

FROM THE ARMY

Official Despatches from General Scott.

Headquarters of the Army, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 23, 1847.

Gen. Taylor, New Orleans, La. We present the readers of the Ledger this morning, from the extra which was issued yesterday morning, the official account from Gen. Scott of the fall of Vera Cruz and an interesting narrative of the operations of the army and navy which produced that important result.

It will be perceived that the governor, who I have ordered to be commander of both places, chooses against the plain terms of the submission, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and the city, when in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy artillery, principally mortars, I was in no condition to threaten the former.

On the arrival of the flag, with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time, the vessels of Commodore Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city within about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle, they opened a brisk fire upon the city. This has been continued uninterruptedly, by the mortars, and only with a few interruptions, by the vessels, up to five o'clock this morning, when the Commodore, very properly called them off from a position too dangerously exposed.

Our three remaining mortars are now (12 o'clock, M.) in battery, and the whole in activity. To-morrow early, if the city should continue obstinate, batteries Nos. 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire. No. 4, consisting of four 24 pounders and two 8 inch Paixhans, and No. 5 (naval battery) of three 32 pounders and three 8 inch Paixhans—the guns, officers, and sailors landed from the squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitting in their zealous co-operation, in every mode and form.

It is now noon. Brigadier Gen. Worth is in command of the two places. Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged at a late hour night before last. I enclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the siege up to the 25th inst.—Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received overtures from Gen. Landero, on whom Gen. Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. I was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender, for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted.

The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and result. Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the commissioners appointed by me early the morning before, had again met those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry, sent ashore his second in command, Capt. Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Capt. Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited. Hence the preamble to his signature. The original American commissioners were, Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Col. Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add but little more. The remaining details of the siege, the able co-operation of the United States squadron, successively under the command of Commodore Conner and Perry; the admirable conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers—I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserve; but the steamer Princeton, with Commodore Conner on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the interim, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capital.

In consideration of the great services of Col. Totten, in the siege which has just terminated, most successfully, and the importance of his presence at Washington, as the head of the engineer bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT, Hon. W. L. Mancy, Sec'y of War.

Proposition for the Appointment of Commissioners. I have the honor of transmitting to your excellency the exposition which has this moment been made to me by the Senores Consuls of England, France, Spain, and Prussia, in which they solicit that hostilities may be suspended while the innocent families in this place, who are suffering the ravages of war, be enabled to leave the city, which solicitude claims my support; and considering it in accordance with the rights of afflicted humanity, I have not hesitated to invite your excellency to enter into an honorable accommodation with the garrison; in which case you will please name three commissioners who may meet at some intermediate point to treat with those of this place upon the terms of the accommodation.

With this motive, I renew to your excellency my attentive consideration, and God guard your excellency, &c. On account of the sickness of the commanding general, JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO, Major General Scott, Copy for the Hon. Secretary of War, E. P. SCAMMON, A. A. D. C.

Credentials of Commissioners on the part of the United States. In consideration of the proposition, the undersigned has received from Senor General Landero, the actual commander of the city of Vera Cruz, and its dependencies, that three commissioners be appointed on the part of each belligerent to treat of the surrender of said city, with its dependencies, to the besieging army before the same—the undersigned, Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States of America, has appointed, and does hereby appoint, Generals W. F. Worth and G. J. Pillow, with Colonel J. G. Totten, chief of engineers—all of the army of the said States, commissioners on the part of the undersigned to meet an equal number of commissioners who may be duly appointed on the part of the Senor General Landero, to treat of the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz and its dependencies to the arms of the said States.

Done at Camp Washington, the headquarters of the Army of the United States of America, this 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847. WINFIELD SCOTT, Gen. Landero's letter notifying the appointment of Mexican Commissioners. In view of your excellency's having accepted the proposition of accommodation which I propose to you in my despatch of today, and in accordance with the reply you have just received, I have the honor to inform you that I have, on my part, the Senores Colonels D. Jose Gutierrez Villanueva, D. Pedro Miguel Herrera, and Lieut. Col. of Engineers D. Manuel Robles, to whom I have entrusted the competent power to celebrate said accommodation, having the honor to enclose you a copy of the expressed power.

I reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my high consideration, God and Liberty. JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO, Vera Cruz, March 26th, 1847.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847. Outlines of instructions to the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and commissioned by the undersigned to treat with such persons as may be duly authorized on the part of the city of Vera Cruz and its dependencies, on the subject of the surrender of the same: 1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war.

2. The garrisons to be permitted to march out with the honors of war, and to ground arms to such force as may be appointed by the undersigned, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners. 3. The surrendered places to be immediately garrisoned by American troops. 4. Mexican officers to preserve their side arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, (regular and irregular officers,) at the end of five days, to retire to their respective homes, on the usual parole, with the exception of such officers as the two parties may deem necessary to accompany the rank and file to the United States.

5. The rank and file of regular regiments, corps or companies, to remain as prisoners of war, subject to be sent to the United States, (with such Mexican officers as may be needed with the men,) and to be clothed and subsisted by the United States, at the ultimate cost of the belligerent that may be agreed upon by a definitive treaty of peace. 6. The rank and file of the irregular portion of the prisoners to be detained for ten days, and subsisted (if necessary) for the time by the United States, when they may be permitted to retire to their respective homes, their officers giving the usual parole that the said rank and file shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

7. All the material of war, and all public property of every description found in the city and its dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same, not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war, may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace. 8. If the Mexican commissioners decline, from the want of power or authority, to treat of the surrender of the castle of San Juan de Ulan, the American commissioners will urge the former to ask such powers, and grant any necessary delay to that end; but if such power be not asked for, or be not, on application, obtained, the American commissioners may, unhesitatingly, consent to refer the subject back to the undersigned for further instructions to meet that state of things.

WINFIELD SCOTT. NOTE.—Article 8 was not, of course, given to the Mexican commissioners. A true copy from the original paper. E. P. SCAMMON, A. A. D. Camp.

Six propositions from the Mexican Commissioners to the General-in-Chief. 1st. The garrison will evacuate the place within a time to be agreed upon between the belligerent parties, retiring to the city of Orizaba or Jalapa, by regular day marches, according to the custom of armies on a march.

2d. The aforesaid garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, colors displayed, drums beating, stores belonging to the corps of which it is composed, the allowance of field pieces corresponding to its force, baggage, and munitions of war. 3d. The Mexican flag will remain displayed on the bastion of Santiago until the retiring Mexican garrison shall be out of sight of the city, and, on hauling it down, it shall be saluted with twenty-one guns, fired from the same bastion, until which time the forces of the United States shall not enter the place.

4th. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz shall continue in the free possession of their movable and immovable property, in the enjoyment of which they shall never be disturbed, as well as in the exercise of their religious faith. 5th. The national guards of Vera Cruz, if they find it convenient to retire peacefully to their homes, not to be molested on account of their conduct in bearing arms in defence of the place.

6th. The undersigned desire to know, in case the Senor General Scott should have to continue hostilities on account of not admitting these propositions, if he will permit the neutrals to go out of the place, as well as the women and children belonging to the Mexican families. PEDRO M. HERRERA, JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA, MANUEL ROBLES, Translated from the original paper for the Hon. Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847. The undersigned, Major General Scott, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, has received the report of the commissioners appointed by him, yesterday, to meet the commissioners appointed by the Senor General Landero, the Commander-in-Chief of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulan. In making that report, the undersigned received informally from his commission, the project of an arrangement presented to them by the Mexican commissioners, consisting of six articles. Without reproducing those articles, in extent, the undersigned will simply refer to them by their respective numbers: 1. Is wholly inadmissible. The garrisons of the places in question can only be allowed to march out or to evacuate them as prisoners of war; but the undersigned is willing that each garrison, without distinction between regular troops and national

guards or militia, may retire, in the delay of a few days, to their respective homes, the officers giving for themselves and their respective men, the usual parole of honor, not again to serve against the United States of America in the present war, until duly exchanged. 2. The garrisons may be allowed all the honors of war usually granted to gallant troops; but to surrender their arms of every sort, save the side arms of the officers. 3. As far as practicable by the commissioners of the two armies, they may be arranged to satisfy the just pride of the gallant defenders of the places in question. 4. Is readily agreed to, and may be solemnly promised. 5. This is substantially met in the above remark under article 1. 6. Not admissible in any case. Taking the foregoing remarks and instructions of the undersigned to his commissioners—which instructions were substantially communicated to the Mexican commissioners—as the basis of an honorable capitulation, the undersigned, to spare the further effusion of blood, is willing to refer back the whole subject to the same commissioners of the two parties—provided that the said commissioners meet again to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place as yesterday, and proceed without delay to a definite conclusion of the whole subject.

The undersigned will wait the answer of his excellency, General Landero, up to 9 o'clock this day, and in the mean time, renews the assurances of his high respect and consideration. WINFIELD SCOTT, Copy of the original paper for the Hon. Secretary of War. E. P. SCAMMON, A. A. D. C.

Articles of Capitulation of the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulan. PUNTE DE HOROS, Without the walls of Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847. Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the commissioners, viz: Generals W. F. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Colonel J. G. Totten, chief engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Col. Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieut. Colonel of the Engineers Manuel Robles, and Colonel Pedro de Herrera, Brigades Don Jose Juan Landero, commanding in chief Vera Cruz, the Castle of San Juan de Ulan and their dependencies—for the surrender to the arms of the United States, of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison, or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners. 2. Mexican officers shall preserve their side arms and private effects, including horse and horse furniture, and to be allowed regular and irregular officers, and also to rank and file, five days, to retire to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed. 3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article one, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter, forts Santiago and Concepcion, and the Castle of San Juan de Ulan, occupied by the forces of the United States. 4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and their irregulars to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole, that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged. 5. All the material of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the Castle of San Juan de Ulan, and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same, (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace. 6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment. 7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken, or used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent. 8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed. (Signed in duplicate.) W. F. WORTH, Brigadier General, G. J. PILLLOW, Brig. General, J. G. TOTTEN, Col. & Chief Eng., JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA, PEDRO MANUEL HERRERA, MANUEL ROBLES, Captain Aulick, appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry, on behalf of the navy, (the General-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissions had been exchanged)—and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof—hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK, Capt. U. S. N. Headquarters of the army of the United States of America; Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847. Approved and accepted. WINFIELD SCOTT, Commander-in-Chief U. S. N. forces, Gulf of Mexico. JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO, General-in-Chief of Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847. Approved and accepted. JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO, A true copy of the original articles of capitulation. E. P. SCAMMON, 1st Lieut. Topo. Eng. U. S. N. Aid-de-camp.

Col. Harney's Dragoon's Charge. Information was received in camp this morning that a body of Mexicans were hanging on our rear, intending to force the lines of our position, and make their way into the city with a number of cattle. Col. Harney, with 120 dragoons, was ordered out in search of them, and report his observations. He discovered them about 1000 in number, entrenched at a bridge and supported by two pieces of artillery, three miles from General Patterson's headquarters. Col. Harney started on his return, intending to prepare properly and attack them the next morning. But the gallant old soldier, knowing that delays are dangerous, could not bear the idea of leaving the enemy after having come in sight of them, without having a battle. Accordingly, he returned to the place, took a position where he could watch their movements, and kept his men secure from the enemy's fire. The Mexicans commenced firing at him, and threw a perfect shower of balls all around him, but without injury. Col. Harney then dispatched a messenger to camp for a small reinforcement, and some artillery to break the breastworks. He was reinforced from Gen. Patterson's Division, by Lieut. Judd, with two pieces of artillery, about 60 Dragoons, dismounted, and six companies of the 1st and 2d Tennessee Volunteers, under the command of Col. Haskell, accompanied by Gen. Patterson in person, although he did not take the command from Col. Harney, but merely participated as any other individual who was engaged. Col. Harney then formed the Tennesseans on the right, his Dragoons on the left, and advanced slowly, to draw the fire of the Mexicans, until Lieut. Judd got his artillery in such a position as he desired. The movement succeeded admirably; Lieut. Judd got his ground within 150 yards of the Mexicans, and commenced firing; they attempted to return it, but, as soon as a slight breach was made in the parapet, Col. Harney ordered a charge, which was answered by a yell from the Dragoons and Tennesseans. Col. Haskell, Capt. Cheatham, and Capt. Foster, were the first men to leap over the breastwork, and, as a usual officer remarked, who witnessed the usual affair, the balance went over so much like "a thousand of bricks," that there was no telling who went first or last. As might have been expected, the Mexicans were unable to stand a charge from "the boys who stood the fire of the Black Fort at Monterey." A few of the incumbrances were soon thrown out of the way, and Col. Harney, with his Dragoons, leaped the breastwork, and gave chase. He had not proceeded more than a mile before he found the enemy formed in line to receive him.—He immediately deployed, and from the head of the line, ordered a charge. When he approached within about 20 yards of the enemy's line, they gave him a fire from their side arms, but overshot. Then came the test of strength and skill—the dragoon, with sword in hand, met the confiding lancer, with pointed lance, ready to receive him.—The contest was but for a short time. In many instances, lances were twisted from their clenched hold; the Mexicans were unsaddled, and driven helter-skelter in every direction, and pursued by the dragoons in detachments. Col. Harney, and several of his officers, met their men in single combat, but none of them received any injury, except Lieut. Neill, Adjutant of the regiment, who was wounded severely in two places, from his magnanimity in attempting to capture a Mexican instead of killing him. In full panache, he took the retreating Mexican, and placing his sword in front of him, commanded him to surrender, whereupon the Mexican drew his lance into his magnanimous adversary. As the Lieutenant wheeled his horse to despatch him, another Mexican charged up and struck him with lance. However, severely wounded as he was, in two places, he conquered, one of his feet, and a corporal came up in time to settle accounts with the other. In this affair, Col. Harney had four wounded and one killed. Lieut. Judd had one killed; and the Tennesseans had Messrs. Fox, Long, Woody, and one other of Capt. M. Cowan's company, whose name I could not ascertain, wounded. Mr. Young, a Texas Ranger, who was acting as guide, was also wounded slightly. Nineteen Mexicans were found dead at the bridge behind the breastwork. Col. Harney killed fifty and wounded about the same number. The Mexican force 2000—Col. Harney's about 500. Col. Haskell, Capt. Cheatham, Foster, Snead, Lieut. Judd, and all the officers, and men in the command, are spoken of in the very highest terms by Col. Harney, for their gallant conduct throughout the whole affair.

Letter from Gen. Taylor to Henry Clay. The Lexington (Ky) Observer publishes the following letter from Gen. Taylor, addressed to the Hon. H. Clay. It is creditable to the heart of the old General, as well as to the officers he mentions, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista. H. QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, Mexico, March 1, 1847. My Dear Sir:—You will no doubt have received, before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuaries of parental sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I feel it a duty which I owe to the memory of the distinguished dead, to my own glorying tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss and that of other kindred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say, that no man ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling but for the honor of the service of his country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could rely with perfect confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself, and the lamented McKee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State and of the country. A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell upon that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the heretofore which I feel at the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard, and when I see his familiar face, and those of McKee and Harney, I may say with truth, that I feel no exultation in our success. With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your propria-

ble loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely, Your friend, Hon. Henry Clay, New Orleans, La. THE FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—We present the readers of the Ledger this morning, from the extra which was issued yesterday morning, the official account from Gen. Scott of the fall of Vera Cruz and an interesting narrative of the operations of the army and navy which produced that important result.

He has already dispatched an expedition by sea and land against Alvarado, on the coast below Vera Cruz. It departed on the 30th ult. The land forces are composed of Gen. Quitman's brigade, in which are the two regiments from Pennsylvania, so that if there is any fighting to do our men will have an opportunity of adding to the fame they have already acquired. Their conduct in the skirmishes with the enemy has been highly spoken of, and but one of them we see by the accounts of the killed and wounded, has fallen. Our townsman, Gen. Patterson, has also acquired a high reputation for himself, as we knew he would as soon as an opportunity offered. He is a gallant soldier and an able officer. The National Bridge, towards which Gen. Twiggs is moving, is a strongly fortified place on the road to Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz. It is a stupendous work of solid masonry, thrown over a wild and deep ravine. Jalapa is a delightful station, 4000 feet above the sea, and about 93 miles from Vera Cruz. It is noted for producing the medicinal article, Jalap. Thirty-five miles further in towards the capital of Mexico, and on the road to it, is situated the strong castle of Perote, one of the chief fortresses of Mexico; La Puebla is another fortified place, 212 miles from Vera Cruz, Mexico, the capital, is 203 miles from Vera Cruz.—Ledger.

Gen. Scott.—The Charleston Mercury has the following, derived from an officer of the Navy: "We understand that Gen. Scott delayed opening his guns upon the city for eight hours to give the women and children an opportunity of withdrawing, assuring them of protection for themselves, and whatever property they might choose to carry with them. Not an individual embraced this offer, and the subsequent destruction of women and children during the bombardment was a source of the most painful regret to the Gen. and the army. Though no accurate return has been made, it was believed that the slain in the city during the investment exceeded eight hundred. The city and castle surrendered unconditionally. There has been captured between 600 and 700 cannon, of various calibres, about 10,000 stand of arms, and a considerable amount of military stores. There was a great abundance of provisions and water in the city but scarcely any in the castle. General Scott has shown great promptitude in following up his victory. A sufficient force to take Alvarado was immediately dispatched under Gen. Quitman. The main army, it was supposed, would take the line of march for the city of Mexico, by way of the castle of Perote. A force of full 13,000 effective men. A battle was expected at Piente del Rey, a strong pass, unless it could be turned; of which there are good hopes. GEN. TAYLOR'S ADVANCE ON SAN LUIS POTOSI.—Gen. Taylor, by late accounts from Matamoros, is preparing for an advance on San Luis Potosi, which he would commence on the 15th inst. He will be able, it is said, to take with him eight thousand troops. When Gen. Taylor succeeds in taking San Luis, his columns may be more readily supplied from deposits upon the Pampas than by the more tedious, and expensive channel of the Rio Grande and the passes of the Madre, in the direction of Tula or Saltillo. With San Luis in our possession the investment of the city of Mexico would be an easy matter. The New Orleans Picayune says: "Gen. Scott's army cannot await in the lowlands the approach of the yellow fever, nor will it be wise to keep Gen. Taylor's columns in barracks along the slopes of the Sierra Madre. The policy of the Government will be to keep up a straight direction to the centre of the Republic, overrun the fertile districts and occupy the rich cities of the central provinces. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to imagine that, unless terms of peace are speedily proposed, the ensuing summer and fall will be prolific of military enterprises upon a grand scale. The bases of operations of an imposing character are already formed, and neither sound policy nor national honor can be satisfied with less than the most persevering and vigorous measures, unless frustrated by accidents of an adjustment of character to satisfy the great body of the American people."

Commander Conner. It will be seen by the annexed circular addressed to the officers of the Home Squadron, that Commodore Conner has been relieved of his command. Since 1833 he has had charge of this fleet, during which time he has had much to contend against and much to merit; his services during the week which occurred during the shipping of Vera Cruz, immediately after he was relieved, indicates the difficulties of the service he was engaged in. In retiring from active duties we are sure he carries with him the good wishes of his brother officers, and the respect of his countrymen.—N. O. Picayune. U. S. Private Rantall, Sacrifices, March 21, 1847. Sir:—In taking leave of the Home Squadron, which I have had the honor to command since December, 1843, I should not be doing justice to my own feelings, or to the merits of the officers, seamen, and others who have served under me, were I to part with them, without expressing in this public manner, my gratification I have experienced in a review of their long and faithful services. With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your propria-

ble loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely, Your friend, Hon. Henry Clay, New Orleans, La. THE FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—We present the readers of the Ledger this morning, from the extra which was issued yesterday morning, the official account from Gen. Scott of the fall of Vera Cruz and an interesting narrative of the operations of the army and navy which produced that important result.

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