

THE GREAT BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

Particulars as far as Received.

American Loss in Killed and Wounded—Immense Loss of Mexicans—Their pursuit to Jalapa—General Twiggs Encamps within Three Miles of Jalapa—Letter from our own Correspondent—The Pennsylvanians.

We gather from the letter of the Ledger's correspondent and from the New Orleans Delta and Picayune of the 1st inst all the particulars yet received of the battle of Cerro Gordo, in which General Scott totally defeated Santa Anna, and captured nearly a half of his army. The correspondent of the Picayune, writing on the 16th, two days before the general battle, gives the following account of the Mexican defenses:

The Mexicans, under Santa Anna, are occupying a chain of works along the road, the nearest of which is about a mile and a quarter from Gen. Scott's headquarters in a direct line. The road this side is cut up and barricaded, and every possible means of defence and annoyance has been resorted to.

Beyond the first work there are three or four others, completely commanding the gorge through which the road to Jalapa runs—these fortifications are on hills, and rising so as to defend one another. It is thought that Santa Anna has 20,000 men with him—the lowest estimate gives him 15,000—and with these he has 24 pieces of field artillery, besides some 14 heavy cannon in position. Some of the prisoners and deserters from the enemy's camp even place higher estimates, both as to the number of men and guns.

To turn these different works a road has been partially cut through the rough ground and chapparal to the right; and, although the reconnaissance is as yet imperfect, it is still thought that a point near the enemy's left flank can be reached. If Gen. Twiggs succeeds in reaching the rear of Santa Anna, and he will use every exertion, I do not see what is to save him.

Santa Anna left the capital with a force of near ten thousand troops, intending to unite with La Vega; and with strong reinforcements of the National Guard, and the rabble (jaraochas) of Puebla and other towns on the route, to take position at a strong pass, called Cerro Gordo, and there give our army battle. A stronger position could not have been selected. The road leads through a precipitous ridge, whence the name "Cerro Gordo," or wide ridge. Before and around this ridge, on the road to Vera Cruz, are steep hills, which the enemy had strongly fortified with about 4 heavy guns, and a force which, at the lowest estimate, must have been at least 15,000.

Three forts, commanding the road for miles, had first to be carried before the Cerro could be attacked. The hills were covered and the batteries strongly supported by a large force of Santa Anna's best infantry. On the other side of the pass, Santa Anna himself was stationed with 3,000 cavalry—a position assumed either to cut off the retreat of his men, or to facilitate his own. The battle opened with an attack upon an advanced post, strongly fortified, of the enemy. This was handsomely done by the vanguard of Gen. Twiggs, under the command of Major Sumner—Gen. Smith being unfortunately ill. The new and splendid regiment of mounted riflemen took the lead, and, under a heavy shower of grape and musketry, drove the enemy from their position. Our loss in this affair was heavy. Major Sumner was wounded in the head, and several other officers were badly wounded. When our troops had occupied this position, the enemy made a feint of attacking them, but after a great parade retired to their strong defenses.

After this, the enemy kept up an incessant fire on our lines, but without effect. The next day (18th), the battle was opened in earnest, and by a succession of brilliant charges, under Generals Twiggs, Shields, Pillow and Worth, all the various forts and defenses were severally carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy totally routed, and 5,000 of them taken prisoners, together with most of their Generals, and all their baggage and munitions; Gen. Santa Anna narrowly escaped on a mule, taking some by path through the chapparal.

He was closely followed by his Secretary of War, Gen. Canizales, who, for his great reputed bravery, has been for a long time called the "Lion of Mexico." Gen. Vasquez, who commanded the corps de reserve at Buena Vista, was killed. This officer had a high reputation for gallantry and military knowledge. He was a Spaniard, who was somewhat distinguished in the Spanish service. Other Mexican officers were killed, but most of them were taken prisoners. Among these are Gen. Herrera, the ex-President; Generals Jarero and De La Vega—the former accepted his parole, the latter preferred to enjoy the hospitalities of the good citizens of New Orleans, and will come hither soon with a large force of subordinate officers, who have, perhaps, heard of the pleasures and quietude of life in New Orleans.

This signal achievement has not been gained without a heavy loss on our part. Several valuable officers have been lost, many have been badly wounded, and a large body of the rank and file were strewn over the field and along the cliffs and defiles of this difficult pass. The total of our killed and wounded will not, perhaps, exceed 300. Among the former we fear we shall have to include the name of the gallant and popular Gen. Shields. He fell mortally wounded, shot through the lungs, whilst leading his brigade against one of the enemy's forts.—Gen. Pillow, too, was wounded in the advance of his noble Tennesseans, but succeeded gloriously carrying the point attacked by him.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded:

Wounded—Generals Shields and Pillow; Major Sumner, of the Rifles; Capt. Mason, Lieut. Maury, G.bbe, Davis, Ewell and Lane, of the R. R.; Lieut. Jarvis, of 2d Infantry; Lt. Darby, Topographical Engineers; L. Dana, 7th Infantry; Capt. Patten, 2d Infantry.

Among the volunteers the killed and wounded are as follows:

Killed—Lieut. Nelson and Gill, of Col Haskell's Tennessee regiment.

Wounded—Lt. Col. Cumming, slightly; Major Fairquharson, of Texas, severely; Lieut. Haile, severely; Lt. Wm. Yeowood, mortally; Lieut. Forest, slightly; Capt. Murray, severely; George Sutherland, (Ky volunteers,) severely.

Correspondence of the Daily Delta. PLAN DEL RIO, April 18.

Eds. Delta: The American army, under Gen. Scott, has just achieved another great victory over the Mexican forces under Gen. Santa Anna. The fight was fairly commenced yesterday by Gen. Twiggs and Col. Harney, and concluded about noon to-day by Gen. Worth and Gen. Patterson's divisions. The enemy could not have less than 15,000 fighting men, while our force was not over 12,000. The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest imaginable, and our brave troops had a hard task to perform in routing them. They were entrenched upon several large heights upon which no less than seven batteries were planted mounting 24 guns in all. One by one they fell into our hands.

At about 10 o'clock, a charge was made at several points by the regulars, the two Tennessee and two Pennsylvania regiments, which for a time, was strongly opposed by the Mexicans, who fought desperately; but finally their trumpet sounded a retreat, and away went Santa Anna and the larger portion of his army as if "Old Nick" himself was after them! Not so, however, with Gen. Vega, and 5,000 of his command, including four other Generals, all of whom surrendered, and are now prisoners of war in camp with all their arms, ammunition, &c. &c.

General Santa Anna, in his retreat, was so hotly pursued by Col. Harney, who had command of the 7th Infantry and Mounted Rifles that he was forced to leave his splendid carriage trunks, some \$70,000 in silver, and one of his cork legs. They are also in camp, and attract much attention, and cause no little merriment.

Our loss in killed and wounded is severe, while that of the enemy must be very great. Among those killed and wounded on our side I regret to mention the name of Gen. Shields, who fell mortally wounded at an early hour in the day. The victory, in short, is a brilliant one, and adds another bright page to the annals of our country's history. I have not time to write more—all did their duty nobly, and all share alike in the glory of the day. I annex the names of some of the killed and wounded, among the volunteers, as far as they reached me:

Killed—2d Tennessee Regiment, under Col. Haskell.—Lieut. Gill and F. B. Nelson; Sergeants H. S. Rymun and Brown; privates George Keeney, Wm. O. Stripling, Fleming Williams, Ephraim Price, C. A. Sampson, Samuel Floyd, Robert Kernan, Thomas Griffin.

Killed—Kentucky Volunteers.—Corporal Wm. F. Elkins; Wm. Durham.

Wounded—2d Tennessee Regiment—Brig. Gen. Pillow, very slightly; Lieut. Col. Cummings, Major Robert Fairquharson, (of 1st regiment); Capt. Murray, Lieut. Yeowood; Lieut. W. P. Haile; private C. Ross; Benj. O. Harney; Joseph M. Woods, George Deardmond, Wm. England, Richard L. Bobanau, John Gunter, Alfred Hatten, L. W. Fustell, Wm. Whittington, John Burrows, Charles Johnson, George A. Smith, Alonzo White, Francis Bibe, M. Brewer.

Wounded—Kentucky Volunteers.—Lt. Southard; Sergeant Allen T. Mochelocke; privates Henry Brewer, Minor T. Smith, Henry Williams, Job Langston, Whitmore Kieth.

Many of the above are mortally wounded. L. S. B.

On the top of the Cerro Gordo the scene was truly horrible—from the Jalapa road, dead bodies of the enemy could be seen on every spot where the eye was directed, until they literally covered the ascent to the height. There is about half an acre of level ground on the top of the mountain, and here were collected together the wounded of both armies, and the dead of our own. Side by side were lying the disabled American and the Mexican, and our Surgeons were busy amputating and dressing the wounds of each—lotting them in turns unless the acute pain of some sufferers further along caused him to cry out, when he would be immediately attended to.

The pioneer parties of our men were picking up the wounded and bringing them in from every part of the ascent to the height. From the side towards the river, where the storming party of Gen. Twiggs' division made the charge, most of our men suffered and many of the enemy, also, for they made a desperate stand—but when they gave way, and started in confusion down hill, was the time they most suffered—many of them receiving the balls of our men in their backs.

I noticed one officer of the enemy shot through the head on Cerro Gordo, who was a conspicuous man at Vera Cruz.

Gen. La Vega, who is again in our clutches, looked as dashing and fine as ever. He did not seem the least disconcerted, but rode in from the battle field by the side of Gen. Scott laughing and talking as though he was once more on the way to New Orleans.

Gen. Pillow was wounded in the arm, but slightly.

Major Sumner, of the 2d dragoons, was shot in the head, but is considered out of danger.

The force of the Mexicans, at the lowest, is set down at 12,000. The officers of the Mexican army who give their parole, whilst I write this, with the men, are being sent about their business—our commander being of opinion that he can

whip them easier than feed them. The Generals will be sent to New Orleans—among them you will have the second appearance of La Vega, he having refused again to be paroled.

The second in command to Santa Anna is a man as black as the ace of spades, with a name something like Stinton.

All Santa Anna's plate was taken, and his dinner, cooked for yesterday, eaten by our own officers.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

The Pennsylvanians in Battle—List of the Wounded.

The Morning after the Battle of Cerro Gordo. PLAN DEL RIO, April 19, 1847.

The opening of Twiggs' batteries, on the morning of the 17th, was the signal for our brigade, commanded by Gen. Pillow, to move. The first Pennsylvania and second Tennessee regiments led the van, to which the first Tennesseans and the second Pennsylvanians formed a supporting column. The utmost enthusiasm and confidence prevailed. Gen. Patterson, though laboring under severe illness, rode on horseback in front of our line as we were leaving the main road for the chapparal, and was received with tremendous cheering. After leaving the main road we marched along more steep tracks thro' dense chapparal, in Indian file, which in the presence of any other enemy must have entailed our destruction. In this manner we marched about four miles, when we came to an open spot and received orders to hasten forward at double quick time. At this moment the enemy's bugles sounded the alarm, and just as we cleared the space and were rising a hill the other side, the enemy opened upon us with musketry and grape. But we, I mean the 1st Pennsylvanians had passed the point of extreme danger, and the fire took but little effect upon us, passing principally over our heads and falling among the second Tennesseans. The second Pennsylvanians and first Tennesseans received a portion of this fire, which the annexed list of wounded will show.

Lt. Penna, Regt.—Comp A, Pittsburg Blues, under acting Lieut. Ferguson—Mortally wounded John Linhart; severely, David Lindsey.

Comp R, Capt. Nagle of Pottsville—None. Comp C, under Capt. Wm. F. Small—severely wounded, John Sheldon; slightly, Geo. Sutton.

Comp D, Capt. Hill—Albert Cudney and Joseph Davis slightly wounded.

Comp G, Capt. McEhale—Benj. F. Keyser, slightly wounded, the side of his head grazed by a grape shot.

Comp I, Capt. Davis, (the Wyoming Artillerists)—Dan Morrison, severely, perhaps mortally wounded; B. W. C. Kitchen slightly wounded.

Among the deaths from disease in the Regiment, I am called upon to record that of private Roberts, son of the comedian, of Capt. Scott's company. Also of Henry Lower, of the same corps. The severe march from Vera Cruz to this place is chargeable with these deaths.

2d Penna. Regt.—Comp A, Capt. Leasher—Abraham Rawland, mortally wounded; John Sheats, wounded in the leg.

Company C, Lieut. Frick—John Smith, mortally wounded.

Company F, Capt. Naylor—Jacob Simons, Edward Cruse and John Chambers, severely, perhaps mortally wounded; Thomas Hand, slightly.

Company E, Capt. Johnson—Jacob Miller, slightly wounded.

Company H, Capt. Quill—James Shaw, slightly wounded.

Company K, Capt. Miller—Wm. Wilhelm, Josiah Horn and Fred Somers, slightly wounded.

Letter from the City of Mexico.

Santa Anna's Call upon the People to Follow—Arrest of Landero and Morales for Surrendering Vera Cruz—Pledge of a Million and a half of Dollars by the Clergy for the War.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st inst has received late papers from the city of Mexico, (9th ult.) which contain Santa Anna's call upon the people to "follow" him, and his promise to wash out the stain of the national dishonor. The people, it seems, were foolish enough to follow him into battle, but most of them had to do the same thing after it, for Santa Anna ran the moment the day seemed to go against him. It is amusing to contrast the magnificent promises of this address of Santa Anna to his countrymen with "the lame and impotent conclusion" presented by his personal prowess at Cerro Gordo.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Pres. ad interim of the Mexican Republic, to his compatriots. Mexicans: Vera Cruz is already in the power of the enemy. It has succumbed—not under the influence of American valor, nor can it even be said that it has fallen under the impulses of their good fortune. To our shame be it said, we ourselves have produced this deplorable misfortune by our own interminable disorders.

The truth is due to you from the Government—you are the arbiters of the fate of our country, if our country is to be defended, it will be you who will stop the triumphant march of the enemy who now occupies Vera Cruz. If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past.

I am resolved to go out and encounter the enemy. What is life worth, ennobled by the national gratitude, if the country suffers under a censure the stain of which will redound upon the forehead of every Mexican?

My duty is to sacrifice myself, and I will know how to fulfill it! Perhaps the American hosts may proudly tread the imperial capital of Azteca. I will never witness such an opprobrium, for I am decided first to die fighting!

The momentous crisis has at length arrived to the Mexican Republic. It is as glorious to die fighting, as it is infamous to declare oneself conquered without a struggle, and by an enemy whose rapacity is as far removed from valor as from generosity.

We learn that General Morales, who so gallantly defended Vera Cruz, and Gen. Landero,

who signed the capitulation, were both immediately put under arrest by Santa Anna and ordered to Guanajuato.

The clergy of the archbishopric of Mexico have bound themselves to the Government for a Million and a half of dollars, payable monthly. The clergy of the different bishoprics are to do the same.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. Capture of Tuzapan.

The Gallant Lieut. Parker Wounded. The Gen. Patterson fell in with Com. Perry and his squadron on their return from the Tuzapan expedition on the 24th ultimo, twenty-five miles North of Vera Cruz.

She was boarded by an officer from the U. S. Steamer Scorpion, who put letters on board, and who reported to Capt. Jackson that on the 19th, Tuzapan had been taken, after a fierce and determined resistance by Mexican troops. We lost some four men killed and fourteen wounded among whom were four officers, Capt. Tatnall slightly, Lieut. Parker severely, Lieut. Hartstein, and Passed Midshipman Lounds slightly.

The Mexicans finding other resistance unavailing spiked all their guns, razed the defence of the place and then abandoned it. From the Picayune we select the following: General Shields was still alive at the last accounts, but it was thought he could not survive. Capt. Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers, remains in a very critical state. Gen. Pillow's wound is not serious.

More Particulars of the Victory at Cerro Gordo.

The Enemy's Loss—Thirty Brass Cannon Captured—Mexican Force 14,000 Men—Officers Paroled Found on the Field.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 9, 1847.

The Southern mail received by the arrival of the cars this afternoon contains New Orleans papers of the 2d inst. Further interesting details of the battle are furnished, but no later dates have been received from Vera Cruz.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is thought to be about equal to that on our side. Thirty beautiful brass cannon and a large quantity of ammunition were captured.

Some of the Mexican officers taken prisoners attribute the defeat to the cowardice or corruption of Santa Anna. They admit that he had eight thousand men in the lines and six thousand outside of the entrenchments.

The Mexican infantry who fought so well at Buena Vista and all the regular artillerists were present.

Several officers released by Gen. Scott after the capitulation of Vera Cruz without parole, on account of the gallantry displayed there, were found among the killed and wounded.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 11.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 4th inst. to hand by the Southern mail, there was no later intelligence from Gen. Scott's army.

On the 5th of April last, a law passed the Mexican Congress, calling upon all Mexicans capable of bearing arms, to enter the service of the government.

The Governor of Chihuahua had arrived at the city of Mexico on the 10th ult., and was petitioning for aid to drive back the perfidious invaders of that territory.

Tempico dates to the 27th had been received. It was remarkably healthy there. The new tariff had been received, and put into effect.

FROM MATAMORAS.—The Picayune, extra, of the 3d inst., has a copy of the American Flag, of the 21st ult. The following is the most important paragraph we find in it:

Down Upon Them.—We stated, not long ago, that Gen. Taylor had resolved on a requisition upon the States of New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, for indemnification on the destruction of the public property of the United States by Mexican robbers in those departments of Mexico. Since then Col. Cushing has received an order directing him to call upon the Alcaldes of this place, and will accordingly pay his respects to their honors this morning. The proportion of this department is \$47,500, and can be liquidated in mules at \$20 a head, beef cattle at \$10, or corn at \$2 per fanega, (three bushels.) The Alcaldes here will confer with the authorities of other towns as to the amount of taxable property in their several districts to serve as data in fixing the proportion of each. The quartermaster here will receipt for all that may be "fokked over."

The Water-Cure Establishment of Preinsnitz at Grafenberg, was visited during the last year by 1,022 patients. Of these 550 were Germans, (246 Austrians, 286 Prussians, 75 Hamburgers,) 165 Russians and Poles, 127 Englishmen, 65 Hungarians, 26 Danes, 21 Americans, and 63 inhabitants of other countries. There were also present 14 physicians, part of them as patients and part assistants of the Cure.

To PROTECT GRAIN FROM RATS.—An individual of much practical experience, states that green elder deposited in and about the mows of hay and grain, will prove an effectual preventive against the depredations of mice and rats. These animals are frequently very destructive in the ravages; and if a remedy so simple and easy of attainment is efficacious, it deserves to be known and remembered by all. We have long known that the leaves of the common mullein will drive rats from their haunts. There is something in the odor of this plant that is disgusting to their rapacity, so was the "leak" to the ancient Pistor; they cannot "abide it."

A destructive fire occurred at Baltimore on Sunday last. The damage done by the fire is estimated at \$100,000.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, May 15, 1847.

F. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 2d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, S. B. 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, Sus. Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF Montgomery County.

WHIG NOMINATIONS. For Governor, GEN. JAMES IRVIN. For Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON.

A full account of the battle of Cerro Gordo will be found in another column.

A considerable quantity of lumber has been purchased at this place, within a few weeks past, nearly all of which is intended for re-shipment to market by canal boats. The Susquehanna has been too low, for several weeks past, for rafting. Lumber has been selling 30 per cent. higher than last year.

The canals are doing an immense business this season. There is a constant stream of boats; besides, many of the boats are now provided with extra hands and horses, and run day and night. The revenue of the state will be considerably increased. The collector at Northumberland informed us, that the tolls received at that place are much larger than any previous year.

One scarcely knows when and where the Battalions are to be held now-a-days. There is no notice given in the papers, and the handbills merely assert that a battalion will be held by some colonel at a certain time, but where, is not said. There will be no battalion at this place. We have been annexed, and the fun is to take place at the house of William Rothemel, in Little Mahony, on the 21th inst., where our battalion will meet the Mahony battalion. Candidates for the different county offices will of course be in attendance. Mr. Rothemel will no doubt be well provided for all. Besides, there will be plenty of extras on the ground, in the shape of pretty girls, ginger cakes, small beer, pea nuts, and molasses candy, all of which are necessary to make a grand military display on such occasions.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The good people of Danville were somewhat electrified last week by the appearance of Mr. Townsend in relation to extending the Magnetic Telegraph from Pottsville to that place. The Intelligencer says, that the sum required is \$7,000, which it is probable will be raised, as the iron region requires a connection with the coal. We are fearful, however, that the galvanic influence of the iron of the region, when brought into collision with the water, (\$7,000,) will not be sufficiently strong to form the connection, although it may considerably shock the enterprise. We shall be glad, however, to hear of its success.

A FIRE occurred at New Berlin, on Monday last, in the stable of John Lashella, Esq., from which the fire was communicated to the stables of Dr. J. P. Seebold and A. Swineford, Esq., all of which were consumed. Messrs. Lashella and Swineford were fully insured.

DR. GEO. McCLELLAN.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of this distinguished Surgeon and Physician. On Saturday afternoon he was seized with a bilious colic, with such violence, that he died about midnight.

COMMODORE CONNER had a splendid public dinner given to him at Philadelphia, a few days since. Commodore Stewart, Commodore Engel, and a number of distinguished citizens, civil and military, were present. The dinner was given at the Columbia House, by Messrs. Bagley, McKenzie & Co., who are becoming somewhat celebrated for getting up public festivals.

GEN. TAYLOR, at the last accounts, was at Monterey. A massacre of 24 Mexicans took place at Guastope a small town, in the night, in revenge of the murder of some Americans. Gen. Taylor is resolved to hunt out the perpetrators and hang them.

There was a report that Santa Anna was shot by his own men, for cowardice.—Doubtful.

STATE OF IOWA.—The Democrats have carried their candidates in every judicial district.—1st district, Williams' majority, 351; 2d do, Grant's maj. 448; 3d do, Olney's maj. 72; 4th do, Carlton's maj. 261. Total democratic majority, 1432. But Mason, Dem., has been defeated as superintendent, by Harlan, Whig, by about 430.

LUMBER BUSINESS.—The quantity of lumber contracted for and to be delivered in Elmira during the present season, is not less than eighteen million of feet, valued at \$2,000,000. The Republican asks: "What other village in the state of New York, with the population of Elmira, can exhibit an equal in any branch of business?"

TWO IMMENSE SUMS OF MONEY have been devised in England to persons in this country. The first is the famous Townley estate, in the division of which it is believed that the family of the Lawrences, in New York will ultimately obtain over \$25,000,000. The other is a windfall amounting to \$50,000,000, which is said to be inherited by a gentleman in New Castle, Maine, of the name of Jennings.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL.—We learn that the writ of sequestration issued against the Susquehanna Canal company from the court of Common Pleas of York county, Pa. has, after full argument before the court, been vacated, and all the proceedings under it set aside, thus returning the business of the company to its former channel.—Baltimore American.

GEN. TAYLOR A DEMOCRAT.—We have asserted that Gen. Taylor, in politics, was probably more of a democrat than any thing else. These conclusions have been strengthened of late, in various ways. The following letter from Gen. Cameron, to the Norristown Register, was brought out by a casual conversation, between the editor of the Register and Gen. Cameron, in relation to Gen. Taylor's early political associations. The editor proceeds to say:

Shortly after the publication of our former article, we had a conversation with the Hon. SENATOR CAMERON, one of our United States Senators, who expressed his positive conviction that the opinion we then gave of Gen. Taylor was correct, and adduced several evidences of the fact that he (Gen. T.) was in principle and practice a democrat. As we have no idea of permitting our whig neighbors to deceive themselves without giving them a word of friendly warning, and at the same time, wish to put our readers in possession of the truth respecting a military chieftain whose deeds have won their admiration, although they may not, like some, have determined that nothing short of the Presidency would be an appropriate reward for his services, we requested Mr. Cameron to give us, for publication, such information relative to the subject as he might have in his power to communicate. The following letter has since been received from him, and we lay it before our readers for their consideration:

MIDDLETOWN, April 25, 1847. "Dear Sir—Your paper of last week was handed me this morning, and reminds me of a promise to put in writing what I said to you the other day in regard to General Taylor.

"I have several acquaintances who know the old General well, and I met, since the battle of Buena Vista, one, a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who lived beside him for many years. This gentleman was recently the Democratic candidate for a high office. He says that General Taylor has been a Democrat all his life, and this agrees with all my information on the subject. His father was one of the Electors who gave the vote of Virginia to Mr. Jefferson. He was the personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson, and the firm supporter of his administration and measures. In 1808, he was stationed in this place on the recruiting service, and he is still remembered by some of our citizens, who speak of him with pleasure, and say that he was then a supporter of Simon Snyder. He entered the army in early life, and has never been a politician—nor has he ever had any connection with the machinery of party or with wire-working politicians—but he has always kept up an acquaintance with the leading measures of the day, and his enquiring mind is stored with a thorough knowledge of the whole system of our government. No man has a greater reverence for the will of the people and none have shown a greater desire to elevate and sustain humble men of intellect and merit.

"I have before me a letter from a friend at Monterey, who fought by his side in more than one field, dated March 11, 1847, who speaks of him in these words:—'General Taylor has arrived since the above was written. He is simple and unostentatious as a child—plain as a pike staff—honest and unpretending—brave as Caesar, and as determined and firm as adamant. He has strong good sense—he is unimpeachable, but useful. His sense is of the cast-iron kind, not shining, but solid, and altogether practical. He is the least showy, unartificial general or subaltern that is or ever was in the American army. He has a power and an influence over men whether individuals or armies, that is irresistible. All around him have a consciousness of security and safety, while he is with them. It is this moral power, this magic of the mind, which made his four thousand men superior to twenty thousand well disciplined troops.'

"If I have not, my dear sir, said enough to convince you that General Taylor is a good Democrat, of the Jeffersonian, Snyder, Jackson school, I shall be glad to hear what will make a Democrat.

Sincerely your friend, SIMON CAMERON. Col. SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, Editor 'Norristown Register.'

CHEAP POSTAGE.—INCREASE IN THE REVENUES OF THE DEPARTMENT.—It will be gratifying to the advocates of cheap postage, and to the public generally, to learn that the revenue is annually increasing, exhibiting the same improvement that marked the progress of the same reform in England. The Union publishes the increase for the last quarter at each of the following cities, with thirty or forty others whose names are not given, which, compared with the same quarter last year, indicates an increase of over 17 per cent.

Table with 2 columns: City and Increase for Qr. Albany, N. Y., \$638; Annapolis, Md., 543; Baltimore, 3,118; Boston, 1,968; Buffalo, 563; Cincinnati, 1,569; Columbus, Ohio, 1,375; Lexington, Ky., 313; Louisville, 237; Lowell, 577; Macon, Ga., 360; Newark, N. J., 559; Norfolk, 630; Philadelphia, 3,797; Pittsburg, 684; Richmond, Va., 922; St. Louis, 79; Savannah, 714; Wilmington, 400.

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