THE BATTLES!

Gen. Taylor's Despatches. The Washington Union, of Friday night, contains the official despatches of General Taylor and the officers under his command, giving detailed accounts of the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. They occupy ten of the broad columns of the Union, and we cannot therefore give them in full in our paper. We, however, make room for the following letters from the Commander-in-Chief, with abstracts from the tables containing the lists of the killed and wounded in

esting Battle of Palo Alto.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Camp near Matamoras, May 16, 1846. Sin: I have now the honor to submit more detailed report of the action of the 8th

both battles. The letters are highly inter-

The main body of the army of occupation Point Isabel, on the evening of the 7th of May, and bivouacked seven miles from that

Our march was resumed the following morning. About noon, when our advance of eavalry had reached the water-hole of "Palo Alto, the Mexican troops were reported in our front, and were soon discovered occupy. ing the road in force. I ordered a halt upon reaching the water, with a view to rest and refresh the men, and form deliberately our line of battle. The Mexican line was now plainly visible across the prairie, and about ree quarters of a mile distant. Their left. which was composed of a heavy force of cavalry, occupied the road, resting upon a thicket of chapparal, while masses of infantry were discovered in succession on the right, greatly outnumbering our own force.

Our line of battle was now formed in the Our line of battle was now formed in the following order, commencing on the extreme-right: 5th infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. MeIntosh; Major Ringgold's artillery; 3d infantry, commanded by Captain L. N. Morris; two 18 pounders, commanded by Lieut. Churchill, 3d artillery; 4th infantry, commanded by Maj. G. W. Allen, the 3d and 4th periments composed the 3d brigade. and 4th regiments, composed the 3d brigade, under command of Lieut Col. Garland, and all the above corps, together with two squad-rons of dragoons, under Captains Kor and May, composed the right wing, under the orders of Cpl. Twiggs. The left was formed briay, composed the right wing, under the orders of Col. Twiggs. The left was formed by the battalion of artillery commanded by Liqut. Col. Childs, Capt. Duncan's light artillery and the 2th infertion. tillery, and the 8th infantry, under Captai Monigomery—all forming the 1st brigade, under Lieut. Cel. Belknap. The train was packed near the water, under direction of

Captains Crosman and Myers, and protected

by Capt. Ker's squadron.

At two o'clock we took up the march by heads of columns, in the direction of the enemy—the 18 pounder battery tollowing the road. While the columns were advancing, Lieut. Blake, topographical engineers, voluntheur black, topographical engineers, volun-teered a reconnoisance of the enemy's line, which was handsomely performed, and is-sulted in the discovery of at least two batter-ries of artillery in the intervals of their cavalry and infantry. These batteries were soon least two pieces of artillery. The command opened upon us, when I ordered the columns was immediately put in motion, and about halted and deployed into line, and the fire to four o'clock I came up with Capt. McCall, be returned by all our artillery. The 8th infantry, on our extreme left, was thrown back o that flank - The first five of the enemy did little execution, while our 18 pounders and Major Ringgold's artifiery soon dispersed the cavalry, which formed his left... Capt. Dancan's battery, thrown forward in advance of the line, was doing good execu-tion at this time. Capt. May's squadron was now detached to support that battery, and the left of our position. The Mexican cavalry, now detached to support that battery, and the left of our position. The Mexican cavalry, with two pieces of arillery, were now reported to be moving through the chapparal to our right to threaten that flank, or make a demonstration against the train. The 5th infantry was immediately detached to check this movement, and, supported by Lieutenaut's Ridgely, with a section of Major Ringgold's battery and Captain Walker's company of volunteers, effectually repulsed the enemy the 5th infantry repelling a charge of lancers and the artillery doing great execution in their ranks. The 3d infantry was now detached to the right as a still farther security to that flank, yet threatened by the enemy. Major Ringgold, with the remaining section, kept up his five from an advanced position

The grass of the prairie had been accidentally fired by our artillery, and the volumes of smoke now partially concealed the armies from each other. As the chemy's left had evidently been driven back and left the road e cannonade had been suspended, I ordered forward the 18 pounders on the road nearly to the position first occupied by the Mexican envalry; and caused the 1st brigade to take up a new position and occupied a point on the extreme right of the new line. The enemy made a change of position cor-responding to our own, and after a suspengion of nearly an hour, die action was resu-

The fire of artillery was now most destructive—openings were constantly made through the enemy's ranks by our fire, and the con-stancy with which the Mexican infantry sus-tained this severe cannonade; was a theme of universal remark and admiration. Capt May's squadron was detached to make a de May's squadron was detached to make a de-monstration on the left of the enemy's posi-tion, and suffered severely from the fire of artillery to which it was for some time expo-red. The 4th infantry which had been ordered to support the 18 pounder battery, was exposed to a most galling fire of artillery, by which several men were killed, and Captain Page dangerously wounded. The enemy's was directed against our 18 pounder by tery and the guns under Major Ringgold in its vicinity. The Major himself, while cool its vicinity. The Major himself, while cool y directing the fire of his pieces, was strack by a cannon ball and mortally wounded. In the meantime the battalion of artillery under Lieut Col. Childs had been brough up to support the artillery on our right. A lemonstration of cavalry was now made by the enemy against this part of our

were within close range a deadly fire of cau-mater from the 18 pounders dispersed them consumed fight the rior the remainder of brisk fire of small arms was now opened the army of the field of balle.

since died, and Captain Page, dangerously wounded: Lieutenant Luther slightly see. I aunex a tabular slatement of the casualties of

the day.
Our own force engaged, is shown by the ield report, to have been 177 officers and 1,11 men—aggregate, 2,288. The Mexican core, was not less than 6,000 regular troops, with 10 pieces of artillery, and probably ex-ceeded that number: the irregular force not known. Their loss was not less than 200 killed and 400 wounded—probably greater. This estimate is very moderate and formed upon the number actually counted upon the field and upon the reports of their own offi-

As already reported in my first brief des-patch, the conduct of our officers and men was every thing that could be desired. Exnade of artillery-our troops displayed a coolness and constancy which gave me

throughout, the assurance of victory

I purposely defer the mention of individuals until my report of the action of the 9th when I will endeavor to do justice to the many instances of distinguished conduct on both days. In the meantime I refer, for mi-nute details, to the reports of individual com-

I am, sir, very-respectfully, your ob't serv't. Brevet Brigadier General United State Army Commanding. The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

From the table prepared by Asst. Adjutan General Bliss, we find that but nine men on he American side were killed in the Battle Palo Alto and forty-four were wounded -Fourteen horses were killed and four woun-

Battle of Resca de la Palma. Headquarters Abmy of Occupation, to 39. Camp near Fut Browne, Texas, May 17, 1846

Sin:—In submitting a more minute report the affair of "Resaca de la Palma," I have honor to state that early in the morning of the 9th inst. the enemy who had encamped near the field of battle of the day previous, was discovered moving by his left flank, eviently in retreat, and perhaps at the same ime to gain a new position on the road to Matamoras and there again resist our advance I ordered the supply train to be strongly acked at its position, and left with it fou pieces of artillery—the two 18-pounders which had done such good service on the previous day—and two 12-pounders which had not been in the action. The wounded officers and men were at the same time sent back to Point Isabel. I then moved forward with the columns to the edge of the chappa-ral or forest which extends to the Rio Grande, a distance of seven miles. The light companies of the 1st brigade, under Capt. G. F. Smith, 2d artillery, and a select detachment of light troops, the whole under the command of Capt. McCall, 4th infantry, were thrown forward into the chapparal to feel the enemy and pscertain his position. ... About 3 o'clock I received a report from the advance that the least two pieces of artillery. The command was immediately put in motion, and about

who reported the enemy in force in our front, occupying a ravine which intersects the road and is skirted by thickets of dense chappaner in two former instances, Capiain mecan has Ridgeley, a battery and the advance under rendered valuable services as a partisan official. McCall were at once thown forward rendered valuable services as a partisan official. In this amexation I would mention the chappanal on either cer. In this amexation I would mention the and is skirted by thickets of dense chapparal. on the road, and into the chapparal on either side; while the 5th infantry and one wing of the 4th was thrown into the forest on the off, and the 3d and the other wing of the 4th, on the right of the road. These corps were employed as skirmishers to cover the battery and engage the Mexican infantry.—

the steady fire and resistless progress of our own, yet his artillery was still in position to decisive advantage could be gained until this of subsistance, Lieutenant Scarret, engi artillery was silenced, I ordered Captain and Lieutenants Biake and Meade, of dragoons. This was gallantly and effec-tually executed, the enemy was driven from is guns, and General La Vega, who remained alone at one of the batteries, was taken prisoner. The squadron, which suffered much in this charge, not being immediately infantry had been ordered up and becom-warmly engaged on the right of the road. This regiment and a part of the 5th were now ordered to charge the batteries; which was

driven from his artillery and the left of the road.

The light companies of the 1st brigade and the 3d and 4th regiments of infantry had been deployed on the right of the road, where, at various points, they became briskly engaged with the enemy. A small party under Capt. Buchanan and Lieutenants Wood and Hays, Buchanan and Lieutenants Wood and Hays, and the smallest loss, to its destination.

I enclose an inventory of the Mexican transfer captured on the field, and also an inventory of the Mexican transfer captured on the field, and also are considered. regiment, drove the enemy from a breast-work which he occupied, and captured a work which he occupied, and captured a piece of artillery. An attempt to recover this piece, was repelled by Caplain Barboun, ad infantry. The onemy was at last completely driven from his position on the right of the route from Control of the route from his position on the right of the route of the route from his position on the right of the route from Control of the regimental color (battalion of Tambico,) and many standards and guidons of cavalry, we may be a few to the standards and guidons of cavalry, we may be a few to the standards and guidons of cavalry, we may be a few to the standards and guidons of cavalry, we may standards and g

was captured at this place. was captured at this place.

The artillery battalion, excepting the flank companies, had been ordered to guard the baggage train, which was packed some distance in rear. That battalion was now ordered up to pursue the enemy, and with the The battalion was instantly formed in square and read up to pursuo the enemy, and with the fine the column continued to advance and interpretation the last discount of the column continued to advance and interpretation the column continued to advance and interpretation the column continued to alry, but when the advancing squadrons drowned in attempting to cross-the river

were within close range a deally fire of our mixter from the 18 pounders dispersed them.

A brisk fire of small arms was now opened upon the equare by which one officer, Licut.

Luther, 3d attillery, was slightly, wounded, the army officers and 2,040 men—aggregate 2,222. The actual number engaged with the square sienced all farther firing from the enemy in this quarter. It was now nearly dark and the setion was closed on the right of our line, the enemy having been complete.

The strength of our marching force on this was 173 officers and 2,040 men—aggregate 2,222. The actual number engaged with the enemy having been complete. The strength of our line, the enemy having been complete. The wounded and the right of our line, the enemy having been complete. The wounded arm was closed on the right of our line, the enemy haven been complete. The wounded arms to the setion was closed on the right of our right and under my own eye, the enemy had made a serious attempt against the left of our line. Capt, Duncan instantly processed the instance, of the 4th, and Lieutenant and by the bold and brilliant manneauxing of his battery, completely repulsed everal ancessive efforts of the enemy to advent on the field. The cofficers wounded, were the instance, and have a serious attempt against the left of our line. Capt, Duncan instantly processed the fight. The officers wounded, were the instance of the 4th, and Lieutenant force upon our left flank. Support is fight. The officers wounded, were the fight in successive efforts of the enemy to advent the light infantry advance, slightly illeutenant in successive efforts of the enemy retired into the fight, which immense loss from the field. The fight infantry advance, slightly illeutenant in the field of the process of the successive efforts of the field of the fight infantry advance, alignly illeutenant in the field of the process of the successive efforts of the field of the fi

HERALD & EXP'R.

CARLISLE, PA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1846.

JAMES M. POWER.

will be read by every American with lively interest.

breatened serious consequences to the grass

and grain crops, the weather cleared up beau-

tifully on Sunday last. We suspect our coun-

ry friends will make the hay fly pretty sharp

this week. They will, by the way, find some

new hints upon hay-making on the first page.

the action of his new improved instrument.

His new Piano, with the Harmonic Attach-

instruments ever made in this country.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—We leasn

that a Sergeant in the Artillery named Queen,

at the Barracks, near this borough, made a

lesperate attempt upon his own life, on Mon-

day morning last, while in a fit of mental de-

rangement, growing out of an attack of pleu-

risy. The attendant in the hospital having

been called away from him for a short time,

found on his return that the unhappy suffer

er had inflicted several wounds upon his

body with a knife, and had made a gash in

his throat which severed the windpipe. The

wounds, we are glad to learn, were not in-

stantly latal. The unfortunate man still sur-

vives, although the nature of the wounds

MR. WEBSTER .- The report of the commit

tee, exonerating Mr. Webster from the infa-

mous charges made against him by Tory

Ingersoll, will be found on our first page .-

The bold and chameless audacity with which

these charges were preferred by that misera-

ble libeller, was all that led any one to doubt

what the report of the committee would be,

and the result will therefore not so much

surprise as gratify the admirers of Mr. Web-

ster ... It would have been a dark day, indeed

for human nature, if Daniel Webster could

have been convicted of a petty defalcation of

\$2000 and we might have hid our faces in

shame before the nations of the earth, could

vile corruption as these charges declared .-

satisfaction by all who view with national

public men, especially of those who have

tions of our Republican institution. Let it be

had he lived in the days of the Revolution,'

as he could has disgraced his country.

Gen Taylor is now unquestionably the

most popular man in the country, and it wont

THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- The Carlisle Light

in the existing war with Mexico. This

the spirit of their fathers, and do honor to themselves and their country.

It is spirit by the Pennsylvania Volunteers, to enter the Service. So be ready, "b-hoys!"

COME FORTH AND APREAR!—The Pattsburg

go very hard for the Whige to support him!

locofocos of the most decided character.

remembered that this report was made by a

een called to administer the highest func-

leave slender hopes of his recovery.

Last Edvices left the Army at Matamoras.

OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

I have no accurate data from which to estimate the enemyle force on this day. He is known it have been reinforced after the action of the 8th both by cavairy andaniantry, and no doubt to an extent at least equal, to his loss on that day. It is probable that 8000 men were opposed to us, and in a position chosen by themselves, and strongly defended with artillery. The enemy's loss was very great. Nearly 200 of his dead were buried by us, on the day succeeding the battle. His loss in killed, wounded, and missing, in the two affairs of the 8th and 9th is it think moderately estimated at 1000 men.

Our yielory has been decisive. A small force has overcome immense odds of the best troops that Mexico can furnish—veleran regiments, perfectly equipped and appointed.

regiments, perfectly equipped and appointed.
Eight perces of artillery, several colors and
standards, a great number of prisoners, including fourteen officers, and a large amount
of baggage and public property have tallen

nto our hands.

The causes of victory are doubtless to be found in the superior quality of our officers and men. I have already, in former reports, paid a general tribute to the admirable conduct of the troops on both days. It now becomes my duty—and I feel it to be one of great delicacy—to notice individuals. In so extensive a field as that of the 8th, and in the dense cover where most of the action of the 9th was fought, I could not possibly be witness to more than a small portion of the operations of the various corps; and I must therefore, depend upon the reports of suborlinate commanders, which I respectfully en-

close herowith.

Colonel Twiggs, the second in command was paticularly active on both days in executing my orders, and directing the operations of the right wing. Lieutenant Colonel Mo Intosh, commanding the 5th infantry, Lieu tenant Colonel Garland, commanding the 3d brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Belknap commanding the 1st brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Child's, commanding the artillery battalion, Major Allen, Captains L. N. Morris and Montgomery, commanding respectively the 4th, 3d, and 8th regiments of infantry, were alous in the nerformance of their duties and gave examples to their commands of cool and fearless conduct. Lieutenant Colornel McIntosh repulsed with his regiment a charge of lancers in the action of Palo Alto, hared with it in the honors and dangers of the following day, being twice severely wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Belknap head-ed a charge of the 8th infantry, which resul-ted in driving the enemy from his-guns, and leaving us in posession of that part of the

Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Ridgely eserve especial notice for the gallant and Hicient manner in which they manœuvred and served their batteries. The impression nade by Captain Duncan's battery upon the extreme right of the enemy's line, at the af fair of Palo Alto, contributed largely to the result of the day; while the terrible fire kept up by Lieutenant Ridgely, in the affair of the 9th, inflicted heavy losses upon the enough The 18-pounder battery, which played a conspicuous part in the action of the 8th was admirably served by Lieutenant Churchill, 3d artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Wood, topographical engineers. The charge of cavlopographical engineers. The charge of our alry on the enemy's batteries on the 9th, was gallantly led by Captain May, and had com-

lofe-success.
Captain McCall, 4th infantry, rendered uished service with the advanced corps under his orders. I's-loss, in killed and wounded, will show how closely it was en gaged. I may take this occasion to say that services of Captain Walker, of the Texas rangers, who was in both affairs with his company, and who has performed very mer

I must beg leave to refer to the reports of subordinate commanders for the names o Capt. McCall's command became at once engaged with the enemy, while the light argued with the enemy, while the light argued with the enemy, while the light argued with the enemy had at least like execution. The enemy had at least light argued conduct on both days. Instances of great execution. pear execution. The enemy had at least individual gallantry and personal conflict with the enemy were not wanting in the afincessant fire upon our advance.

The action now became general, and algebraic influences are way before staffs of the different commanders, are passaged by them.

ticularly mentioned by them.

I derived efficient aid on both days from own, yet his artiflery was sun in position to check our advance—several pieces occupying the pass across the ravine which he had chosen for his position. Perceiving that no chosen for his position. Perceiving that no chosen for his position. Perceiving that no chosen for his position advantage could be gained until this of subsistance, Lieutenant Scarret, engineers, National Rinke and Meads, topo May to charge the batteries with his squadron graphical engineers, promptly conveyed my of dragoons. This was gallantly and effectively executed, the enemy was driven from Colonel Payne was wounded in the affair of the 9th, and I have already had occasion report the melancholy death of Lieutenant Blake, by accident, in the interval between the two engagements. Major Craig and Lientenant Brereton, of the ordnance departsupported by infantry, could not retain pos-session of the artillery taken, but it was com-pletely silenced. In the meantime the 8th priate duties, and Songeon Craig, medical director, uporintended in person the ardious service of the field hospitals. I take this oc-casion to mention generally the devotion to duty of the medical staff of the army, who ordered to charge the batteries; which was handsomely done, and the enemy entirely driven from his artillery and his position on the left of the road.

The light companies of the 1st brigade and

I enclose an inventory of the mexican entinessate massive months and of the field, and also and of the field of "Resaccade in Palma". Thursday evening last. Men of both politiskelds of the field of "Resaccade in Palma". Thursday evening last. Men of both politiskelds of the field of "Resaccade in Palma". Thursday evening last. Men of both politiskelds in an equally ready to do my only in came, and of the route from Point Isabel, made by cal parties took part in the meeting. A position with all my zeal and all my ability."

To this Mr. Marcy replies and gives some general explanations. Gen. Scott replies to my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Eaton. One public meeting is called in the cregimental color (buttalion of Tambigo,) and York for the same purpose, many standards and guidons of cavalry were taken at the affair of the 9th. I would be Gen Taylor is now unquesti pleased to receive your instructions as to the disposition to be made of these trophics

The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, number, and will to day forward the roll
Washington, D. C. 10 the G vernor with an offer of its services
The number of American killed in the avising war with Maxico. This allie of Resaca de la Palma, as reported by Company, now comprises a fine body of Asst. Adjutant General Bliss, were there nine our most active, young men, who it called —wounded eighty-two. Twenty horses note into service will, we trust, be animated by killed and nineteen wounded

Or The Legislature of Louisians, liften hearing of the re-call of Gen. Gaines by the Administration, unanimously adopted resolutions warmly commending every official act of the General connected with the war

The Oregon Question settled! We have the important intelligence from

Washington, that a message from the President was laid before the Senate on Thursday last, accompanying a proposition from the British government to settle the Oregon controversy. Of course as the whole matter has transpired in secret session, the precise terms of the proposal are not clearly known The Baltimore 'Sun,' however, states that the offer is for a settlement on the 49th parallel, with the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia River by the Hudson's Bay Company, until the exiration of their charter, (in 1858); the British government apprehending that it might GER Taylor's DESPATCHES.—We give in to-day's otherwise be compelled to pay that Compaaper Gan. Taylor's despatches, containing the official counts of the never-to-be-forgotten battles. They are the proudest pages of our country's history and ny too large an indemnity. The free navigation of the Straits of Fuca, and the free use of the Bays and Inlets of Vancouver's Island to be allowed to us for the same period, and After a protracted 'rainy spell? which

pated by the '49 men.' or The proposal was submitted by the President to the Senate for advice. It is understood that that body gave its decision in favor of accepting the proposition, on Friday even ing. The Ledger gives the supposed vote as

some other privileges not heretofore antici-

PROF. WALKER. -Our townsman, Mr. E.L. Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Benton, Berrier by, J. M. Clayton, Cameron, Calhoun, Colquitt, Clayton, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, ton, Huntington, Haywood, Jarnigan, Johnson o Johnston of La. Lewis, Morehend, Miller, Ma McDuffie, Niles, Pearce, Pennysökker, Phelps, Sevier, Sneight, Simmons, Turney, Webster, Walker, who has recently achieved so high isfinction as a Pianist, has just returned, afer a series of most successful Concerts in the Castern cities, and we are gratified to learn proposes to favor our citizens with an early public exhibition, both of his own skill and Nays-Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Breese

Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Jenness, Semple,-19. Absent-Messrs. Barrow, Bright, Corwin, Critter en, Upham, Westcott-6. Refused to vote-Mesers, Chalmers and Hannegan

ment, manufactured at the celebrated estab-lishment of Chickering, in Boston, is said to ed, and sent to the Senate immediately. The be one of the most splendid and powerful settlement of this vexed question will be hailed with delight throughout the country.

Gen. Scott and Mr. Polk.

The letter from Gen. Scott, which the Presifrom the command of the Volunteer forces A brief review of the subsequent letters is all. that we are able to give. -

The letter from Gen. Scott is followed (after an ominous silence of four days, in which the state of things is changed very much by the news of the victories on the Rio Grande!) by one from Mr. Marcy, speaking for the Presi. dent. In this no attention is paid to Gen-Scott's views respecting the prosecution of the war, although they clearly show him to be nost industriously engaged in preparations to take the field personally-but he is immediately pounced upon by the Secretary as upon the President, and charged with imput ting to him the" precondemnation," &c. to which Gen. Scott alludes. The Secretary, therefore, with an evident sensation of pleasure, fully betrayed in his letter, informs Gen. Scott that "the President would probably misunderstand his object in writing his letter f he-did-not at once relieve nim from the proposed command of the Army." Gen. Scott it have been proven that one of the highest is accordingly ordered to remain in Wash officers of our government was so steeped in ington. Whether a veteran soldier convicted of the fault of writing hastily and with too The result will therefore be hailed with deep much warmth under the impulse of injured selings, should be thus severely rebuked, it pride the standing before the world of our will be for the public to judge.

oplies, and most carnestly disclaims the contruction given to his language by the Secretary. He denies having in his allusion to committee, three out of five of whom were begs to say that his complaints on the con-

Mr. Webster was in a fix once before that We should like to know, now, where Charles of him (Gen S.) upon the part of several J. Ingersoll, who " Would have been a Tory leading and supposed confidents of the Pre- are stifled, and wherein all is extinguished sident in the two Houses of Congress- beis to go? Where will he hide himself, to cause," adds Gen. Scott, "because on an escape the burning, hissing scorn, of the intimation-not an onder-I did not fly to the Rio Grande, without waiting for the invading with their devices and mottos. They were army, yet to be raised,—nay, abandoning it all beautiful and appropriate. The most army to the court and without magnificent banner; according to our humile American people? Where will he go to escape the terrible lathings of a guilty conscience? We do not know, but he ought to to get to that river as it could, and withou, go out of the United States House of Reprethe least regard to the honorable pride and esentatives, as one who is no longer deserdistinction of the callant General already in ving of a place among honorable - men-as one who has disgraced himself, and as far quite sure, and his little army, would, if the occasion offered, cover themselves with glo-GENERAL TAYLOR NOMINATED FOR THE PRESry." : "Gen. Scott closes his letter with saying, whether it shall be the pleasure of the Piendency !- "Old Rough and Ready" was nominated for the Presidency at a large and sident to send me to the Rio Grande, (which enthusiastic meeting in Trenton, N. J. on I prefer or retain me here, I can only say
Thursday evening last? Men of both politic I am equally ready to do my duty in either

Lam, very respectfully, your ob't service. This Right Spinit.—The Carlisle Light not friendly to him, and again urges his clauns are gratified to the command on the ground of senior Brever Brig. Gen. U.S. A. Commanding. To learn has recruited its ranks to the full rank. The correspondence closes with a

brief note from Mr. Marcy, stating that the President had not changed his determination, and that the command of the Army had been assigned to Gen. Taylor.

assigned to Gen. Taylor.

Oliver Oldschool, 'in refering to this correspondence, says,' the Locos are exulting at the idea that the administration have out generalled Gen. Scott. It appears to me very clear that the administration had not fully defermined, at any time, to give Gen. S. the command of the army. They certainly never was seen on this occasion.

The exercises commenced at 10 minutes are another of the command of the army. They certainly never was such a crowd seen in the Park as was seen on this occasion.

The exercises commenced at 10 minutes are another of the command of the army. They certainly never was such a crowd seen in the Park as was seen on this occasion.

The exercises commenced at 10 minutes are another of the amount of the army. They certainly never was such a crowd seen in the Park as was seen on this occasion.

The exercises commenced at 10 minutes are another of the amount of the command of the members of the loan of the command of the amount of the seed of the members of the loan of the command of the amount of the seed of the members of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed to the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed will fall short of that sum.

The exercises commenced at 10 minutes are the members of the loan of the command of the amount of the seed of the members of the commenced at 10 minutes are the park was an anounce entity of the \$98,000 amonth allowed to the seed of the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed to the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed to the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed to the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed the seed of the confibite the \$98,000 amonth allowed the seed o the last of the General connected with the war, and highly complimenting life capacity, on carry, and highly complimenting life capacity, on capacity, and highly compliment was imputed by an increase the life of the highly capacity of the Administration. President of the highly capacity of the Administration. President of the highly capacity of the Administration of the bungling polling of the Administration. Address Emily Ronscon, at Plieburg.

The N Orleans press is very free in its demandance of the bungling polling of the Administration. As for as if his begin developed of the bungling polling of the Administration. As for as if his begin developed of the bungling polling of the Administration of the bungling polling of the Administration. The proposal of the life of the bungling polling of the Administration of the bungling polling of the

By Yesterday's Mails l By the mails of yesterday we have exciting intelligence from all quarters. From Washington we learn that the Oregon treat y had been signed by the President, and was o be sent to the Senate vesterday. No doubt existed of its ratification, and that question

is therefore settled?

Next we have the arrival of the Great Western from England. The steamer Cambria had arrived out with the news of a dec laration of war against Mexico by the U.S and of the law of Congress for 50,000 volunteers. This news produced a great sensation and the sympathy of the British public was altogether in favor of Mexico as the weaker party, though in the war of invasion against the weakness and inferiority of the Sikh government compared with the power of Eng-

fifth child, and there were great rejoicings in meutral vessels in that port to load and depart, consequence. The Corn Bill had passed by order of the Mexican government. The second reading in the House of Lords. The and all American Consul's office has to be closed, and all American citizens to leave by the caped from the Fortress of Ham, and made his way to London.

a new field of labor for British troops. A war has broken out between the Kafir tebes and the Colonists, at the Cape, which has rendered it necessary to put the Colonists under martial law. The natives have committed some heavy depredations, and threaten more serious ones, 🦥

Next we have some highly important intelligence from the Pacific coast of Mexico and California, showing, the progress of events in that quarter. News of hostilities dent has made the ground for removing him between the United States and Mexico had arrived there, and our interests are being against Mexico, will' be found on our first closely looked after by Com. Sloat, of the U. page. To enable the public to form just con. S. Navy-and there is strong reason for belusions as to Gen. Scott's course, the whole lieving that ore this, some decided steps correspondence should be published, but un- have been taken by that commander; perfortunately it is too lengthy for our columns. haps Mazatlan has been reduced, and the American flag firmly planted in California -at Monterey.

It seems evident, too, that revolutionary movements against Paredes are extending rapidly through Mexico. Several depart nents have declared against him.

From the New York Tribune of Wednesday last. Grand National Jubilee of the Sons of Temperance.

This great Inbilee was held vesterday The day was as fine as could have been desired-sky a little overcast, and temperature casting gross and disrespectful reflections, pleasant. It seemed as if the weather had been specially requested to don its. Sunday go-to-meeting; suit and endeavor to make itself agreeable to-the host which was to as semble on the occusion of this mighty gath ering. Flags were displayed at the City Hall and various other places, and by permission of his Honor the Mayor, the Fountains had been allowed to exhibit their sparkling beauties. During the forenoon the various delegations were arriving and marching to head quarters at National Hall in Canal street, and about I o'clock they were posted at the various stations which had been assigned them. It was a beautiful sight to look To Mr. Marcy's letter, as above, Gen. Scott regalia of the Order, and with their magnificent banners, extending all along Hudson and possession of the field of battle.

We have not, the description of the action all the softer promptings of our better natures for which life is worth living.

judgment, was the one borne by the Grand Division of Pennsylvania. One side was a distinction of the gallent General already in command, on that river; who we knew had done well, was doing well, and who, I am with her foot on the globe—on the United States quite sure, and his little army, would, if the fountain, the water represented by silver fringe, which appeared so natural as to cre-ate a thirst to look at it flowing over the sides. The vast Procession moved four abreast the grand line formed in Hudson street, the Marshal and Aids; Grand Marshal and Aids,

The procession commenced to move about

and guests took their seats

Previous to the entering of the Procession,
a large concourse had assembled in the Park.
The steps of the City Hall were crowded with ladies, and when the exercises comnenced, the Park was literally a mass of

The song commencing.

"When Bacchar had depote sway."

syas then sung by the Order. After which,
Philip is White of Pa. M. W. P. delivered
in Omion, which occupied 40 minutes, and
was listened to with instructed alterition. ing one in the Order then saing the saing the

the Sons of Temperance. It was tolly a great Jubilee, and one that will not son be for-gotten. The number in the Procession is variously pollimated to have been from 10 to variously spaininged to have been non-joined off 15,000. The whole proceedings passed off n the most satisfactory manifer. There were numerous bands of music accompanying the delegations. The enthusiasm of at the spectacle was unbounded.

From Allerder.

From the Seat of War. Five Days Later from Mexico-Receipt of

the Defeats in the Capitol-Mexican Northern Army Reinforced-Demand on the Churches-Immense Subsidies Enforced-Mexico Determined to carry on the War, patty, though in the war of invasion against the poor Sikhs the same public had very little sympathy to throw away, notwithstanding the weakness and inferiority of the Sikh government compared with the power of Eugenment compared with the power of Eugenthal The news of the battles on the Rio Grande were published without comment. Queen Victoria had given birth to a daughter—her the 20th, and fifteen days were allowed all the blockade of Vera Cruz commenced on the 20th, and fifteen days were allowed all the power of the blockade of Vera Cruz commenced on the 20th, and fifteen days were allowed all the power of the war.

The New Orleans Picayune of 2d inst., says:

By arrival of barque Louisiana, Capt, Willia, we have advices from Vera Cruz commenced in New York, May 20, as before reported.

The blockade of Vera Cruz commenced on the 20th, and fifteen days were allowed all intential vessels in that port to load and depart. Oregon notice had been well received in 26th May, or on that day. Mr. Diamond, Prince Louis Boneparte had es- our Consul, expected to empark on board. the steam frigate Mississippi. The forgate the steam frigate Mississippi. The figate the steam frigate Mississippi. The figate Raritan returned on the 25th, and a sloop being found lying off the port, got off in haste to prevent being seized. The day they sail-reached New York on Sunday, informs us of Leipsic, there had been a pronunciamento Gen. Alvarez was still carrying on his hostile preperations, in the South part of the de-partment of Mexico. A report was in circuation that Gen. Paredes intended to leave the city of (Mexico at the head of more troops,

to reinforce the army in the North.

The animosity existing against the American, volunteers was increased by the news of the two actions of the 8th and mous forced loans, which the government had imposed upon the clergy, the latter had declared itself totally unable to get. The metropolitan churches to furnish subsidies to the amount of \$98,000 per month. The churches of Mechoican \$35.000; of Puebla, \$40,000; of Guadiligora, \$20,000; of Durango, \$15,000; of Oagaca, \$8,000. These great sums per month show that Paredes is determined to prosecute the war with energy. Senor Go-mez, of Durias, has been arrested by the government. Gen. Almonte made a formal resignation of his mission to France. In reresignation of his mission to France. In regard to Paredes putting himself at the head of the army, the El Republicano says, "It is uncertain whether he wall repair to the Rio Grande or Vera Gruz. "He would leave the Capital as soon as Congress assembled."

Full accounts of the disastrous action of the 8th and 9th had been received at the capital and appeared in the official investor. These and appeared in the official journals. They are more accurate, by far, than Mexican but etins generally are, and do credit to Arista The news was received with profound regret, but a determination to fight the war out

Further from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 3rd instant gives further details of the contents of the latest Mexican papers, as follows: The Mexicun papers claim positively that

e number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans. Gen. Arista sets down the lorce of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery; our numbers are stated to have been 3,000 men, more or less, with great superiority in artillery.

The destruction by our artillery is repre-

sented to have been severe. Over three thousand shots are said to have been fired at the Mexicans by our artillery, between 2 o clock, P. M. and 7 in the evening, when the battle closed. The Mexicans in the same time ischarged seven hundred and lifty shots agned them. It was a beautiful sight to look from their artillery. The Mexican loss of the upon the various delegations, clothed in the 8.h is set down at 352 killed and wounded, and missing; and they claim to have retain

street from Chambers to Amos streets, and of the 9th by General Atista, as we had supit stirred one's blood to think that here you posed in our haste, but we have by a journal high quarters," meant the President, and beheld men who had nobly resolved to be fr. endly to him. His position is represented free from that vice which plunges one into a to have been gallantly forced, notwithstandbegs to say that his complaints on the contract which make which make which make the brightness and ling the repeated charges of the Mexican caverary referred to the Sceretary himself, and to a condition wherein all the brightness and large, the last of which was headed by Arista in person, and during which they actually Americans." The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the

The papers make very patriotic appeals to . the present time, a notice of all the banners one of the country. Even El Republicano with their devices and motios. They were claims that "the President is making and will make new efforts, as great as the emergency requires." It urges all to make the sacrifices which will be demanded, and appeals to the Courses about 1972-1981. peals to the Congress about to assemble to austain the war at every possible hazard. It recommends the putting uside of personal dissensions, and denounces those who would resort to foreign intervention to bring about a

peace.

In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the of-ficial letter of the Minister of the Trenspry (Senior lturbide,) duted the 13th; before the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could sident to send me to the Rio Grande, (which I prefer,) or retain me here, I can only say I am equally ready to do my duty in either position with all my zeal and all my ability."

To this Mr. Marcy replies and gives some general explanations. Gen. Scott replies to the Bowery to Grand street, up Grand to East Broadway, down Broadway to this, stating his satisfaction with the Sector retary's explanations, and closes by speaking of some of the causes which had induced him to betieve that the Administration was not friendly to him, and again urges his claims to the City Hulls, on which the National Discombination of the City Hulls, on which the National Discombination of the City Hulls, on which the National Discombination of the command on the ground of senior to the command on the ground of senior of the command of the ground of senior with the National Discombination was not friendly to him, and again urges his claims of the City Hulls, on which the National Discombination was not friendly to him, and again urges his claims of the City Hulls, on which the National Discombination with the Sector of the Street, through Fourteenth street to and around unges to the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received. It sets from the right on Chambers street, through Fourteenth street to and around unges to submit to git on Chambers street, through Fourteenth street to and around unges the duty of the clergy to submit to the Bowery, down Boadway to East Growing the Arch-bishop that the Bowery to Grand to East Growers and street, through Chambain to the Park, and the clergy to submit to the province of the Sth and street, the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received. It sets from the west of the left, as follows: Up Hudson Ito Fourteenth and street, through the bear captured to the left, as follows: Up Hudson Ito Fourteenth and street, the coust of the state of the clergy to submit to the park and the par 400,000 payable in twelve monthly instalments, commencing the 30th of Jir

The Archbishop is called upon to parition the loan among the various bodies of the clergy. On the 15th the Archbishop replied that he had summoned an ecolesiastic don-

The same paper states that the collection of such sums as are assigned to the other churches is utterly impracticable, in the present rupious state of the tithes and the seneral depleciation of ecclesiastical property. This disappointment will prove according to all accounts, very injurious to the Coveriment. The wealth of the clony had been relied upon as the ultimate resource of Government in the mergenoise. Whether the disappointment will be total however, we are too fittle informed to pronounce. It is the in will prove state to be alministration of

are too fittle informed to pronounce it will prove said to the administration of Paredes.

Syllia disturbanks in the south of Mexico are stributed by the different journals to different sources. According to some it is but a war of these assorting to others the first is for Federal amount of Sasta Appendix to the distributed of Sasta Appendix to the distribution.

1. Flow in Phikitchian area 5378 to as 878 here.