

[From the N. O. Picayune, April 9]

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship *Alabama*, Capt. Wilson, and the steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. The former sailed on the 31st inst. direct, while the *Alabama* left on the 31st ult. and touched at Tampico and the Brazos.

An expedition left Vera Cruz on 31st ult., for Alvarado, the land forces consisting of Gen. Quitman's brigade, with a battery of light artillery; the naval force consisting of the steam frigate *Mississippi*, the *Potomac*, sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, steamer *Vixen*, *Spitfire*, and *Water Witch*, the brig *Porpoise*, one bomb ketch and five gun boats.

Another expedition, under Gen. Twigg, started same morning for the National Bridge, a strongly fortified place about two days' march from Vera Cruz, on the Jalapa road.

Gen. Worth was engaged establishing the Government of Vera Cruz and castle.

It is impossible to get at the loss of the Mexicans by the bombardment, yet it is certain that women, children and non-combatants, have suffered the most. Some say that 150 have been killed, some more and some less—as regards the destruction of property, that shows for itself. Hardly a building south of the Plaza Grande but is either burnt, torn in pieces, or much injured, and the streets are filled with rubbish and fragments. The National Palace, which is on the Plaza and near the outer range of our mortars, had five shells burst within it, one of which killed a woman and two children lying asleep in the kitchen.

The Cathedral, on an opposite side of the Plaza was also somewhat injured, but the churches south of it, and nearer our mortars, suffered the most.

Many of the foreigners here are raving, perfectly outrageous, at the method taken by Gen. Scott to reduce the place—they would have had him attack it by storm, and thus destroy life instead of property! They blame him, too, for not allowing some of the foreign families, after they came to their senses and found that the city was really to be destroyed, to leave the place and take refuge on board vessels which were out of harm's way. A pretty time, truly, after all the solemn warnings they received, to accuse Gen. Scott of want of humanity.

They were told plainly and positively, that the town would be taken, either by regular siege or by storm, and yet it would seem that they did not believe it; and when the truth did finally break in upon them, and they discovered their error, they must needs pester Gen. Scott with requests for a cessation of hostilities until they could move out, and thus deprive him of all the advantages an incessant bombardment gave him. Our commanding general properly referred them to Gen. Marales as the appropriate person to call upon in their great emergency. He had probably advised them to remain, and now we must aid them in their extremity of peril. Find fault with the bombardment, forsooth!

It would seem that we cannot please the Mexicans and foreigners by any system of fighting we may adopt. Monterey was taken by assault, and they complained and said that it should have been reduced by regular approaches. Vera Cruz has been captured by regular approaches, and they are fierce in their denunciations that it was not stormed. I presume that in neither case the American commanders endeavored to please their enemies, and that they will not lose a wink of sleep in consequence of their animal-versions.

Since writing the above I learn, that a Frenchman has just arrived from the city of Mexico, who reports that there are not one thousand armed men, all told, on the road from this to the capital. He says there were nine guns to position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them. It would seem perfect madness for the Mexicans to continue the war, yet I suppose they will hold on a while longer.

The Frenchman who brought the report from the city of Mexico, says that he met the unarmed Mexicans, who laid down their arms on the 20th instant, scattered along the road between this and Mango de Clavo. Some of them had hardly advanced three leagues, and were already suffering for want of food!

Gen. Quitman takes down to Alvarado the South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama regiments. He also has an artillery force with him, Capt. Steptoe's battery, I am informed. One object of the expedition is to open a road from whence mules, horses, and supplies for the army may be procured. The country down that way is said to abound with them.

The same paper published the following copy of General Scott's orders upon the capture of Vera Cruz.

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
VERA CRUZ, MARCH 30, 1847. }
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 80.—The capture of this well fortified city, the emporium of Mexican commerce, with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the enemy's principal fortress, with 5000 prisoners and as many stand of arms, 400 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, have added to the glory of American arms acquired elsewhere in this war, and cannot fail to contribute powerful to an early peace—so much desired by the United States.**

These important achievements have established a new base, and opened a shorter and better line of operation upon the enemy's capital and centre of the resources.

The general in chief congratulates the army he has the honor personally to command upon this brilliant opening of a new campaign, and tenders, on the part of the United States, immediate thanks to all the corps—regular and volunteer, including a detachment of marines under Capt. Edman—which formed the line of investment and prosecuted the siege to its happy conclusion. The troops have borne the heaviest labors, in camp and in trenches, with-

out failure or murmur, amidst sad storms of distressing frequency and violence; skirmishes by day and night and under the incessant fire of the enemy's heavy batteries of the city and castle. The steadiness and cheerfulness of officers and men, under the circumstances, are worthy of all praise.

The general-in-chief sincerely regrets that he cannot give the names of the hundreds, or rather thousands, to whom particular thanks are due on this occasion. He can only enumerate the few who were isolated by rank or position, as well as by noble services. Of this class he is happy to name Brevet Brig. Gen. Worth (now Brevet Major General) and Brig. Gen. Twigg, commanding the regular brigade; Major Gen. Patterson, (second in command) and his three brigadier generals, Pillow, Quitman and Shields, of the volunteer division; Col. Harney, commander of the regular cavalry; Col. Totten, chief of engineers; Col. Bankhead, chief of artillery and commander of the batteries, ably assisted, in succession, by other field officers of artillery; Capt. Huger, acting chief of ordnance, much to the batteries, and assisted ably in supplying them by Capt. Cross and Irwin, both of the Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turnbull, acting chief of topographical engineers; Major McRae, acting chief of the Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Grayson, acting chief of the commissariat; Surgeon Gen. Lawson and the personal staff of the general-in-chief, Lieut. H. L. Scott, William, Scammon and Lay, with the occasional aid of Capt. Lee and Johnson, of the engineers and topographical engineers, and Capt. Monroe, acting assistant inspector-general.

To the Commissioners, Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, Brig. Gen. Pillow and Col. Totten, including Capt. Aulick, of the navy, who so ably negotiated and arranged the terms of capitulation with the enemy's commissioners, great credit is also severally due in that distinct capacity. Thanks higher than those of the general-in-chief have been also earned by the entire Home Squadron, under the successive orders of Commodore Conner and Perry for prompt, cheerful and able assistance from the arrival of the army off this coast. Besides landing troops and supplies, and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels, detached by Commodore Perry, under the immediate command of Capt. Ta'nal, joined for a time in the attack upon the city, at the imminent risk of being sunk by the fire of the castle; and the land battery No. 5 (called the Naval) which followed Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, (served by the army) at the end of two days was exclusively (after being prepared by the engineers and troops of the army) armed, manned and commanded out of the squadron. This battery, in the successive tours of the gallant Capt. Aulick and Mayo, proved itself highly effective.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, Acting Asst. Adj. Gen.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Vera Cruz, April 1, published in the *Picayune*, says:

"Although the result is not yet known, it is generally conceded that the expedition to Alvarado will not meet with any enemy. Agents have arrived here from that place, this is most certain; and they say that the armed force there all fled on the capture of Vera Cruz being known.

We have reliable intelligence from Puente Nacional up to yesterday afternoon. At that time General La Vega, was there in command of one thousand men. They were deserting daily in squads, and he was shooting all he caught to prevent those who remained from running away. Many of the Mexican prisoners who left here had passed the bridge, and what tales they told of the strength and prowess of the American army!

They will have it that our shells are filled with some horrible combustible instead of powder, and cite the dreadful destruction they occasioned in the city in proof. Canalizo, but without any force, had come down as far as the bridge, but immediately returned to Mexico.

Gen. Morales and Landero had passed through La Vega's quarters, along with many other of his. They would prefer going to the United States as prisoners to accepting their parole, yet I believe they have given up the idea altogether. Col. Gutierrez even went so far as to ask a passage on the steamer *Alabama*, and every arrangement was made for his departure; but a letter from his wife at Puebla, who was in great distress induced him to change his course. In the mean time, so straitened are many of the Mexican officers, that they are fairly begging money of the Americans to get out of the city.

Gen. Worth, the new Governor of Vera Cruz, has adopted most stringent and at the same time most appropriate police regulations. A large number of Mexicans are already at work tearing down the barricades and opening the walls of the city—the latter for the purpose of letting fresh air into the streets. They say that several cases of the *venolia*, or yellow fever of the country, have already appeared; but I shall inquire farther before I give credit to the story.

Gen. Butler.—It is said that Gen. Butler intends to have an operation performed on his leg. The muscle has grown to the bone, and renders him a cripple. He intends to have it separated from the bone. The wound gives him, at times, inexpressible agony.

A WHITE SWAN, five feet in length, and seven feet four inches from tip to tip, was shot in East Whiteland township, Chester county, last week, by Thomas A. Trimble. It is very rarely indeed that a bird of this kind is seen in this quarter. The late storm, no doubt, blew him hither.—*Chester Chronicle*.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, April 24, 1847.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
FOR CASAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
Of Montgomery County.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will hold service in St. Matthew's Church, in this place, on Tuesday morning next, the 27th, at half past ten o'clock, and in Northumberland at 4 o'clock, P. M. There will also be service in the same church, Monday evening, at seven o'clock.

On our first page will be found an interesting sketch of the life of Gen. Taylor.

We shall make arrangements to send our papers outside of the mail, as soon as possible, in as many places as we can do so with safety.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock, for a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. It is rather a meager document, as compared with the reports of the last few years, having been shorn of all the miscellaneous matter which gave the late reports so much interest.

THE WEATHER, for a week or ten days past, has been cold and boisterous, the result of which has been anything but promising to vegetation and to the crops. The grain in the ground, has, in many places, suffered from the open character of the winter and tardiness of the spring. Warm weather and a little rain, ten days since, would have improved it very much, and may yet, in a great measure, resuscitate many fields. On Tuesday evening we had a change, with a slight attempt at rain. On Wednesday the day was delightful, warm and pleasant, though rather windy. On Thursday night and during Friday, we had some refreshing showers.

The river has fallen considerably within the last week, and is now too low for running rafts and arks. There is a considerable quantity of lumber deposited this place and Northumberland, which will mostly be sent to market in boats, by way of the canal.

NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGE.—We are glad to see that the contractors have commenced the rebuilding of the bridge, from the shore to the eastern side of the island. By reference to the advertisement of the President, it will be seen that a call is made for the instalments, as they fall due.

PRICE OF GRAIN.—The news by the *Cambria* published in another column shows a decline in the price of breadstuffs. Indian corn has declined most. A reaction had, however, taken place and prices had an upward tendency. A favorable circumstance is, that the price of freights has fallen off 3s. to 4s. per barrel, while the decline in flour is only 2s. to 3s. per barrel. A cargo of red wheat was sold at Philadelphia on Wednesday, after the news, at \$1.57. Rye and corn not quoted. Oats 50 cts., whiskey 30.

The good citizens of Danville concluded to have a general illumination, on Saturday evening last; but having come to loggerheads at the preparatory meeting, in relation to a resolution in regard to the policy of the war, they split. A portion, the democrats we believe, fired up on Saturday night. Some of the others deferred operations until Monday night, when Mr. Shoop's hotel and Judge Donaldson's store were handsomely illuminated. A procession, with a large number of transparencies, moved through the streets. Jan. Cooper, Esq. addressed the procession in an eloquent speech, before Mr. Shoop's hotel. Our Danville neighbors often exhibit a good deal of spirit in getting up matters, but are easily set together by the ears when politics is introduced.

Gen. Hammond.—We see it stated in some of the papers, that Gen. Hammond, of this county, acted as aid to one of the Brigadier Generals, at the siege of Vera Cruz. The General holds the office of Paymaster in the Army, and volunteered his services on this occasion. Gen. Hammond is a good officer, and was no doubt glad of an opportunity to act with the Pennsylvania Volunteers on the battle field. His son, Dr. Edward Hammond, we have been informed, has been appointed Post Master at Vera Cruz, by Gen. Worth, now the Governor of that city.

The letters of "John of York," the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, written by our young friend Wm. C. Tobey, now in the Army at Vera Cruz, contains the most graphic and interesting accounts that were received from the army. We met him at Philadelphia last fall, a few days before he left for Mexico. He maintains his good humor under all circumstances, and always looks upon the sunny side of life.

The actual number of the American forces engaged at the battle of Buena Vista, according to General Taylor's despatches, was 4,377. Santa Anna's was, according to his own account, about 20,000.

The Tariff of 1846.

We cut the following singular recantation from the *Lycoming Gazette*, as an evidence of the instability and fallibility of all things human.

"Ruin, indeed, under the Tariff of 1846—why, the price of wheat in the metropolis of the State, has ranged for the last four months, from one dollar twelve and a half cents, to one dollar fifty cents, a thing almost unprecedented!—Corn is selling in Philadelphia for 80 and 90 cents per bushel, and in our own borough for 62 1/2 cents. Potatoes, at from 60 to 75 cents, and all other kinds of produce in proportion. Is this the ruin, which accompanies the Tariff of 1846, and which was so greatly feared by the good people of Lycoming? Answer, he who can! For our own part, we plead guilty of error, for who that predicted ruin, distress and bankruptcy, to follow the repeal of the Tariff of '42, was not in error. To pretend otherwise, is to assert a falsehood in the face of truth!"

That any one should attribute the high price of grain and provisions to the tariff of 1846, is a stretch of the imagination so far into the regions of romance, that we could scarcely believe our own eyes when we saw the above in so respectable a paper as the *Lycoming Gazette*. Had the editor contended that the famine and potato rot in Europe had been brought about by the new tariff, our surprise would have been no greater; for the one is about as probable as the other. We will not shock the good sense of our readers by informing them that the starving population of Europe, especially Ireland, where thousands have actually perished and are still dying for want of food, has brought about the present high prices. The loss of the potato crop alone has been estimated to occasion an increased consumption of 45 millions of bushels of breadstuffs. The deficiency of the oat and bean crops 32 millions, and the barley crop one fourth, or 12 millions of bushels—making in all a deficiency of 98,000,000 bushels in Great Britain. France, Belgium, and some of the Italian States have prohibited the export of grain. These are the causes which make Indian corn worth the extravagant sum of two dollars per bushel in Ireland. Neither the tariff of 1846 or any other tariff could have any effect on the price of grain in Europe. The British Corn Laws were repealed before the tariff of 1846 was enacted, because want was starving the people in the face. Our opinion of the new tariff remains unchanged. Although we did not approve of many of its details, we felt assured that its greatest defect was its inadequacy to protect the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania. We did not believe these interests would suffer for several years to come, on account of the great demand for iron in Europe, for contemplated rail roads. But what security have we if a revulsion should take place, and iron go down, as it frequently has done, to \$10 per ton in England? Iron would then be admitted into our seaports at about \$18 per ton, under the ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. At these prices every furnace in the State must necessarily close, and in the absence of a foreign demand, grain would go down to the lowest ebb. Even Mr. Walker was convinced of his error, and recommended an increased duty on coal and iron at the last session. We have no desire to stir up the tariff question; but we cannot quietly sit still and see the abandonment of the great interests of Pennsylvania promulgated as a democratic measure, without recording our protest against it.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.—Notwithstanding the slanders of the enemies of our institutions abroad, and some of our croakers at home, the public credit of the United States stands higher, probably, than any government in the world. The whole loan of 18 millions has been taken at a premium of 2 a 2/3 per cent, or in other words, those who take the loan give to the government a bonus of about \$450,000 for the privilege of taking it. The Ledger, referring to this fact, says: "Accounts from Washington show a new feature in the finances of our government. The whole loan of \$18,000,000 has been taken, at a premium of 2 and 2/3 per cent, the whole amount offered being \$58,000,000, and the amount offered above par being \$36,000,000. Can any government exhibit such credit as this? Can any European government offer proposals for a loan, and receive bids for more than three times the amount required, accompanied with a premium for the privilege of lending? Not a single government in Europe could now borrow a dollar, excepting at a discount. In other words, to obtain a million of dollars, it must give its bond for more than a million. But our government borrows 18,000,000 at a premium of 2 2/3 per cent, and thus gives its bond for only \$17,500,000! And while asking for \$18,000,000 only, it can borrow \$56,000,000 on the same terms!"

SANTA ANNA says that himself and his 18 generals were unanimous in advising a retreat after the battle of Buena Vista; yet, in his official report, he claims that battle as a great victory. Another such victory would see him up, entirely. If the Mexicans could thrash us, they most certainly can beat us in lying and boasting.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.—The town of Alvarado was captured on the 4th, by the naval expedition sent against it, without an action.

Colonel Harney, with the Second Dragoons, and a detachment from Gen. Twigg's division, had taken possession of Antigua, capturing one Mexican officer and eight lanciers.

The army was to move on the 7th in the direction of Jalapa, by divisions; that of General Twigg leading the advance, followed by General Patterson with the volunteers, and General Worth with the first division of regulars bringing up the rear.

Flacotalapan and Coscomocpan, two fine ports, above Alvarado, are reported to have been taken by our forces, without resistance.

Commodore Perry was about starting, with all his vessels, with the intention of capturing every city, town and port on the entire Mexican coast.

THE ILLUMINATION.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives a long account of one of the most splendid illuminations that ever took place in that city. The buildings for miles presented one continued glare of light. We make the following extracts from that paper:

"The various publication offices were prominent points of attraction during the day and evening, being all more or less decorated with flags and displaying transparencies.

The Ledger office made an effective display. Our six story building, containing 58 windows, was illuminated by 750 lights. Professor Grant displayed the Drummond light from a platform erected upon the extreme corner of the building. The effect was most brilliant. Chestnut street east and west and Third street north and south, were lighted up for many squares with a splendor approaching that of day, and the light was visible from the Jersey shore, and for several miles round. From the third story windows, were displayed thirty American flags representing the thirty States of the Union, over each of these flags was a transparency containing the names of our gallant officers and the fields in which they had shed lustre upon the American arms—upon the Chestnut street front was placed a transparency representing Scott and Taylor with the fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz in the background, the whole surmounted by the American Eagle.

A transparency, measuring 20 feet by 17, and covering entirely the windows of the second and third stories of the building adjoining our office on Chestnut street, was much admired, not only for the excellence of the painting, which was by Heilge, but the patriotic character of the design. The canvass represented the battle of Buena Vista, the Mexicans in the perspective, while in the foreground is seen Captain Bragg, with his noble band, dealing death and destruction upon them, at the particular point of time when General Taylor, in full uniform, and seated on his faithful white charger, whispered in the ear of the captain the memorable words, 'A little more grape, Captain Bragg!' This transparency was got up for Messrs. Peterson, S. D. Patterson, and G. W. Gihon.

Under this transparency Samuel D. Patterson, Esq., navy agent, displayed a beautiful full rigged model of a sloop of war, which added an attractive feature to the front of the building.

The second story windows of the office of Graham's Magazine, in Chestnut street, near Fourth, was decorated with a transparency, representing General Taylor mounted on his white charger, with the capitol at Washington in the perspective.

The Chestnut street front of the North American building, at Fourth and Chestnut streets, was covered with a large transparency, representing the terrible charge of our forces upon the enemy's troops at Buena Vista. General Taylor appears on the canvas in the midst of his soldiers. On Fourth street was displayed a representation of the attack upon Vera Cruz, with General Scott mounted in the foreground, urging on his troops. Next to this was a smaller transparency, upon which was painted General Taylor, standing by some artillery pieces, while near him is seen the American flag waving in triumph over the arms. The words 'Rough and Ready' were perceptible on the picture.

A Drummond light, prepared under the direction of Professor Hare, was displayed from the top of the North American Building, and added much to the brilliancy of the scene.

The United States Gazette office had a large number of flags strung across Dock street, which made a gallant show. The front of the building was ornamented with a large transparency by Smith, representing General Taylor standing by the side of his war horse. On either side were smaller transparencies, with appropriate matter. The one towards Walnut street had on it, Honor the Brave—Taylor—Wool, Ringgold—Clay—Hardin—Palo Alto—Monterey—Buena Vista—A Nations Gratitude. The other had the words, 'Honor the Brave—Scott—Patterson—Worth—Conner—Perry. Vera Cruz—San Juan de Ulloa—Pennsylvania Volunteers.'

The Sun office was illuminated, and exhibited two transparencies, one representing General Taylor mounted, the fore hoofs of the horse trampling the Mexican flag in the dust. The other was a full length portrait of General Scott.

The office of the Evening Bulletin was illuminated by means of a star of gas light, arranged by means of copper tubes, punctured at certain distances, to allow the escape of the gas."

THE AMERICAN EAGLE, printed at Vera Cruz, says that some men belonging to the New York and 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, and four sailors, went into the country about 6 miles, on Sunday the 28th ult., and were attacked by rancheros and most of them killed. Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, who a year or two since published a Temperance paper at Milton, and Robert Jeffries and G. W. Miller, of Philadelphia, were among the number killed. Mr. Barnes a few months since was advertised as a deserter. He seems, however, to have been at his post at Vera Cruz.

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.—The gallantry of the Mississippi Regiment of volunteers, at Buena Vista, is the theme of universal praise among the officers of the army. The *Picayune* states on good authority that Gen. Taylor, in giving an account of the battle to Lieut. Col. Randolph, of the Virginia Regiment, said that "there had been only regulars in the battle of Buena Vista he would probably have lost the day, as the Mississippi regiment was whipped three times without knowing it; that when borne down by overwhelming numbers they fought on just as if nothing uncommon had happened to them, and by dint of endurance and a wonderful alacrity in ripping up the next man to them, they retrieved the fortunes of the field." As reported by all, the Mississippians under Col. Davis, on that day of terror fought with a valor and intrepidity unparalleled in modern warfare.

From the Phila. Ledger 21st inst.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.
FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Great Decline in Indian Corn—Receding of Prices of all kinds of Grain and Flour—Cotton Market Improved—Advance of 3/4 per pound.

The Steamship *Cambria* arrived at Boston about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following report of the condition of the Flour, Grain and Cotton markets was sent us by telegraph last night.

CORN MARKET.—The corn markets are receding in every direction, and in some descriptions, the fall in Indian corn for instance, the fall has been astounding—the price has receded about 2 1/2.

The rapid rise in this species of food surprised many persons, and even in the judgment of the uninitiated exceeded the necessities of the case. Flour, like Indian corn, has sustained a considerable fall, and the existing impression can hardly fail to be increased by the fine spring weather we are now enjoying, which forebodes an early and prolific harvest.

CORN MARKET, LIVERPOOL.—There have been several changes in our corn market since the sailing of the *Libertia*. Large imports of all descriptions of breadstuffs to all parts of the kingdom, have had the effect of putting down prices of all descriptions of grain and flour.

The fluctuations during the month amount to 1s. per 70 lbs. on wheat, 6d. per 45 lbs. on oats, 6d. per 60 lbs. on barley, 4s. per quarter on rye, peas and beans 6s. per bbl., and 8s. per sack on flour, 2s. per hundred on oatmeal, 24s. to 25s. per 480 lb., and 10s. per bbl. on Indian cornmeal.

Within a few days past a re-action has been experienced in peas of 2 shilling per quarter; in barley, 2s. per sack; in Indian corn, 5s. per 480 pounds; in Indian corn meal, 2s. per barrel, and the trade generally has assumed more firmness, with some heavy transactions in flour at 37s to 38s per barrel for Western Canal; for Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s to 26s 6d.

April 3d.—The trade to-day is again rather firmer. There are buyers of wheat at full prices. Flour supports the amendment.

Indian Corn in request at 5 1/2s per 480 lbs. for Northern yellow, and meal at 2 1/2s per barrel.

Henry Clay Jr.

A TOUCHING LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.
The following letter possesses touching interest. It is just such an expression of feeling as might have been expected from the Hero of Buena Vista:

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
ANITA NUEVA, MEX. March 1, 1847.
My dear Sir:—You will no doubt have received, before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son, in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of paternal sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty which I owe to the memory of the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss and that of other kindred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say, that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse with no feeling but for the honor of the service and of the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could lean with confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented McKee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State and of the Country.

A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the bereavement which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son, I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard, and when I miss his familiar face and those of McKee and Hardin, I can say with truth, that I feel no exultation in our success.

With the expression of my deepest and most heart-felt sympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely,
Your friend,
Z. TAYLOR.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, New Orleans, La.

SIX THOUSAND MORE VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.—The Washington Union, of Saturday night, announces that the President intends to call immediately about 6000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call. These troops are intended to strengthen the divisions of our army, viz: at Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande, and the column of Vera Cruz. The Union says:

The armies both of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor will be promptly reinforced, till even Mexican pride, vain glorious and obstinate as it may be, shall see and feel the utter impossibility of continued resistance. We have heard it suggested, but we will not vouch for the accuracy of the estimate, that the former army will be in all about 20,000, and the latter not less than 10,000. The end to be thus accomplished, is well worth the price of its accomplishment, for that end is—secure and permanent peace, with just indemnity.

The Government has made another offer of peace. Generals Scott and Taylor have been ordered to march to Mexico.