

express his satisfaction with the dispositions made for the defence and protection of this point, so vitally important to the efficiency and security of the Army. To Major Munroe, the commanding officer, Captain Saunders, of the Engineers, Majors Thomas and MacRee, and Captains Sibbey and Hill, of the Quartermaster's Department, Captain Ramsey, of the Ordnance, and Lieutenant Montgomery of the Subsistence Department, credit is especially due, for their zeal and activity.

The general returns his thanks to the numerous citizens who volunteered their services in the defence of the depot. Their assistance added materially to its strength and to his confidence in its ability to resist an attack. The reinforcement from the brig "Lawrence," under Lieutenant Renshaw, and the large force of seamen and marines so promptly furnished by the squadron on its arrival, require a special acknowledgment to Commodore Connor and Commander Mercer of the navy. The army is deeply grateful for this support and co-operation from a kindred branch of the public service.

By order of Brigadier General Taylor,  
W. W. J. BLISS,  
Acting Adjutant General,  
HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,  
Point Isabel, Texas, May 12, 1846.  
(Special Orders No. 62.)

1. Gen. La Vega and the other Mexican officers, prisoners of war, will be conducted to New Orleans under charge of Lieut. J. J. Reynolds, 4th Artillery, who will report on his arrival to Major Gen. Gaines, for further instructions. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish a steamer for the transportation of the party.

2. As many of the sick and wounded now at this place as may be indicated by Surgeon Wood, will be sent in suitable transports to St. Joseph's Island.

Assistant Surgeon Byrne will accompany the detachment, and will return with the convalescents that may be in condition to leave the general hospital. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the proper transportation.

By order of Brigadier General Taylor,  
W. W. J. BLISS,  
Acting Adjutant General.

CAMP ISABEL, 9th May, 1846.

THE LATE GALLANT MAJOR RINGGOLD.

The numerous friends of Maj. Ringgold will doubtless be anxious to know the particulars attending his melancholy end, and I hasten to give them to you. The engagement of the 8th was entirely in the hands of the artillery, and Major R took a most active and important part in it. About 6 o'clock he was struck by a six-pound shot. He was mounted, and the shot struck him at right angles, hitting him in the right thigh, passing through the holsters and upper part of the shoulders of his horse, and striking the left thigh, in the same line in which it first struck him. On the evening of the 8th he reached this camp under charge of Dr. Byrne of the 4th Artillery, and his wounds were dressed. An immense mass of muscles and integuments were carried away from both thighs. The arteries were not divided, neither were the bones broken. I remained with him the whole night. He had but little pain, and at intervals had some sleep. On dressing his wounds they presented a most unfavourable aspect, and there was but little reaction. During the night he gave me many incidents of the battle, and spoke with much pride of the execution of his shot. He directed his shot not only in groups and masses of the enemy, but to particular men in their line; he saw them fall, their places occupied by others, who in their turn were shot down, pointing his guns to the same place, and he felt as confident of hitting his mark as though he had been using a rifle. He had but one thing to regret, and that was the small number of men in his company. He said that he had made use of all his exertions to have his company increased to 100 men, but without success. From the small number of his men, as they were disabled at their guns, he was without others to take their places. During the day he continued to lose strength, but was free from pain and cheerful. He spoke constantly of the efficiency of his guns, and the brave conduct of his officers and men.

He continued to grow worse, and a medical officer remained constantly by his side. Dr. Byrne remained with him during the night, using every means which could be devised to save his valuable life, but without effect. He continued to grow worse until 1 o'clock last night, when he expired. He survived his wounds 60 hours, during all this time he had but little pain—conversed cheerfully, and made all his arrangements for his approaching end with the greatest composure and resignation. He will be buried to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., lamented by the whole camp. The wounded are generally doing very well.

I am your obedient servant,  
J. M. FOLTZ, Surgeon U. States Navy.

From the N. O. Commercial Times,  
Two days later from the  
ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The steamer James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, arrived this morning from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 16th inst., bringing intelligence two days later than that by the Galveston.

The news is important. Captain Griffin informs us that General Taylor left Point Isabel on the morning of the 13th with about two hundred men, and a supply of provisions for the army at the camp. After proceeding a short distance, however, he deemed it expedient to return to increase his escort, and take with him a large quantity of supplies. He did so, and took up his march again for the camp, on the morning of the 14th, with from six to eight hundred men, a park of artillery, and about two hundred and fifty wagons. He

was met about midway between Point Isabel and the camp, late in the evening of the 15th. Up to that time he had not met the enemy, nor was it anticipated that he would encounter opposition, as the general impression was that the enemy had retreated from our soil, immediately after their disastrous defeat on the 9th and 10th, and sought safety on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

While Gen. Taylor was at Point Isabel he received intelligence that the Mexicans were gathering in large numbers at Barrita, a Mexican town, immediately on the bank of the Rio Grande. On being thus informed, he ordered the two companies of Louisiana Volunteers, under Capt's Desha and Stockton, and a detachment of United States infantry numbering in all, regulars and volunteers, about one thousand men, composed entirely of infantry, to proceed to the attack of that town.

These troops embarked on the morning of the 15th, on the steamers Neva, Leo and Cincinnati, and were landed at the Brazos at 1 P. M. and immediately marched for the Rio Grande, the steamers being ordered to ascend the river and transport the troops and their ammunition across. Commodore Connor with his whole squadron, consisting of the steam frigate Mississippi, the frigate Cumberland, Haritan and Potomac, sloop Mary, the brig Lawrence, and the schooner Santa Anna, at the same time weighing anchor sailed for the mouth of the river, intending for to assist the troops in crossing with their boats and to aid in the attack with his men. The expedition was under the command of Col. Wilson.

General Taylor intended to cross the river at or near his camp, to take possession of Matamoras, and the expedition was ordered for the purpose of dislodging the Mexicans from their position at Barrita, and assisting General Taylor in occupying Matamoras, should he be opposed.

General Taylor intended to cross the river on a bridge formed of the boxes of his wagons caulked tight. For this purpose he had ordered all the oakum at Point Isabel to be sent up to the camp.

Capt. Griffin heard nothing whatever of the report that Paredes was marching to Matamoras with 15,000 men nor was there any certainty that the Mexicans had been reinforced; the general opinion, however, was that they had been.

There were none of the enemy between the camp and Point Isabel; if any remained on this side of the river they were above the camp.

The volunteers taken out by James L. Day, were all landed in safety on the 4th. A steamer, supposed to be the New York, was seen standing in from the Brazos as the day came up.

The telegraph arrived there in about six hours after Point Isabel at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, and got under way at 1 P. M.

The Canal Bank, of this city, has, this morning, placed at the disposal of the Governor, without charge, whatever money it may require for the dispatch of troops now ready at the Barracks.

YET LATER.

Since the above was written we have received the following letter announcing Gen. Taylor's arrival in the camp.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS, }  
May 14th—10 o'clock at night.  
Gen. Taylor returned to-night from Point Isabel. A party of Dragoons since his arrival have swam over and brought a boat from the opposite side. The sentinel over this boat left in haste.

All the prisoners whom we had in Matamoras were exchanged day before yesterday, besides which, we gave our enemy ninety-seven wounded men.

P. S. The camp is hurrying for the patriotism of the citizens of New Orleans, having just heard of their reception of the news of our situation and the promptness with which they acted.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.—The Louisville Courier, of the 21st inst., has the following paragraph:—

Col. Ormsby informed us yesterday evening, that he had chartered the fine steamers Alex. Scott and Dina, to convey the Legion to New Orleans. The right wing, under charge of Col. Rogers, will leave on Friday evening or Saturday morning. The left wing leaves on Saturday. It is intended both wings shall arrive at New Orleans about the same time.—The Legion will probably number some 7 or 800 men.

Several new volunteer companies are in process of formation. We will lay a small wager that Louisville does better, in proportion to her population, than any city in the Union. Old Kentucky, forever!

Captain Quarrier, of the James Hewitt, says he will take 500 volunteers to New Orleans inside of three days, or forfeit the passage money.

General Wool is ordered to Washington, with a view of sending him to Mexico. He is a good officer, and not likely to be worsted.—U. S. Gazette.

Thomas H. Benton: This gentleman's late speech in the U. S. Senate on the Oregon question, is spoken of in the highest laudatory terms. He took decided ground against the policy of the Administration on the subject—against the arguments of the 54 40 men—and completely exposed their bad logic, and demolished the superstructure they had reared and built upon.—Mr. Benton, by the independent course he is pursuing, may forfeit the confidence of some members of his party, but he will greatly raise himself in the estimation of the honest masses. The people—the country-loving, clique-despising people—are sure to observe and appreciate true merit, as indicated by a proper course of action.—Lan. Tribune.

## THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, June 3, 1846.

Democratic Whig Candidate For  
Canal Commissioner  
**JAMES M. POWER,**  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Those indebted to us for job work and advertising, would confer a favor by letting us have the amount of their dues. We have paper bills to pay and a great variety of expenses to meet, which constitute our only apology for this demand.

Hon. John Blanchard has our thanks for a copy of the President's message, with the accompanying documents, relative to our difficulties with Mexico.

Correction.—In the hurry of putting our last week's paper to press, several typographical errors escaped our notice. In speaking of the proceedings of the Williamsburg Blues, the compositor makes us say "excepted" for "accepted"; and in the heading of the news from the seat of war, one cypher too much was used in stating the number of Mexicans reported to have been killed, viz: "12,000" in place of 12,000. These errors went out in a large portion of our edition.

Organization.

We are glad to observe that the Whigs in the new county of Blair are commencing in the proper spirit, and with a disposition to maintain their heretofore determined opposition to Locofocoism. This we are happy to see—this is as it should be. While we differed with a portion of our political brethren of Blair (and honestly too) in regard to the erection of the new county, yet we honor them for their ardent and unabated zeal in the good Whig cause—that cause, upon the success of which, depends the welfare of this country—the prosperity of this people, and the perpetuity of our own unrivalled institutions.

And now, let us ask, will the Whigs of Old Huntingdon do less? Will they not engage actively and ardently, doing battle in the noble army of the Whigs, with unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of our true and tried principles. Whigs of Huntingdon County! Your noble old county was torn and dismembered, for the purpose of disorganizing you, by the vandal tribe that have

cutting up your county, thereby to weaken your zeal, shake your confidence, and destroy your organization. We mistake you, Whigs of old Huntingdon, if you are not as bold and determined hereafter as ever, presenting that same solid and unbroken front, before which Locofocoism, bold and reckless as it is, covers and trembles. Let every man, then, be at his post, doing his duty, for mangled as we are, we have a clear majority of SIX HUNDRED to start with, enough to keep the county pure at least. Let us remember, too, that this fall's election will be a trial of strength, and the result will fix the political complexion of the county for years to come. This consideration in itself, should enkindle and enflame the zeal of every true Whig. There are others, no less important, which your own good sense will suggest, all tending to the one main and grand desideratum—Organization—ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT!

Support your Local Paper.

"The first duty of every Whig, in every county, is to support the local press—that its means are ample, so that the purpose for which it was established, the advancement of Whig principles, may be accomplished. The local papers are the real fighting men—the infantry of the line, so to speak, upon whom, in the day of battle, devolves the most important duties. If they are cherished, as they should be cherished, there can be no doubt of the ultimate and permanent triumph of our principles. No other object should cause this support to be withheld, as upon its accordance depends our very existence as a party. We repeat, Whigs, give to your local papers a full support—not a mere living, but something that will enable their conductors to have at least an equal chance with men in getting along in the world. Editors have a hard time of it, even when well supported, let not their efficiency, as laborers in the political vineyard, be destroyed by cherishingly withholding from them what they have a just right to expect.

It will be found, we believe, that the Whigs are successful in just the same proportion that their papers circulate. Wherever many of them are taken and their principles have thereby an opportunity of becoming thoroughly known, there Whigs can look for success, as all experience proves."

There are a variety of ways in which Whigs can aid and cheer on the publisher of their local paper. First, by taking and paying for the paper themselves, and encouraging their neighbors to do likewise. Secondly, by giving to him all their jobbing and advertising custom, which, although of great advantage to the press supporting their principles, takes nothing whatever out of their own pockets. We say then to the Whigs, one and all, support your own local paper, by every means in your power, and by so doing you will render essential service to the Whig party, the principles of which you profess to consider essential to the prosperity of the country.

The National Fair, at Washington, closes to-day.

The U. S. Senate has rejected the nomination of Henry Horn, as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He is the man who Gen. Jackson said "could not lie."

Gen. Taylor.

The official accounts, furnished by Gen. Taylor, of the two battles recently fought upon the banks of the Rio Grande, will be found upon our first page. They will be read with interest by all. The reported news, published in our last, was correct in all important particulars. General Taylor is a cool and terse writer, as well as brave and gallant officer, and well deserves all the compliments that are being showered upon him. The U. Gazette, in speaking of his official despatches, says:—"Who ever saw any man write and fight better than Gen. Taylor! He is death in his advances upon an enemy, but most retiring when speaking of himself. He never says that he will conquer an enemy—he simply promises to fight him. The President has done well to nominate General Taylor as Brevet Major General, and the Senate as well, in confirming that nomination unanimously.

Appointments.

The following officers of the new Regiment of mounted Riflemen have been appointed by the President:—Genl. Perefer Frazer Smith, Colonel; Capt. Fremont, Lieut. Colonel; a son of Senator Crittenden and Lieut. Walker, the Texan Ranger, as two of the Captains. Andrew Porter, son of the late Hon. George B. Porter, of Lancaster, is a Lieutenant in the same regiment.

The Washington Union says that there is not the slightest intention of making any change in the Cabinet. This, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is to be regretted so far as the Secretary of the Navy is concerned. A greater blunder was never committed by any Cabinet officer, than that recently perpetrated by Mr. Bancroft, in recommending that the Navy be reduced, cut down and crippled, and at a moment when we are on the eve of a war with Mexico.

A resolution is before Congress returning thanks to General Taylor and the officers and men under his command, for their recent gallant conduct on the Rio Grande, and also authorizing the President to compliment each soldier by giving him an additional month's pay. It should be unanimously passed forthwith.

Commodore Connor, who has already distinguished himself in the war with Mexico, is said to be a native of Mifflin county, in this State.

The Bucks and Chester county papers state that the Hessian Fly is making sad havoc with the wheat in those counties.

In several counties in Maryland, it is stated, the ravages of this insect have also been very great. In Talbot county one half of the wheat crop has been destroyed, the destruction being greater than any committed since 1817. Some of the best land wheat has been ploughed up, and other portions so much injured, that they will not be worth harvesting.

Investigating Committee.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says: The Investigating Committee make slow work, but the Committee to investigate the facts in relation to Mr. Ingersoll, will report at an early day.—The Disbursing Clerk (Mr. Stubbs) will probably be regarded as one of the principal offenders, and will no doubt lose his office. Mr. Tyler will have certain interrogatories submitted to him, to answer in writing, (the other Committee have summoned him in person to be present.)

Mr. Adams, Mr. J. Y. Mason, and Mr. Cushing are summoned to answer certain questions as to the practices of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This subject, from long delay, lost much of its interest, but the time of reporting will give it freshness. Mr. Webster will be entirely acquitted, and the charges fall with severe indignation upon the heads of those who made them.

One of the specifications, you will remember, was the corruption of the public press. This is entirely disproved. The only money paid to any press was for printing some blank forms of petitions.

Mr. Tyler, I learn, was expected to reach the city this evening.

MESSRS. WEBSTER AND INGERSOLL.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of Thursday, says:—Ex-President Tyler gave his testimony, to-day, before the committee. I believe it is entirely satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Webster.

The President has appointed as Chaplain in the Army, FATHER McELROY, of Frederick, Md., and the Rev. Mr. Ruz, Vice President of Georgetown College, two of the most distinguished Jesuits in our country, for the purpose it is said, of removing from the minds of the Roman Catholics in our Army, and from the Mexicans, the impression that the war against Mexico, is a war against their religion, and to allay their fears of their churches being robbed. It is also stated that Bishop Hughes has been tendered the appointment of Chaplain.

MECHANICS WANTED.—The Louisiana Courier of the 21st inst., says:—Mechanics of every description are much needed here at present. We know of several extensive establishments in this city, which are almost compelled to close for lack of force. New comers must recollect one thing, however, when our gallant volunteers return from their campaign, the situations which they have just vacated will, almost without an exception be again tendered them.

It is proposed that the citizens of Charleston shall, by voluntary contribution, present to General Taylor some substantial token of their respect and gratitude.

TAKING POSSESSION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—"In the mean time, the Government have taken a step which is quite as decided and important as a march to the Mexican capital. The American squadron, under Commodore Stockton, have orders to take possession of St. Francisco and Monterey, and to hold those places against all opposition. I know this to be a fact. "Taking possession in California, the United States will never relinquish its foothold in that country until Mexico has not only paid all the indemnities due to our citizens, but also paid the expenses of this war."

From the Baltimore American of May 30.

Later from the Army—American  
Troops across the Rio Grande.

New Orleans papers of the 22d were received last night.

The steamer Alabama had arrived from Point Isabel, which place she left at 5 P. M. on the 19th inst., and brings the following intelligence:

A courier had arrived from Barita a few hours previous to the departure of the Alabama, with intelligence that that place had been taken possession of on the 18th inst., by the volunteers and regulars under Colonel Wilson, without opposition, or without any Mexicans having made their appearance.

General Taylor had arrived safe at the camp with the two hundred and fifty wagon loads of supplies with which he left Point Isabel on the 14th. He was to have crossed the Rio Grande on the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at some point within three or four miles of the camp and take possession of Matamoras; in doing which, it is supposed the enemy did not oppose him, as no firing had been heard up to the time the Alabama left, and two thousand Mexicans had been seen to move out of the town and take up their march towards the interior—literally, as our accounts say, in a state of starvation.

It has been ascertained, with certainty, that the number of killed and wounded of the enemy during the battles of the 8th and 9th, largely exceeded a thousand, while the killed and wounded of our army numbered but 156. The wounded officers were doing well. Two privates had died of their wounds since the James L. Day left.

The steamer Sea having arrived on the morning of the 10th from New Orleans, two complete regiments of Louisiana Volunteers, those of Colonels Marks and Walton, were ashore. They were encamped on the Brazos Island, and were to march with General Smith at their head, on the next morning, to the day the Alabama left, or on the next morning, to join Colonel Wilson's detachment at Barita. They were in good health and spirits.

Capt. Audick commands the 500 marines and sailors landed from the U. S. squadron, which had proceeded up the Rio Grande, and acted in conjunction with the Army in the capture of Barita.

The frigate Haritan, and the steam frigate Mississippi had left the mouth of the Rio Grande, the former, it was supposed, for Vera Cruz.

A small vessel had arrived from Galveston with 60 Texan volunteers.

Gov. Henderson will take the command of the forces raised in Texas, to reinforce the Army of Occupation, by a resolution of the Legislature of that State.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

POINT ISABEL, 19th May, 1846.

We have here quite a hospital of wounded men, comprising 43 privates, three Mexican prisoners—one of whom has lost both legs—and the following officers of the U. S. Army.

Col. McIntosh, 5th Infantry, was pierced through the mouth with a bayonet, and shot in three places.

Col. Payne, Insp. Gen., shot in the hip.

Capt. Page, 4th Infantry, lower jaw, part of the tongue and upper teeth entirely shot away. He is suffering dreadfully.

Capt. Hoie, 5th Infantry, right arm shot off above the elbow.

Lieut. Gates, 8th Infantry, right arm broken, and shot in the left hand.

Lieut. Jordan, 8th Infantry, shot and bayoneted in several places.

Lieut. Luther, 2d Artillery, lower lip shot off.

It is expected that all the above will recover, but most of them will require great care.

News has just been received that a body of marines from the fleet anticipated the arrival of Col. Wilson at Barita, by marching upon the Mexicans who immediately evacuated the post. The inhabitants of the town then hailed the marines, and forthwith sent them fresh beef and other provisions.

MR. BENTON AND THE OREGON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of Monday, says:—"Mr. Benton drew a crowd to the Senate Chamber to hear the second branch of his speech. The research and information and hard study embodied in the speech is almost beyond belief. The position is strongly demonstrated, that as a matter of right we are bound to compromise the Oregon question upon the line of 49° North, having no reasonable claim to the Valley of the Columbia river, and the United States not the shadow of a claim to the country watered by Frazer's river. Mr. B. has shown the contempt of the proud mastery of truth over ignorance and bitterness against his anathematizers.

Mr. Benton speaks freely, and regardless, apparently, of all personal consequences, declaring that while we have well defined rights, England also has the same, and that any attempt to say that she shall not have "a drop of our water or sand upon our shores" is neither asking right or doing right. Frazer's river, discovered in 1793, settled by the British Fur Company in 1806, and where a Spanish foot never trod for forty years, inhabited by the English alone, and called at the time of the first settlements, New Caledonia, he regard as altogether British ground; while as a matter of sober truth, the only parallel of 54 40, except upon the Coast, exists but in imagination. Congress has run a line upon this parallel, grading Fort Simpson, and cutting a lake in two, but, except upon paper no such line exists."

The nomination of Marcus Morton, as Collector of the Port of Boston, has been confirmed by the Senate.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The Mexicans in Matamoras, according to report, called this distinguished officer, previous to his late victorious battles, "a cowardly tailor." They are, no doubt, convinced by this time, that he is no coward; yet, they were last accounts, that he was preparing to make breeches (breaches) in Matamoras.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—The Louisiana House of Representatives have passed a bill by a vote of 38 to 24, abolishing public executions in that State from and after the first of June next.

THE YOUNG JERSEY HERO WOUNDED.—Gilbert Dudley, son of constable Dudley, of Newark, N. J. who recently captured and brought into General Taylor's camp, two Mexican soldiers, guns and all, was severely wounded, in the battle of the 8th, but it was thought not fatally. A six pound cannon ball took a piece of solid flesh out of his thigh about as large as a hen's egg. No bones broken.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The Sen says:—"The Senate of the United States, after nine weeks' tedious discussion, have at last brought their deliberations on the Oregon question to a close, and adopted a resolution as mild and inoffensive, and, indeed, as friendly towards England, as the most sincere advocates of Peace in both countries could desire, with few exceptions.

So far as our attention has been directed to the long speeches, the language throughout was conciliating and prudent: it displayed but little of the animosity which distinguished the harangues in the House of Representatives. The speakers in general showed that they were practical men, and resolved to follow a safe and peaceful line of conduct, spite of the fiery denunciations of the mob-orators, or the no less fiery and warlike message of the President.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The following is given by the Washington Correspondent of the New York Express, as the present plan of the campaign that is now being proposed against Mexico:

Gentlemen who ought to know, and who, probably, do know, report that the Government, after consultation with the officers of the Army and Navy, and others, have completed their arrangements for a Mexican campaign with the 50,000 men, or such part of them as may be necessary.

Mexico, it is said, is to be invaded at four points—with the eyes upon the Capitol, where is intended the ultimate concentration.

To preserve our forces from the vomito, our columns are to march on the high regions or Central Mexico, which are said to be as healthy as New York or Pennsylvania.

The Commander-in-Chief is to be in Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, who, report says, is to lead one column, Gen. Wool another, and General Taylor another. The fourth leader we have not heard named.

The great western division of the army, from Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c., will proceed direct into the gold regions of Santa Fe and New Mexico, sending a detachment into California, by Captain Fremont. This will be a column of hunters, trappers, wagons, and men, armed with tribes, that fight with the rifle in one hand and work with the plough in the other. The "Mormons," probably, will be in this column.

A column from the South-west will rendezvous, it is said, at Fort Townsend, on the Red River, Louisiana, from whence there is an ancient military road, in good order, across the high table lands of upper Texas to the city Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico, there uniting with the roads from Santa Fe, California, and the Pacific, which all join the great military road at Chihuahua, leading to the city of Mexico. Both these routes are most delightful for a summer campaign.

The main garrison will, probably, be established at the Presidio del Norte, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, on the road from Fort Towson to Chihuahua, which seems to be the most central place for keeping up uninterrupted communication with all points. Chihuahua is exactly in the center of Mexico, due west of Bexar, Texas; and due east of Guaymas, a port on the West Coast, of Lower California.

Meanwhile, the Mexican forces are to be diverted as much as possible from assailing our columns, by a continued bombardment of the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, and the occupation or blockade of every port of importance on the Gulf of Mexico, or on the Pacific.

Proclamations in Spanish are to be broadcast, promising protection and liberty to the Mexicans from their military rulers; security to their churches and their priests, and denouncing all who contemplate "a revel in the halls of Montezuma," or the sacking of the churches, and the robbing of the gold mines.

In New Orleans, as we learn from the Picayune Editor, they are but just getting the first water melons and first gatherings of green corn. It is amazing how long things are in coming to their growth in some places. It is all but a full year since they had their last first green corn or water melons in Louisiana.

Arrival of the Great Britain—Four Days Later.

The Steamer Great Britain, Captain Hoskin, arrived at New York, from Liverpool, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. She broke the guard of her upper air pump on the 13th day, and has been altogether six days without steam, sailing with her screw disconnected. The new rig, answered well making 9½ knots at times close haul, and 11½ at point or two free. This only for a short time, as the wind very soon hauled against her.

The passage of the Oregon Notice had been received in England by the way of Havre.

The London Times of the 8th, contains a leading article on the subject of the Oregon Question, which considers the American action on this subject, favorable. Its passage had not created much surprise, it was looked for as a matter of course, and the tone of the Times is evidently pacific.

Cotton had gone up one eighth of a penny.

The battle between the Free Traders and Protectionists was still going on in the Parliament.

There is no mention of any further progress having been made in the Irish Coercion Bill since its passage on first reading.

The Grain Market exhibited considerable animation.

The produce Market had shown very little animation, during the four days since the sailing of the Britannia.

The reception of the Oregon Notice had caused the Money Market to be slightly influenced and unfavorably.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not encouraging.

Mr. Smith O'Brien was still in durance for his stubborn contempt of the House of Commons.

The British Government is to support Mr. Curd in the establishment of the new line of semi-monthly steamers between Liverpool and New York.

The insurrection in Spain, in the District of Galicia, has been entirely suppressed.

The general news from the Continent is destitute of interest.

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To preserve our forces from the vomito, our columns are to march on the high regions or Central Mexico, which are said to be as healthy as New York or Pennsylvania.

The Commander-in-Chief is to be in Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, who, report says, is to lead one column, Gen. Wool another, and General Taylor another. The fourth leader we have not heard named.

The great western division of the army, from Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c., will proceed direct into the gold regions of Santa Fe and New Mexico, sending a detachment into California, by Captain Fremont. This will be a column of hunters, trappers, wagons, and men, armed with tribes, that