



FROM THE ARMY!

Later from Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna's Resignation Confirmed.—General Scott arrived at Puebla...

FREDERICKSBURG, June 18. The schooner Zenobia, arrived at New Orleans...

The American Eagle, of the 2d, contains the letter of Santa Anna resigning the Presidency...

The Eagle says that the election of President was to take place on the 15th inst.

Gen. Scott reached Puebla on the 29th, the day before Triggs arrived there.

A small reconnoitering party of our troops had been sent some twenty miles beyond Puebla...

The Mexicans are erecting works a short distance this side of the capital...

The Eagle gives a report that Almonte had been imprisoned on an accusation of holding correspondence with General Scott.

A naval expedition against Tobasco, under the Commodore in person, was about to start.

The letter of resignation of Santa Anna is published in the Union. We have not room for any more than an extract.

The views of the external enemy, and the conflicting interests of parties in the interior...

The letter accompanying the above to the Union, is dated at the city of Mexico, May 29th.

FROM MEXICO. Santa Anna's Letter.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS OF THE EAST, Ayotla, May 18, 1847.

From the moment that I arrived at this place, I learned with deep regret...

Alarmed by this intelligence, which, if left to its natural course, would not only rob me of the only property remaining to me in this world...

When I commenced the march to this city, it was in obedience to a resolution adopted by the Committee of War...

When I returned to the Republic I have passed my time in the field without thinking of the supreme power...

His Excellency MANUEL MARIA DE SANDOVAL.

CROSS IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register, of Saturday says...

ready bitter cup of my life; and under what circumstances? At a moment when I was leading to the defence of the capital...

As repudiated by his countrymen. As in my person are at this moment united two kinds of representations...

My duty as the first magistrate of the nation, at present shamefully censured and suspected by unjust and artful detractors...

It might happen that although there may be an absolute conformity with my ideas, it may be thought that I would be an obstacle to carrying them into effect.

My country finds me at her side, and I am determined to fulfill the mission that has been confided to me to the very last extremity...

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. To his Excellency the Minister of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE, Mexico, May 19, 1847.

Your Excellency.—Having given an account to his Excellency, the President Substitute, of your note under yesterday's date...

When I returned to the Republic I have passed my time in the field without thinking of the supreme power...

His Excellency ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

CROSS IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register, of Saturday says...

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LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune published an extra at noon on the 7th inst., containing the intelligence brought by the arrival of the steamship New Orleans...

Gen. Scott had left Jalapa at the head of six thousand troops. Gen. Twiggs, with his division, entered Puebla on the 29th.

Accounts from the Capital state that Santa Anna resigned the Presidency on the 28th, but it is not known whether Congress accepted it or not.

The American army was generally expected to be at the Capital by the 15th of the present month, and but a slight resistance anticipated.

Santa Anna had commenced the fortification of Gaudaloupe in person, and ordered the same measure at Mojicatingo, near the suburbs...

An exciting rumor prevailed at Vera Cruz, to the effect that the citizens of Puebla had risen upon Gen. Worth...

The murder of Col. Sours appears to be confirmed. A wagon master and a Quartermaster's clerk, supposed to have been murdered between Camargo and Monterrey...

Suspicion is entertained at Jalapa that an attempt will soon be made to retake that place.

Further robberies have taken place between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, and the Rhanchoros between those points are estimated at 500.

A private letter from Jalapa states that Col. Lawrence, a bearer of despatches, and one of his escort had been killed on the road.

There are later dates from Gen. Taylor's army, but very little of importance. The Massachusetts regiment had started for Monterey.

Part of Col. Doniphan's force had arrived at Saltillo, and the remainder was expected in a few days.

About 800 officers and men came passengers in the steamship from Vera Cruz and the Brazos.

General Pillow's Defence. General Pillow has published in the New Orleans Delta of the 8th, a long and able reply to Col. Haskell and the officers of the 2d Tennessee regiment...

First, Colonel Haskell mistakes the number of works in the enemy's line, and their position. Secondly—he mistakes the work which in fact I intended either myself or Col. Wynkoop to assail...

Col. Haskell cannot understand why his regiment was placed between Wynkoop's and Campbell's, and Campbell's between his (Haskell's) and Robert's regiment...

This (to him) incomprehensible order of march, which he seems to think was a blunder of mine, will perhaps be better understood by him when I state to him the object.

The narrow pathway along which we were obliged to march pierced the enemy's line of works just at the place selected for the assault. By my order of attack, Wynkoop's assaulting column was to form on the left of the path...

When Haskell's regiment had formed, it cleared the path for Col. Campbell's regiment to pass up to Wynkoop's support.

Again—Col. Haskell says that I placed his regiment in position by directing him to rest his right on the right of the path, extending his left square off to the left...

Close, as we are just starting on a second voyage of discovery. We observed several other branches, and followed one into a chamber, hung with sandy, crumbling stalactites.

Discovery of a Remarkable Cave. PORT KENNEDY, Montgomery Co., June 9, 1847.

To the Editors of the North American.—I have this minute returned, coated with clay from head to foot, from the exploration of a remarkable cavern...

We provided ourselves with the necessary torches, and entered the narrow aperture, laid bare by a recent blast.

Following a steep ascent, one of our party discovered a small crevice among the rocks. Advancing cautiously with his torch, he saw an apparent opening, and by procuring a shovel from the quarryman...

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Foreign News.

Arrival of the Cambria. SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Decline in bread stuffs—Death of O'Connell, the great Irish Agitator.

The Steamship Cambria was telegraphed below Boston this morning at a quarter past six o'clock, and reached the dock at a quarter of nine o'clock.

The advices however, brought by the Galadonia of light stock in the American ports, have created considerable activity, and the dreaded relaxation that has taken place in pressure of the money market, has largely tended to re-establish a freer desire to speculate.

The markets have in point of fact fallen 20 shillings per quarter from the highest point, but though flour had declined to 40 shillings per barrel, it is now worth 42 shillings and may be fairly quoted at 43s. for best Western.

American wheat 10s 6d. to 12s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn is tolerably steady at 52s. for yellow, and from Ireland white has commanded 2s. per quarter above the currency for 22s. Corn.

Meal ranges between 28s and 31s, with a tendency to the higher quotations. The total export of bread stuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from the 1st September, 1846, to the 14th May, 1847, appears to be—Flour, 1,656,802 bbls. Corn meal, 434,432 bbls. Wheat, 1,512,274 bushels. Oats, 271,555 bushels.

The tone of this market since the departure of the last steam ship has materially improved. The apprehensions of short receipts and of the backward season for the growing crop have caused the decided advance. The improvement is likewise in great measure attributed to the great rise in the money market, so on the whole, the condition and prospects of the cotton trade present a very encouraging aspect.

The sales of the week, ending the 28th ultimo, amounted to 39,000 bales. Upland descriptions rated at 55½ to 7d. Orleans 5½ to 8d. Alabama and Mobile 5½ to 7d. and Sea Island 12½ to 20d per lb. East India is quoted ¼ to ¼d per lb. higher, since the last steamer.

The market retains an unquestionably firm character, and inquiries from the traders are more than ordinarily general in the Manchester market. There is an obvious desire to purchase, but the ascending disposition of our market has checked transaction and led to the relinquishment of heavy contracts, which would otherwise be accepted.

The London Morning Chronicle, commenting upon the fall of Vera Cruz, and its probable effect, holds this language: "We never entertained the slightest doubt as to what must be the ultimate effect of the attack upon the citadel and town of Vera Cruz, when the United States forces were fully brought into the field. Still, considering the vast additions that have been made to the fortifications and batteries of the citadel of San Juan d'Ulloa since the French attack upon it, we confess we are surprised at the intelligence of its fall. In ordinary hands, if well victualled, (and the garrison had ample notice of the attack) the citadel should for months have been impregnable."

It is quite idle to speculate upon what may be the result of this capture. We cannot at all see that Mexico is a bit more conquered because Vera Cruz is taken; but in the hands of Com. Conner, &c., Vera Cruz might well become a U. S. Gibraltar. Many persons in this country are disposed to sneer at such a result as being of little importance to cis-Atlantic interest; but we find that by English and French statesmen, a different view has been taken of the point.—Taking the question all in all for the interests of civilization, we can scarcely lament the calamities of Mexico, still less can we rejoice in the success of the United States."

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF COAL.—It is ascertained from reliable data that the new line of thirty steamers formed to run between New York and Europe, of which the Washington is the pioneer, will consume, in their outward voyages, the enormous quantity of 133,000 tons of coal per annum—a quantity sufficient to freight a fleet of 375 vessels of the burthen of 300 tons each, or equal to one-ninth of the quantity brought to tide water on the Reading railroad the past year. This immense railroad with all its extensive machinery of cars and engines would have full occupation for forty days to bring an amount of the coal equal to the supply required for their purpose.

This is a subject which should attract the attention of all persons interested in the increase of the production of the coal fields of Pennsylvania. If these steamers use anthracite coal it must increase the consumption immensely, but we believe it is the design to use bituminous coal principally, and if this is the case additional supplies should be taken to put this coal into Atlantic cities at lower rates than heretofore; or we may find American steamers using foreign coal almost entirely. There is the greatest abundance of bituminous coal of the best quality on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and it should be brought out.

THE LION AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.—Captain C. Kennedy, in his "journey through Algeria and Tunis," says: "We were anxious to know if there was any chance of another lion being found in the neighborhood, were informed that doubtless there were plenty; but such was the nature of the ground, that unless their exact haunts were known, we might be out for a fortnight, and never encounter a single beast. The skins of all lions killed in the regency are sent to the Bey, who pays a handsome premium for each. The flesh is eaten; and contrary to our expectation, we found it excellent, and made a capital supper from the ends of the ribs stewed with a little salt and red pepper; it tasted like very young beef, and was neither tough nor strong flavored."—Year Book of Facts.

The late rains have done what to accelerate vegetation. The wheat fields are greatly improved in appearance, and we now feel confident that farmers in this region will be rewarded for their toil with a tolerable crop. This is much more than we expected ten days ago.—Broomfield Free Press.

man to comprehend. If the right of the regiment was upon the right of the path, and the left extended square off to the left, as he says was ordered by me, it was as impossible for the wings to have been reversed; by that order, as it would be for a man to reverse the position of his own arms, and equally so for the ranks to have been reversed; for they could not possibly have been reversed except the whole regiment being ordered to face by the rear ranks, which would have turned the backs of the men to the enemy; and yet, Col. Haskell contends to the conclusion that by this order his wings and his flanks were reversed. I cannot account for such inexplicable confusion of mind in a military man. To suppose him so ignorant of the principles of military science, would show him utterly unfit for the command of a regiment; and yet we are forced to this conclusion, or to the belief that he was so much perturbed by nervous sensibility, that he did not know his right wing from his left, nor his rear rank from his front. I defy himself or any of his friends to extricate him from this dilemma. It would be entirely immaterial by which flank he marched—the order which he says I did give, would, if executed, place the regiment in proper position for the assault upon the enemy's works."

Gen. Pillow accuses Col. H. of being his political and personal enemy, and states that one officer pronounced the charges against Gen. Pillow false and refused to sign them, and that Major Farquharson, who was upon duty with that regiment in that battle, and Capt. Naylor, of the 2d Penn. Regiment, and his officers, whose position was, on this day, perfectly identified with the conduct and character of the regiment, but were independent of Haskell's influence have not signed it. Respecting the charge that he had not carefully reconnoitered the works, he says:—"I did not profess to have reconnoitered these works and ground, as carefully, from the nature of the ground and other obstacles, as I could; but I deny that either the engineers or myself did or could carefully reconnoiter them, or ever said we had. Col. Johnson, Engineer, while engaged in a reconnaissance of these works, was shot thro' the body twice. Lieut. Tower, Engineer, and myself, devoted three other days to the examination of these works—were repeatedly shot at, and once hotly pursued, and narrowly escaped a capture. On this last occasion, Col. Haskell was along himself."

An Alabama Volunteer at Sea. The Baton Rouge Conservator relates the following amusing anecdote of an Alabama volunteer at sea, on his way to Vera Cruz:—"One tall volunteer from the pine lands of Alabama, was unhappy for the want of employment; he sauntered about looking for something to do, when it occurred to him that he might, as he expressed it, 'take a good wash.' He was a tall lank fellow, with a shaggy head of grizzly dried hair hanging down his shoulders. With a deliberation consistent with an idle sea voyage, he commenced rubbing the turpentine soap of the ship into his hair with commendable vehemence. He had cause to take a great deal of pains, for he observed to himself, 'that he had an acre of barracks mud on him.' It must be observed, that all this while the vessel was ploughing further into the sea, and by the time the 'Alabama rose' had scooped himself, the Mississippi water in the wash room had become exhausted, and he threw his bucket over the vessel's side to replenish his basin. The first dash he made was at his hair, the soap, and the saline of the water, instantly formed a chemical combination, and the oily qualities of the soap disappeared and left something in its stead resembling tar. Two or three rakes of the fingers thro' the hair, elevated it upright about the Alabamian's head stiff as the quills of a porcupine. 'There's another trick played upon me,' said the unwashed in a rage, his hair growing still fiercer. At this moment the water dripped across his face, and he commenced spitting as if nauseated to the last degree. Coolly and deliberately he went to his belt, took out a 'bowie' some fifteen inches long, delivered himself thus: 'Some of them that Louisianians have played tricks enuff on me, now if any one dar, let him fetch out the one who put salt in this here water.'"

Discovery of a Remarkable Cave. PORT KENNEDY, Montgomery Co., June 9, 1847. To the Editors of the North American.—I have this minute returned, coated with clay from head to foot, from the exploration of a remarkable cavern, which has just been discovered in the lime quarries of Mr. John Kennedy, of this place. Having seen a slight notice of it in one of your city papers, I set out in company with three gentlemen of Phenixville, to visit it. We provided ourselves with the necessary torches, and entered the narrow aperture, laid bare by a recent blast. After creeping some thirty feet, the cave suddenly expands into a magnificent subterranean hall, forty or fifty feet in length, and thirty in height. This hall has a beautiful natural cornice and vaulted ceiling; when illumined with forty or fifty torches it presents an appearance grand and imposing in the highest degree. Following a steep ascent, one of our party discovered a small crevice among the rocks. Advancing cautiously with his torch, he saw an apparent opening, and by procuring a shovel from the quarryman, widened the passage so as to admit his body, by crawling flat upon the earth. We all followed, and after squeezing ourselves through a succession of narrow passages, came into a grand circular hall, of the purest white limestone, covered with sparkling incrustations. The circular dome which covered it glittered in the light of our torches, and our voices reverberated through it with a deep echo. Close, as we are just starting on a second voyage of discovery. We observed several other branches, and followed one into a chamber, hung with sandy, crumbling stalactites. This will prove one of the finest caverns in the State when explored, and will draw numbers from the city to visit it. Yours truly, T.

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