

From the N. O. Tropic, 20th ult.

INFORMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MATAMORAS. U. S. Squadron Ordered to Pensacola to Prepare for an Attack upon Vera Cruz.

Steamer Galveston, Capt. Wright, has just arrived, having left Point Isabel on Wednesday, the 27th ult., the news brought by her is confirmatory of the capture of Matamoras; Mexicans were encamped about 90 miles up the river; both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another battle was expected—the Mexicans left a large amount of ammunition in Matamoras, which is a valuable acquisition to General Taylor's supplies—the Mexicans, however, previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wells in the city, and throwing shot into the river.

Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave orders to his army not to take the slightest article without paying for its actual value. The citizens of Matamoras were permitted to go on with their business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors. Commodore Conner will leave with the squadron, and go to Pensacola, to recruit and reinforce for making an attack on Vera Cruz. Capt. Platt and Ellmore's Company Volunteers, for safety, landed at Point Isabel, on the 28th inst.

The James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, has arrived, but brings nothing later; a part of Col. Twigg's Regiment of Dragons, under the command of Captains May, Arnold and Kerr, arrived at Point Isabel on the 25th inst., to recruit their horses. The Mexican Army had retreated to Carmago; the Bulletin says a passenger on board the Galveston has furnished us with some interesting details connected with intelligence received by accounts of the 17th inst.; a large portion of Gen. Taylor's army moved up the river for the purpose of crossing; Gen. remained at the fortifications with about 300 men; as the army were seen by the Mexicans on the opposite side of the river to leave the encampment, they approached the Fort.

Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, requesting an armistice of six weeks, giving as a reason for his request that he wanted to communicate with his government. Gen. Taylor answered that he would give him until 8 o'clock next morning to evacuate the City of Matamoras, and would permit him to take the public property under his charge; then returned. On the next day, the 28th, the army crossed on flats of their own construction, and bodies of wagons culled. The passage we made about 4 miles above Fort Brown.

On arriving at the City, it was discovered that Arista had departed with his forces, leaving only the mounted battery; all the mortars, and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed in their haste to escape, were thrown into the wells. A party from our army went out to reconnoitre immediately after the entrance into Matamoras, and overtook a portion of the Mexicans, who were retreating, 22 of whom were made prisoners. It is understood that Arista's head-quarters are at P. San Fernando, about 90 miles from Matamoras.

On the passage of the Galveston to the Brasos, a man, named Mitchell, of the McElroy Guards, on board, stabbed one of his comrades, giving him a mortal wound. He died on Monday morning.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 30th, contains a letter from Point Isabel, dated the 26th ult. It gives some interesting items. The writer says that Fort Polk is now a complete museum, filled with Mexican prisoners, mules, ladies' saddles, curiously wrought leather pack saddles, huge saddle-bags, muskets, drums, ordnance, copper cannon balls, grape shot, letters, and all kinds of documents, picked up on the ground where Ampudia was encamped. One of the officers who was in the two engagements of the 8th and 9th, says that the supper which the Mexicans, in their confidence, had prepared for themselves, and which they were obliged suddenly to abandon, afforded a rich repast to our tired and hungry officers and men, who pronounced their liquors, chocolate, soup, roast beef, &c., to have been first-rate.

It is announced that Ampudia's plate, which was valuable, was promptly returned to him.

Most of the wounded had been taken to Corpus Christi.

Capt. Page, whose jaw had been shot away, is in a fair way of recovery.

Capt. Hoop was walking about with the stump of his right arm dangling by his side, and appeared to be in excellent humor.

Col. McIntosh, who was badly wounded, was stretched out yesterday morning in a Mexican wagon, trying to read. He was stabbed in the throat, or rather down the throat in the neck, and other parts of his body, and was repeatedly knocked down in the fight.

From the New Orleans Delta, 31st ult.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Vera Cruz Blockaded—The Power of American Consuls Annulled—All Americans Ordered to the Interior of the Country—Effects of the Mexican Government to sustain the War.

By the barque Thealus, Capt. Murrell, from Vera Cruz, arrived here last evening, we received papers by her from the city of Mexico, to the 13th, and from Vera Cruz to the time of her departure. She sailed on the 20th inst. We learn verbally from Capt. M. that the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th, with the news of the battles of the 8th and 9th inst. Care was taken to keep it from the Mexicans, though it is thought the fact of their defeat might have leaked out and did leak out. The Mississippi and Falmouth had blockaded the port of Vera Cruz. Orders had been received from the city of Mexico, directing all Americans to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th inst.

Mr. Diamond, the Consul, was preparing to go on board of one of the U. S. vessels of War. It was generally thought that the American vessels left in port, the barque Louisiana and the brig Helen McLeod, would be seized by the Mexicans. The contractor of supplies for the American squadron had been forbidden by the Vera Cruz authorities to furnish them with more.

The barque Thealus was boarded off the harbor of Vera Cruz by the U. S. sloop Falmouth and took a letter bag from her. The brig St. Petersburg sailed the 19th for New York.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received by a highly respectable Mexican house in this city: VERA CRUZ, MAY 19, 1846.

A circular has been issued by the Government, stating that all the American Consuls cease immediately from being recognized, and ordering all American citizens to embark, or retire into the interior within eight days. The United States steamship Mississippi yesterday ordered off a vessel from the port, but she came in during the night, thus proving the port to be blockaded, at least to National vessels, a step which has materially compromised the American vessels in the harbor, and we are very much afraid that we shall not be allowed to despatch the Thealus.

The government is making every effort to carry out the war with success, and has replenished the treasury by carrying through some very strong measures.

The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa and the city are in a brilliant state of defence, and would require a very strong force to be sent if an attack were meditated.

The Republicano, of the city of Mexico, contains an article against the Government, in which it animadverts upon the actual state of the country, attacked as it is by a strong enemy, and with a prospect of a local revolution. That paper avers that, in case of any revolution, the troops now engaged in repelling the enemy would be ordered to act in support of either one party or the other claiming a local supremacy. As a proof of the discipline and manner in which the Mexican troops are treated by their officers, we will mention the case of a soldier named Vablo Garcia, who, for some dereliction of duty, was most cruelly whipped and then sent to a dungeon under ground, where, from the nature of his wounds, gangrene ensued in the absence of medical care, and he died in six days afterwards. His body was in such a mangled state that he died on his knees, not being able to lie down.

Don Jose Marie Goyen has been named Governor of Chihuahua, in the department of Sonora.

The Apache Indians have attacked the town of Oputo, where they killed 32 Mexicans, the Indians stealing every thing they could lay their hands upon. These Apaches are uniformed in a blue cloth frock coat, with red facings, and pantaloons of the same stuff, with caps, and they are armed with rifles. The whole department was in a dreadful state of misery and consternation. Several robberies, on a large scale, have lately been committed in the City of Mexico and its neighborhood.

In speaking of the American army, a despatch from the Mexican commandant of the engineers at Matamoras says that the American army is not more than four thousand strong, and is in a state of demoralization; there is no union among them. Without any desire for glory, its officers are good, but then there are many of them who have come to fight against their will. If we have no local revolution, this American army will either capitulate or be entirely defeated in twenty days.

The exports from Vera Cruz in the month of April amounted to \$241,356, of which \$195,127 was in specie.

The Republicano of the 13th says that the intention of the government was to send their war steamships, the Guadalupe and Montezuma, to the Havana, to be sold at auction on arriving at the latter port. The steamers were to leave, hoist the Mexican flag, and fire a salute. The Mexican sailors refused to sail in them under these conditions, and the steamers were to leave the river Alvarado, where they had been laid up in ordinary under the British flag commanded by a British officer.

Nothing positive was known of this arrangement, but the Diario, (official) neither endorsed nor contradicted the report on the 15th.

As we before stated, our dates from the capital are the Diario of the 15th inst. The Diario of the 9th and 10th, hints that the lamented Col. Cross came to his death by the hands of a Mexican.

[Here the despatch closed, from what cause we know not.]

A letter from Mr. Buchanan, says the N. Y. Tribune, is said to be in town, stating that the Oregon matter is virtually settled, and that the details will be made public this week.



Saturday, June 13, 1846.

V. D. 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.

We refer our readers to another letter from the editor, dated at Washington, containing a slight sketch of matters and things in the metropolis. His absence will account for the want of the usual amount of editorial matter.

ALEX. CAMERON NIBEL.—The Union Times of last week says, "We do not wish to be classed with the Sunbury American."

You are modest and retiring, John. Your philosophy teaches you that it is preferable to be a "Triton among the winnows," than least among greater fish. We are pleased to see your discretion, in retiring from the class of respectable papers before you are essentially expelled by public opinion.

GEN. TAYLOR has taken possession of Matamoras without opposition. The Mexicans were confident of victory, and having been thus suddenly defeated by an army numbering hardly one third as much as their own, they will not readily seek another engagement with Gen. Taylor, after having augmented his forces. The impression is pretty general that the war is nearly over, though there are many who think that this is but the beginning of the end. Some of the most distinguished Mexicans acknowledged previous to the war, that they were to be aided by other powers. That the English are anxious for their success, there can be no doubt; but that they will venture to assist them to carry on the war, is rather too perilous an undertaking in the present excited state of affairs of Europe.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The President has sent to the Senate the proposal of Great Britain to settle the Oregon question, which is the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia by the Hudson Bay company only until the expiration of their charter, the British fearing that they might otherwise be compelled to pay that company too large an indemnity. The free navigation of the Straits of Fuca, and the free use of the bays and inlets of Vancouver's Island, to be allowed the United States for the same period, and some other privileges not heretofore expected by the forty-nine men. The President asks the advice of the Senate.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—The Mexicans are making strenuous exertions to carry on the war. The Churches have been called upon to furnish subsidies amounting to about \$200,000 per month, and Paredes himself talks of taking the head of the army.

THE MORMON TEMPLE at Nauvoo has been disposed of by the Mormons, and purchased by a Methodist association for the sum of \$150,000; for what particular object we have not yet learned.

GEN. GAINES REMOVED FROM THE COMMAND OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.—Gen. Gaines, in his zeal to serve his country, has laid his conduct open to censure. The Senate has had a discussion upon the matter, and the General has been summoned to Washington City.

The Washington Union says that Gen. Gaines's course, in calling out 12,000 volunteers, has been altogether unauthorized and illegal. Gen. Taylor was authorized to call for State troops, if necessary, and Gen. Gaines was informed that Gen. Taylor's command was entirely independent of him, and that the Government did not conceive that there could be thereafter any occasion to send into Texas State troops, unless on Gen. Taylor's requisition. The orders of Gen. Gaines have all been countermanded, and the Government has been compelled to decline the services of the troops called out by Gen. G.'s requisition. Many of these persons left their homes and business at great sacrifices, expenses have been incurred by themselves, or on their account, and it is sincerely hoped that Congress will make provision for these expenses. Without such a provision they cannot be paid. In consequence of this irregular action, Gen. Gaines has been removed from the command of the Western Division. In announcing this fact, the Union pays the following compliment to the former services of General Gaines:

"Gen. Gaines is an old soldier, who has done, in former years, good service; it is very desirable he should repose in quietness upon his laurels. However unregulated his conduct, few, very few are disposed to question his intentions, or to deny him the merit of patriotic motives. Government here has been and still is strongly inclined to give the most favorable interpretation to his conduct; that the circumstances will permit; but in view of the difficulties of restraining his irregular action by orders at so great a distance, the embarrassments his course has already produced, and, if continued in his present position, will be likely to produce, it has been constrained, from high considerations of duty, and a sacred regard to the public interest, to remove him from the command of the Western Division, and to order him to repair forthwith to Washington. Considering his extraordinary course, and the mischief it has already produced, his best friends will, we trust, be convinced that no milder course could have been pursued towards him."

Letter from the Editor.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1846.

The foliage, shrubbery and flowers, as well as the beautiful walks and fountains in the enclosure which surrounds the capitol, never presented a more beautiful appearance than at present. The capitol and grounds cost about two millions, and is the most magnificent structure in the country—although viewed at a distance, its vast proportions are not apparent at first sight. The capitol itself, including the causeway and flights of steps, occupies one and three-quarter acres of ground. The enclosure covers an area of about forty acres, and is thickly studded with shade trees, shrubbery and flowers, of all kinds. Twelve men are constantly employed in keeping these grounds, as well as those at the President's house, in order. The Post Office department is a most splendid building of white marble. The Treasury buildings and the Patent Office are also noble structures of free stone. The latter has an extensive hot house on its grounds, containing an extensive collection of rare plants, brought home by the exploring expedition. The upper story of the Patent Office is a perfect museum, containing a vast collection of animals, birds, reptiles, plants, minerals and other curiosities brought home by the same expedition. A few days may be most profitably and agreeably spent, in visiting these places.

Congress is not, I think, likely to adjourn until August, although many of the members are anxious to return home. The measures connected with the war with Mexico, is now the all-absorbing topic. To a stranger visiting Washington, the proceedings of the House afford but very little interest, as the noise and confusion constantly going on renders it impossible for any one to hear half what is said, from the galleries. The somewhat notorious member from Alabama, Felix Grundy McConnell, I readily recognised without his being pointed out, by his bloated, loafer-like and reckless appearance. He usually wears a scarlet vest. His position generally is with his legs on his desk, his feet pointing to the speaker. It was in this position I first saw him. He, however, soon after changed his position, sitting on the top of his desk with his legs hanging down over the side. The speaker, I think, should not allow conduct of this kind, as it is certainly degrading the character of the House. The Senate chamber is the greatest object of attraction, as well on account of its distinguished members as from the decorum always preserved amongst them. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is probably the most eloquent and effective speaker in that body, although his plain and homely appearance would hardly indicate anything of the kind. Mr. Benton and Mr. Cass have had considerable sparring of late. The 54 40 men are rather in the background. Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, made an able speech in favor of reducing the postage on all letters to one uniform rate of 5 cents, for all distances; a measure which he proved by statistics from the department, would be profitable in the end, as well as beneficial to the country. Our present member, Mr. Pollock, will not be a candidate for re-election. He has been a faithful and efficient member, and has generally voted with the Pennsylvania democrats, in nearly all the important measures of the party, giving general satisfaction to the moderate of both parties.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVAL.—We were gratified, on Sunday last, says the Liberator Democrat, to witness the arrival in Wilkesbarre, of a full sized Canal Steam Boat named "perseverance." Capt. G. CONVERSE. We are informed that this noble Steam Boat has been introduced on the North Branch Canal by Jno. L. Butler & Co., and Capt. C. who is the proprietor and projector of the concern for the purpose of towing Coal Boats between Pittston and Danville. A Steam Boat plying on the North Branch Canal is a something, which if predicted some ten years ago, would not have been accredited. It is but a beginning of what the march of our improvements will exhibit as soon as her energies shall have been developed.

MORE ITEMS OF MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.—The Diario of the 9th and 10th hints that the lamented Col. Cross came to his death by the hands of a Mexican laborer. It avers that the Colonel was in the habit of visiting the laborer's hut, where he paid very significant attention to the latter's wife. The latter found it necessary, adds the Diario, to throw the Colonel into the river with a weight attached, so as to make him sink to the bottom. The Mexican then crossed the river with his wife, and took the watch, arms, and other trinkets belonging to the Colonel. We give this for what it is worth, without placing the slightest reliance on its veracity.

The Mexicans were in high glee at the various gaudy despatches received from the camp of Matamoras, which spoke with utmost enthusiasm of the brilliant condition of their army, and predicted the most magnificent triumphs over the American forces. The capture of Col. Thornton's command was duly paraded in the columns of El Diario Oficial as "a great triumph of the Mexican arms," and the particulars of the capture of the party who had "entrenched themselves in the corral," as they were pleased to term the riding of our dragoons into the farmer's enclosure where they were surrounded by such an overwhelming force; and the names of the officers and men all placed in the columns.

The attack upon Capt. Walker's little command by the Mexicans under Don Rafael Quintero, was spoken of as another glorious triumph, in which eight Texans were killed and four taken prisoners. Quintero was the only man soundly, says the despatch, and he was shot with a rifle ball in the left arm. The despatch says nothing about the number of Mexicans killed in the action.

DEATH OF THE HON. JUDGE RANDALL.—On Monday morning last at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock, the Hon. Archibald J. Randall, Judge of the United States District Court, breathed his last. His disease was gastric apoplexy, with which he has had several serious and sudden attacks within the last two years, and on Thursday last he was again attacked and was compelled to adjourn the Court in consequence of its recurrence.

DEPLORABLE MASSACRES IN TEXAS.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Courier:

A letter from San Antonio de Bexar, gives deplorable accounts of murders and robberies committed upon the people inhabiting the western frontiers of Texas, by the Camanches and Lipans. Most of the able bodied men of the colonies of New Brantford, Castroville and Lako Quani having joined the army under Gen. Taylor, the savages profiting by their absence, threw themselves upon the old men, women and children, burnt houses, the crops of corn, mutilated the dead bodies, violated the women, and carried off a number of children into slavery.

The Commercial Association of German Princes who undertook to colonize the mountains of the San Sabas, have not been successful in their plans. They directed a convoy of one hundred wagons on the route towards the colony, which was attacked by the savages. The German emigrants, after fighting desperately, were overwhelmed by numbers and obliged to retreat, leaving behind them a great number of killed and wounded in the hands of the savages. The wagons contained the whole fortunes of the emigrants.

The people say that two companies ought to be despatched without delay in pursuit of these savages, if the exigencies of the service will permit the absence of such a force from the main army. When the troops make their appearance, the savages will fly before them—but will afterwards return and commit new ravages. A strong body of soldiers should be permanently stationed near the settlements to restrain these Indians.

The providence of the leaders of these colonies has become proverbial. They are generally land speculators, who, since the slave trade is abolished, have made a commerce in the whites.

Generally, the emigrants are brought over in bad ships, and made to pay a high price for their passage—they have no medical treatment when sick, and on board ship many of them die, and when they land they are again cheated in the transportation of their baggage.

We trust the government will take these unfortunate emigrants under their protection, as they were the first to fly to arms at the call of their adopted country. It is to be hoped that some method will be devised of arresting the oppressive conduct of the speculating leaders of the colonies.

From the Austin (Texas) Democrat.

Indian News—Miss Parker and other Captives.

Capt. Rice arrived from the Council Ground on Thursday last—to him we are indebted for the annexed items of Indian news.

Col. Leonard H. Williams, with a party of ten others, was despatched to Pehauca's camp on the False Washita; on the 29th April, he sent a runner to Gov. Butler, informing him of having found Miss Parker, and a yellow girl in the Camanche camp. The former was acquainted with Col. Williams in the early and happy days of her existence; during his stay she continued to weep incessantly. Twelve mules and two mule loads of merchandise were offered for her; but refused by the Indians, who say they will die rather than give her up. No situation can be depicted to our minds replete with half the horrors of that unfortunate young lady's.

Our Government should claim her with a strong hand, the sword should be made to avenge and to liberate. It is useless to talk of treating with those barbarians, until they are first humbled by chastisement.

The appearance of Col. Williams created considerable excitement among the Camanches. The young warriors laid a plan to murder him and his companions, which was overheard by a Mexican boy, (one of the many prisoners of that nation among the Indians,) who gave timely notice to Col. W. and he immediately claimed the protection of Pahauca. This chief with difficulty succeeded in pacifying and restraining his men.

Buffalo Humpacknowledges that his party killed several Germans near San Antonio, (we suppose at Castroville,) he is consequently afraid to trust himself among the 'pale faces,' and refuses to come in. Jack Hatry, a Delaware, purchased a German boy about nine or ten years of age, from his hand.

They have two American Indian prisoners, which they refuse to bring in or sell; one is about 11 or 12, and the other 16 or 17 years of age.

There are about three hundred Indians at the Council ground, representing the Cherokees, Shawnees, Delaware, Ionies, Anadacoos, Kickapoos, Tonkahaus, Lipans, Keechies and Wacors.

Pahauca, with an Amparico Chief, was looked for on the day of Capt. Rice's departure, May 3d. Mopeorhupeu, with a small party, is also expected in.

The Camanches, Amparicoes and Kiowas, say they once met the Americans at Wichita mountain, and are willing to meet them there again, when the 'buffaloes bellow,' which is in July. The village of the Wacors and Wichita mountains, has been burned by the Pawnee-Mohaws. The residue of the two first tribes are near Warren's trading house on the Red River, and promise, if the Americans will suffer them to remain there, never to molest the whites again in any way.

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Oregon and California Expeditions.

SIoux AND PAWNEE INDIANS—THE MORMONS, &c.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican writing from Weston, May 17, gives an encouraging account of the progress and prospects of the Oregon and California emigrants.

The weather has been favorable as could be expected at this season of the year, and the grass on the prairies has been good for two weeks past. They commenced leaving about the first of the month, and continued passing the Iowa Agency daily until about the 10th, when the last of the main body left that place; All have left, and are at least seven or eight days' journey from the frontier, except forty wagons which were to have been at St. Joseph last night; I saw three of them, who told me they were one day in advance of thirty others with whom they started from Iowa and the country East of it and had been delayed by bad roads. There were seven others in the neighborhood waiting for enough to form a company. This, I think, will form the rear, as I could hear of no others.

On hundred and seventy-four wagons have passed the agency, and there are forty still to cross. This will give two hundred and fifty-six wagons, exclusive of any which may have crossed at the Bluffs; all that have passed the agency were ox-teams, with generally four yoke of oxen to each team, and the emigration from the upper country consist principally of families and many of them large; allowing five to a wagon—and all with whom I conversed thought this a fair estimate—about 1300 souls have left these points, exclusive of the number from Independence and the Bluffs, from which latter place, I have no doubt, from all I can learn, least from ten to twenty wagons have gone. They are all as well provided as the nature of the journey will admit of; the quantity of live stock is very great probably double the number in the teams; including work-oxen, at least 5,000 head have gone out.

I learn from good authority, that nine hundred lodges of the Sioux Indians are on the way to make war on the Pawnees, who are preparing for them; if so, they will meet the emigrants, and we fear the next news we hear from them will be that the Indians have murdered and robbed some of them, strung out as they are upon the road for two hundred miles.

Of the one hundred and seventy-four wagons which passed the Agency, twelve were supposed to be Mormons, with a large lot of live stock, which it was believed they intended to herd on the prairie and fatten, until the milder day came up; this, however, is only conjecture.

The Sac and Iowa Indians stole four head work oxen and a horse from a party whilst they were near their villages. Major McClintock being absent, four head from the government farm were given in their place, and their value charged to account of the Indians. The horse was recovered.

I should think that 800 able bodied and late men were leaving or had left this front within the last three weeks, for the Pac including those that had lost Independence.

Capt. Russell writes the Republican in reference to the California Emigrants as follows:

FOUR MILES WEST OF KANSAS RIVER, 120 miles West of Independence, 19th May

Col. A. B. CHAMBER—We crossed the False Washita yesterday, and the two or three last preying days being excessively warm, and our mule a good deal jaded, I considered it prudent to halt to day, which affords me another opportunity, and perhaps the last one for some time of giving you an imperfect account of our vels.

You have been informed, I suppose, that company, by a large majority, were induced enough to select me as their commandant, justly flattered by this distinction as far could, I have imposed on myself incessant labors by day and by night, and if blessed health, I shall not intermit my watchfulness till we reach the point of our destination.

Nothing at all of interest has transpired my last letter. Our journeyings are re but very slow not averaging more than five miles a day. I considered it proper to day, to divide the company, in consequence of the great numbers of wagons and the amount of stock. I retain with me ninety-eight able men, forty women, fifty-seven child three hundred and twenty oxen, fifty-six mules, a company quite large enough of itself to have my other divisions always within convenient reach, so as to enable me to collect in a few hours, at any time, though I have fears that such an emergency will ever present.

Our prigrination, though provokingly tedious, so far as driving oxen and forming camps are concerned, is yet occasionally m with a good deal of excitement, and we were attracted almost every hour by the view of the prairie denizens, most gaudily mounted on the wild, outlandish ponies, and reposing our columns, bantering but for swaps.

It is a great mistake in supposing the Indian is devoid of curiosity. I think I chiefly indebted to that quality of motive for their frequent visits. As yet, I do not think they have stolen anything from us; but we have been saved by the vigilance guard.

Our party, without a single exception, and gentlemen, continue to enjoy most health, as is proved by appetites that we justice to a subject of a menagerie. If we across buffaloes, the poor slaughtered a