Terride Gale to the Golf. The mail from the South received in Biltimore Oct. 80th, contains the following particuters of a terrific gale in the Gulf, and loss of

to, taken from the New Orleans papers. The gale commenced blowing from N. E. on the morning of the 11th inst; by I o'clock it thewed a perfect hurricane, the tide rose rapidly. Havena to the 20th. We are indebted to the and the storm raged with incredible violence Savannah Georgian for extras containing the entil near midnight, when it abated. On the accounts of the effects of the dreadful gale of 1 lit it blew a moderate gale, and gradually sub- the 10th ult. rided. Every dwelling-house, save five or six, at Key West, was destroyed or uproofed, the Custom house was blown down, the Marine Hospital unroofed, and it is supposed, gaveracont property destroyed to the amount of \$300,-UNO : Taffe's wharves disappeared, and the salt works were destroyed.

The United States barracks were injured, but offered less than other buildings. Many famihe were turned out houseless, but the United States Quartermaster came promptly to their a sistance. The loss of life is great-many were drowned and many killed by falling build-

Key West light-house and buildings attached are entirely gone, and the spot covered with and washed up by the fury of the waves. Fourteen souls perished in those buildings and cands. Key Light house has totally disappear-. I, with the building connected with it. The occupants of this, too, have perished.

All the warehouses are either blown down or uproofed. At Key West the streets are full of lamber, and not six out of 600 houses but what are either unroofed or blown down. The curcent ran six miles an hour through the town of

The whole waters now extend sixty or seventy miles to the Southward of Tortugas. the Government will lose by the storm the revenue cutter Morris and brig Perry, two lighttouses, fortifications, custom-house and hospital, not far from \$200,000.

Destructive Storm in the Gutf. [OFFICIAL.] KEY WEST, October 14, 1846.

Sea : It is my painful duty to report to you a Reef, so far as heard from.

The town of Key West is now a heap of runs. Of about 400 houses, large and small, I. The wind gradually changed to the South, ashore and dismasted. till blowing with the same strength, and final- It is not known how many have were lost. P. M. Of course the sea was driven into the the different dresses of seamen in the merchant harbor, and against the island with tremendous firce. The lower part of the town was inunrated to the depth of three feet, with a strong ashere at Punta Fort, and was exposed to the current running across it, whilst the public heaviest part of the hurricane. The crew escagroundent the Southwest point were in a still worse and more exposed condition.

In brief terms, I have to report the total destruction of the fort. The wharves, bridges, houses, lighters, boats, tools, machinery, and materials, ordnance stores-in short, all bave been swept away, and mixed up with the general roin. The streets of the town are barricaded with the timber and debris from the fort -a large amount of which lodged there. Even barbette carriages, muskets and crow bars from the fort are found in the midst of the town. The strip of land or leves along the shore, on which the public buildings were placed, being as had had their houses damaged, to rebuild with the highest of the public ground, has been completely levelled by the sea. The stable and blacksmith shop only remain in a shattered condation, having been moved from their original position-the former about 200 feet, with all the horses and mules in it, five in number, which, with the torage, are safe. The large cistern, which was of masonry, founded upon the rock, remained uninjured. Upon this the overseer and several others saved their lives. It being Sunday, very few men were on the ground. Four men, who were on the barracks were lost ; a fifth was saved by clinging to the wheel of a 6-pounder, after drifting three hunered yords towards the hospital.

The light-house of the Southwest point in cluding keeper's house, has been swept away, leaving not a vestige to mark the spot where it stood. At this place, the keeper's family and friends, fourteen persons, perished; and where Sand Key and its light house stood, is now left only a shoot. All the vessels in the harbor, ten | ton, a new species of the plant which commands ter; their crews saved; but as far as escertain- of the cotton region. ed, about thirty five lives have been lost on the Key.

conversation between l'etrarch and Beccaccio children and great grandchildren. She was 100 from the pen of Walter Lander, there is the following passage;

"The damps of Autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare thom for the necessity of their fall; gestle pressure of recorded sorrows."

Diffects of the Gale at Havanna. Tremendous Loss of Shipping - Ninety-two vessels sunk, destroyed or otherwise injured - Forty or fifty Coasting Vessels Wreeked

- Great Loss of Life and Property. The brig Cybelle, Capt. Merrill, arrived at Sheannah on the 29th ult. bringing advices from

The recent gale experienced all along the Southern coast, was also felt with much vioence at Huvana, and did considerable injury to the city, and to the shipping in port. It was one of the most severe gales that has been experfenced at that Island for many years past.

During the hurricane in the city it was dangerous from large sheets of lead and tile pots blown down from the tops of the houses; these lay about in every direction, and were in many nstances carried by the wind to a great distance. The beantiful Palmetto and other trees which adorned the Garenoro Square, were broken and tern down, even the lamp posts, &c. Thewind was strongest about nine o'clock, at which time it shifted suddenly to the Northwest, and blew with terrific violence. The air was filled with dense clouds of "spoon drift," or salt spiny, which it was impossible to face. This spray was carried for half a league into the country and deluged the houses, entering the crevices and flooding the streets. The surf and spray were seen to dash high over the light house on the Moro Castle.

Many houses were blown down or unroofed and among them the Tacon Theatre, which was partially unrewled and received other damage. The streets were nearly described except by accasional detachments of soldiers, ordered to different posts, to give assistance where it was

The beautiful Passao, the fashionable drive and promenade of the citizens, suffered to its fully demonstrated, to the satisfaction of every shrubs, trees and plants, and after the hurricane. intelligent and impartial mind, that Pennsylvania many were forcibly detained to assist in remov- is bitterly averse to the Southern free trade poliing the rubbish and ruine from the streets. An ey, which in the end is calculated to cripple, if occasional pedestrian might be seen flying fasdreadful calamity which has befallen this place, ter than he appeared willing to go, born by the and iron trade. We do not think that the price and every thing connected with the Plorida irresistible force of the wand, which swept of iron will decline in Great Britain for several through the long, narrow streets with incredible force.

But the wharves presented the most disasthere is not more than 10 or 12 left standing, trous spectacle-ships, barks, brigs and schoonin a habitable condition, and those much ers, some crowded on top of the others, three shuttered, whilst the general confusion and dis- tier deep, sunk, wrecked, dismasted, or totally "ess can hardly be realized. On Sunday, 11th crushed to pieces, with the owners, captains inst., we were visited with a fearful burricane, and sailors gazing upon the scene of destruction. ecompanied with torrents of rain. The gale Some vessels known to be in the harbor previcummenced about 3 A. M., from the Northeast, ous to the hurricane, have disappeared, and and continued to increase during the day, when their fate left to conjecture. As nothing could of between 3 and 4 P. M. the wind veered to be seen a furlong's length, owing to the showthe Southeast, and the storm became a tornado ere of spray and drift which filled the air, and At this time commenced a scene which defies as the wind blew nearly into harbor, they could description. The houses in town (stone and not have gone out, but the sad speciacle of wood) were torn piecemeal, and scattered away | masts, spars, yards, and pieces of wrecks which the chaff before the wind, rendering it dange- strewed the harbor, proved that they must have rous to move about - which last was indeed drifted into each other and sunk or gone to prenpossible, for a foothold could not be maintain- ces. The numerous men of war were driven

" to the Southwest, abating its fury about 11 but bodies were seen floating in the harbor in and naval services.

> The brig Mohawk, from Newfoundland, went ped by lines being let down from the fort to the the fort.

News from the interior stated that the sugar | after just as strongly in its favor : crops were very much injured, and in many instances ruined. A continuance of fine weather might restore such as was not totally lost. The coffee plants were also seriously damaged. The gale towards Cardenas was not so violent. Feare were entertained regarding several

vessels which sailed the day preceding the hurri-The Governor had issued permission to such wood, a privilege hitherto denied under such

The Havana prices current of the 18th ult. in summing up the list of disasters to the shipping, gives the following result :

Ships sunk 11, dismasted 4, much damaged 6, safe 4-total 27. Brigs sunk 19, dismasted 12, much damaged 14, safe 4-total 49. Schooners sunk 7, dismasted 3, much damaged 2, sale

Steamships lost, Natchez, Tacon, Villanenva. Coasters sunk upwards of 45.

HAVANA, Oct. 19 - Lumber is wanted. There is no Pitch Pine here. Some contracts have lature, the whigs will have a large majority. been made at \$84. We have sold 150,000 fect white Pine at \$30 per M.

A REVOLUTION IN COLLIN PLANTING -The most important discovery for the South is the adaptation of the uplands of the old notion grow. ing States, to the cultivation of Mastedon cotor twelve brigs and schooners, have been driven about double the price of the upprofitable short ashere and wrecked, including the revenue cut- staple cotton hitherto produced on the high lands

Crajous.-An old women of the Centon Grissons sailed in the Sisselin for the United BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON. - In an imaginary States, having with her her children, grandyears of age; and said she hoped to live in America some twenty years longer.

A LIVING SERLETON is being exhibited in and thus insensibly are we, as years close around Boston. He had his quarters over an eating us, detached from our tenacity to life by the house, but was obliged to remove, as the smell of the soup fattened him too much.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, November, 7, 1848.

V. R. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Eslate and Cont Office, corner of 3d and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also, at his Office No. 160 Missau & reet,

May York And B. E. Corner of Ballimore and Calvert sts . Baltimore.

Our paper, this week, is pretty much taken up with news from the Seat of War. Every letter, though giving an account of the same battles, has something new or different, or the relation of some incidents not before related. Gen. Taylor cannot long remain inactive, and has had, we presume, before this an engagement with the

In another column our readers will find in account of one of the most violent and destructive storms that has occurred for many years. At Key West the destruction of propery and loss of life was immense. At Havana, on the Island of Cuba, an immense number of vessels were destroyed.

Since the result of the late elections in this State, things have settled down to the usual quiet. We find, however, quite a number of papets, as well as individuals, who were previousy silent on the subject, who are now convinced | J. K. of the necessity of carrying out the one term principle, and the selection of new men in all offices of power and patronage. The result has also not destroy her most vital interests-her coal years to come, as the immense number of rail roads now in progress of construction, will require all that can be made, for home consumption. But should one of those revulsions again take place, which periodically occur in the British markets, there is nothing to save our furnaces and forges from utter destruction, unless, in the mean time, Congress should modify McKay's tariff bill, which we earnestly hope will be done the present session. The people have demanded it in a voice which cannot and must not remain unheard or unheeded.

OF THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA -- The following is a correct statement of the position of parties in this state.

Whigs, Dem. Native. Canal Commissioner, Members of Congress, State Seinte. 18 Assembly, 97,963 89,064 15,424 Pepular Vote,

DF New York Elections - The following returns of the New York elections, which we copy from the Philadelphia Ledger, show most John Fausoid, conclusively that the Empire state has gone for the whigs. Gov. Wright will probably be defeated by Young, the whig candidate, by a large majority. This is another of the bitter fruits of the free-trade policy, attempted to be forced on the democratic party by editors and party leawreck, by which they ascended to the walls of ders, who one week before the passage of McKay's bili were strongly opposed to it, and in a week

> Wright: - New York city 4900, Herkimer 800, Orange 400, Queens 150, Richmond 175, Kings 500. Young :-- Albany 2700, Monroe 1200, Oneida 2000, Cayuga 300, Schenectarly 250, Rensselaer 1500, Washingtor (in part) 1500, Montgomery 400, Columbia 300, Dutchess (in part) 600, Onondaga 300. Westchester, even.

> In Kings county, Murphy, democrat, is elected to Congress ; a gain. The city of New York elected the whole democratic assembly and county ticket. Later returns say that the Whige have carried a majority of Congressmen in the State.

> The State, as reported, so fur. Majorities for Young. | Majorities for Wright. Albany county, 2,700 New York City, 4,900 800 Kings county, Datchess. Rensselaer, about 1,500 Richmond, Oneida vague 2,000 Queens, Cayuga, Total, so far 5,795 1 2001 Erie, about 2,000

Total, so far 10,000

CON JERSEY ELECTIONS - This State has elected four whige and one democrat to Congress, being a gain of one for the whige. In the Legis-Mr. Miller, also a whig.

We understand that all the stock of the taken, and that it will shortly commence opera-

George McCall, formerly of Pottsville. brakesman on the Rail Road, was crushed between two cars near Richmond, on Saturday last. He was taken to the Hospital and died of his wounds the same day.

STATE TREASDRER - Mr. Banderson, of Leba non, Mr. Nicholas, of Beaver, and Mr. Penrose Ash, of Philadelphia, have all been spoken of in connection with the office of State Treasurer.

THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA left Boston on Sunday. She was rather out of luck at starting, nose into the mud and remained there nearly two passengers to Liverpeol and Afteen to Halifez

Members Elect to the Pennsylvania Legisla-

tare. DEMOCRAT. 1 Charles Gibbons. 2 Henry L Benner, Wm F Small. Wm A Crabb 3 George Richards 5 John Potteiger 4 Wm Williamson 6 Josish Rich. Wm Overfield. 10 Wm H Dimmick. 7 Ab Herr Smith. 11 Gorden F Mason. John P Sanderson 9 Jacob D Bone.

13 Wm S Ross. 16 Wm B Anderson. 20 Wm Bigler. 12 Wm Harris. 14 Benj Jordan 16 J S Wagonseller. 21 Benj Hill. 22 Charles A Black 17 Philip Smyser. 23 E G Creacraft. 26 James P Hoover. 29 James M Gillis .-24 Genrye Darsie. NATIVE

John Levis. 25 Robt Darragh 2 Oliver P Cornman 27 Jesse B Johnson-18

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DEMOCRAT Wins.

P. Clingensmith, (vol.) James Cooper Alex Hilands James Burns, John Sipra. T J Bigham Daniel McCurdy Charles Levan, John S Wilson John C. Nyers Benver John Long. James Graff. John Allison John Sharp Bradford. John L. Webb, Henry Bridenthall (since deceased) Bucks John Dixon Cambria. John Robins

Michael Hasse. George Warner Centre & Clearfield Butler John R Harris C. S. Worrell John Reynolds George Ladley Clarion Jefferson Henry S Evans nango Wm. Perry. Thomas K Pull

Camber land James Mackey Calumbia Armstrong Noble Stewart Pearce. Delmware Crawford Sketchley Morton S. G. Crick, Dauphin James Fox Theodore Gratz James V. Boughner Lehigh & Carbon David A Gould Peter Bowman.

Wm Sanborn Luze ne. Fayet e Geo. Fenstermacher. t W Philips Jackson. Lycoming Clinton 4 Williams Colvin Franklin John M Pomrov Timothy Ives. Thompson Mc Allister Montgomer John S. Weiler. Hunringdon Northampton & Monroe. David Blair Indiana James Vliet. Wm C McKnight John Jacoby. P. M. Buck Lancaster. David W Patterson John Souder.

Abraham Shellet Joseph C Dickinson Philada, County. Thomas Daly. Christian Bentz George Marrison Lehigh & Carbon Thomas H. Forsyth Alex Lockhart Stephen D. Anderson. Lebanan John Kline, John Bassler Thos. S. Fernon. Lycoming Clin Clinton

Henry Mather Susquehanna & Wyom. Robert Hamilton Mercer David Thomas, Thomas Pomroy Schuyler Fasset Robert Black M ntenmery Tinga. John C. Knog. John Thompson Warren McKeun & Geo Westner

Miffin Solomon Sartwell Washington. Wm Reel Northumberland Richard Danaldson Wayne & Pike Samuel Hunter Philada city John F Lord (vol. eo R. Haymaker G Conne Jas Clark,

W W Haley W Montelius Total 44, Chas B Trego Schuylkill Samuel Kauffman A W Leyburn Samerses John R Edie Union & Juniara John M Minn Jacob McCurley Washington

Geo V Lawrence William M'Abre William Ross Daniel L Gehly Total 36

Make or THEM .- The Governor of Kentucky has appointed Thursday, the 26th of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving; and the Governor of New Jersey also. This makes as a day of thanksgiving.

The citizens of Lehigh county are urging the construction of a railroad along the valley of the Lehigh river, connecting Easton and Tamaqua, thence to connect, by a road now partly built, with the Beaver Meadow and the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road, thus forming a junction of all the great coal regions of Luzerne, Schuykill. and Carbon counties. At Easton it is proposed to be united with the Summerville road, which is to be extended to that place; making a continnous line of Rail-road by which New York is brought as it were within twenty five or thirty miles of the mines of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Larring .- The Cleveland Merald contains an Farmers Bank of Schuylkill Haven, has been ry surveys have been made, and the Company that city, as well as to the country connected with the lake by an iron highway.

Mexica - Attempts are making to fortifying the city of Mexico, and a large sum of money has been raised for this purpose. In the Mexican papers the proposal is made to transfer the capital to Toluca, beyond the mountains, out of the way of danger.

POTATO DIBEAGE .- Bome farmers have beas when two or three miles down, she run her come quite confident that shell lime is a cure hours ; fortunately the bed was soft, and she was | limed have been sound this year, while other No other difference wes known between them. Americans

Rall Road Iron.

Progress of its Manufacture in the U. States. The beneficial effects of the Tariff of 1842 upon the manufacturing interests of our country can be seen every where, but upon some kinds of manufactures its influence has been much greater than upon others. The iron trade in all its branches has been more benefited by the passage of that bill than any other manufacturing business. New furnaces and forges have sprung up in various parts of the country and the manufactore of Rail Road Iron has been the offspring of the Tariff of 1842 While there was no duty on Rail Road Iron, it could not be made in this country so cheap as it could in England, and of course capitalists would not engage in its manufacture. The specific duty of \$25.00 per ton imposed upon the article by the Tariff of 1812. at once induced the investment of capital, and the growth of the business has been rapid beyond precedent. In the latter part of 1844 the first bar of Rail Road Iron was made in this country. Now the following establishments are either in operation or almost completed :

Names Location. Montour Iron Co's. Danville, Pa., Wyoming. Wilkesbarre, Pa. Trenton, N. J. Mount Savage. Mary and. Providence. Hunt Philadalphia Pa Great Western, near Pittsburg, Pa. Seibert & Walnwright Philadelphia, Pa-Boston Mess Phonixville Phanixville, Pa. Tremont. Conn., Fall River Coon Norristawn, Pa Moore & Haven El.cott's. Baltimore, Md Yarmouth, Mass. formouth. Lackawanna, Total, Tons

Of the above mentioned works all are in operation except four or five which are now in pro- bundled more men, had we persevered. cess of construction and nearly finished. It will be seen that they are of sufficient capacity to make 119,000 tons of Rail Road Iron per angum. self alone; not so, however, when the fate of equal to 2258 tons per week, or 352 tons per day. For a mile of Rail Road with a heavy track, 90 tons of iron are required. It will be seen therefore, that Iron enough can now be manufactured in the United States to lay four miles per day, or twelve bundred miles per year. When we reflect that only two years have elapsed since the first ton of Railroad iron was made in this country, it seems almost incredible that

so much has been accomplished in so short a time. It is estimated that five tons of coal are used in the manufacture of every ton of Railroad iron, -This gives an aggregate of 595,000 tons of coal used for this purpose, nearly all of which is Anthracite. This fact is sufficient to show the important relation which this branch of the iron business holds to the Anthracite coal trade of effects upon that trade if these establishments should be compelled to suspend operations on account of the low duties imposed on Iron by the Tariff of 1846.

In producing the amount of Rail Road iron mentioned above, 300,000 tons of iron ore are however, that thousands would be thrown out topous houses, with thick stone walls, and all of employment, and that much suffering would necessarily ensue among the laboring classes if filled with gans. at the next session of Congress measures will be ing men, white on our part we cannot muster taken to avert the calamity, and ensure perms. 5000 for duty, and have only a few heavy guns, nent prosperity to the Iron interests of Pennsyl- and them we took from them. vania -- Miners' Journal.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE -- The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says the President is about to call out a large additional voluteer force. He will take them chiefly from the South, as the Southern troops will be best adapted to the climate. This accords with City or Mexico. - The following are the disthe statement made some time ago by General Pierce M. Butler, of S. C., viz: that if the war continued, a large force would be drawn from the South. A letter of the 7th October, the latest date from Monterey, mentions a rumor, which is doubtless well founded, that Major twelve States which will observe the same day General William O. Butler will succeed Major General Patterson in the command of the La Encarnacion. Rio Grande posts, and that the latter is to Naca, have the command of some new expedition. All these things point to an expedit on to Tam- St. S. Ivador, pico, as a diversion in favor of Taylor, and as El Salido, the means, too, by which Taylor's little army | Mana Blance, may be saved from destruction in case of a re- Lorso Prieto,

> COLOREL FREMONT - A letter for Monterey, on the Pacific. to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, contains the annexed notice of our interesting young countryman, Lieut. Col. Fremont. The letter is dated July 20 :

"Freemont's party arrived here yesterday, hawing had some pretty hard fighting with the Mexiwhich secures them a U.S. Serator in place of advertisement for the letting of forty miles of cans and Indians. They number about 200, and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rail- are the most during and hardy set of tellows I eroad, commencing at Cleveland. The prelimina- ver looked upon. They are splendid marksmen, and can plant a bullet in an enemy's head with are determined to prosecute the important work their horses at a full gallop. They never think with energy. The route is said to be highly fea- of eating bread, but live upon meat all the time. sible, and the construction of the road will give They never sleep in a house, but on the ground, fresh impetus to the growth and prosperity of with a blanket around them, their saddle for a Quaretaro, (city,) pillow, and a rife by their side. I should like San Juan del Rio, to give you some more minute account of them, but time will not admit."

GENERAL PAREDES -The arrival of this distingoished personrge at Havana, was mentioned a few days ago. Bermuda papers of the 20th ult. state that he arrived at those islands the day previous, on board the British pecket Thames. Pro thirty-six bushels. The heads are immens bably flavana has had enough of Mexican ex-Presidents and cock-fighting. He is en route for the seeds very thick. When the growth is the or preventative of the potato disease. Patches England, to invest some money in the English | the stalks are prestrated by the weight of t funds. These Mexican Generals are great in got off without injury. She carried out fifty-one patches all around, not limed, have perished. their victories over Mammon, if not ever the If the article is as good as represented, our for

Letter from Gen. Butler.

We copy below extracts of a letter from Gen Botler to a near friend in Louisville, The Louisville Journal states, before giving the letter, that Gen. Butler remarks that it is the opinion of those Mexican officers who have been taken prisoners by ours army, that their government will at once offer to our terms of peace. Gen, Butler has been charged with rashness in the fight at Monterey. From the letter below, it would appear that he had heard of such a charge in camp. His bravery is unquestionable, and Gen. Taylor speaks in praise of his "efficient services."

MONTERRY, Sept. 25, 1816. Monterey is ours, but not without a heavy loss, and my division has probably sustained more than one balf of it. I am myself wounded but not badly. I was struck by a musket ball below the knee; it entered in front, grazed the bones without entering them, ranged round through the flesh, and came out on the opposite

I became faint from loss of blood, and was compelled to leave the field after having been in it under a heavy fire of grape and musketry for three hours. I have been required by my sur geon to keep perfectly still since the battle.

I was in the act of leading the Ohio Regiment to storm two of the most formidable batteries in the town, flanked by a stone wall, ten feet high with a deep ditch in front, and covered by a strong musketry force in the renr, under complote shelter. There were two other batteries of grape abot discharged, that swept the ground continually.

Col. Mitchell, who commanded the regiment of Ohio volunteers, was wounded about the same time that I was, and we then prodently abandoned the enterprise, as we became convinced that our loss would have been probably at least one

I hope you will not think I acted rashly. I know that I am often cash where I involve myothers are at stake.

The condition in which we were placed fully justified, if it did not positively require, us to make the attempt. The pecularity of our situation I cannot now explain without going into greater detail than I am able to do.

The battle commenced about 9 o'clock. A. M. and continued without intermission. with various degrees of intensity, for eight hours. I had almost 1000 men in the battle, (the Lou-

isville Legion having been left to goard our mortars land of that number we lest in killed and wounded about 250. We took our battery and a house fitted up as a fortification, and I assisted the regulars in tax

and equal success, and with far less loss, carrier Pennsylvania, and how disastrous would be the on his operations on the opposite side of the The loss of the regulars, who acted with us,

ing a second. Gen. Worth, with great gallantry

was nearly proportional to ours, as I learn, tho' I have not seen the official returns. Under all circumstances, the terms of the capitulation are favorable to us. There are still used. It is impossible to state accurately the several strong forts in the hands of the enemy, number of hands employed in manufacturing the which we would have been compelled to take iron from the time the ore is due until the rails by regular approaches or by heavy losses. The are finished at the rolling mill. It must be clear plaza is of itself an enormous fortification of con-

these works should stop It is to be hoped that | They admit they will have at least 8000 fight-

Never, I believe, did troops, both volunteers and regulars, behave with more calmness and intrepidity, and I do not believe that for downright, straight-forward hard fighting, the battle of Monterey has been surpassed.

THE DISTANCE DUTWEEN SALTILLO AND THE tances from Saltillata the city of Mexico, which General Taylor's army will have to march over in case he intends to proceed to that city;

From Saltillo, (12000 Miles. 18 enni 30 12 12 Boenaventura, 9 12 12 15 12 La Ponta, 20 Venegar. Mines of Caturer, 12 83 Gudalcupe (a hacienda,) Charcas, (town and mines,) 156 5.00 18 El Vanado. Sina 12 Hedionda. 21 Bocas, Sin Lais Potosi, (city,) 33 50 00 48 smal Joral, (village.) 80 San Felipe, (town.) 60 Gusnauto, (city.) 83 21.00 Irupunto, (city.) 15 15 CC Salamanca, (town.) 27 10.00 Zelays, (town,) 30 40,0K 30 Sin 1 Arroyo Barco, (hactenda,) 21 Tule, (town,) 80 Huehuetoca, (village,)

CALIFORNIA Rys is cultivated in Georgia. On lighth of an acre in Tallefero county produc large, and so heavy that it is necessary to so ears. When sown thick, they support each oth mers will soop bare it in their Acids.

Mexico, (city and capital,)

33

150,00