An Act

Supplemental to an act entitled 'An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico,' and for other purposes: Passed June 17th, 1846, and concurred in by both houses of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one Major General and two Brigadier Generals, in addition to the present military establishment: Provided, that when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definite treaty of peace duly concluded and ratified, the number of major-generals in the army shall be reduced to one, and the number of brigadier-generals shall be reduced to two; and the President of the United States is authorized and directed to select from the whole number which may then be in office, without regard to the date of their commissions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to call into the service, under the act approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, such of the general officers of the militia as the service, in his opinion, may require, and to organize into brigades and divisions the forces authorized by said act, according to his discretion.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the field and staff of a separate battalion of volunteers, under the said act, shall be one lieutenant colonel or major, one adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, and a chief bugler or principal musician, according to corps.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may limit the privates in any volunteer company, according to his discretion, at from sixty-four to one hundred; and that with every volunteer company an additional second lieutenant may be allowed and accepted.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the United States in such numbers that the officers of the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments, authorized by law, be not sufficient to provide for supplying, quartering, transporting and furnishing them with the requisite medical attendance, it shall be lawful for the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, as many additional officers of said departments as the service may require, not exceeding one quartermaster and one commissary for each brigade, with the rank of major, and one assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, one assistant commissary, with the rank of captain, one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, for each regiment; the said quartermasters and commissaries, assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries, to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of their duties; and they and the said surgeons to perform such duties as the President shall direct: Provided, that the said officers shall be allowed the same pay and emoluments as are now allowed to officers of the same descriptions and grades in those departments, respectively; that they be subject to the rules and articles of war, and continue in service only so long as their services shall be required, in connexion with the militia and volunteers.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint as many additional assistant adjutant generals, not exceeding four, as the service may require, who shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the same manner, have the same brevet rank, pay and emoluments, and be charged with the same duties as those now authorized by law: Provided that these additional appointments shall continue only as long as the exigences of the service may render necessary.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That promotion, in the quartermaster's department, to the rank of major, shall hereafter be made from the captains of the army; [and that appointments in the line, and in the general staff, which confer equal rank in the army, shall not be held by the same officer at the same time; and when any officer of the staff who may have been taken from the line shall, in virtue of seniority, have obtained or be entitled to promotion to a grade in his regiment equal to the commission he may hold in the staff, the said officer shall vacate such staff commission, or he may, at his option, vacate his commission in the line.]

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the aids-de-camp of the major general commanding the army in time of war may be taken from the line, without regard to rank; and the aids-de-camp allowed to other major generals and brigadier generals may be taken from the grade of captain or subaltern; and that the commanding or highest general in rank may, while in the field, appoint a military secretary from the subalterns of the army, who shall have the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry for the time being.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the allowance for clothing to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of volunteers shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month during the time he shall be in the service of the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive fifty cents, in lieu of subsistence, and twenty-five cents in lieu of forage for such as are mounted, for every twenty miles, by the most direct route, from the period of leaving their homes to the place of rendezvous, and from the place of discharge back to their homes.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Colonel or senior officer of the Ordinance Department is authorized to enlist for the service of that department as many master armorers, master carriage makers, master blacksmiths, artificers, armourers, carriage makers, blacksmiths and laborers, as the public service, in his judgment, under the directions of the Secretary for the Department of War, may require.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Benton, for organizing and officering volunteers, has passed both Houses of Congress, and is doubtless a law:

A BILL to provide for the organization of the volunteer forces, brought into the service of the United States, into Brigades and Divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of General Officers to command the same:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to organize into Brigades and Divisions, such of the volunteer forces as have been or may be called into the service of the United States under the act approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico;" and that he be and hereby is authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals as the organization of such volunteer forces into brigades and divisions may render necessary: *Provided*, That the Brigadier Generals and Major Generals so appointed shall be discharged from service by the President of the United States, when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified; or, in case the brigades or divisions of volunteers at any time in the service shall be reduced in number, the Brigadier Generals and Major Generals herein provided for shall be discharged in proportion to the reduction of the number of the brigades and divisions: *And provided further*, That each brigade of volunteers shall consist of not less than three regiments, and each division shall consist of not less than two brigades.

Distressing Accident.—Yesterday evening, while Lieut. George W. Powers, of the Montgomery Volunteers, was on his way to the Camp, above this city, accompanied by two or three friends, the horses to the back in which he was riding, took fright and run off, precipitating the hack into a ravine near the river, a distance of near 30 feet with such violence as to severely bruise his head and neck, causing almost immediate death. He survived but about 40 minutes afterwards. We learn that he was a young man of good habits, amiable and social qualities, about 20 years of age, and of wealthy and respectable parentage. His father is a merchant of Crawfordsville, Indiana. The funeral obsequies are to take place to-day, and as we learn with the honors of War.

We are informed creditably, that no fault can be attached to the driver, as he is a man of prudence and caution, and the horses were usually gentle and manageable.—*New Albany Bulletin.*

☞ The Indiana Journal, relying on the same source of information of the Tippecanoe Journal, asserted that three-fourths of the Volunteers from this county were Whigs. Upon inquiry, we learn that there is very little difference either way, and some of our friends who claim to know, say that a majority of the company are Democrats.—*Crawfordsville Review.*

The Army.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

Camp opposite Matamoras, June 13th, 1846.

I informed you of the departure of Col. Wilson from this place, to occupy some post on the river above. This morning an express reached here from Reynoso, the bearer of which informed me, that before Col. W. reached the town, he was informed that no resistance would be made to his entrée, and he took, as was done at Matamoras, an undisputed possession of the place,—the citizens of which expressed the most friendly feeling towards our troops. Reynoso, as you doubtless are aware, is 60 miles from here, and within a day and a half march of Camargo, where it is proposed to establish a depot for provisions.

Another item furnished by the arrival, is the fact, that Canales, the noted robber, had surrendered to Col. Wilson, with 15 men, saying they were all he had under his command. He had for a long time been the terror of the western frontier, committing depredations upon Mexicans and Texans, and always managing to escape both. Within two months he had 700 to 1000 men under his command on the Aroyo Colorado, 30 miles east from this place, and what chance has lessened the number to 15, is quite a mystery. He is proverbial for trickery, and has in this instance, no doubt, deceived Col. W. I shall not be surprised if his band with Rancheros, was to take Col. W. by surprise, and put him to great trouble. The time that Gen. Amaya attempted to revolutionize Mexico in 1839, Canales had a Colonel's command, which, united with about 500 Texans, went into the Mexican Territory as far as Saltillo, and when storming the place, Canales deserted the Texans, and joined the Central party again, thus defeating the object of the expedition. He has long since been declared an outlaw, and would have been hung either by the Texans or Mexicans, could he have been captured.

There was no certain knowledge in the American camp as to the position of the Mexican army, but it was generally supposed to be at Monterey. It was also confidently asserted that Generals Arista and Ampudia had both left the army for the capital, the latter charging Arista with having betrayed the army, and Arista charging Ampudia with cowardice.

Information from another source states that it was rumored at Matamoras, on the evening of the 6th inst., that a reinforcement of 5000 men under the command of Gen. Arista had arrived at Monterey. The American army, under Gen. Taylor, remains in the same situation as previously reported, all in fine health, anxiously waiting marching orders. General Taylor expresses the opinion that there will be no fight with the Mexican people this side of the city of Mexico. The reports of troops concentrating at Monterey is not credited at Matamoras.

The steamboat Frontier went up the Rio Grande to Matamoras without any one on board who had ever navigated the river before.

A Military Expedition to California.—From the rumors in the New York Journals, and from Washington City, it seems probable that a military expedition is being fitted out for California. This expedition, it is said, will consist of a force of two thousand young men, selected from the best class of mechanics and laborers of the middle and eastern States, and will go in the capacity of soldier and emigrant. They are to be fully officered and equipped and receive the full pay of U. S. volunteers, so long as their services may be required by the General Government in their war with Mexico; at the close of which they are discharged, each receiving three hundred and twenty acres of land in California, on which they are bound to settle. The object of the expedition is not fully stated, but it is probably with a view to take possession of that country, and to hold it as a kind of indemnity for the expenses incurred in the Mexican war; at all events, the movement is an important one, and the possession of California would be of immense advantage to the United States.

In confirmation of these rumors, the New York Tribune of yesterday says:

"Jonathan D. Stevenson has been appointed a Colonel in the service of the United States, and is to have command of the expedition about to be sent by sea to California, for the conquest of that country. The expedition will set sail, we learn, about the first of August. Whether this appointment is in the regular or volunteer service we do not learn, but presume it is the latter.

Enterprise of the Yankees.—Since Matamoras has fallen into the hands of the Americans, some of the energy and enterprise which characterize the Yankees is beginning to be exhibited. A steamboat commanded by an American, already makes trips up the Rio Grande to the city, and some of the same universal nation have "moved in" and opened stores in Matamoras, for the sale of cotton goods on "cheap principles," about one third of the usual Mexican prices, but double the usual American prices. It is said to be an amusing scene to witness the crowd around these stores, composed of the mixed people of the city. Finely dressed women, rancheros, naked indians and negroes, all eager to purchase goods, and jabbering good, bad and indifferent Spanish, with a rapidity truly appalling to a phlegmatic Anglo-American. In the mean time, the "old established merchants" are looking upon their neglected stocks with sorrow and astonishment; although they have got the greater part of them by defrauding the revenue, they have cost more in bribes to the custom-house officers and other Mexican functionaries than the Yankees' charging prices. This species of warfare is rapidly converting *the people* over to American notions.

Major Ringgold's Effects.—A letter from New Orleans to the Charleston News says:

The coat, boots and complete uniform of the late Major Ringgold, with his holsters, "housing and saddle bloody red, were sent to his friends at Baltimore in the brig Architect, Capt. Grey, which cleared for that port yesterday. The boots had been cut from his feet, and the front of the saddle was completely torn away. From the judgment of a person in horses and riders I learn that Major Ringgold must have been standing in his stirrups, giving orders, with body facing a little to the left. The ball, it is inferred, came from the rear of the left and passed in his front, shattering the thigh about midway.

A correspondent of the N. O. Delta writes from the camp opposite Matamoras under date of June the 17th, the following:—

"I regret to say that the measles have broken out in our Camp, and Dr. Axsom our Surgeon, declares in his report that it has assumed an epidemic form. At present we have had no deaths, but some very critical cases. The dysentery is likewise very bad with many. By the same boat probably which will bring this, several of our regiment go forward—some perhaps to find an early grave at home: the others as nurses."

A Soldier's Bride.—We see by the St. Louis papers that Miss Mary Hamilton was married on the 7th inst., at St. Louis, to Mr. Wallace McKenzie. The bridegroom is a member of the Laclede Rangers, and was to march within three days. After the nuptials had been celebrated, the fair bride cheerfully said:

I dinna ken that a Hamilton or a Bruce ever fled the battle field, or hid in the heather, and I trust his claymore will be star-lit, and that he may find a sunny spot, in some dear cot, where I shall sing him that gude auld Scotch song, "The Soldier's Return." I'm mae afeard o' glaists and warlocks, when he gangs till the wars. That Eagle bird will o'erluke Wallace.

Copper Balls.—The Mexicans use "copper grape," and it is represented as being most poisonous. They are made rough, and left to accumulate verdigris, and other noxious coatings peculiar to copper, and when in the wound they are almost always fatal. We are not informed whether the Mexicans use copper because of its poisonous qualities, or because they have no lead.

Ponton.—This word used so often in the accounts from the army, is of French origin, and means a flat bottomed boat, or lighter, and a 'ponton bridge' is a bridge composed of such vessels.

To prepare a horse for hunting, snap a few percussion caps about him before and behind. By degrees increase the loudness of the report and in half an hour you can fire a cannon near him.

Esau, (says the Springfield Democrat,) sold his birthright for a mess of pottage—Gen. Scott has thrown away his prospects of being the whig candidate for President for a 'plate of soup.'

Mexican Affairs.

From the St. Louis Reporter, July 1.

The news from Mexico shows the deplorable condition of that Republic at the present time. General Alvarez seems to be in undisturbed possession of the Southern Departments, and of the port of Acapulco on the Pacific. The Government finds it impossible to raise the necessary funds to carry on its operations, and a *Junta* has been summoned to devise means to meet the emergency. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends at the capital, Paredes has resolved to head the Mexican army in person; and after uniting his forces with those under Arista, to march against Gen. Taylor. He is supported by the new Congress and will probably be created temporary Dictator. Only forty-six of the one hundred members of Congress have been assembled at the capital, to meet the crisis; and Senors Tornel and Iturbide have resigned their places at the heads of the War and Treasury Departments. The Mexican papers claim a victory for their soldiers at the battle of Palo Alto, and laud the bravery of their troops at Resaca de la Palma; attributing the result of the last action to lack of sufficient infantry. Arista has retired to Monterey, where he is to be joined by Paredes. Hence another bloody battle will probably have to be fought, if the courage of those engaged in the actions of the 8th and 9th of May can be revived. Arista admits that the forces under his command are completely panic stricken by the result of these encounters. The presence of Paredes may, however, re-animate them sufficiently for another and a desperate struggle.

The course on which Paredes has resolved, shows that he is determined to risk all on a single blow. If defeated then, it is evident that he will not be able to recover from the consequences, or rally a new army. It is therefore necessary that Gen. Taylor should be prepared to crush the Mexicans in the next battle. There should be no useless risks incurred. The war can be closed in one campaign, if the proper steps are taken at once. As Paredes left the city of Mexico on the 4th inst., and has resolved to concentrate the whole Mexican force at Monterey, it is important that Gen. Taylor should be re-inforced promptly and push forward without unnecessary delay. If the Mexicans make a desperate stand at Monterey, they must be completely routed and pursued without loss of time, or they may rally in the dangerous passes between Monterey and Saltillo. If the latter point be reached in safety, and the rear be well protected, Gen. Taylor will be able to realize the trite remark of "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas." Paredes is an old General, and one of the bravest in Mexico. He has shown his daring by the imprudent course he has resolved upon.

Mexico appears to be in even a weaker condition than we supposed. In a few months we expect Gen. Taylor can dictate terms of peace, and we trust the result will be, to free that country from the race of military tyrants that has so long preyed upon the masses. No greater blessing could be conferred on the toiling, impoverished and down-trodden millions, who have been despoiled in rapid succession by one despot after another. The armies under the different Generals have long given laws to that miscalled Republic, and wrung from the masses the fruits of their industry. Our "army of invasion" may be to the Mexican people an "army of deliverance." The country is rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and only needs security and repose from domestic convulsions, to become, in reality, what nature seems to have designed it to be. Although our policy as a nation, has always been to refrain from interfering with the affairs of other countries, yet the presence of an American population and of American forts along the Valley of the Rio Grande and in California, may have a salutary effect upon the Mexican people. Their whole northern frontier will be relieved of the danger of Indian hostilities, and the necessity of maintaining large armies in the North, to be supported at a heavy cost, and in turn to overawe the Government, will be entirely obviated. Of course, we expect that President Polk will insist upon such terms of peace as will indemnify us for the expenses of the war—that the boundary to be agreed on, and the indemnity to be paid, as well as the claims previously due, will be satisfactorily arranged without the intervention of any third Power. The determination of Paredes furnishes to our army the opportunity of settling the whole controversy without much delay, and that work should be left to them.

What progress Gen. Alvarez may make in the revolution attempted by him, and what connexion Santa Anna may have with the movement, are as yet unknown. It is said that Santa Anna has predicted the success of that revolution, and it has been supposed that it was undertaken with a view to his restoration.

The following particulars of the loss of the Mexicans in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, are given in Arista's official report to his Government. If his statements be correct, from one fifth to one fourth of the whole Mexican force engaged in those actions, are included in the list of wounded, killed and missing:

Killed on the 8th—Officers, 4; Soldiers, 98. *Wounded*—Colonel, 1; Officers, 10; Soldiers 116. *Missing*—Soldiers, 26.

Killed on the 9th—Officers, 6; Soldiers, 154. *Wounded*—Colonels, 2; Majors, 2; Officers, 19; Soldiers, 205. *Missing*—Officers, 3; Soldiers, 156. Total—*Killed*, 10 Officers; 252 Soldiers. *Wounded*—5 superior Officers, 29 Officers; 321 Soldiers. *Missing*—3 Officers; 182 Soldiers. Grand total, 802.

Our loss was 39 killed and 82 wounded.

Yucatan Independent!

The Yucatan schr. Joaquina, Capt. Martinez, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th. She left Campeachy on the 12th inst. The Legislature at Merida had declared the independence of Yucatan and its disseverance from the Mexican Republic. It is intended now to appoint Senor Barbachano, the acting Governor of Yucatan, President of the Republic of the "three stars." Some of the most influential citizens of Yucatan have not hesitated to express the hope that in two or three years from the present time, if not before, they would see those three stars added to the fast increasing number that are now crowding into the banner of the stars and stripes.

The U. S. brig Summers was the only vessel of war off Campeachy. Every thing was quiet. There are several Yucatan vessels at Campeachy up for New Orleans, and some two or three on their way to that port. The Joaquina came into port under the Yucatan flag.

Official despatches had arrived at Tampico, that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command of the Northern Division of the army, and Gen. Mejia had superseded him. There were 1300 troops only at Tampico on the 6th—79 of these were runaway negroes from New Orleans and Havana. These constitute the whole amount of the Mexican forces from Tampico to the Rio Grande.

African Slavery.—It appears by a recent report of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that during the year 1844, nine slavers were captured, with 2523 slaves on board. During the year 1845, 36 vessels were condemned by the Court at Sierre Leone, having on board 6030 slaves. From the beginning of April, 1844, to the middle of May, 1845, the squadron of cruisers stationed on the Western coast of Africa, captured 59 slavers, 13 of which had on board upwards of 4300 slaves. Of these slavers, one of them had been captured and condemned eight times, one seven times, two six times, three five times, seven four times, twelve three times, eleven twice, twenty-one once.

Important Movement among the Jews.—A great meeting of the Jews from all parts of Europe has recently been held in Frankfort, Germany, in which they voted that there is nothing obligatory in the use of the Hebrew in their worship, and accordingly that it was best to retain it only in part as a badge of their nationality and a band of union. Also, on full discussion, that the Messiah is *already come*, the present toleration and comfort which they now enjoy being what is meant by the promised Messiah. Also, that there is nothing to forbid their freely blending with the nations among whom they reside.

Two Men Shot while Resisting a Sheriff.—There were two men shot in one of the southern counties of Kentucky, on the 1st inst. W. D. Dunn, Esq., Deputy sheriff, went to arrest B. H. O'Neil for an assault with intent to kill. Apprehending resistance, he summoned a posse comitatus to assist him; and in the attempt to arrest O'Neil, who refused to submit to the process of the law, and who, together with some of his friends, resisted its execution, Benjamin H. O'Neil and Thomas Risley were shot and died instantly. The grand jury refused to find an indictment against the sheriff and posse.

From the Baltimore American.

The Battles on the Rio Grande.

No one can have read the accounts of the Battle of *Palo Alto* and *Resaca*, without feeling almost as much surprise at their brilliant results, as gratification and pride at the success of our arms. In the long contest with the Indians in Florida there were many instances in which the skill of our officers and the bravery of our soldiers were eminently conspicuous. But the enemies with whom we contended were savages, without either knowledge or discipline, professing only a courage which we were certain must sooner or later yield to the combination of civilized warfare. With the Mexicans, thus far, it has been wholly different; and although defeated in the battles in question, they have won far more upon our esteem, as brave men and soldiers, than was to be supposed they could have done, after the route of San Jacinto. Looking to the disparity of numbers in the late battles, we can only attribute the results to the judgment and high military skill of the American commander, which the perfect discipline and courage of his officers and men made available for the ends which have been accomplished. War is like a game on the chessboard; but while there are few victories at chess after which the players may not look back to errors which even the winner has committed, the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca have been gained without our being able, so far as we are yet advised, to detect a single mistake in any one of the preliminary moves. Thus far they have placed Gen. Taylor in the highest rank of military commanders.

To an old soldier who, in times past, has carried both musket and sword until their use became familiar as that of the more harmless pen which he now holds, the movement of Gen Taylor from Matamoras to Point Isabel, gave assured confidence in the man. None but the highest military judgment could have conceived it. A common man, in Gen. Taylor's circumstances, would have calculated the number of rations on hand; would have put his men on allowance, and, sending out messengers to hasten reinforcements, and to order the officer at Point Isabel to hold out to extremity, would have remained quietly in his entrenched camp, waiting until he should be relieved by the succors that should arrive and force their way to him. But Gen. Taylor had other use for his horses, and instead of waiting until his men should eat their steeds, he determined to take his men to get more palatable food, devouring, if need be, the Mexicans on the way.

Nothing could have been better than Gen. Taylor's whole plan. As soon as he reached the Rio Grande, he turned in his whole force to the construction of a permanent fortification, that, in the possession of men, might keep at bay a large army of the enemy, and hold out until reduced by the tedious mode of regular approaches. This was his first move; and the wisdom of it became apparent as soon as the Mexicans crossed the river. This was a step on their part which he fully anticipated, and to obtain the earliest intelligence of it, he sent out the reconnoitering parties, one of which was unnecessarily permitted by its officer—Capt. Thornton—to be entrapped, like a rat, in an enclosure, whose only outlet was a pair of bars, and in which the Mexicans caught him, and where many brave men were killed, on a duty which did not require that a life should be lost, and where every life was valuable to the small army of the Americans. The Mexicans having crossed the river in force and surrounded Taylor, his second move, which was to leave in the fort the garrison for which it had been prepared, and which afterwards covered itself with honor within its ramparts, and march, with the main body of his force, to open his communication with the depot of his supplies at Point Isabel, relieve it before it should be too closely invested, strengthen its defences, and return to Matamoras with the provisions, ammunition, and men that he wanted. There can be no doubt that he calculated well the probabilities of this move. He must have known that either going or coming he would have a battle. The chances, supposing the Mexicans had men of ability among them, were, that the fight would be on his return march; and that they would make an attempt on the fort in his absence, which, if successful, would relieve Matamoras from the enemy in front of it, and confine the Americans to the coast; for if the fort opposite the town was taken, Taylor would not attempt to return to it, because its possession would give to the enemy the same advantages which he had himself proposed to derive from its construction. As he calculated, so it turned out. The Mexicans left the road open to him to Point Isabel, and bombarded the fort as soon as he left it. As he intended, also, the fort was strong enough to resist them effectually.

Having reached Point Isabel, he found there 400 recruits for the regular army. In numbers this was no unimportant acquisition to a force of but 2300 men. Many would have been tempted to incorporate these troops at once into the regiments, relying upon the steadiness of the old soldiers to control the new ones. But here again Taylor's judgment was perfect. He knew that raw troops often make the veterans standing shoulder to shoulder with them unsteady—and finding the recruits too raw for the open field, he left them behind the parapets of Point Isabel, and commenced his return march with those only upon every one of whom he knew he could rely as upon himself. The result showed his wisdom. None but old soldiers could carry batteries on horseback—can follow dragoons at a running charge—or form squares, as at Waterloo, to resist the rushing onset of a cavalry like that of Mexico.

And then the battles. That of Palo Alto was like the feint which boxers make to try each other's strength and learn each other's modes of fighting, before those earnest blows are given which settle the result. The Americans slept on the field and the Mexicans retired, leaving two hundred dead behind them. But they certainly did not consider themselves very badly beaten. They had felt the Americans, and knew that there was to be a fair and hard "stand up fight." They felt that over-confidence would be an error; and they took advantage of their local knowledge and the nature of the ground, in the very best manner. They retreated only so far as to select for themselves the very best position. They planted their artillery to command a pass through the dense wood, up which the American columns must advance. They supported it well with their infantry, and they placed their cavalry forward on their flanks, so as to out-flank their opponents, and charge them in the rear, as one of the accounts say they did, while they were engaged with the artillery and infantry in front. The Mexican disposition for the battle, so far as we can gather, was an admirable one. It showed that they had men among them who knew what they were about. They must have calculated that Taylor would charge their batteries with infantry, marching through the pass in close column of attack, and they no doubt relied upon the destructive effect of a raking fire of grape shot to shake and throw the columns into confusion, when the cavalry, charging on the flank, would turn the confusion into absolute route.

The plan was admirable. But though the Mexican Commander counted probabilities, he left out the resources of Taylor's cool judgment and military genius. He did not dream of the kind of attack to be made on his battery. The papers are filled with praises of Capt. May, and he deserves no doubt high praise for the manner in which he executed Taylor's orders. But he did that only which every other officer in the army envied him the opportunity of doing, and would have done perhaps as well. The mere charge, however, was by itself nothing, and would have resulted in little, but for the combination, the masterly combination, of which it was a part. All that cavalry can do against artillery, is what was done again and again at Waterloo: drive the artillery men from their guns or sabre them. They cannot dismount to man the cannon; they carry no means to spike them—they cannot retain them against the infantry, unless they charge the infantry, leaving the battery to do so.

The power of the cavalry is in the weight and impetus of the charge; in hand to hand conflict, almost exclusively. But the combination which defeated all the Mexican plans, brought into play artillery, cavalry and infantry. The flying artillery unlimbered and poured a heavy fire of grape upon the Mexicans; then, under cover of the smoke, taking advantage of the feeling produced on the enemy by the discharge—the feeling always produced when dead men fall beside the living—the cavalry made its gallant charge, and, at a run behind it, followed the fifth infantry, to hold the battery after the dragoons should have driven from it its defenders. Without the infantry, the battery might have been remanned. Indeed one of the first accounts of the battle stated that such was the fact, as it was impossible to retain it. It was effectually silenced, and at once.

The impediment to the advance of the Army through the pass was removed; the charges on the flanks when made, were resisted by the squares of the infantry, and though the fight went on, and the Mexicans behaved like men, yet the day was afterwards with the Americans, and the result was the victory of Resaca. A thousand men might have led the charge of cavalry. Perhaps Gen. Taylor was the only man in the Army who would have conceived—and not merely conceived and ordered it, but conceived also the admirable combination which facilitated and made it effectual. With the battle of Resaca closes the first chapter of Gen. Taylor's military career in Texas. We have little fear about the tenor of the second.

It is stated that the Mexican battery was a fixed one, or one protected by a breastwork. If so, there is but one instance of a similar exploit known to the writer, which is the charge of the Polish Lancers, under Napoleon, upon the batteries which defended the pass of the Simosierra, of which there is a full description in Napier's Peninsular Campaigns. They were taken by the lancers, and held by the infantry which followed at their heels.

☞ A most fearful accident occurred at Rochester, N. Y., says the Democrat, caused by a tornado. The roof of a school house, where were assembled nearly a hundred children, was blown off and the chimneys demolished. No one was killed, but quite a number of little girls had their limbs broken and were otherwise severely injured.

A Female Clerk of a Court.—The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* says: "Judge Kinkead, of the 19th district, has performed a very handsome, and we are happy to hear, a very acceptable act, by the appointment of Mrs. Trimble as Clerk of the Carter Circuit, in the place of her deceased husband."

Seduction.—A Lutheran minister at Washington, with a wife and five children, has been charged with the seduction of a young and beautiful girl.

Obituary.

Died, on Friday evening, July 3d, Mrs. Mary, wife of John Carlisle, aged 28.

The suddenness of this dispensation causes additional pangs to the large circle of relatives and friends called into mourning for one so highly esteemed and universally beloved. Parent, husband, brothers, sisters, and children have sustained an irreparable loss; and relatives and friends sincerely mourn over the departed with holy affection. Mrs. C. was emphatically one of the shining lights of the community. Pious, she was sincerely devoted to adorn the profession of religion. Kindness was shown in every act of her life. Generous, the needy never applied to her in vain. Her house was a pattern of domestic bliss: and O! how her loss will be felt by that dear circle who acknowledged her as its head! Engaged in laudable efforts to administer to the wants of the necessitous, a society of ladies were accustomed to meet and unite their benevolent efforts, and for mutual improvement. Mrs. C. had been chosen their head, by a unanimity which testified their love and appreciation of her virtuous and social character. That seat so worthily filled is now empty. To those regions of bliss to which she was so anxious to lead the wandering sinner, she has gone. And may those she has left pattern after her example. Cut off in the bloom of life, with but short notice from the King of Terrors, she met death as the Christian, depending on the merits of the Saviour of the world only can meet it. The church has lost one of its brilliant ornaments; and when we reflect that on the Saturday after devoting her babe to God in baptism the previous Sunday, her lifeless remains occupied the same holy ground, O, what a lesson on the frailty of human life! How soon may *we* be called into eternity! Let us then live, that we may be like her, prepared to meet the grim monster, and to pass from death into life everlasting.

Died, on Sunday evening, July 5th, Mrs. Sarah Ann, wife of Jacob S. Walker, aged 23 years and 7 months.

It is with no ordinary feelings that we make this melancholy announcement; and while as almost a stranger, we feel called upon to bear testimony to the worth of the amiable, virtuous, and pious deceased, how poignant must be the feelings of those to whom she was both near and dear! Mrs. W. was born near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and immigrated to this State in 1836. She was the daughter of Henry and Leah Landis. She has resided in this city since her immigration, and has endeared herself to all who had the pleasure of forming her acquaintance. Early imbued with pious feelings, she maintained her walk in the Church of Christ with devotedness and humility;—a pattern of piety. Hers was no morbid religion—but one which shone forth in every act of her life, and left her not while reason maintained its sway. Her long, lingering, and painful afflictions she bore with remarkable fortitude. As a wife and mother, she was a model. Devotedly attached to her husband and children, her only longing was that they should so live here as to meet her hereafter in the mansions of bliss. Thus died one, the loss of whom has left a void in hearts that cannot be filled, and shed a deep gloom over a large circle. May her death have a sanctifying influence on them all; and may He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and in whose hands are His own wise judgments, cause them to feel their dependence on Him, that they too may be blessed, and have their wounds healed. In the language of the Prophet, may they exclaim—"Behold, He taketh away, who can hinder him? Who will say unto Him, What doest Thou?"

I. O. O. F.

Members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are hereby generally notified, that on the third Tuesday, the 21st day of July instant, (during the regular semi-annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Indiana,) a celebration will occur under the auspices of Centre Lodge, No. 13, of Indianapolis, and by permission of the Grand Lodge of the State. Members of the Order are respectfully invited to be present, and join in the ceremonies of the occasion.

WM. SULLIVAN,
J. P. CHAPMAN,
J. B. McCHESNEY, } *Com.*

July 6, 1846.

City Guards.

Members and others disposed to join, are requested to meet at the Court House, this, Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock. The officers will probably be elected, and other important business transacted.

Indiana Asbury University.

The annual examination of the students will commence on Friday, the 10th inst. On the ensuing Monday Prize Essays will be read and Prize Declamations delivered. On the evening of the same day, the Alumni will be addressed by R. N. Hudson, Esq. Meetings of the Philosophical Society will be held on Tuesday and Tuesday evening, when, in addition to the regular business of the Society, addresses will be delivered by Hon. R. W. Thompson and John B. Dillon, Esq. The usual Commencement Exercises will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Greencastle, July 3, 1846. 2w

MARION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Senator, WILLIAM STEWART.

For Representatives, JOSEPH JOHNSON, DANIEL MOORE, THOMAS W. COUNSEL.

For Sheriff, BANNER LAWHEAD.

For County Commissioner, JESSE PRICE.

For Coroner, JOHN THOMPSON.

For Prosecuting Attorney, EDWARD LANDER.

CANDIDATES.

Announced by Request.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the 5th Circuit, EARL S. STONE. | EDWARD LANDER.

For Sheriff of Marion County, ALEXANDER W. RUSSELL.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE

Wholesale and Retail,

At Graydon's Hardware Store,

N. E. corner of Washington and Meridian sts.

CARPENTERS, Cabinet Makers, Coopers, Blacksmiths, Coach Makers, Masons, Wheelwrights, Gunsmiths, Farmers, Saddlers, &c., will find every article in their line, which have been purchased extraordinarily low from the importers and manufacturers in the east, and will be sold for cash at the lowest prices imaginable. 11

LAMPS! LAMPS!

ANOTHER large and splendid assortment of Cornelius & Co's Patent Solar Lamps, gilt and bronze, with glass drops and marble stands; also, extra cones and wicks to suit the above. Just received and selling unusually low at 11 GRAYDON'S.

CUTLERY.

TABLE and Pocket Cutlery, of the most improved patterns and very best quality, just received at 11 GRAYDON'S.

IRON, NAILS, AND STEEL.

A new supply just received at 11 GRAYDON'S.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of pure Port, Malaga, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Malaga Wines. Also, Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Holland Gin, selected expressly for medical purposes, and warranted genuine. For sale low by 11 D. CRAIGHEAD.

CAP AND LETTER PAPER.

JUST received, a large lot of Cap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Rags, at 11 CRAIGHEAD'S Drug Store.

SPANISH CIGARS.

A LARGE lot of superior Spanish Cigars, just received 11 CRAIGHEAD'S Drug Store.

THOMSONIAN MEDICINES.

A LARGE stock, just received and for sale low at 11 CRAIGHEAD'S Drug Store.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

SUGAR COATED D. Benj Smith's INDIAN VEGE PILLS

The Improved Indian Vegetable Pills:

(MADE BY A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.)

A most excellent, pleasant, and never failing Medicine, for the cure of Fevers, Ague, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Foul Stomach, Head Ache, Influenza, Impure Blood, Want of Appetite, Worms, Coughs and Colds, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Pains of all kinds, Female Complaints, and all Diseases that Pills, of any kind, can possibly cure.

NEED NOT FORCE THEM DOWN.—Those who have conscientious scruples will please read the following, never before published—facts regarding the Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills for Consumption, Ague, Inflammation, Dyspepsia and Fevers.

Having been attacked some months since, with a bad cough, weakness in my chest and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but grew worse; with cold sweats at night—could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, which restored my health within six days, and I believe them to be the best remedy I ever used. GEORGE W. GRASGER.

Cambridge, October 19, 1844.

Extract from A. G. Page's letter, dated Bath, January 1, 1845.

The Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills you sent me sell well and give good satisfaction. They sell better than any I have had.

Extract from Levi Bogett's letter, dated Canaan, Maine, February 3, 1845.

The Pills which I received from you have given such universal satisfaction where they have been purchased, and the sale has been so uniform, that I thought best to request you to send me some more of them immediately, &c.

Extract from William N. Packard's letter, dated Monson, Massachusetts, January 22, 1845.

Sir—Enclosed is the payment for the last Pills. You will please send by express another lot, say two dozen. They give good satisfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 boxes, and do not wish to be out out of them one day.

Extract from Daniel Taft & Son's letter, dated Tafksville, Vermont, February 6, 1845.

Your Pills were received a few days since, and we have sold some of them, and have used some of them ourselves and think very favorably of them, and they are liked by those who have used them.

Mr. J. P. Smith of Gloucester states that he has sold all and wishes 8 dozen more immediately; and they give such universal satisfaction that he has determined to sell no other kind of Pills.

Mr. A. Allen of Palmer Depot, states that "he was very thankful he was appointed agent, as his wife has been an invalid for some time, and a box of these pills immediately cured her, also that they had performed alike wonderful cures in the town, and was entirely out and wanted some immediately—was agent for other pills, but should only recommend these."

Extract from J. B. Danforth's let