LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Gattle of San Pascual-General Kearney Lieut. Hammond Killed.

The sloop of war Dale, Commander W. W. Kean, left Monterey on the 28th of January, for l'aname, to land her Commander, whose health requires his return. Despatches for our Government from Com, Stockton came by her, in charge of Lieut. A. E. Gray.

General Kearney deserves the greatest praise for bravery and his perseverance in prosecuting his duty under great difficulties. After successfully conquering New Mexico, he started forward, with about 1000 troops, for California. An officer from Com. Stockton met and informed him that the country was in a quiet state, which induced the General to send back a part of his force, and to proceed with only 100 men in advance of the rest of his troops, (which aofficer and party. An officer, describing this movement, says :

"Upon arriving at the mouth of the Rio Gila we intercepted a party of Californians who were on their way to Sonors, and got from them the first intelligence that a counter revolution had taken place in California; that Gen. Flores, with seven hundred men, had driven out the Americans from the Pueblo de los Angels, and were in possession of that place; and that San Diego had been taken by Com. Stockton, though the roads leading from it were strongly guarded by the enemy, so that we would find it imposs.ble to get in without a collision.

We arrived at Warner's rancho, the first settlement, on the 2d of December, and here our little command presented a most pitiable condition. The men, most of whom had to walk the last five hundred miles, were nearly broken down with fatigue and exhausted from insufficiency of tood. We learned that Andros Pico. an active leader in the revolution, had one hundred and twenty well-mounted men in the neighborhood, stationed in the vicinity of the reads leading into San Diego; so that, an encounter with this force seeming inevitable, it was determined by Gen. Kearney to attack him.

On the morning of the 6th, the enemy, having heard of our approach, were drawn up at San Pascual, and as our party advanced and charged on them, they fired and retreated about half a mile, then rallying suddenly, they fought with their lances, surrounding the foremost of our men, who were pursuing them and did most deadly work. After a desperate and hand tohand fight, they were fairly driven from the field. Our loss in this action was very severe. Three officers, Captains Johnson and Moore and Lieut. Hammond, and sixteen men were killed, and fourteen wounded, including Gen. Kearney and seven officers.

The loss on their side is not known with any certainty, though I have no doubt it was less than our own. Our men fought at a great disadvantage, being poorly mounted on broken down mules, while the enemy, having superb horses, and being the most skillful horsemen in the world, made deadly charges with the lance. It was with this weapon that all of our side were wounded, with one exception; Capt. John son was shot through the head,

Gen. Kearney exposed himself very much in this action. He was wounded severely with a lance, and would no doubt have been killed but for the timely aid of Lieut. Emory, of the topographical party, who gallantly rode up to the rescue, and had the satisfaction of shooting with his pistol the man who was about to make another deadly thrust at him.

The mournful duty of burying the dead and the attention required to the wounded caused such delay that our march was not resumed from the battle ground until the next day. As we were then much encumbered with the packs and the wounded men, who were carried along with much difficulty, our progress was very slow; and as the enemy were evidently watching our movements closely from the hills around us, where we would occasionally see a few of them, and were no doubt waiting for a good opportunity to take advantage of our crippled condition, we had to advance with extreme cau-

While moving slowly along, after having made but time miles, the enemy suddenly appeared, charging towards us at a furious pace from the rest. We immediately drew up to receive them, when they as suddenly wheeled od and made for a rocky hill near by, with the intention of firing down into us. Genera! Kearney, seeing this movement, determined to take the hill, and, although some forty or fitty of the enemy had got up among the rocks and commenced a fire upon us, they fled before a dozen of our foremost men. We took the field a second time, and, as it was getting late in the day, encamped on the spot. This was an exciting skirmish, in which none of our party were wounded, though the bullets flew thick and fast. The enemy had one or two wounded and lost several horses.

It was now evalent that Pico intended to barass us, by making an attack in every pase that afforded them an advantage-they being ensbled by their superior horses to occupy them before we could get up; and as our wounded men flesh. Seventy five marines and one hundred belongs to is the Mormone.

seamen, under command of Captain Zeilin, of the marine corps, came from the chips Congress. wounded-Captains Moore, Johnson and and Postsmouth to our assistance; and with this efficient force we marched into San Diego without mulestation. The distance was thirty ruiles, which we made in two days' easy march.

Late from Mexico.

Santa Anna resolved to Fight-Preparations to that effect - His Address to the People.

Intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 2d of April has been received through Havana napers. Santa Arma it seems, is about to dispute Mexican ground inch by inch.

"On the 21st of March was published in Mex ico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen in which, among other things, he says :

"Mexicans. Vera Cruz is in the power of th enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of mounted to 1,000 or 1,200.) accompanied by the the Americans or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it said. have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our interminable dissensions. I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. Chance may decree that the proud American host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire ; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. Yet the nation shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort A thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity and generous arder of a rue patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country.

> "On the 27th of March were already assembled ome troops at the National Bridge, under the command of General La Vega and the Governor of the State, Don Juan de Soto. Between the 27th and the 30th two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry marched from the capital in the direction of the bridge, with their corresponding batteries, amounting in all to 2000 men.

> "On the 1st of April General Santa Anna in person would set out from Mexico with 2000 more, to direct the military operations in the State of Vera Cruz, resolved, as he says, to dispute the ground inch by inch, and die before he will consent to a peace-his own words, as we find them both in letters and in printed doonments. Enrolment of troops is going on at various points.

"The army of the North has returned to San Luis Potosi, where it remained at the date of the latest advices."

The New Orleans Picayone of the 20th announ ces the arrival there of a vessel from Vera Cruz having left on the 7th, and another from the Brazos, which left on the 12th. The same paper states that it has received no later advices from either place. The barque Arnold arrived at New Orleans on the 19th in 29 days from New York.

The Delta contains a note from Vera Cruz. dated the 7th inst., which states that every thing there was quiet : the troops were enjoying excellent health, and were busily engaged preparing for their march into the interior. Gen Twiggs, with his division of three thousand men, forming the advance of the army, was to march for Jalapa the next day. The troops were very enthusiastic, longing for an opportunity to meet the en-

GEN. KEARNEY .- Lieut Emory, acting assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Kearney, who has ust returned to the United States, says, at the hattle of San Pascual, which took place one hour before day, the morning of the 6th of December. Gen. Kearney attacked, beat and chased some miles, one bundred and sixty well mounted Californians, with less than one hundred dragoons. emaciated by an unexampled march over the deserts of America of more than 2000 miles.

Lieut. Emory has brought with him the results of his explorations from Santa Fe to California. with intermation which Gen. Kearney consider. ed it important that Government should at once posses. Several mines of gold and copper ore. rich and easily worked, were examined and specimens obtained

General Kearney embarked on hoard the sloop Cyane. Captain Dupont, for Monterey, on the 2d or 3d of February.

After the battles of Jan 8th and 9th, Gen Flores fled to Senora with 50 to 100 followers. Gen. Pico went off with about 100 to threaten Col. Fremont Having twice broken his parole he could get no terms from Gen. Kearney. Pico represented his force to Col. Fremont at 100 men and falsely represented the battles of the Sth and 9th. Under these false representations Colonel Fremont made a treaty with Don Andres

CAPTAIN BURGWIN, OF THE DRAGOONS, Who fell at Taos, was a pative of North Carolinahe graduated at West Point in 1830, and at the time of his death was high up on the list of Captains. He was one of the most popular officers in the army, from his high toned, gentlemanly character. His conduct and courage in the late battles are the theme of universal praise. After being wounded, Col. Price rode up to him and told him that whether he should recover or not, he should bear testimony of his gallantry. Captain B. replied, "I hope, Colonel, you will also bear witness that my company did its duty."

A SINGULAR COWHIDING APPAIR -G. J. A. dame, a "preacher and play actor," cowhided an editor in Roston in consequence of some rewere suffering severely and required rest, and marks which he made upon him in the columns this position was a strong one. Gen. Kenrney of his paper; but whether the remarks were determined to hold it until he should receive a made on his preaching or his acting, is not sta. Ition, and contribute to produce the best moral reinforcement from Com. Stockton, to whoman | ted. Some twenty or thirty blows were given; express had been sent by a trusty ludian. We after which the parson stated to the audience remained here four days, and were so closely that the editor had assailed his character; "that surrounded by the thomy, who had received an he was going to play an engagement at the Proaddition to their forces, and now numbered over vidence Theatre on Saturday, and would return two hundred men, that we could procure no to Boston, please God, in time to preach the provisions, and had to subsist entirely on mule Gospel on Sunday." The sect that Mr. Adams one month." Of this amount there is in gold \$2,-



## THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, May 1, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Eng., at his Real Estale and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Offic s No. 160 Minga Street, Mir York, S E. Corner Bul. timore and Calvert ats. Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, in authorized to act no Agent, and receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorised to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations.

## FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Of Montgomery County.

The news of the army still continues to ossess great interest, and is the all-absorbing opic, although nothing new of any great importance has been received. Politics seems to have been entirely forgotten in the eager excitement | Orleans ; revenge your comrades," and many

THE WAR -There are various rumore hat peace will soon be declared between the U. States and Mexico. If, however, we should place any reliance in the proclamation of Santa Anna. after the capture of Vera Cruz, published in another column, we should be inclined to think the prospects very slight. The truth, however, is, these empty boasts and vaporings of the Mexicans form no small part of their system of werfare. Santa Anna may have been meditating and preparing the way for a treaty of peace, at the very time he penned his proclamation.

DE LIEUT. HAMMOND. - In the account of the battle of San Pascual, in California, under Gen. Kearney, we see the name of Lieut. Hammond mong the killed. Thes. Hammond, a son of Gen Hammond of this county, is a Lieutenant in the army, and was, we know, under Gen. Kearney's command, and is most probably the person

GENERAL TAYLOR - There are various conflicting opinions in regard to Gen. Taylor's accepting the nomination of the Presidency. The New Orleans Picayune, in reply to the Bulletin, which claims him as a whig, says that Gen. Taylor will not accept the nomination from the hands of any party. That he is stronger than either party, and will become the candidate of the people. The truth is, Gen. Taylor cannot be properly called a party man. He is, we believe, opposed to, as well as in favor of, some of the leading measures advocated by both whice and democrats. That he is an admirer, and personal friend of Henry Clay, we have no reason to doubt. He was also a warm and personal friend of General Jackson. That he is a hero and pawe presume but few will pretend to deny. And judging from his coolness in the hour of dangerhis sound judgment and military genius, which rises superior to every obstacle, we have no doubt he would make an excellent Chief Magistrate. He is in many respects besides his military genius, like Gen. Jackson.

BF THE CITY OF ALVARADO Was captured, it seems, by Lieut. Hunter, with one vessel, the U. S. Stramer Scourge. Com. Perry, with his whole Squadron, came a day or two after to attack the city by sea, and Gen Quitman with a force by land, when the stars and stripes were floating over it. Commodore Perry was mortified and disappointed, and ordered Lieut. Hunter to be court martialled.

VIRGINIA ELECTION -The latest returns from the Second District, fix Mr. Droomgoole's majority at 18. In the Fourth District, Mr Bo- balls done very little execution. The Commoock's majority is 21. So far, the Democrats have carried eight Districts and the Whigs three. The names of the Congressmen known to be elected are as follows: - Democrats, Messes. Atkinson. Bedinger, Brown, Bagley, Beale, Socock, Dromgoole and McDowell. Whigs-Messrs. Botts, Goggins and Pendleton.

Mr. Dromgoole is said to be lying dangerously

The Delaware Journal hoists its flag for Preeident, Zachery Taylor; for Vice President, J. M. Clayton; subject to the decision of a National Convention.

A LETTER WITHOUT AN ANSWER .- A committee appointed at a "meeting of all parties," in Philadelphia, to nominate General Taylor for the Presidency, have addressed a letter to him in which they express their hope that he will not decline the honor. Lest he should, the committee conclude their letter with the remark that they neither "desire nor expect an answer to their letter." Old Zack will feel greatly relieved when he reads the last sentence.

THE GRAND TEMPERANCE JUBILEE OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE in Philadelphia is to take place on the third Tuesday of June next. The great number of members which the various societies can muster will render it an imposing celebra-

UNITED STATES MINT -The coinage of the mint and branch mints for the month of April last was \$2.675,328, being, as the director states in his accompanying letter of the 17th instant, "the largest that has yet been reported for any 382,607; silver \$201,600, and in copper \$2,031. | The officers and men call him "fighting Bob."

We take the following account of the capfrom the correspondent of the Philads, Ledger.

The writer is evidently meeting to Commodore.

The writer is evidently meeting to Commodore. The writer is evidently partial to Commodore Stockton, whom we think he is anxious to elevate over Gen. Kearney. After giving an account of the march of Gen. Kearney, from San Pedro to San Dingo, he proceeds : But I shall return to the Commodore and his

victories. The loop looked for day arrived at

last, and with hearts beating high with hope.

and minds bent on revenging the deaths of our

murdered country-men, we took up our line of

all about 610 souls The Commodore was commander in chief, and Col. Kearney was second in command. We marched about one hundred and thirty miles without seeing an enemy, The first we saw was about twenty miles from the city, when we met them in squads of from ten to fiteen, who appeared to be watching our movements; at last we saw the main body, on the opposite bank of the river, Son Gabriel, over six hundred strong, with four pieces of artillery, stationed on the bank over which our path lay, to gain which we had to cross a deep, sandy flat, through the river, which was commanded entirely by the enemy's guns ; the order was given to halt, the Commodore dismounted from his horse, and walked round amongst his troops and said "there they are, let them come, this is day to show yourselves men; remember, this is the 8th day of January ; remember, New other such patriotic expressions, which served greatly to cheer up the men. The order was then given to advance. When we arrived about the middle of the sandy flat, they opened their fire upon us; their first shot fell short about fifty yards; the Commodore, who was shead, then told the men to watch the enemy's guns, and whenever they saw the flash to drop on the ground; by that means a great many lives were saved, as the shot wou'd goover our heads. We kept advancing, and when we got about fifty yards from the river, Col. Kearney ordered our guns to be unlimbered and commence firing. The Commodore being ahead, looked back and seeing the artillery unlimbered, ran back and ordered them to limber up, told them they would only throw away their shot, that the river must be crossed, and then our guns would tell the news. The men seized the drag ropes of the guns and advanced ; the first gun got about half way across the river when it struck; the Commodore dashed in, over his middle in water, seized one of the drag ropes, and cheering the men, soon crossed the river and opened our fire. The Commodore fired the guns himself; the second shot dismounted their heaviest gun, and then he gave the order to charge up the hill, which the enemy still kept possession of, Up we went ; it was in vain the enemy charged, our men kept too firm ; they cou'd not break our lines and were forced to retreat. The moment we gained the top of the hill, our artillery played upon them in such a manner that they could stand no longer, and were forced to leave the field. The coolness and bravery with which the Commodore acted, were the admiration of all; he kept running from one gun to another, as fast as they were loaded, and firing them, and not a shot that he sent, as they afterwards said, but what threw the dirt over them. Their balls flew very thick around us, but we

heeded them not. We had but two killed and about eleven wounded. The Commodore made a very narrow escape, a musket ball passing through his whiskers just grazing his face. We encamped that night on their battle ground, about ten miles from the city. The next morning we advanced, and about four miles from the first battle ground they met us again, but they were not so strong as before. A great many of their deserted in the night, not wishing to have another trial-there were about 300 of them. They commenced the battle with artiltery, but the Commodore ordering the men to watch the flash of their guns and throw themselves down as they did the day previous, their dore, as before, simed several guns, and kept such a brisk fire upon them that they twice left their gone. Finding at last they could make no impression upon us with their artillery, they attempted to charge; our lade saw them coming, and sung out "here they come." "Let them come," says the Commodore, "reserve your fire till they get within gun shot, then give them a taste of Yankee lead and powder." Down they came till they got within seventy yards, when the Commodore who had advanced a little to the right of the line gave the order to fire, when we poured such a volley of musketry into them, that it cut them out of their saddles as if they had been feathers ;-thy tried in several places, but with no better success ; at last they gave it up and run, and as they turned the Commodore sent them as a last present several large grape, which from appear ances they did not seem to relish.

We had the good luck to lose none of our comrades this day; five only were wounder Their number in killed and wounded we could not find out exactly, but they admit of eighty killed and wounded. We drove them entirely from the field. Next morning we entered the City of the Angels. Once more the Californihad boasted that they would lasso the Commodore and his blue jackets, and drag them about the fields like bulls; they said that sailors would never be able to face them. Some of bem who came the next day and gave themselves up, said that Gen. Plores told them that they could not be sailors, but that they were rerular artillery soldiers from the United States: that sailors never could have fought the guns

N. B - I had almost forgot to tell you of a new name our Commodore has got since these finds;

Still Later from Vera Cruz.

The British steamer Vesuvius, arrived at Ha vana on the 14th, and by her, the New York Express has dates from Vera Cruz to the 10th inst . three days later than via New Orleans. We have no letters by her, as yet, but we find the following correspondence in 'the Diario de la Marines.

VERA CRUZ, April 9th. To day, it is said, that Santa Anna is at El Encero with 7 or 5000 men, fortifying Cerro Gordo with the design of impeding the passage to the inmarch for City of the Angels. We mustered in terior of the forces of the United States. Already the greater part of these forces have gone out the city, and there only remain a guard who are to go out to-night. Already 2000 and more are sick with the yellow (vomito) and disentery, in already made for themselves immortal names consequence of the extreme heat that we have and we could not but infer that much of the sucsuffered from, these 15 days, and if all do not soongo to the cooler regions. (tierras templades) they will find it difficult ever to get there.

ANOTHER LETTER -Already 8 to 10,000 of the U. S. Troops have left with the object of occupying Jalapa, in the neighborhood of which is Santa Anna, with 8000 men, as is reported. Some on the character of an empire, ostentatious in its think at this point, a treaty of peace will be made; others, differently, because the Americans demand things which cannot be conceded.

The editor has other letters from Sacrificios. concurring in these facts, relative to the extraordinary heat at Vera Cruz, by which Gen. Scott, (he says,) finds himself compelled to send the greatest part of the army to the interior, since, of his 14,000 or 15,000 men, 2000 are attacked with the gravest diseases.' They also agree that the number of men who went from Vera Cruz, were 8 or 10,000 men in number, and that wrong," and expressing a hope that friendship they marched in two divisions to Jalana.

From the Marina. From Vera Cruz to Jalapa, there are two roads on both of which are strategetical points of great mportance. One goes by Orizaba; the Puente Nacional, el Encero, &c. It is supposed that by did Washington and Jefferson, whose names are the last, the greatest force of the Americans is by us almost as cherished as by yourselves, redirected. By the communications brought by fuse to entertain and express a desire for friendthe last packet, we know that already at the ly intercourse between the United States and 'National Bridge,' ten leagues from Vera Cruz, which is considered the key of the road, Gen. Vega is stationed with 2000 men, but with very ittle artillery. Gen. Santa Anna, at the last dates, was at Encero, S leagues distant from Parliament, were both Irishmen by birth and Puenta Nacional. At this place the principal education; that Gen. Montgomery, the proto esistance would be organized, and there the Mexicans not only intend to make a stand, but at Corro Gordo, where Santa Anna was also forti-

A battle, it was supposed, was fought on the 14th of April, near Jalapa.

## The Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The Washington Union, referring its readers to a letter written by Vice President Dallas upon the importance to commerce of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, says :-

"Among the great topics connected with the commercial and territorial advantages and prospects of the country, which the present position of our foreign relations brings into view, the plan of uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific through this Isthmus is certainly one of the most important. It will go far towards changing-and that to the signal profit of our country -the main stream of the commerce of the world. The whole subject is no doubt receiving the careful consideration at the hands of the administration, to which it is entitled. It will be productive of great benefit to the world at large, as well as to the United States. It will be by far the shortest and most direct route between the United States and our territories on the Pacific. It will stimulate the resources and exertions not only of the Western side of the American continent, but of the Eastern portion of Asia, and all the intermediate islands on the broad Pacific."

A New Invention has just appeared in the form of an India rubber mail bag. The bag is so arranged that when closed it is perfectly air-tight and water-proof. When filled with letters or any mailing matter, sufficient air introduces itself to render the whole extremely bnoyant. They would also serve as valuable life preservers, for each bag will sustain from two to six persons. according to size, besides its contents.

WHEN A MAN PECOMES OF AGE -Chancellor Kent has decided that a man becomes of age the day previous to the anniversary of his birth-day; so that a person born on the second of April attains his majority on the first.

A GREAT MEMBER .- Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, last week became a member of Oriental Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Washington City. He weighs about 450 lbs.

HENRY CLAY .- A gentleman of New York has received a letter from Mr. Clay, which concludes with the following noble allusion to his recent Miction

"My life has been full of domestic afflictions, but this last is one of the severest among them. I derive some consolation from knowing that he died where he would have chosen, and where, if I must lose him, I should have preferred-on the battle field, in the service of his country."

SINGULAR FACIS .- It is a singular coincidence that the battle of Buena Vista should have been fought on the anniverasy of Washington's birth day, and that in California on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The commanding officers took advantage of this fact to animate the spirit of their troops. A letter from Saltillo states that when Gen. Wool announced that the regiment has joined them for some time. Those engagement was on the anniversary of the birth of reinforcements, along with the force under Kearthe immortal Washington, the air rang with the ney, Fremont, Stockton, and Stevenson, will shouts of the men. At Los Angelos, Commo- constitute a military force which will defy all dore Stockton reminded the men, that they were the efforts of the Mexicans, Besides, we underfighting on the anniversary of a day on which stand, from an article in the "Califnialad," just the American arms hed necomplished the signal received, that a strong part of the population defeat of their most powerful and haughty rival in to favor of a union with the United States -- with both the effect was inspiring.

Address of the Connett of the Irish Confe-To the Honorable George M. Dallat, Vice President of the United States of America

Council Rooms of the Irish Confederation, O L'OLIVEE STEET, DUILTE, April 3d 1547,

Sin : The last American mail conveyed to us intelligence of the efforts on behalf of Ireland now being made throughout the United States, at the recommendation of the great meeting convoked at Washington on the 9th of February, over which you were chosen to preside. This intelligence lightened our despondency

We saw the greatest of the new nations of the earth moved by a universal impulse with sympathy for our country. The same men of all creeds and parties co operating in giving effect to this generous sentiment-men, some of whom have cess of the whole movement might be traced to the heartiness with which you, the second citizen of the Republic, led the ranks of your countrymen to our succor.

We do not feel humbled at receiving the aid of the American people, however it may reflect pretension to superior power, wealth and civilization to permit what it calls an integral portion of itself to depend on the voluntary contributions of a traduced rival, for its rescue from famine.

The Irish nation most sincerely desires to stand well with America. Our recollections of America are all of a fraternal kind. When, in the year 1775, a Congress first set at Philadelphia. and while yet our Senate deliberated in Dublin, your fathers cordially addressed ours, declaring "that the Irish Parliament had done them no and communion of spirit might long continue between the two countries. An eminent father of your constitution, Franklin, when representing your young commonwealth in France, addressed this nation in a similar spirit of cordiality. Nor

It is unnecessary, sir, to remind you that Mr. Burke and Col. Barre, the most resolute advocates of the American colonists in the British martyr of your history, was a native of Donegal; that Commodore Barry, "the father of the United States Navy," was a native of Wexford. These facts we do not recall boastfully. The orator and soldier did but their duty in asserting against England the cause of human freedom by word and deed. We recall their names only to show that from the first dawn of your country's existence it was the lot of our people to have been in some sort her agents at home and her atties abroad. Yet from this ground we raise no claim upon America, other than the natural claim of the children of departed friends for a continuation of the friendship which existed between their fathers.

Although, sir, since the days of Jefferson and Burke Ireland has lost in power and America has gained, still we hope to be able to reciprocate the many good offices your country formerly, as well as lately, rendered us. We earnestly desire that the current of trade, now setting to their shores from yours, at the command of charity shall continue to flow when the occasion of its first direction shall have happily passed away. What future relation, important to both countries may arise from this direct commercial intercourse, it would be premature to anticipate.

We cannot, sir, avoid this opportunity of commending to you, and through you to our generous American friends, the Irish emigrants who, during the present season, will be landed upon your shores. They have a strong natural bias in favor of America, and all they require is information and experience to make them a service and a strength of their adopted country.

We lament that the disastrous condition of this island compels Irishmen to abandon their homes. We believe that Ireland, wisely governed, would be capable of sustaining in plenty its present population We are engaged in the prosecution of a policy which by ensuring a separated legislation to this island, will concentrate within itself the elements of its regeneration, and we trust that the time is not far distant when we shall be freed from the necessity of appealing on behalf of our exiles to the sympathy of other nations, though we shall ever feel a pride in remembering that in our time of need those sympathies have not been withheld.

Permit me in conclusion, on our own behalf and on that of the Irish nation, to thank you for the distinguished part you took in the meeting of the friends of Ireland at Washington, and through you to thank the eminent Senators. Representatives and citizens who have so enthusiastically carried out the recommedation of that meeting, and have raised those extraordinary contributions throughout the Union for the benefit of Ireland, of which every new mail brings additional intelligence.

(Signed.) WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Chairman, T. F. MEAGUER, RICHARD O'YORMAN, jr., Honorary Secr's.

GEN. TAYLOR is no bank man; no advocate for the respectation of the old United States Bank ; nor is he in faver of high duties for the protection of domestic manufacture. - N. O. Courier.

PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA .- The insurrection is extinguished in California. The regular troops have arrived there from New York, and Steven's Washington Union