

War Intelligence.

From the North American.
From Mexico.

Mexican Insurrection at Toluca—Horrible Massacre—Probable Capture of Santa Fe.

By river we have St. Louis papers four days in advance of mail, with dates from Santa Fe, covering important news. There has been an extensive Mexican insurrection at Toluca. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause, had been compelled to escape.

Gov. Ben. Stephen Lee, Acting Sheriff, Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Lee and twenty Americans were killed and their families despoiled. The Chief Alcalde was also killed. This all occurred on the 17th January. The insurrection had made formidable head and the disaffection was rapidly spreading. The insurrectionists were sending expresses out all over the country to raise assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Toluca was about 600. They were using every argument to incite the Indians to hostilities and were making preparations to take possession of Santa Fe.

The Americans at Santa Fe, had only about 500 effective men there, the rest were on the sick list or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Seeing their situation they cannot send succor out, as they are hardly able to defend themselves. It is thought Santa Fe must be captured in the near future. The Black House is completely isolated.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Toluca, to take possession of the government wagon trains, which are carrying forward our supplies, and thus cut off all communication.

From the N. O. Picayune, 16th inst.

Very Late from Mexico.

Return of Atchafalca—The Reception in Mexico—Passed Mississippi—Rogers sent to Perote—Arrival of Volunteers at Santa Fe—More of Santa Anna and his army—Later from Chihuahua—Further of the Battle of Saltillo, &c.

By the arrival of the U. S. revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, a large mail was yesterday received from Santa Fe. The Mexican letters came down to the 25th of February, on which day a frontier prevailed, which prevented Forward from leaving before the 2d of March instant. The information which follows we derive exclusively from our letters and papers.

Pl. 1 appears that Santa Anna, whose arrival at Vera Cruz, with despatches, we announced yesterday, went over on the Forward from this city direct. He reached there on the 8th ult. and proceeded immediately to Mexico. He returned from the capital on the 26th ult. and repaired to his quarters on board the Forward, and is now, we presume, on his way to Washington. It is supposed he has not accomplished much by his mission. The Mexicans had personal objections to him, and his reception by the authorities of Vera Cruz, and the people and government of Mexico, was anything but cordial. Some speculations in regard to his mission will be found in the copious and very interesting correspondence hereafter subjoined.

Our readers will learn with infinite pain that General Michoud Rogers has been ordered to Perote, and that he is now confined in that gloomy prison.

We learn that the blockade of Vera Cruz continues to be violated with almost perfect impunity. This is attributed not more to the want of vessels of proper equipment, than to the inducements by which the command enforces the law of blockade.

Two barkers have arrived at Vera Cruz with volunteers from the North, and gone into Santa Anna's. One of them is the St. Cloud. Although Santa Anna is in the city, and the capture of Santa Anna is in the hands of the Mexicans, we find no mention of the capture of Santa Anna, or the seizure of his despatches. The despatches have not formally been made public by him. The papers speculate upon the capture of Santa Anna, and the seizure of his despatches, but they do not mention the capture of Santa Anna, or the seizure of his despatches.

Military critics condemn Santa Anna's plan of campaign. They say he was driven from his original design by the capture of Santa Anna. They anticipate that he will now drive everything before him, and defeat General Taylor, but complain that he leaves the coast of Vera Cruz unprotected, and can obtain no advantages that will be decisive. He must be defeated, and the troops upon the coast must be sent to the interior. They anticipate that he will now drive everything before him, and defeat General Taylor, but complain that he leaves the coast of Vera Cruz unprotected, and can obtain no advantages that will be decisive.

The great point insisted upon is that Santa Anna has left the country open for the march of the American troops upon the capital, where they may dislodge him before he can return from his distant expedition.

Later from the Army.

Santa Anna approaching General Taylor with a large body of troops.

By the schooner John Howell, Warren, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant, from the Brazos, dated to the evening of the 28th ult. have been received.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned at New Orleans by rumors, brought by passengers on board of this vessel, that General Taylor had fallen back on Monterey, being closely pursued by Santa Anna, and the head of twenty five thousand men. This rumor is probably false, and was suggested by some of the passengers who brought it from the Brazos.

Captain Hughes, of the Illinois volunteers, who was one of the passengers, left General Taylor's camp at Azua Nueva, on the 13th, and all was then quiet. The American force there did not move, and the General Taylor then intended to hold the position he occupied until the first of April, when he would move forward.

Mr. Kendall writes that an express had arrived at Matamoros on the 26th, from Col. Curtis at Camargo. That officer, who is in the command of the 23d, from Col. Morgan, with instructions to stop all the trains between Camargo and Monterey. Morgan's regiment was to leave at daylight on the morning of the 24th, but the destination was unknown.

It is reported that the train was advancing in great force, but from what point is not stated. Morgan received his orders direct from General Taylor.

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The battle commenced on the night of the 23d, near Saltillo. It continued for two days—the Mexicans had no artillery, their force being composed of cavalry and infantry, numbering 20,000 men, with a division of 500 men in the rear. Santa Anna commanded in person.

Gen. Taylor's force numbered, when the battle commenced, near 5000 men, composed of infantry, dragoons, and 18 pieces of light artillery, and was making his retreat to Monterey. He has lost 3000 men. The Mexican loss is about 4500. Gen. Taylor was in hopes that he would be able to retain his position, which is about three miles from Saltillo, at a Mill Pond, where he possesses some natural defenses.

Gen. Marshall had set out from Monterey with a large escort, carrying 40 wagons of provisions, and two 18 pounders. It is generally believed that he will be able to join Gen. Taylor in time to afford relief.

The general opinion amongst the Mexican at Camargo and Matamoros, as expressed, indicates that Santa Anna had been badly whipped.

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The force which, according to the Mexican papers, Santa Anna led into Saltillo, was composed of 30,000 men, and was in advance of him, consisted of 21,340 men.

If we add to this force the cavalry under Generals Minon and Urea, it would appear that Santa Anna had under him an army of 25,000 or 30,000 men. The report related to the capture of Santa Anna, and the seizure of his despatches, but they do not mention the capture of Santa Anna, or the seizure of his despatches.

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