post of the Citadel.

Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores which are at this Post on the 24th September, 1846.

- 60,000 Musket cartridges with ball
- 494 12 pound blank cartridges
- 384 8 pound do do
- 723 8 pound cartridges with ball
- 294 6 pound do do
- 204 7 inch howitzer blank cartridges
- 71 6 pound cartridges with grape
- 171 12 pound canister shot
- 390 8 pound do do
- 50 6 pound do do
- 102 7 inch howitzer canister shot
- 112 7 inch howitzer loaded shells
- 218 12 pound balls (loose)
- 710 12 pound priming tubes, (paper)
- 1200 3 pound do do do
- 160 6 pound do do do
- 300 4 pound do do do
- 15 portfires do do do
- 6 arbus slow match, (350 lbs.)

4 8 pounders

2 6 pounders

2 7 inch howitzers

Capt. Ramsey, of the Ordnance Department, who has all these things in charge, informs me that an immense quantity of musket cartridges have been found con-

cealed in the city since the property named in the foregoing invoice was turned over to the enemy; also, many other articles in the shape of arms and munitions. Much property no doubt remains yet concealed.

As for provisions, enough was found in the city to sustain our army and the citizens a month, and it is known that the enemy carried off large quantities of ammunition and provisions during the attack. X.

The following is the proclamation of General Silas, the acting President, to the people of Mexico, announcing the loss of Monterey:

Mexicans! A government established against the will of the nation is interested in concealing from it events which are disastrous to it, above all, when the responsibility of their occurrence must fall upon the government. A government whose sentiments and interests are no other than those of the nation, and which has emanated from the movement by which it threw off its oppressors, has no need to conceal anything from it, for the nation itself must combat for its preservation and for its honor.

Mexicans! Monterey has fallen. It was not enough to defy death, as our valiant fellow-countrymen did for four days, it was necessary to do more, to defy want in every shape, and the insufficiency of means of resistance. The intention of the enemy to occupy the whole republic is manifest; but the government is determined to triumph or perish with the republic. Partial disasters are of no importance; the Spanish nation suffered much more in the space of six years, and the result of her heroic efforts and the co-operation of all her sons, was that the bones of half a million of unjust invaders whiten the fields of the peninsula. Shall we become unworthy of independence by not showing ourselves sons worthy of our fathers? That independence was achieved by us alone, only after ten years of constancy; and it is not possible that an organized nation should show less strength than its oppressed sons, such as our first fathers were.

Mexicans! The time to act has come. Will you suffer your population to be decimated, sending it to perish by hundreds on the frontier, one to-day, another to-morrow, and to perish less by the enemies' balls than by neglect? The government will exert all its power in the defence of its rights, but it has a right to expect that indifference or inactive contemplation shall not be the recompense of its plan of operations; for the nation will prefer that not one stone should be left on another, rather than behold its sovereignty, its rights and its temples trampled under foot. The invincible general called by us to place himself at the head of the army is resolved not to survive the dishonor of his country.

Will it be less so? No! Our blood and our property will be the sacrifice that we offer up; and when you are in the full enjoyment of the rights which you claimed, I do not doubt of your co-operation, and with it we will snatch from fortune a complete victory, which in the end will ensure to us existence and honor.

JOSE MARIANO DE SALAS.
Mexico September 30, 1846.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Through the same channel by which we received the intelligence given in another column from the Gulf Squadron we also received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 22d of October. The intelligence is interesting and important.

In the first place we may say in general terms that in no paper which we have opened do we find any token of submission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance. Their losses are enumerated in detail, to found thereupon more urgent appeals to the patriotism of their citizens to give up every thing for the support of the war.

It is not too much to say, that there is the warmest enthusiasm apparent in all we read—whether in editorial remarks or the military addresses with which the papers are crowded. The spirit of all is "War to the knife." But this is only the surface of affairs. We shall have occasion to note incidents, which lead us to suspect the country is by no means so united as the crisis in her affairs would seem to demand.

We enter into the details of the news without much attempt at arrangement or time for revision; but this will be excused. And first of Santa Anna.

The news of his arrival at San Luis Potosi, which we gave the other day, was at least premature. He did not

reach there till the 8th of October. As everything in regard to his movements is sought after, we annex his letter announcing his arrival.

LIBERATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Head quarters, San Luis, Oct. 10 1846.

Most excellent Sir—On the evening of the 8th inst I arrived at this capital, accompanied by my staff, and established therein the headquarters of the Army of the Operations, destined to repel the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the United States of the North.

I have the pleasure of saying to your excellency that my entrance into this State was made amidst the congratulations of a magnanimous people who have not ceased to bestow upon me professions of consideration, and the same remark will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.

Oblige me by communicating these facts to his excellency, the General charged with the supreme executive power, and accept assurances of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
To the Secretary of War.

One of the first acts of the wily generalissimo was to supply himself with funds. That he did very effectually by seizing upon a *conducta* of specie, thereby getting hold of two millions of dollars. His pretext was that it was unsafe to forward this large amount of money to the sea coast in the present state of affairs. He gave receipt for the money and his individual bond for its restoration. It must be confessed that this mode of supplying his orders is infinitely more expeditious than advertising for a loan, and more acceptable to the people at large than a forced loan from the clergy.

The account we give of this great financial stroke we do not derive from Mexican papers, but we have entire faith in the facts. We trust they will be satisfactory to English merchants, and be accepted as an earnest of the security of the money they loaned Mexico on the mortgage of the California. We find Santa Anna's letter of the 10th ult in the latest paper before us. We regret to say that the papers give us no clue to plan of operations.

But while Santa Anna was on his way to San Luis he wrote back from Queretaro on the 3d of October as follows: 'The disaster which we encountered at Monterey is not so great as I at first thought. Our troops have left for Saltillo, and have already occupied the principal points of the Sierra Sar from the troops have become demoralized, I am assured that great enthusiasm prevails among them. Their success has cost the enemy, according to incontestable evidence, more than 15 hundred men. Our artillery was well managed, and it is said that the enemy believe it was served by French officers.'

'I am now about to unfold all my character, with the energy which is habitual to me, and the Americans will very soon succumb, or I shall cease to exist.' Upon copying this effusion of Santa Anna, the *Diario* breaks forth: 'May heaven crown with the most brilliant results the patriotism of the illustrious child of his country, whom we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory.'

From the Wilkesbarre Farmer.
THE MEXICAN WAR—THE ADMINISTRATION—THE FEDERAL PARTY.

The Federal Newspapers, with here and there an honorable exception, too continually to prejudice public opinion against the administration on account of the Mexican war. Whilst Mexico was violating her treaty vows—robbing and murdering our citizens who ventured within her borders—and disdaining the mission of peace which she invited and sent, none were so loud as the some federal prints in condemnation of the spathy and inefficiency of our government. They were shocked with our patience of insult and wrong, and feared we should prove ourselves so weak and spiritless as to invite aggression from other quarters. Forbearance had not only ceased to be a virtue in their eyes but had become a crying sin.

But no sooner did the Government so move as to compel our faithless and cruel enemy to cultivate habits of good neighborhood, or to declare open war,

than Mexico became a Poland in federal affections. All past wrongs and outrages were forgotten and ours was a ruthless war of conquest. Phantoms of starvation and diseases were conjured up to fright if possible a gallant soldiery from the scene of action. And when this expedient failed, the darkest prophesies of battles lost—of glorious captivities, of cruel deaths performed their part in rousing public feeling against the administration and the war.

When Taylor reached the Rio Grande last spring, it was according to Whiggery, a 'gallant little army,' but a miserable administration had sent it on an unwise errand—had left it too weak and unprepared to protect itself, and now alas! it must be smitten with famine and the sword of the enemy. But hark! what sounds are these that come booming up from P. lo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma! Surely they are shouts of victory. And for a while the din of whig clamor is lost in a nation's rejoicing. But Federalism is true to its instincts. It opposed the country in the war of 1812, and it must oppose it in this. Every man of common sense could see that there was no way of bringing such a nation as the Mexicans to peace—real, abiding, law observing peace, but by invading their territory and carrying the war forward until it should become intolerable to them, and they should be brought to indemonstrable for the past and securities for the future; but the federal press, for the most part denounced every step of Taylor's progress as wanton invasion, and the war as one of conquest for territory and not for peace. The administration were waging war to gratify personal and party ambition—the 'gallant little army,' had grown unnecessarily large and threatened to overwhelm the country in debt and ruin.

Every proclamation & act of Taylor, Kearney, Connor, Stockton, or Sloat was cause of fresh assault on the administration. Even the glorious conquest of Monterey affects whiggery no other wise than horror that our Government should sacrifice so many valuable lives to its unhallowed ambition. The armistice was wrong—and the Government was wrong in ordering it to be broken up.—The Government is wrong in ordering Taylor to advance on Saltillo—it is wrong in leaving him to be cut to pieces at Monterey. The Government is wrong in keeping the Gulf Squadron in inglorious inactivity, and severally times it has been denounced in advance for a contemplated descent on Tampico and Vera Cruz. It is impossible for a democratic administration to satisfy the federalists. Whether the enemies of the country are fought by sea and land, or are let alone in their wickedness—whether we send the sword or the olive branch—all is wrong in the judgment of that party who thought it 'unbecomingly moral people to rejoice at victories over the enemies of the country.' The fact that it is a democratic administration, is the rock of offence. It is the administration and not the enemy the federalists would conquer. They would not be won in open fight from an open foe, but such as come of political intrigues—by harassing and weakening the administration of the people's choice, and by misleading the people. They want office—power. And such is their heart, it matters not who is the enemy, Great Britain claiming part of our territory, or Mexico heaping insult upon injury, whiggery has nothing but reproaches for the Government. Let the people look to it. Be not deceived. Lose not your confidence in the men you have chosen. Those who abuse them want their places.—Beware that in mind. They know the war with Mexico was a necessary and just war—they know it has been well conducted thus far and will come to a glorious issue. We shall not only win a stable peace with that most capricious and unprincipled nation, but we shall infuse such knowledge and democratic tendencies amongst her benighted masses, as will fit them for self government and the enjoyment of rational liberty.—Who that loves his country and his kind, is not willing to contribute to such results? Let those snarl whose mission it is to oppose the progress of the nation to independence and happiness but let the masses be true to themselves and all will be well.

DEPLORABLE PICTURE OF IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from county Roscommon, in Ireland, to a citizen of Washington dated October 20, 1846:

'Never had we such accounts to send as in this present year, Ireland is visited, from north to south, from east to west, with a most dreadful famine; the poor are living in many parts on cabbages and salt, and many of them dying on the high roads, in the fields, and in the towns, of Irish cholera and various other complaints, in consequence of such food, and very many have not much of that sort, bad as it is. The potatoes, in toto, perished; indeed, they are totally extinct in Ireland. I had myself two acres of the finest seed in the county and the most promising appearance, and in two nights the blight visited them and they were reduced to stuff. I shall not get one stone of potatoes in the whole field.

'Such is the state all over the country—hundreds of acres rotting in twenty-four hours. The poor (that is, five-sixths of the whole population) are living as above on bad vegetables or Indian meal, to which there was in the beginning the greatest possible objection, but hunger and the want of better or more every reluctance. For the last month there was no importation of Indian meal, and the people congregate in hundreds and thousands, break into mills and bakers' shops, and force away all the meal and bread they can lay hold of; the military and police are called out to protect the property of those persons, and in many places lives were lost; the unfortunate people starved and stabbed by the military. Such is the awful and deplorable state of this your native country. God only knows when this awful and appalling state of things shall cease. Life and property at stake.

'Will you write to me and inform me what prospects there are of getting a sufficient supply of Indian meal or potatoes from the United States? Was the harvest of this year in America abundant or defective? I have seen in a Washington paper that in 1845 the official returns of the Indian meal were fifty-two millions of quarters and this year's crop would exceed it by eighteen millions. This, if true, is consolating; as, if that be so, we may hope for a sufficient supply from your present country.

'I am astonished that the Americans, mixed with Irish as they are never manifested the least sympathy for us in our present deplorable condition, more especially as in India the Irish there entered into the matter very cordially, and made up a considerable sum in Calcutta, say £11,000, towards the relief of the poor Irish, which was remitted to Dublin, and they are still adding to it their contributions monthly—many, very many a poor man was relieved from the Calcutta fund. Strive to get up a similar fund and to assist us here, as the Indian meal, I am informed, is sold there for five shillings the hundred. I have two thousand paupers, who have not a morsel or means to purchase a store of meal, crowding in on me weekly. I had to sell my cows, except one, to purchase food for them, only giving them one meal in the day to keep life in them.'

The Boston post asks the following pertinent question:—If the whig owners did not demonstrate to our farmers that a liberal commercial system would work them nothing but injury? The raven was then their manufacturer will be ruined by the '40 tariff; the towns where they are will decay and the market thus afforded to the farmer will be cut off. Having thus disposed of the home market the orators continued their benevolent labors by showing that the opening of the British ports would not be worth a rush to them as a compensation for this terrible home ruin; for the countries of the Baltic would glut the British market with their bread stuffs. So much for the foreign market! The farmers have now an opportunity of verifying whig predictions. They see better prices already for their produce. What were the prices of corn, wheat flour, rye, provisions and cotton, when the '40 tariff was passed? What are they now? The crop of Indian corn in 1846 is estimated at over five hundred millions bushels this article has gone up fifty per cent, the crop of wheat will exceed one hundred and fifty millions, or twenty eight millions of barrels of flour, and this article gone up twenty five per cent. Rye and provisions have also gone up and are still rising. So has cotton. Immense quantities of the articles of provisions and breadstuffs are flowing from the great fountains of production of the country. In consequence the increase of wealth is immense, and this goes into the pockets of the farmers. These are stubborn facts. With these before