

STILL TAHER FROM MONTERREY.

Arrival of a boat of Despatches—Further reports of a battle between Taylor and Santa Anna—Colonel Morgan's command supposed to be cut up.

We received through the telegraph last evening, from the South, says the Philadelphia Ledger of Monday last, the following late intelligence from Monterey.

This is the latest authentic intelligence from Monterey that we have yet had, and the only reliable intelligence respecting the reported battle between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna. It does not throw much additional light upon that affair. As we supposed, Taylor, on the approach of Santa Anna, fell back to his defence at Saltillo and at the last accounts he was at that place, instead of being on his retreat to Monterey.

Subsequent intelligence says that a great battle was then in progress, and that the Mexican General was getting the worst of it. But this last news does not seem as well authenticated as we could desire, though we have no doubt that if a general engagement ensues, Santa Anna will have occasion to rue it. The last reports have reduced Santa Anna's loss one-half, and do not state what number Taylor lost.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1847.
The U. S. schooner Arispa, Capt. West arrived at New Orleans on the afternoon of the 13th, having left the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 6th inst., Dr. Jarvis, of the army, who came passenger, brings despatches from Col. Curtis, who was in command of Camargo, to the Government. Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the 2d, at which time nothing had been heard from General Taylor for several days. He had furnished the New Orleans Picayune with the following memoranda, the events in which occurred under his immediate cognizance.

Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the morning of the 26th for Monterey, in company with a train of 70 wagons, escorted by Marshall's company of Kentucky Cavalry, and a detachment of 20 men of the Second dragons. The party had not proceeded five miles when an order was received to return, in consequence of instructions which had arrived at Camargo by express from Col. Whiting, at Gen. Taylor's headquarters, directing all trains should be stopped, as he had certain information that four or five thousand of the enemy's cavalry were in or near China, and that Calderera was already occupied by them. With these instructions from Col. Whiting there also came Gen. Taylor's order, dated Agua Nueva, Feb. 21st, which doubtless called for reinforcements.

At 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 27th, another express arrived at Camargo from the Quarter master at Monterey, saying that an express had arrived at Saltillo on the 23d bringing information that Santa Anna had sent a summons to Gen. Taylor demanding his surrender.

General Taylor replied that he must come and take him. Santa Anna stated that he had 20,000 men and if Gen. Taylor did not surrender, his force would be cut all to pieces. The note concludes by saying that "the express which left after dark last night, says Taylor was giving the Mexicans 1000."

This may be considered the last official communication received all subsequent information being derived from Mexicans. A note from the Postmaster at Monterey states that Gen. Taylor had fallen back from Agua Nueva to Saltillo. Dr. Jarvis thinks that this is probably true.

The Mexicans say that Gen. Taylor had lost six pieces of cannon at Agua Nueva.

General Marshall had gone to the Pass Los Muerlos to fortify it, and large quantities of ammunition had been despatched from Monterey to Saltillo.

It was greatly feared at Camargo that a detachment of the third Ohio regiment, under Colonel Morgan and Irving, had been cut off by a force of 3000 Mexicans. Col. Morgan had seven companies at Serralvo, and Col. Irving three at Marwin. The enemy is said to have occupied Marin the afternoon of the 23d. On the morning of that day Col. Irving left Marin to join his force with that of Col. Morgan, at Serralvo. Morgan evacuated Serralvo on the 24th, having destroyed all the supplies that he could not carry away with him, and must have encountered the enemy on his route.

A train of 120 wagons which left Camargo on the 19th, with provision and clothing, is said to have been attacked by the Mexicans on the 24th, near Ramos, and with their escort captured. This report was brought in by a mule driver who escaped. A hundred Mexican stories were in circulation at Camargo when Dr. Jarvis left.

In reference to the battle going on between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, they said it had already continued three days, with great loss on our side, but much greater on the Mexican side. In addition to the above, the Picayune further learns from Dr. Jarvis that a bearer of despatches had left Camargo for Tampico, and sailed for the mouth of the Rio Grande on board the steamship McKim.

It was feared he could not reach Tampico before all the troops had departed, which would be lamentable, as that seems to be the only point from which Gen. Taylor could expect reinforcements.

A letter from an officer of the army dated on board a steamboat on the Rio Grande, 65 miles above Matamoros, at 9 o'clock on the 2d, says that the Mexicans report that Gen. Taylor repulsed Santa Anna, and that the latter had sustained a loss of two thousand. From all accounts there can be no doubt that a battle has been fought, and reports thus far are favorable to the American arms, but it must be borne in mind that 5000 cannot cope with 20,000 forever.

It is certain that Gen. Taylor had a Mexican army in front and another at his rear, and each of these larger than his whole command. The whole valley of the Rio Grande is in a very critical state, the Mexican citizens are abandoning their homes in crowds. Matamoros and Camargo are stripped of their native inhabitants, who dread the approach of their own army more than

the presence of ours. No fears are expressed for the safety of Camargo, as it is strongly fortified. The reported capture of McCullough's command is unfounded.

Inter from the Seat of War.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM MONTERREY.
Brazos St. Jago Fortified and placed under Martial Law—Canals marching against the American post at the mouth of the Rio Grande—Preparations for Defending it—Retreat of Gen. Taylor to Monterey, which he will be able to defend while his Supplies last—Communication with Monterey still interrupted—Matamoros Threatened—R. requisition for Ten Regiments—Louisiana furnishing her quota.

Through the Telegraph, last evening, says the Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday, we received news one day later from the Brazos, at which place there were rumors of a detachment of the enemy under Canales, advancing towards the mouth of the River from San Fernando. This movement of Canales confirms the suspicions that the enemy had adopted the plan of cutting off the supplies to the American army all along the line of communication. In the country above they have completely succeeded, so that all communication with Taylor is now at an end, until a strong American force re-opens it. The requisition from Taylor, spoken of below, for ten regiments of troops, is probably as much for this purpose and to hold more secure possession of the towns on the line as for his own aid.

The requisition came no doubt in the despatches mentioned yesterday, as it does not appear that any intelligence from Monterey later than that already published has been received, owing to the interruption already mentioned on the route to that place. This is evident from the fact that nothing further has been heard of Col. Morgan, who at last accounts had left Serralvo, and whose fate still remains a mystery. The statement that Taylor has retreated to Monterey, though very probable, must however be the same report received on Sunday and Monday. The loss of six pieces of artillery has already been reported, but the former account said it occurred at Agua Nueva.

The intelligence we publish this morning, therefore leaves us in the same state of uncertainty and anxiety in reference to the reported battle as the accounts published yesterday. If a battle has occurred, with such disastrous results to Santa Anna as reported, it seems singular that detachments of his troops should be still found spread all over the country on the line of Taylor's operations. Starvation has probably driven them there, tempted too by the want of adequate protection for the supplies for our troops and the insecurity of the American defence.

WASHINGTON, March 22—8 o'clock.
The steamship Palmetto arrived at New Orleans on the 14th from Galveston, which place she left on the 12th, bringing advices from the Brazos to the 7th, one day later than before received.

The previous reports only are confirmed with slight alterations and additions.
Gen. Harney and his staff left on the 5th, after constructing fortifications at the Brazos. The next day an express was sent to request him to disembark, but the ship had sailed.

Major Thomas arrived on the 6th, and taking the command, declared the town under martial law. All the citizens were enrolled and armed. On the 7th an express had arrived from the mouth of the Rio Grande, stating that an armed force of the enemy was marching from San Fernando to attack that place, with a battery of two 6 pounders. The enemy were 1800 strong, under the command of Canales. There not being a musket at the mouth, arms and ammunition were immediately sent round, accompanied by Major Thomas.

News had reached the Brazos that Gen. Taylor had made good his retreat to Monterey, with the loss of six pieces of artillery at Rinconada Pass. Nothing was known of the loss on either. No doubt was entertained that General Taylor can sustain himself as long as his supplies last, but it is beyond dispute that all communication with him is now cut off.

The numbers of the enemy are said to be overwhelming, and commanded by Santa Anna in person. The enemy are said to be in considerable force about Matamoros, and an attack was hourly expected. The Matamoros flag calls on all citizens to take up arms and aid to the common defence.

The rumors were numerous, and but little can be said with certainty, except that Gen. Taylor, having been deprived of the force necessary to defend the country he had taken possession of, it will now fall into the hands of the enemy, temporarily at least.

Gen. Taylor has made requisitions on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for ten regiments, to proceed forthwith to the Rio Grande. The New Orleans Bulletin says that the quota for Louisiana is two regiments of infantry, which would leave immediately.

TRIMMING GRAPE VINES.—A correspondent has sent us a communication upon trimming grape vines, which is reasonable, but too long for the crowded state of our columns at the present time. Those who have grape vines should lose no time in having them trimmed. The wood of last year's growth only bears grapes, consequently, in trimming the vines, as much of the old wood as possible should be cut away. Too much bearing wood should not be left, but the number of eyes or buds left for bearing should be graduated to the size of the vine. If we can find room soon for the communication we will publish it.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The New Pope.—A letter from Florence says that the present liberal Pope was once a missionary to the United States. This may be a key to his liberal opinions.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 27, 1847.

V. S. FARMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, S. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.
E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
Of Allegheny County.

FOR CAROL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
Of Montgomery County.

PRINTING LITERATURE.—A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

Those of our subscribers who intend to change their residence on the 1st of April, should notify us of the fact, in order to have their papers forwarded to the proper place.

Our paper is filled with news, or rather rumors, from the army, this week. A few days more must bring us more important news, probably, of a battle at Agua Nueva, between the forces of Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna.

In another column our readers will find the late foreign news. The distress in Ireland still continues. Efforts are making to send over a large portion of the poorer classes to this country. The number of immigrants that will arrive in America this year, from Europe, will not be less than 200,000. Flour, which had fallen 7s. to 8s. per barrel since the previous arrival, has again improved about 4s. per bbl.

The canals are now in fine navigable order. The first packet from Harrisburg to Northumberland arrived at the latter place on the 18th. Since then, a large number of freight boats, laden with grain, have left, on their way to market.

POSTAGE AND PAPERS.—We regret that Congress, in its great haste, restored the postage on newspapers under 30 miles. This, we presume, was done for the benefit of the city Press, although we suppose members of Congress were not generally aware of the fact. The law enables publishers to contract with the mail carriers to carry papers outside of the mail, which is all that the city papers care for. The consequence is, that city papers are carried free of postage to all large places throughout the U. States, where there is a rail road communication, while country papers must, in many instances, pay full postage for a few miles, because they have not the same facilities. We feel satisfied that Congress will restore the law as it was, in relation to carrying papers free under 30 miles, at its next session, when they see the gross injustice done to the country Press, especially as the alteration can be of no benefit to the Treasury.

It was but just and proper that the salaries of Post Masters should be increased, in small offices, as many of them, we know, are but poorly compensated for their labors; but it was not necessary, at the same time, to interfere with the Press.

We shall make arrangements to send our papers outside of the mail, where we can do so, until the present odious law is repealed. That it will be repealed we have no doubt, if there is a spark of spirit left in the country Press, whose interests have been so shamefully neglected by our representatives in Congress.

The Companies of Voltiguers under Captains Barnard and Biddle left Philadelphia on Thursday morning for Point Isabel. Our young friend, Lieut. Wm. J. Martin, who was to join Capt. Barnard's company, left this place for Philadelphia on Tuesday, and has, therefore, arrived just in time.

Success to him in his new career. Should an opportunity offer, we are confident that Sunbury would be gallantly represented in his person, on the 6th of battle.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY, is the title of a new weekly paper, published by the proprietors of the Philadelphia Daily North American. It is handsomely printed in quarto form, and edited with great ability.

CITY OF READING.—The ancient borough of Reading is now a chartered city, with its Mayor, Aldermen, Select and Common Council. On Friday last the first election was held, which resulted in favor of the democrats. Peter Filbert, Esq. democrat, was elected Mayor, by a majority of 27 over W. H. Keim, whig, and 422 over Wells, also a democrat. The whole vote polled was 1447. The population of Reading is over 13,000.

A long and able letter from Gen. Taylor, dated Oct. 15, 1846, is published, in which he gives his views of the plan of operations,—opposes the march on San Luis Potosi, but recommends the attack on Vera Cruz. In conclusion, he earnestly protests against the Department interfering with the detachments under his command.

The last session of the legislature was an exceedingly short one of but 70 days. About 400 bills were passed, many of them, as usual, at the close of the session, in rather more haste than is proper for sound legislation. The session being too short for the usual business, a large portion has been left unfinished. Whether this in the end will prove economical is rather problematical. The whigs, who had determined on an early adjournment, would have willingly agreed to extend the session for a short time, if the democrats would have gone with them for that purpose; which, however, they refused to do, making our whig friends take the responsibility. In the House, the whigs, as a body, occupied the left of the speaker's chair, and the democrats the right. In all questions affecting political affairs, party lines were tightly drawn. It is, however, but just to say, that our worthy representative, Mr. Hunter, although a whig, made himself a useful member, and was highly respected by both parties for his liberality and independence. It was rather unusual to see a whig from Northumberland county, but our friend, the Captain, did no discredit to his constituency; yet, as his politics are not of the right stripe for old democratic Northumberland, he must necessarily yield to a democratic successor.

The troops at the Island of Lobos, under Gen. Scott, have embarked for Vera Cruz. The two Pennsylvania regiments are in fine health and condition. The Mississippi and Louisiana volunteers, on the other hand, have suffered greatly from disease, and deaths among them are frequent. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger thus speaks:

The two Pennsylvania Regiments are in excellent condition. The Second is yet upon the Island, with the New York and South Carolina volunteers, but they are all preparing to embark. As to our Regiment, the First Pennsylvania, the U. S. officers say that it exhibits a cleaner bill of health than any body of troops they ever saw. We have lost but three men by death since leaving Pittsburg; there are not more than two or three, out of the 900, seriously ill, and but 20 or 30 inconveniently sick. There are not in the whole ten companies more men on the sick list than are usually found in a single company of regulars or volunteers. We are in high spirits, and eager to measure ourselves with four or five times our help of the enemy.

Gen. Taylor, in a letter dated Head Quarters at Agua Nueva, 18 miles South of Saltillo, Feb. 7, 1847, says:

Sir: I changed my headquarters to this place on the 5th inst., being forward, in the first instance, Lieut. Col. May's squadron of dragoons, two batteries, (Sherman's and Bragg's) and the regiment of Mississippi riflemen. Yesterday the second Kentucky and second and third Indiana regiments came up, and will be joined in a day or two by the other troops in and near Saltillo, except the small garrison of seven companies left in that town.

Although advised by Major Gen. Scott to evacuate Saltillo, I am confirmed in my purpose of holding not only that point, but this position in its front. Not to speak of the pernicious moral effect upon volunteer troops of falling back from points which we have gained, there are powerful military reasons for occupying this extremity of the pass rather than the other. The scarcity of water and supplies for a long distance in front compels the enemy either to risk an engagement in the field, or to hold himself aloof from us; while, if we fell back on Monterey, he could establish himself strongly at Saltillo, and be in position to annoy more effectively our flanks and our communications.

Egges, the supposed murderer of a young gentleman in Virginia, has been arrested at New Orleans, having just arrived from Texas. The murder occurred about a year ago, and the motive assigned was to get possession of an evidence of debt. Egges immediately fled, and has been a fugitive from justice ever since. The occurrence caused a great excitement at the time on account of the respectable position that both parties held in society.

TAMPICO, Feb. 28, 1847—8 o'clock P. M.
This morning the U. S. steamship Edith, from Brazos Santiago, with Gen. Worth and staff and two companies of troops on board, touched off the bar at the mouth of our river, coming to anchor two miles outside, and sent despatches up to Gen. Patterson. I went down with a friend and saw Gen. Worth; found him in good health and fine spirits. The Edith being bound for Lobos Island, sailed on her course at half past 2 P. M.

The U. S. steamship Alabama, now lying in the stream opposite the city, is to sail to-morrow with Gen. Patterson, staff and troops. The steamship Virginia, with Gen. Pillow, do do. If the transports on the way here from the Brazos arrive, it is probable that by the last of this week all the forces to leave will have sailed.

Whether or not there be a battle any where else, however, it seems to be pretty certain that we shall have one at Vera Cruz, and before we shall arrive at Vera Cruz. It is known here that the enemy are preparing to give us a warm reception on landing. In the rear of Anton Lizardo they have built strong fortifications, too far for the guns of our squadron to bear upon them, but in reach of the point of landing.

On these fortifications very heavy guns are mounted, and other arrangements are made and being made, to make a desperate stand against the landing of our troops. It is also to be expected that the city of Vera Cruz is in a condition to make bloody resistance. But a few days, I hope, will tell the tale, and make all speculation unnecessary. Who doubts the issue?

TAMPICO, March 2, 1847.
The brig Ann Still sails this morning for your city, and though I have but little to say, I will give the last rumor. News reached here yesterday that Gen. Mijon, leading the advance of Santa Anna's forces against Gen. Taylor, with 5000 men, had attempted to surprise Gen. T. by a night assault, but that he met with a total disappointment. The whole force was defeated—how many killed and made prisoners not stated precisely, but they were essentially whipped.

Further Foreign News.

PER FRANK HIRSHINA.
The price of bread in Paris has again been raised two centimes the kilgramme, or about 2d. on the 4 lb. loaf.

The King of Naples has forbidden the exportation of Wheat, as he had previously that of maize.

The Prussian Government is making large purchases of Rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

The Pope has been elected Colonel of the civic guard of Rome.

The effective force of the French army is to be augmented by 10,000 men.

Wheat of the first quality is now selling in Lisbon for 101s. the quarter.

There are twenty-four large steamers now constructing in the Clyde, besides other vessels.

The Spanish papers state that large quantities of maize have been shipped from Vigo, and other Galician ports, for England.

A quantity of fresh pork was received from New York by the Oxford packetship, and is now on sale in Manchester.

Mrs. Butler, late Miss Kemble, after having demanded £100 per night of Mr. Bonn, to perform at Drury Lane Theatre, London, plays at Manchester for £40.

The Malta journals brought by the Levant mail express alarm at the small quantity of corn in the island, which does not exceed twenty days' supply.

Every small farmer in Limerick county who can muster £20, or even £10, is about emigrating to America in the ensuing spring.

In consequence of the high price of grain the daily allowance of oats to cavalry horses has been reduced from ten pounds to seven pounds which will save about 18,000 bushels of oats per annum in each regiment.

IRELAND.—The affairs of Ireland still continue to absorb attention. The proposition of Lord George Bentinck for expending sixteen millions on Railways in that country was rejected by a large majority. Sir Robert Peel killed the scheme by his opposition.

At the select vestry meeting, on Tuesday, it appeared, from returns made by the parish officers, that the expenditure for the relief of the Irish immigrants, now average £300 per week. Under the new system of administering relief, at their own temporary residences, after inquiry by officers specially appointed for the purpose, two facts have been made evident:—First, that under the former systems of relief, a great deal of imposition was practised upon the parish; and secondly, that the overcrowding of the population in certain low localities of the town, in consequence of the influx of paupers, has superinduced an alarming amount of sickness, which has rendered necessary a much greater amount of relief.

SEVERE ILLNESS OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His Confessor, Dr. Milry, left Dublin, by express, to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is stated to be water on the chest and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms ever at his time of life. The number of inquiries daily at his hotel is great, and it is said a servant from the palace is among the number. His span of life has already exceeded the 3 score and 10; and physical wear and tear he has undergone during the last forty years show that his constitution must have been originally hard as iron to resist the inroads of disease so long. Two things have enabled him to preserve health to this time—temperance and exercise. All excitement during life from fermented liquors he has studiously shunned, and whenever opportunity, he indulged in as much physical exertion as time enabled him to command. His end is drawing to a close during the severest affliction with which Heaven can visit his country.

The Irish Famine.
Among the many heart-rending cases of misery and famine every day occurring in Ireland, we have scarcely heard of one more distressing than that which is detailed in the following letter:

ANNADUFF, (DROBIDA), Feb. 15, 1847.
Sir: I venture to write to you, in the hope that you may perhaps be able to interest some of your friends at Liverpool and elsewhere, so as to assist in alleviating the unprecedented Irish distress which abounds on every side of us. In this parish (as your brother can testify) deaths from starvation have become so numerous, that they have ceased to be recorded, and coroner's inquests, which were at first resorted to, are now seldom held, on account of the frequency of the cases that call for them.

There are, on a moderate computation, four thousand persons in this parish utterly destitute; in fact, three-fourths of the population know not what it is to eat a regular meal once in the twenty-four hours, and many are forty-eight hours without tasting food—and this, not only amongst the class whom we once considered paupers, but the small farmers and even the respectable householders. A neighboring gentleman told me yesterday that a horse of his having died from disease last week, the people came in crowds begging for the flesh, and though he tried to dissuade them from using such food, they persisted in carrying it away. A poor man was found dead on the road, near your brother's house, on Sunday. In short, we are living in the midst of famine, destitution and death.

I may mention that scarcely any provisions are to be had in the country. We are dependent on distant markets for our supplies: and our inland position, so remote from seaports, renders carriage of goods both expensive and difficult. Believe me, dear Sir, very truly yours,
GEORGE SHAW.

From the N. O. Bulletin, 15th inst.

THE ARMY.
The Last Accounts from the Army—Contradictory Nature of the Reports—Confusion of Dates—The Requisition for Troops not from Taylor—Report of Tampico of a Battle with Taylor's Outposts, &c.

We have had a conversation with a high intelligent officer of the army, who has been attached to General Taylor's staff ever since he entered Mexico, and who left Saltillo on the 1st inst. He informs us, that there is no practical possibility by which Santa Anna could possibly get into General Taylor's rear with artillery, as that if he attempted to attack our army with in faintly alone, he feels assured he would be repulsed, even if he had a great superiority of force, as Gen. Taylor has four batteries of flying artillery, (one of them consisting of 24 pound howitzers) with a full complement of regular to serve and manage them. He also expresses a belief that, though Gen. Taylor might fall back from Nueva to Saltillo, he would not retreat from the latter point, without first having a battle. Gen. Taylor's force does not exceed 5000 men, all of which are volunteers, except the artillery and about 150 dragoons, under Col. My. Besides the above force, there are 1,600 men at Monterey, which latter place is represented as being in an excellent state of defence, and capable of successfully resisting any force the enemy can bring against it.

According to the present advices, it would appear a considerable force of the enemy had passed Santa Anna's flank by Victoria, but which seems principally to have been cavalry. Should Santa Anna have sent his artillery along by that route, his means of attack, and consequently his chances of success, will have been greatly increased—there is no doubt he has a large force with him, as he never would have attempted offensive operations against our army except with a great superiority of numbers.

It will be seen by Dr. Jarvis' statement, that nothing had yet been learned as to actual battle, and of course no foundation for the sinister report of Gen. Taylor's heavy loss, and that the rumors on this head were confined to the cutting off of some trains or small detachments. From all we can see in the accounts that have been received, we are inclined to believe that the force in the rear of Gen. Taylor is exclusively the troops that have advanced from Victoria, and that Santa Anna has moved up with all his army direct to Nueva, without attempting to send any part of his troops into the rear of the Americans, through other difficult passes.—Gen. Taylor has probably fallen back on Saltillo, from his advanced position at Nueva, and will give battle at the former place. If he succeeds in repulsing Santa Anna in any attack the latter may make, all difficulty will cease in his rear—as the accounts state that ammunition was being forwarded from Monterey to Saltillo, it would appear there was no interruption to the communications between these two places, and that the enemy's force had only appeared on the route between Monterey and Camargo—this would tend to strengthen the belief that the force in the rear formed no part of Santa Anna's army, as they would have been operating between Saltillo and Monterey.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.—By the annexed letter from Col. Curtis, commanding at Camargo, it will be seen that a call for a large number of volunteers is to be made for the defence of the Rio Grande.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMARGO, March 2, 1847.
Sir—I send an officer to Headquarters, at Washington, making a requisition on the President of the United States for fifty thousand six months' volunteers. All communication has, for several days, been cut off between this place and the army above, and I see no adequate relief this side of New Orleans. I request you, therefore, to call out ten thousand men of this character of troops, and I anticipate they will be recognized under the call of the President.

As fast as any considerable force can be accumulated, let them be forwarded to Brazos Santiago. All troops, as far as practicable, should be armed before leaving the United States, and the officers commanding companies should take in charge ammunition enough to distribute, in case of emergency, forty rounds at least.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Col. Comd'g.
To the Governor of Louisiana.
[From the N. O. Bulletin of the 15th.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—His Excellency, Isaac Johnson, Governor of Louisiana, received yesterday a letter from Col. Samuel R. Curtis, of the Ohio volunteers, commanding at Camargo, making a requisition upon this State for ten thousand men. The object of securing these troops, is to garrison the posts at Brazos, Point Isabel, Matamoros and Camargo, and reinforce General Taylor, who, at the last dates was in an extremely critical condition. The writer of the letter is an officer of high repute in the service—a cool, judicious, brave and determined man. He possesses no authority, however, to make a requisition upon any State for troops; but having done so, evidence is afforded that our gallant army is in peril, and that success should promptly be ex-