

LATER AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

March of General Taylor from Point Isabel towards his Camp opposite Matamoras—Battle with the Mexicans—Unexpected Arrival of Commodore Conner at Brazos Santiago.

The New Orleans papers of the 15th contain accounts brought by the arrival of the U. S. schr. Flirt, which left Brazos Santiago on the 8th.

The Flirt left port at the same hour, and during the evening, a brisk cannonade was heard, seemingly at a distance of about eight or nine miles from Point Isabel, which continued until she was too far on her way to hear more.

These vessels were then on their way to Brazos Santiago, to afford assistance to General Taylor, the Commodore having heard at Vera Cruz that hostilities had commenced.

She remained at Brazos until 1 o'clock, A. M., the next day, when she finally set sail with the despatches. The noise of artillery continued to be heard the whole of the morning of the 8th, and as it gradually became less distinct it was believed that the Mexicans were retreating before the American army.

General Taylor left Point Isabel fully confident that he would be able to force his way to the camp, in spite of any opposition the Mexicans could make. The officers and men under his command, were in the very best spirits and highly elated at the prospect of a battle with the enemy.

Commodore Conner, immediately on arriving at the Brazos, communicated with General Taylor, and informed him of his readiness to land 1600 to 2000 men, sailors and marines, should they be required.

Expressed in Advance of the Mail, from Mobile to Montgomery, exclusively for the Baltimore Sun.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The American Army Triumphant.

The Mexicans twice routed, and 1200 killed—The Enemy's Guns carried at the point of the bayonet—The Brave and Gallant Major Ringgold Killed in Defence of his Country—General Veja taken Prisoner.

Our express reached Washington in advance of every thing, and was communicated by the energetic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun through Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.

The news is taken from the New Orleans Picayune of the 17th inst., and an extra from the office of the Mobile Advertiser, of the 15th.

There have been two engagements between Gen. Taylor and Mexican Troops, the first occurring on the 8th inst., when Gen. Taylor was returning from Point Isabel to his camp opposite Matamoras. In this the Mexicans, numbering from 5000 to 7000, were repulsed.

The U. S. steamer Col. Harney arrived this morning, just as our paper was going to press, from Brazos Santiago. She left on the 13th inst. The news is glorious to our arms. She brings official accounts of a second battle between the Mexican and the American forces, which took place on the 9th of May, commencing at half past 3 P. M. within 3 miles of Camp Taylor.

The action was on the edge of a ravine, and one mile from the chapparel, which was near 12 miles in width. The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted so as to sweep a narrow passage through which Gen. Taylor was advancing, there being a swamp on the other hand.

Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responding, carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet. So sudden and impetuous was the attack, that General Arista had no time to save his papers, which, with all his correspondence fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one hour and a half, in which time six hundred Mexicans were killed or wounded and the Americans took three hundred prisoners, and eight pieces of artillery.

The Americans lost in the action about six hundred killed and wounded. Among the killed were Colonel McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran by the bursting of a shell, Lieut. Inge, and one or two others, whose names are not given.

Col. Kane, Lieuts. Gates, Burbank, Hoce, Luther and others, were among the wounded. We regret to say that Major Ringgold, who was wounded on the 8th inst., died on the 10th, and was buried with military honors.

The total loss of the Mexicans in both actions was at least twelve hundred.

The Mexican forces amounted to at least 6000 men, while that of the Americans did not exceed 1600 men.

An exchange of prisoners took place subsequent to the battle, by which Captain Thornton

and Lieutenants Hardee and Kane were released. Lieut. Deas was not demanded.

Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Taylor was Gen. Veja. For him two American officers were offered in exchange, but it was declined to give him up, save in exchange for an officer of equal rank, whenever one should be taken.

Gen. Veja was allowed to be accompanied by one of his Aids, a Lieut. Colonel, as a friend. The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it, but all their preparation fell into the hands of the Americans.

In their flight many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attempts to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon after the action, leaving there his whole force. He started the next morning for Point Isabel and arrived there on the evening of the 10th, without molestation.

On the morning of the 11th he started back to his camp opposite Matamoras. We need not say that he and his army are all in fine spirits. Further information has been received that the American Consul and all the American residents at Matamoras had been arrested and sent to Saltillo, a small town about 30 miles from Matamoras.

From the New Orleans Tropic. Still Later from the Army.

THE GALVESTON ARRIVED.—The Galveston is just in, having left Brazos Santiago on the evening of the 13th inst. We hasten to lay the news by her before our readers.

[From the Galveston Citizen of the 15th.] On the morning of the 13th, General Taylor and his staff, with the guard that had brought down the train, &c., started for his camp. He was met by an express a few miles from Point Isabel, informing him that 8,000 fresh troops had arrived in Matamoras, 2,000 of which had crossed over, and 1,100 more had crossed the Rio Grande at Barreta, near the Bocachicas, not more than eight miles from Point Isabel. Gen. Taylor returned to Point Isabel at once, and made preparation to leave the next day, with such forces as were arriving.

The steamer Galveston landed 450 infantry, (regulars and volunteers;) the Augusta landed about 250; Capt. Price arrived via Padre Island from Corpus Christi, with his company of seventy mounted rangers. They all reached the point on the 13th. The Telegraph and Jas L. Day will doubtless land their troops, amounting to upwards of 800, at Point Isabel on the 14th. Great credit is due to Capt. Jeremiah Smith, of the steamer Cincinnati, and Capt. R. Mc Baker, for the skill, energy, and promptness shown in the management of their boats in transporting troops and supplies across the bay at Brazos Santiago.

Gen. Paredez is at the head of 15,000 troops, on his way to Matamoras. It may possibly be that the fresh troops arrived at Matamoras, is the advance division of his army. No doubt the enemy were fully advised that Gen. Taylor had left for Point Isabel, and their plan is to try and capture him on his return, whilst a strong force crossing above, is to come down upon his army. General Taylor appeared highly pleased with the intelligence; for since the war has opened, and no mistake, the excitement and activity attending operations, opens a new era to his vigorous achievements, and all have marked how much better he looks than when confined to the "masterly inactivity" of the Corpus Christi campaign.

THE FORT.—The Mexicans have continued their firing into the fort opposite Matamoras, nearly every since Gen. Taylor left the works. The brave and gallant Major Brown died on from a wound received in his thigh by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells. His wound was not considered dangerous, but he was placed in one of the bomb-proof burrows, and mortification ensued from the want of fresh air. His death is deeply deplored by the army; his intrepid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the fort, prepared them in a measure to anticipate the result of these conflicts with our brave army.

The strength of the fort and skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans; and indeed, well it might be, for they have thrown upwards of 1400 shot and shell into the works, and every morning they present the same appearance; our loss has only been two or three in the fort. The constant practice the enemy have had in firing at it, has taught them the proper bearing to give to their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works. The fort is never idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoras exhibit ruin as plainly as those of a hundred centuries when gaping forth their lamentation of let and behold what desolation is here!

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived from Pensacola on the 10th; the steamer Mississippi on the 12th, from Vera Cruz. The Bainbridge is off the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockade. The schooner Flirt sailed for New Orleans on the 7th.

It is stated that an expedition is to be sent by boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force.

Gen. Veja is the Col. Veja that was captured by the Texas forces at the slaughter of San Jacinto. He was also at the fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

MERCER COUNTY COAL TRADE.—The amount of coal shipped from Mercer county via the Erie extension canal, to Lake Erie, says the 'Erie Observer,' is very great. The steamers on the lakes, and all the principal cities, on the Canada as well as the American side, are now supplied with coal from the Shenango mines. No county in the commonwealth is increasing as rapidly in wealth and population as Mercer.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, May 30, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

VOLUNTEERS COME FORWARD!

The Patriotic young men of Sunbury and vicinity, who are willing to attach themselves to a Volunteer Infantry Company, and serve their country, if called upon, and march to the battle field, are requested to come forward and give in their names, without delay.

The papers prepared to receive signatures for the purpose, may be found at my office. W. J. MARTIN.

The absence of the editor, who expects to be from home several weeks, will, we trust, be a sufficient excuse for a lack of editorial during the time.

The late foreign news did not possess the usual interest,—the news from the army of Gen. Taylor having taken precedence of every thing else. The Irish Coercion bill has passed, and the Corn Law bill, it is thought, will also pass the House of Lords, and become a law.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—On Saturday last, in Danville and vicinity, a most violent and destructive hail storm occurred. Many of the hail stones that fell, were said to have been as large as a hen's egg, and some even larger. In Danville, some houses were unroofed, and an immense number of window panes broken. In Rush township, on the opposite side of the river, much damage had been done to the grain in some places. A field of wheat belonging to Mr. Gearhart has been cut almost to pieces. The mail rider, coming from Danville to this place in a sulky, was obliged to leave his vehicle at the Liberty Pole, in consequence of the trees and fences having been blown down, rendering the roads impassable.

The St. Louis Reporter of the 15th inst. says, that about 250 German Volunteers of the 64th Regiment, left that city for Jefferson Barracks on Saturday last. Captains Schaefer, Woelner, and Koch, command the companies.

THE NATIONAL FAIR, at Washington, is said to be a most splendid exhibition, showing the progress of the arts and manufactures of the country. Within the last ten years the manufactures have attained a degree of perfection, altogether unlooked for by even the most sanguine. In ten years more, if the tariff should remain unchanged, we will have acquired such a degree of skill and perfection, as to defy the world.

The Baltimore American of the 27th inst., has the following: "It is said that the nomination of Mr. Horn, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, has been rejected by the Senate."

P. S. The two principal officers of the new U. S. Mounted Regiment have been appointed by the President. Colonel ARMSTRONG is the Colonel, and Captain FREEMONT the Lieutenant Colonel of the same."

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE.—GEN. TAYLOR RAISED TO THE RANK OF A MAJOR GENERAL.—The mails, yesterday, says the Philadelphia Ledger of the 28th inst., brought three days later intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army. The enemy has not ventured again on the east side of the river. If there are 7000 fresh troops at Matamoras, they seem to be content to remain there. Gen. Taylor had returned to his camp opposite the town. He was preparing to secure himself from future attack by occupying the small towns on the Rio Grande. An expedition had departed for the town of Barreta, and it is probable that he will also occupy Matamoras.

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. The wounded Mexicans have received every attention which it was in his power to afford, and in the case of the captured General Veja, Gen. T. gave him a letter of credit in order that he might readily supply all his wants on his arrival at New Orleans.

TEXAS BEYOND THE NECKS.—West of the Neches the people are all Spaniards. The country is uninhabitable, excepting the Rio Grande, and that contains a pretty dense population. The soil on the river is of great fertility, and though imperfectly cultivated, produces considerable corn, cotton and sugar. On the river are several fine towns, some on one side, some on the other. Matamoras, 9000 inhabitants; Remoso, 1,500; Comongo, 3000; Mier, 5000; Guerrero, 3,500; Loredo, 1,500; Presidios, 5000; San Fernando, 15,000; and when you get higher up towards Santa Fe, there is another populated country. These people are all Spaniards; nearly all of them have gone over to the other side of the river, leaving their houses and much valuable property, notwithstanding every assurance from Gen Taylor that all their rights and property would be respected by our government.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.—The Irish Coercion Bill Passed First Reading.—The Corn Bill in statu Quo.—Cotton Selling Freely.—Occupation of the Conquered Territory.—The French Papers on American affairs, &c.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston at six o'clock on Thursday morning. In anticipation of the completion of the Magnetic Telegraph, no arrangements were made for expressing the news to New York, and the consequence was no public intimation of her arrival reached our city until about 8 o'clock the same evening by telegraph.

The cotton market has fully sustained the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamship sailed. The sales of Saturday 2d and Monday amounted to 9000 bales, including a portion taken on speculation and for export. The market was quiet and the rates current on the previous week paid with scarcely any alteration; if anything, we should say it was in favor of the buyer.

Sales have been made of Western Canal Flour at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; Philad. 24s. to 25s. 9d.; New Orleans 23s. 6d. to 24s.; New York sour 22s., and one or two parcels of prime white and mixed Wheat at 7s. per 70 lbs.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 1st instant, but the state of India appears perfectly tranquil. Peace seems restored to the Punjab.

The British forces are in possession of Lahore, and arrangements were making for the occupation of the conquered country, which is exceedingly fertile, and will yield an annual revenue of £100,000.

The news from Seinde is not of interest. The Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, has had a severe fit of illness, but was recovering.

The Irish Coercion has passed its first reading by a majority for ministers of 149.

The Corn bill has not been acted upon, but will probably follow the Coercion bill. The Corn trade consequently remains in a very unsatisfactory state.

The English Funds have risen a shade in consequence of the greater abundance of money, and upon the whole, the commercial prospects of the last are more encouraging than those of the previous fortnight.

The House of Commons came to a division on the 1st reading of the Coercion Bill on the evening of Friday. The number in its favor were 274, against it 125; majority 149; 31 Whigs voted in the minority.

Lord Aberdeen has recognized the annexation of Texas, by informing the Custom-house authorities that the produce of that country may be regarded as the produce of the American Union.

[From Wilmer and Smith's Times.]

FRANCE. Mr. Polk's message, recommending an increase of the army and navy, in consequence of the state of relations with England on the Oregon question, and with Mexico, has attracted attention. The message produced exactly the same effect here as it appears to have done in London. Every body, on a first perusal, set it down as warlike; but on second thought come to the conclusion that it was not warlike at all.

On the Bourse the effect was the same; for an hour or two it caused a decline in the funds, but afterwards there was an advance, and the market became firm. The majority of the news papers think that it need occasion no alarm as to the peace of the world being broken.

The Presse finds that Mr. Polk imitates the conduct of England in preparing for war, but finds it a grave matter that he should announce that his opinions have undergone no change as to the rights of the United States to the whole of Oregon. With such declarations, the Presse says, it is all nonsense to talk of the hope of making an arrangement.

This language of the Presse is the more remarkable from the fact that some months ago it declared that England would sooner abandon Oregon than have any trouble about it. The Courier Francais says that the message is not more of a menace than Lord Aberdeen's letters and speeches, but nevertheless finds it very grave. This newspaper has always maintained that neither England nor the United States is entitled to Oregon, and it seizes this occasion to recommend the French government to insist on the whole territory being declared neutral.

PRESENT TO CAPT. WALKER.—A number of gentlemen, members of the Legislature and others, says the Picayune, have procured a fine blooded steed for Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, as a testimonial of the esteem they have for his gallantry and address.

The present will go to Point Isabel in the steamship Alabama. This is as it should be. The Captain was literally dismounted by the loss of his horses, several of which were shot under him. He is a bold, daring, intelligent officer, and deserved the compliment thus bestowed on him.

A subscription for a sword, to be presented to the gallant Captain, also, will be opened at the Commercial Exchange this morning.

CAPT. WALKER.—Capt. Walker, (Samuel H. as we suppose him to be,) lately one of the Rangers operating on the Texan frontier under Colonel Hays, is a native of Maryland, and was formerly a resident of Washington city, where he has many family connexions. He is a carpenter by trade, and is yet a young man. His first entry upon military life was as a volunteer in the company which left here for Florida in 1834; and, after returning from that expedition, he resumed and pursued his occupation in this city for a short time, until the spirit of adventure led him first to emigrate to Florida, and from thence to Texas. While here, as we are informed he was a young man of strictly temperate habits and unassuming deportment, but of indomitable energy.—Net. Intelligencer.

General Taylor's Official Despatches.

The Washington Union of yesterday contains the official despatches from the War and Navy Departments. They confirm substantially the accounts we have already published. They were written and forwarded in great haste; and we may therefore look for more minute accounts. We extract the following:

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Point Isabel, (Texas) May 12, 1846.

SIR:—I am making a hasty visit to this place for the purpose of having an interview with Commodore Conner, whose squadron is now at anchor off the harbor, and arranging with him a combined movement up the river. I avail myself of the brief time at my command to report that the main body of the army is now occupying its former position opposite Matamoras. The Mexican forces are almost disorganized, and I shall lose no time in investing Matamoras, and opening the navigation of the river.

I regret to report that Major Ringgold died on the morning of the 11th inst. of the severe wounds received in the action of Palo Alto. With the exception of Capt. Page, whose wound is dangerous, the other wounded officers are doing well. In my report of the second engagement, I accidentally omitted the name of Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, among the officers slightly wounded, and desire that the omission may be supplied in the despatch itself. I am under the painful necessity of reporting that Lieutenant Blakie, topographical engineer, after rendering distinguished service in my staff during the affair of the 8th inst., accidentally shot himself with a pistol on the following day, and expired before night.

It has been quite impossible as yet to furnish detailed reports of our engagements with the enemy, or even accurate returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss is not far from 3 officers and 40 men killed, and 13 officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has in all probability exceeded 300 killed; more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields of battle.

I have exchanged a sufficient number of prisoners to recover the command of Captain Thornton. The wounded prisoners have been sent to Matamoras—the wounded officers on their parole. General La Vega and a few other officers have been sent to New Orleans, having declined a parole, and will be reported to Major General Gaines. I am not conversant with the usages of war in such cases, and beg that such provision may be made for these prisoners as may be authorized by law. Our own prisoners have been treated with great kindness by the Mexican officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR. Br. Brig. Gen. U. S. A. com'dg, The Adj't General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Clark's Ferry Bridge.

The destruction of this structure by fire, on last Thursday afternoon, like most calamities of a similar nature, appears to have attracted considerable attention from the public, and as various statements are afloat as to the extent of damage, the cost of its repairs, &c. We have, for the benefit of those who desire correct information, by enquiry at the proper source, ascertained the following facts in relation to it, viz:

This bridge was built in 1837, with a double roadway and towing path, as a portion of the main line of the State Improvements. It was 2100 feet in length, and cost including abutments, piers and ice breakers, about \$59,000.—About 400 feet of it was carried away by the great ice freshet in March last, rendering the use of steam power necessary for the conveyance of boats across the pool of the dam, over which the bridge was constructed. On account of its close proximity to the Dam and the locks at the entrance of the canal on both sides of the river, it was necessarily exposed to the danger of being fired by sparks from the Engine on the tow boat. This had been previously provided for by placing an abundant supply of water in tanks and casks on the bridge, and the employment of men day and night, to watch and extinguish the fire in case it caught from the sparks.

On the afternoon of Thursday last, and the day previous, while the wind was blowing strong, the danger to the bridge from the cause above stated, became more imminent, and the watchers were doubled in number, and urged to the utmost care and vigilance to preserve the remaining portion of the bridge, by both canal commissioner Burns, (who passed up the line on Wednesday,) and the supervisor Mr. Hollman, who was on the ground at the time, and for some time before the disaster occurred on Thursday. Notwithstanding this danger, the press of boats to be crossed and the impatience of several hundred boatmen, most of whom had been delayed, by the high water for two or three days, waiting their turn to cross, rendered it next to impossible to suspend the use of the steam boat with any degree of safety to those having charge of it, and it was thought by those on the ground, that the bridge could still be preserved. While affairs were in this critical situation, Mr. Foster, the President of the Board, who was in Harrisburg at the time, dispatched a messenger with a letter to the supervisor, containing a peremptory order to have the crossing with the steamboat suspended, during the continuance of the high wind. This messenger was met about two miles below the bridge by its smoking fragments floating down the river; had he reached there in time, it might have been saved. The fire caught on the under side of the planking of the bridge, and in eight minutes from the time it was discovered, it had spread along the entire length of the standing superstructure, and in 23 minutes it fell into the water, leaving those who were exerting themselves to save it, barely time to escape with their lives.

The Piers of the burnt part are but slightly injured, and a new superstructure can be placed upon them again, including that portion taken off by the ice flood, so as to be ready for the business of the next season at a cost of from \$30,000 to \$35,000,—and until that is done the business of the main line will be forwarded during the present season of Navigation by the steam tow-boats, provided for the purpose.—Pen. Reporter.

From the National Intelligencer. The National Fair.

The grand display of richly ornamented and classically executed HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, immediately on our right hand on entering the Fair, imperatively attracted our attention. The principal articles form a suit of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and marble, from the manufactory of CRAWFORD RIDGELY, of Philadelphia. It consists of a richly carved and ornamented bedstead, valued by itself at \$2,500; two bureaus, a cheval glass, wardrobe, washstand, toilet stand, and six chairs, all in the richest and most correct Gothic style, and valued together at \$8,000. It is not easy to imagine any thing more costly in point of finish than these articles. There are other articles of rich furniture from Mr. Riddle's manufactory. Messrs. J. & A. CROFT, of Philadelphia, have furnished very beautiful centre tables, manufactured from the following American woods: tulip poplar, birdseye cherry, American ash, curl walnut, and maple root. Messrs. QUANTON & LETZ, of Philadelphia, have some fine specimens of furniture ware in chairs, chifferonis, &c. Messrs. WHITE, of Philadelphia, have contributed a very rich rocking-chair, music-stool, &c. We regard all these specimens of the skill and taste of our artisans as highly creditable to the producers, whilst the very fact of their production affords prima facie evidence of a demand for them, and this demand, we think, this exhibition cannot fail to increase.

The piano fortes exhibited are most brilliant and powerful in their tone, and beautiful in their external appearance and construction. Among others we noticed a very beautiful instrument of seven octaves, in a costly rosewood case, from the establishment of E. SCHMIDT, of Philadelphia, valued at \$1,600. There are also most splendid instruments from the manufactories of CALVIN MILLER, of Philadelphia, and of C. MEYER, of that city; and also, some very costly ones, as well as others of a less elaborate finish, and consequently more moderate cost, from C. HOYT, Jr., of New York, the agent for Lemuel Gilbert's patent action piano forte. There is also a beautiful improved melodeon by N. COOLIDGE, of Worcester, Massachusetts; guitars by MARTIN and FLETCHER & HALL, New York; and very richly finished flutes, and a clarinet by PHAFF, of Philadelphia.

The exhibition is very rich in the display of carpets and hearth rugs, among which we noticed many manufactured at the Tarifville manufactory, Hartford county, Connecticut, for THORNTON & Co., New York; from the Lowell Manufacturing Company; and from the establishments of J. ROSENCRANTZ, J. BARNHOFF of Philad., and C. G. CONRADT, of Balt. There are also specimens of carpeting manufactured of cotton twist covered with wool, by CHASE's card spinner. This article is particularly deserving of attention, as exhibiting the great practical skill of our countrymen. We would not omit to notice a hearth rug of very elaborate design and ingenious construction, by our neighbors the Misses MASI, of this city. These carpets and hearth rugs are marked with prices which, we think, may compete with similar goods from Europe, and are striking proofs of the rapid progress of this branch of our manufactures.

We can go into no further detail at present, but will resume the subject, by attention to the other descriptions of goods, in our next.

THE ROAD TO MEXICO.—A friend has furnished us from his route-book with the distance from San Antonio, Texas, to the city of Mexico, including all the intermediate halting places. Just at this moment it possesses very considerable interest, for we continually have questions put to us as to the distance from point to point in Texas and Mexico. They are given from the journal of an actual traveller, and the recruits who have not yet left here may improve the opportunity of the passage to Brazos Santiago to study the road which they may have to traverse.

Distance from San Antonio to the following Places:

Table with 3 columns: Place, Miles, and another Miles. Rows include Rio Grande at the Presidio, San Juan de Nava, San Fernando, San Juan de Mata, Rosita, River Sabinas, Hacienda de Alamos, etc.

Battles with the Mexicans.

TEXAN VICTORIES.—The following brief outline of the principal battles between the Texan and Mexican forces during the war of independence, will not be uninteresting at this time. In 1836, at the battles of Concepcion and the 'grass light,' large odds, probably three to one, were driven from the field by the Texans; and at San Antonio, some year, three hundred raw Texan