

From the N. Y. Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT BRITAIN.

Five days later from Europe. Oregon Notice in England—Slight Improvement in Cotton—New Railways—Great Distress in Ireland.

The Steamship GREAT BRITAIN, Capt. Hosken, arrived at this port yesterday morning in twenty days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th. She brings us our full London files to the 8th inst. inclusive.

Cotton is a shade higher in Liverpool, with fair prospects. In other American Produce, little change. Renewed hopes of the speedy termination of the Corn Law uncertainty gives a rather better feeling to the holders of Bonded Grain.

The Times calls attention to the fact that Parliament at one session has authorized the construction of Railways estimated to cost £200,000,000 or near \$500,000,000, of which at least two-thirds are morally certain to be constructed.

THE OREGON NOTICE.

The tidings of the passage of the Oregon Notice by the U. S. Senate reached London by an Express from Havre to The Times on the 7th inst. and was published in full by that paper. It created a profound but not unfavorable sensation. The leading articles of The Times of the 8th, the following day recites the substance of the action on this side and continues:

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 the 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 this spirit that we are willing to receive the notice for the termination of the existing convention.

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.

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.

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 Ministers of the Crown will be ready, upon the receipt of the Notice, firmly and explicitly to declare to the Cabinet of Washington what those rights are which they have long been "resolved and prepared to maintain."

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.

IRELAND.

The accounts from various parts of Ireland, as to the wants of the people, are painfully apparent.—One day last week sixty people were admitted into the Poor-House at Dungarvon. At Tuam the destitution is described as being fearfully on the increase.

The Relief-Committees in Galway are busy in meeting the evil. The people are stated to be in the most wretched condition imaginable. Toward the Listowel Relief Fund the Lord Lieutenant has subscribed the sum of £500. In various parts of Tipperary efforts are being made to meet and to provide for the deficiency in the food of the people.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

In the House of Commons the Corn Bill had passed its third reading by a majority of 98. It is now considered safe, and there appears to be little doubt that it will pass the House of Lords.

The news which reached England of the final action of the U. S. Senate and House, on the Oregon notice, created a great many discussions in the press and eminent circles, but seems to produce no fears of a collision. The belief gained ground that all apprehensions of war are at an end, that Mr. Polk has implicit confidence in the continuance of peace, as he has made no preparation for a conflict. It would appear, by the following, that the British Government are not willing to trust to appearances but continue to take precautionary measures. It is reported that twenty gunners, two sergeants, two corporals, and two bombardiers, under the command of Captain Blackwood, are to be despatched by the British Government, on the war steamship Terrible, to Oregon early next month. The vessel is to take an adequate supply of guns and stores, and 3000 excavators are to be sent to the same destination with all possible speed. This force and these men are professedly sent to the Hudson Bay Company Territory.

The London Times of the 14th ult. says the packet which will sail in a few days will convey to the United States the real impression

produced here by the late intelligence: If the resolution was intended as a threat or a hostile measure, it totally failed to have any effect, except that it is probable Mr. Pakenham will be at once empowered to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue. The London Economist states, on what it considered high and unquestionable authority, that the Oregon question is on the point of a satisfactory settlement.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCOUCHMENT.—The near approach of an interesting event, to which the public look forward with intense interest, may perhaps be inferred from the fact that the messengers of the Home Office have received directions to be in attendance, night and day, on and after last Monday, so that the fact of the Queen's indisposition may be communicated without loss of time to the Cabinet Ministers.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Americans Across the Rio Grande.—We learn from the New Orleans papers that, on the 27th inst., Colonel Wilson, with four companies of regulars and three companies of Alabama volunteers, crossed the Rio Grande river and took possession of the small town of Barita without opposition. On the following day Gen. Taylor was also to cross the river, for the purpose of taking Matamoras, and, as no cannonading had been heard at Point Isabel, it was the General opinion here that the Mexicans had evacuated the town and permitted General Taylor to occupy it without molestation.

Our advices from Point Isabel are of the 19th. The wounded officers were all doing well. It was reported that the remnant of the Mexican army (some two thousand) had retreated to San Fernando, about thirty leagues south of the Rio Grande; all the rear who were engaged in the battles, and escaped personal injury, had fled in utter confusion. A correspondent of the Picayune confidently predicts a short campaign, and that most of the fighting is over in that quarter.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

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 Grande at its mouth, and took up their line of march on its west or right bank for the small town of La Barita, 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 squadrons (crossing a few miles off the entrance) to assist in dressing and to co-operate in their movements, but were disappointed until the Neva entered the river, and relieved them from their difficulties, she having been despatched with supplies by that indefatigable officer of the Quartermaster's Department, Major C. Thomas, who was present, with Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. M. S. Miller, at the crossing.

Today an express was received from Col. W. stating his safe and unopposed entrance into La Barita, where he has taken up position.

Information was received from Gen. Taylor last evening that he intended crossing over to Matamoras 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 was an army so panic-stricken. In the retreat from the battle field of the 9th, Generals Arista and Ampudia led the van on foot through the chapparel, 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 Mejia 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 Matamoras. 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 Forts, May 18, 1846.

Fort Forts.—Last evening the steamship Alabama arrived off the bar, and this morning General 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 scarce 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 "soldiering" has vanished already with all who have "set foot" in Texas.

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

General Desha's command has taken position with the 1st Infantry at Barita'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 8th instant.

Word reached us from above, yesterday, that the General with the army had commenced his demonstration upon Matamoras, and was to cross the river at some point above, to separate in the rear, whilst the garrison of Fort Brown would attack in front. 'Twas said most all the Mexican troops had left Matamoras, 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 unnoted. The "cutest" 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 on his horse and "went ahead."

Your suggestion to your liberal citizens, respecting furnishing Walker with 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 it known, that no sooner had Walker returned and his loss was 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,

[From the N. O. Delta, May 22.]

Ory. Brazos, St. Iago, Monday, May 18, 1846.

We have here quite a hospital of wounded men, comprising 43 privates, three Mexican prisoners—one of whom has lost both legs, and the following officers of the U. S. Army: Col. McIntosh, 5th Infantry, was pierced through the mouth with a bayonet, and shot in three places.

Col. Payne, Insp'r Gen., shot in the hip.

Capt. Page, 4th Infantry, lower jaw, part of the tongue and upper teeth entirely shot away. He is suffering dreadfully.

Capt. Hoop, 5th Infantry, right arm shot off above the elbow.

Lieut. Gates, 8th Infantry, right arm broken, and shot in the left hand.

Lieut. Jordan, 8th Infantry, shot and bayoneted in several places.

Lieut. Lather, 3d Artillery, lower lip shot off.

It is expected that all the above will recover, but most of them will require great care.

News has just arrived that a body of marines from the fleet anticipated the arrival of Col. Wilson at Barita, by marching upon the Mexicans, who immediately evacuated the post. The inhabitants of the town then hailed the marines, and forthwith sent them fresh beef and other provisions. We are going there, nevertheless, although our fond hopes of a fight are scattered like chaff.

The frigate Baritan sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz. The rest of the fleet, comprising the frigates Cumberland and Potomac, brigs Bainbridge and Somers, are in the offing at anchor. Officers and crews all well. Yours, Tom.

SOMETHING OF THE SPIRIT.—Many instances are given of the zeal of our volunteers to enter into the service of their country, but the following, from the Washington Union, best all: "When it was proclaimed that the government had called on Kentucky for troops to prosecute the war against Mexico, such was the zeal displayed, that two captains who had succeeded in raising their companies, started to the capital to report themselves to the Governor as ready to march: one of them, on arriving at Lexington, was apprized that he was preceded by the other, who has only left a few minutes, and immediately drove post-hast to be in first; the other learning the object, increased his speed, and both continued the race until one unfortunately broke his buggy, and left an apparently easy contest to his rival; but, nothing discouraged, he ungoaded his horse and mounted without saddle, and by taking a near cut beat his antagonist to the executive chamber, but was informed that the number required had already been accepted: in the mean time the other came up, when both, crest fallen and disappointed, inquired if they would not have preference in a war with England. Such is the spirit that pervades our country."

OUR MILITARY FORCE.—The volunteers called into immediate service by the Government, number 17,153. Orders have been issued for the enrolment 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 for enrolment is 41,646—total 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, 789 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.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, June 6, 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, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Nussau Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

The communication from Northumberland, signed "Ancient Pistol," is unavoidably crowded out.

In the N. Y. Tribune, of May 27th, we find a letter from a correspondent of that paper, at Albany, from which we make the following extracts. The whole letter is of a piece with them, and we feel confident that there is no other editor throughout the land who is so lost to all patriotism, sense of honor, self-respect, and regard for the opinion of good citizens, as to permit such sentiments to pollute the columns of his paper. They are an outrage on the feelings of all Americans, and can emanate only from a heart corrupted by the foulest torism, and unworthy to beat among freemen:

"Thank God that amid this wide War impulse, and this illusive enthusiasm which stoops out for the holiest duties and principles, but which tramples nice scruples into the dust, there have been men in the country ready to rebuke at the cost of their dearest interests; men ready to denounce the War and the origin of the War, and who predicted the awful consequences which will inevitably result to the country; I recognize you as one of those men."

"After the declaration by Jno. C. Calhoun in the U. S. Senate that a state of War did not exist, how happened it, in the name of God, that Congress responded to the call of the Executive?"

All party differences and petty animosities, we confidently believed, would be laid aside by the American people whenever the honor and prosperity of the country required unanimous action. When that honor was in danger, when the blood of our sons was shed on our own soil, the people rose up with one voice and cried out, that we cannot be insulted with impunity. Volunteers now flock in multitudes to the rescue, and ask to be led to the enemy. The true patriot knows no "nice scruples," when his country calls. He is actuated by noble principles. An enthusiasm that no danger can chill urges him on to the "holiest duties"—the vindication of his country's honor, and the protection of his own and his countrymen's firesides. The true citizen stops not for consequences; his motto is, "my country right or wrong." This was the spirit that animated and prompted Washington and his brave men to action, when their enemies came not only from England, but rose up around their own homes. That impulse is now pervading every breast, and woe to the "men in the country ready to rebel!" Woe to the man who publicly acknowledges (as does the Tribune when he permits himself to be so recognized) that he is one of those. Traitors at home are infinitely worse than spies of the enemy, and deserve no better punishment. "Their final reward may be distant, yet it will be certain."

The sycophant will ask an American congress to bow to the voice of a single man who asserts that war does not exist. Asks too, "in the name of God," why congress sent men to relieve their fellow citizens who were in danger of being out by the enemy. The names of those who voted against supplies both in the Senate and House, should be handed down to posterity. Every man in the United States ought to know them, and preserve them in his memory as unworthy of their trust and confidence. The patriot never falters when his country calls, nor totters like a slave beneath the shackles of cowardice. He who loves his country will not see her rights trampled upon or her escutcheon tarnished, though the whole world is urging on the invader. He will die with honor rather than live a slave. The efforts of those who are endeavoring to scatter disunion among the people in a time like the present, and to obstruct those in authority in the performance of their duty, will work their own destruction. The hypocritical tory who wrote the letter, seeks to mask his iniquity in the garb of patriotism. But the wolf's fangs are visible in the sheep's head. His attempts to injure the country in which he lives, will only excite the patriotism of Americans, and he may consider himself very fortunate if he escapes the fate which is the rich desert of the tory and traitor.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes under date of May 25th, as follows: "An invasion from different points at the same time, the forces all aiming at the city of Mexico, has been talked of. A distinguished officer of the army has, it is said, given it as his opinion that a force of a hundred thousand men will be necessary for the object. From Tampico to the city of Mexico the distance is short of two hundred miles by a direct route, and the route is perfectly practicable.

In the mean time the Government have taken a step which is quite as decided and important as a march to the Mexican capital. The American squadron, under Commodore Stockton, have orders to take possession of St. Francisco and Monterey, and to hold those places against all opposition. I know this to be a fact."

CAPTAIN WALKER.—The officers of the U. S. Army of Occupation, says the Bee, have raised a purse of \$1000, as a complement to Capt. Walker, the gallant Texan.

Letter from the Editor.

The National Fair—Mr. Benton's Speech—Gen. Taylor and the Army—Captain May and Gen. Jackson—Rejection of Henry Horn—President's Leave—The Rev. Mr. Sprole.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1, 1846.

On my arrival here on Wednesday last, I found the hotels crowded with visitors. Some on business growing out of the war with Mexico, and some to see the great "National Fair" and other sights of the metropolis. The exhibition of the various articles at the Fair, though not equal to what it would have been had sufficient time been given, was nevertheless highly creditable to the skill, industry and ingenuity of the American manufacturers and artists. The display of calicoes, cloths; carpets, muslins, and carpetings was quite extensive, and many of them at prices lower than the imported article. Among the machinery nothing attracted more attention than a recent Yankee invention, called a "sewing machine." I cannot undertake to describe the invention, but the cloth is placed between two brass plates, a crank is then turned, and a seam of eight or ten inches in length is sewed up with the most perfect neatness and regularity, in about thirty seconds. Two threads are required, which are looped into each other. Among the musical instruments, the Pianos of Mr. Gilbert with the Arabian attachment, as well as some splendid Pianos from Mr. Meyer's establishment at Philadelphia, attracted a good deal of attention. The exhibition will close on Wednesday night next, and most of the goods sold at auction. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, from 7,000 to 9,000 persons visited the exhibition. On Thursday the Senate chamber was pretty well crowded, to hear Senator Benton conclude his speech on the bill to extend the laws of the United States over the Oregon Territory. In the course of his speech, he gave some interesting description of the geography and appearance of that vast territory. The harbor at the mouth of the Columbia, he said, was superior to that of New York, in many respects.

Congress has voted a sword to Gen. Taylor, and its thanks to the army in general. Gen. Taylor has exhibited great skill and bravery in the management of the war on the Rio Grande. The large proportion of officers killed, shows that they were foremost in the fight. The gallant charge and capture of the Mexican battery, by Capt. May, during the battle of the 9th, was one of the most daring exploits recorded in the annals of warfare. Capt. May was a citizen of Washington, and appointed by Gen. Jackson, under the following circumstances, as related to me a few days since, by a gentleman acquainted with the facts. A few years since, May mounted a wild and incorrigible horse, and was riding up the Pennsylvania Avenue. The animal became perfectly furious—rearing, and throwing himself on the ground. He however stuck to him, managing him with a degree of coolness and skill that was truly surprising. Gen. Jackson, who was passing along at the time, witnessed the exploit, and expressed his admiration of the skill and courage of May in pretty strong terms. A short time after, the old hero gave him a commission as a captain of the dragoons. Probably no other officer living would have rushed, as he did, in the face of the murderous fire of the Mexican artillery, and taken their cannon with his cavalry, before they were fairly recovered from the surprise of so daring a feat. Had the Mexicans been permitted to take the American forces from the fire of their battery but a short time, there is no telling what difficulty and loss of life Gen. Taylor would have been subjected to, in order to have effected his passage to the Camp. Capt. May, like Murat, Napoleon's famous cavalry officer, who once rode up to a regiment of mounted cossacks, and, with his riding whip in hand, asked the scoundrels to surrender, knew no fear. When Gen. Taylor ordered him to take the battery, he asked his men to follow him, leading himself, about sixty yards in advance. Captain Fremont is another of Gen. Jackson's appointments. The conduct of both afford a striking proof of the superior judgment and knowledge of human nature, so frequently exhibited in the acts of the old hero.

The re-nomination of Henry Horn for collector at Philadelphia, has excited some surprise, though his rejection did not. The general impression is, that he will again be rejected.

President Polk held a levee on Friday night last. It was not so large as some of the levees, but sufficiently so for comfort in warm weather. Gen. Houston was present, and was one of the observed among the observers. His tall and manly form was conspicuous amongst the company. He is a man of most amiable and generous disposition, affable and graceful in his deportment.

Yesterday I went to hear the Rev. Wm T. Sprole, who preached a few sermons in Sunbury four or five years since. He enchaind the attention of the congregation for upwards of an hour, in one of the most eloquent discourses I ever listened to. His text was "Thou shalt not kill," which he divided into two general heads—suicide and duelling. The first was the subject of his discourse yesterday. This he subdivided into several divisions. Among the rest, the fashionable follies of the ladies came in for a full share. He inveighed against the present fashionable and injurious mode of dressing as a species of suicide, in a mingled strain of bitter invective and sarcasm that I have never heard equalled. He spoke of the absurdity of their attempts to improve the graceful symmetry and proportions which God and nature had given them, by assuming the shape of a wasp, and persisting in a course of conduct that would in the end break down the constitution of an elephant. He next took up the subject of drunkenness, and laid it on the powers that be, in the metropolis, with no sparing hand. He said that the great majority of those occupying high stations in Washington will be responsible for nineteenth-century drunkenness and wretchedness that exists, on account of the example set by them. His description of the poor drunkard in his last moments, laboring under mania a potu

and delirium tremens, was awfully sublime. The President calls, let our prompt answer be Mr. Sprole's church. He is the most popular preacher in the metropolis.

For the American.

Come, Come Freemen Arouse.

Come, come Freemen arouse, let the faint-hearted flee;

The flag of the brave waves high, The President calls, let our prompt answer be We are ready—we'll conquer or die.

Come, come Freemen arouse, &c.

"The stars and the stripes, in the wrong or in right."

Our watchword and motto shall be, Their honor we'll cherish, in peace or in fight,— We may die, but we'll ever be free.

Come, come Freemen arouse, &c.

O, glorious and bright is the soldier's fame, And the blessing of millions fall On the beads of the brave; but curses and shame On who falter at Liberty's call. Come, come Freemen arouse, &c.

TEXAS NAVY.—The Texan navy, consisting of the sloop of war Austin, 20 guns; the brig Archer and Wharton, 18 guns each, and the schooner San Bernard, mounting six 12 pound carronades and one long 9 pounder, was transferred on the 11th inst. to Gov. Runnels, U. S. commissioner. That gentleman, instead of turning the officers adrift, continued them in pay as ship-keepers, until the authorities at Washington can be heard from.

THE LICENSE QUESTION IS NEW YORK.—Mr. Stryker, the Mayor of Brooklyn, has issued his proclamation, declaring that "all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or wines, by retail, have expired, and that no license for the sale of such liquors, or wines, can now be granted." The Brooklyn Eagle says that the retailers of spirits and other intoxicating drinks are determined to proceed in selling them as they have hitherto done, and to contest the proceedings against them in a court of law. In other towns, where the people have voted against the license, the same determination has been expressed.

PENNSYLVANIA MORMONS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Several families of Mormons, numbering between forty and fifty persons, arrived at St. Louis week before last on board the steamboat Denison. They are from Chester and Schuylkill counties, Pennsylvania, and go to Nauvoo for the purpose of joining the companies that are going from that point. They appear of the better sort of people, intelligent looking, and, from appearance are possessed of some property.

FAST RIDING.—The news of the battles fought by General Taylor on the 8th and 9th, was taken from Montgomery to Mobile—one hundred and ninety miles—in thirteen hours, by a boy fifteen years old, on horseback. During the entire night he caught and saddled his horses—none of which were in readiness, as he was not looked for by those having the horses in charge. He was rewarded with a contribution purse of seventy dollars.

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 the war between the United States and Mexico was declared, and from it we take the subjoined extract. Santa Fe is the east side 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 their rights and as friends. To give effect to this proposition and to make sure at all events of protection to the persons and property of our traders, (beside the proclamation of the President to that effect Col. Kearny 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, 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 conquered territory, 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 from the central government to have any effect in general hostilities,) to enjoy the benefits of peace and trade, with the full protection of their rights of person, property and religion."

A book was opened at St. Louis for the enrolment 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 despatches from the Governor of Missouri and Col. Kearne 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 thousands mounted volunteers would be speedily made.