WAR NEWS.

From the N. O. Delta, of the 6th instant.

Late from the Army in Mexico.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived from the Brazos St. Iago, last evening. The news which she brings presents no striking new feature. The troops are still advancing, and still is there no enemy to be met. We allude, elsewhere, more in sorrow than in anger, to the riotous and disgraceful conduct of some of our own troops. Then indeed the *amor patria—the esprit du corps* were unwisely, unreflectingly forgotten, and—

"Hearts fell off that ought to twine"—

but the subject is a sickening one, and we shall not pursue it.

In addition to the news in the letters of our correspondence, we find the following paragraph touching things as they are on the western side of the Rio Grande, in the American Flag, of the 29th ult., which we transcribe:

The town, for several days, has been rife with rumors of the taking of Monterey by a party of men from San Antonio. We placed no confidence whatever in the report, from the first, and to satisfy those who had any doubts on the subject, we called on the officer in command here, and he stated that he believed it to be an idle rumor. At Camargo we understand the same reports were in circulation at the last accounts, and as little credit given them. It was stated that Col Harney, with the troops at Bexar, had crossed the Rio Grande at Laredo, and thus proceeded to the place in question without advising the commander of the movement; but despatches have been received from him, within a few days, dated at San Antonio; so that knocks the affair out of the pale of probability. Now if there is any account of the affair that looks reasonable it is the Mexicans'. They say that letters from Monterey assert that a body of Americans, who came down by the way of New Mexico, were joined near the Presidio by a number of Texan *adventureros*, and the combined force had entered the town without any opposition. It is believed to be true by the natives, and we confess that many things would surprise us more than the last mentioned movement. Two weeks ago a letter was received here from Monclova, stating that a body of Americans was advancing upon that place, but it received no credit whatever from the Americans.

The Advance.—We learn by the last steamboat from Camargo, that all the regulars had departed for the interior, with the exception of one regiment. Gen. Taylor was still at Camargo, but it was supposed that he would leave in a few days.

Gen. Twiggs had reached Camargo, with about 2600 men from this place, and we understand he started off immediately for Monterey.

Gen. Worth, if he continued his march, must be close on to Monterey about this time. He will probably have the honor of marching the first troops into that place—unless the "adventurers" have got there ahead of them, which would not create much surprise in the minds of some.

☞Col. Curtis's regiment of Ohio volunteers are winning golden opinions from all classes of people in Matamoras. Their position is more important and arduous than that of any other Volunteer regiment in the field, and the perfect discipline which governs all their actions, speaks every thing in their favor.

(Correspondence of the "Daily Delta.")

CHINA, MEXICO, *Aug.* 23, 1846.

Gentlemen—The 1st regiment of Mounted Texans, Col. Hays commanding, reached this place after fourteen days scout, over hills and mountains, swamps and prairies, through under brush and thicket, every one of which is full of thorns, with no provisions for the last four days but beef, and took peaceable possession of the town, though we have been expecting, for the last three days, to have a sharp fight for it. Capt. Green, with a detachment of thirty men, as a spy company, advanced on the town night before last, and took formal possession with three men, they acting as the advance guard, very much to the surprise of the frightened citizens. They had heard that we were in the country, but could not find out which way we were coming. Capt. Green having taken their spy on the night of the 21st, and they little anticipated we would come the route we did, it being nothing but a single-file trail, and a part of it no road at all.

We are now in the very heart of the enemy's country, within a hundred miles of Monterey; but I am confident we will never get a fight unless with overwhelming numbers—the Mexicans fear the Texan troops more than Gen. Taylor and his whole army, as one told me that if a thousand of any other troops had come here, they would have had to fight for the town, but they were afraid to fight the Texans, as the only way that they could be whipped was to kill them all; for if one was left living, or could get away, he was sure to do some serious damage. The Mexicans are also apprehensive that if they were whipped in a fight with a Texas regiment, they would have no quarters shown them, and appear to be much surprised and gratified at our conduct towards them, and the protection of their persons and property.

On our route we took peaceable possession of the town of San Fernando, on the river of that name 100 miles south of Matamoras, and remained there three days, when we took up our line of march for this place, a distance of over 100 miles. This place has a population of about 3000, and San Fernando between 4 and 5000.

Yours, MUSTANG.

MATAMORAS, *Aug.* 25, 1846.

Dear Delta—Most of your volunteer friends and correspondents having left the seat of war, you cannot object to a letter now and then from a regular sojourner here. He is not permitted yet to return to his beloved country and friends, but must content himself for months, perhaps years longer among the obstinate "*quakers*" who *would* make war upon us because we wished to take possession of our native soil on the left bank of the river. The city is filled with important rumors from the interior, of revolutions and changes, civil and military. The Mexican residents of chief consideration receive regular intelligence from the capital and other principal towns, but not till we obtain the same through New Orleans, do they confess their knowledge. Yesterday they showed the *pronunciamientos* of Tampico and Vera Cruz; they scarcely know how to regard the present aspect of things. I observe it is the general impression among the more intelligent, that all things are harmoniously working together to bring about a peace.

A large hospital is now here. Deaths, as might be supposed, are not unfrequent among so many congregated from a different climate and adopting new habits.

Gen. Taylor will probably leave Camargo about the 1st September. Gen. Twiggs commands the first division of the regulars, and Brevet Brig. Gen. Worth, the second. OBSERVER.

From the New Orleans Commercial Times, of the 7th.

Still Later.

Gen. Worth's Brigade.—The steamer Virginian crossed Gen. Worth and his command, consisting of the 8th infantry and two companies of artillery, over the San Juan river, on the 19th ult. Gen. Worth received orders to march to the village of China, and remain there until further advised. On the 21st ult. he reached one-third of the way to Seralvo, all in perfect order. The other brigades were following him rapidly. It is stated, according to Mexican accounts, given in the street of Carmago, that Monterey had for its garison about 5000 men, of whom 2000 were regular soldiers, the others recruits. A force of about 1000 cavalry was encamped at Caidereyte, thirty or forty miles east of Monterey. A review of the regular troops took place at Carmago, on the 17th ult.; when Gen. Taylor inspected them. There were 3000 in all, the largest number that have been assembled since the war of 1814-15. There were six regiments of infantry, a battalion of foot artillery, and two batteries of flying artillery.

Organization.—The following brigades comprise the regular troops destined (they are now doubtless far on their way thither) to march against Monterey.

First Division under Gen. Twiggs.—3d Brigade, under Col. Garland, comprises the 3d and 4th Regiment U. S. infantry 4th Brigade under Col. Riley, viz: 1st and 2d U. S. infantry, with Capt. Ridgeley's battery of flying artillrey.

Second Division under Gen. Worth, or the advance.—1st Brigade, U. S. foot artillery and the 8th Regiment U. S. infantry; 2d Brigade, U. S. 5th and 7th infantry, Captain Blanchard's company of Louisiana volunteers, and Capt. Duncan's battery of flying artillery. Gen. Persifor F. Smith commands the 2d Brigade. We have already received accounts of the march of Gen. Worth's division, who are accompanied by two troops of Texas cavalry, under the command of Col. Wood. A depot has been established at Seralvo.

Arrival at Camargo.—The steamboats Whiteville and Eagle took up to head-quarters the following officers: Maj. Gen. Butler, Brigadier Gen. Shields, Colonels Earle and Mitchell, Majors Coffee, Fry, and Boyd of the volunteers; Gov. Henderson, Gen. Lamar, and Col. Cooke, of Texas; Col. Belknap, Majors Craig, Thomas, and Hammond, Dr. Craig, Lieutenants Jay and Norval, United States army; Mr. Schatzel, U. S. Consul at Matamoras.

San Antonio—Indians, etc.—We learn that Col. Harney, at the head of about 120 U. S. dragoons, 500 Texan cavalry, from the Red River districts, with Capt. Beaver, who has with him a small company of Delaware Indians, was moving on Monclova, thus anticipating Gen. Wool's instructions. Col. Harney left San Antonio on the 23d July. Capt. Merrill, U. S. dragoons, reached Camargo from San Antonio on the 20th ultimo, having traversed the distance, 360 miles, accompanied by four Germans, three Delawares, and one Cherokee, he passed through Laredo, a town containing 1500 souls, meeting no obstacles on his way, except the asperities of the country. The Lapan and Camanche Indians had made several hostile incursions into the country above Laredo lately, doing a good deal of harm to the inhabitants.

Army Movements.—Gen. Twiggs, with the 2d dragoons, and the Flying Artillery batteries under Ridgeley and Taylor, arrived at Camargo on the 21st ult., and were to proceed immediately towards Monterey. The 1st and 2d regiments of Ohio volunteers, the Louisville Legion, and the Baltimore regiment, have also arrived at Camargo. In the march of the volunteers from Matamoras, they only lost two men; proving their stamina in the most satisfactory way, the heat and privations to which they were exposed being duly considered. Gen. Taylor has signified his intention to leave Camargo about the end of the first week in September; he would assume personal direction of the whole advancing force to Seralvo; thenceforward to head them until they meet the enemy.

There were various reports in circulation at Camargo, at the latest, dates, about the position of things at Monterey; some announcing that the Mexican army had abandoned that city—others, that they had strongly fortified it, and would certainly make a stand. On the 27th ult., the U. S. steamer Rough and Ready arrived at Camargo, from Point Isabel, with stores, etc. The Inspector General, Colonel Croghan, came passenger in her; she left for down the river the next day.

The volunteers will take up the line of march as speedily as practicable, for the goal of all the hopes of the army, viz: Monterey. It was confidently expected that there would be a fight—a field fight, perhaps—in front of that city.

Explosion of the Steamboat Enterprise.—We are exceedingly pained at the intelligence received of this catastrophe. On the 21st ult., at day-light, while the Enterprise was about 45 miles above Reynosa, where she had been moored to the bank for the night, at the moment of starting, the paddles having just made three revolutions, the boilers burst with a tremendous explosion. The crew and passengers were in all 150, the havoc amongst whom was dreadful. The whole of that portion of the boat lying between the wheel and chimneys was blown into fragments. The hull and parts towards the stern do not seem to have suffered much; but the forward works and parts lying contiguous to the boilers were split into pieces. There were 16 men lying asleep between the chimneys, who all more or less experienced the sad effects of the unexpected occurrence. Many were shot into the air, falling overboard and never more appearing; others descended on the forecastle, frightfully mutilated. The first four rims of the boilers, we are told were shattered to atoms, and the surprise is that a greater quantity of life was not sacrificed. No satisfactory account has been given of the cause of the disaster, for it appears that the boilers had been cleaned out the night previous. It was conjectured that the mud valve had become fouled, causing the boilers to leak. We append a list of the sufferers:

Killed.—Enoch Tucker, A. Boswell, Tenn.; Mr. Seaps, Texas; Thos. Gaufney, N. Y.; second cook; and a stranger, name unknown.

Badly wounded.—Lieut. Dearing, of the Louisville Legion; Wm. B. Crook, C. C. Crook, Tenn.; Capt. Woods, Wm. Grey, Jacob Bowridge, Thos. Eagle, Texas; J. C. Howard, sutler, Baltimore; Joseph Grigsby, Mr. Hickey, sutlers, Louisville Legion; Taber, pilot; Thos. Henepee, Samuel Martin, Patrick Kelly, Frank Tallant, deck hands; J. F. Crark, mate.

Slightly wounded.—Milton Cunningham, James Wilson, Tenn.; J. Wheeler, J. Humerick, Matthew Samson, Christian Coleman, Texas; J. Downing, Mr. Adams, sutllers, Louisville Legion; Ed. Newell, clerk; Capt. Kelsey, Conn.; W. Arthines, fireman; H. A. Emmons, mate; Dr. H. S. Tudor.

On the 28th ult., Lieut. Dearing was out of danger and recovering fast; Patrick Kelly was raving and incoherent—would probably die. Another man was buried at Reynosa the day before. The body of one of those blown overboard on the occasion was picked up on the 27th, and buried some miles below Reynosa.

The steamer *Pamela* collapsed a flue on her trip up to Ma amoras from the mouth of the river. A portion of one of the Kentucky regiments was on board, but not one was injured, although considerable confusion prevailed from the supposion that the boilers had burst. The damage to the boiler was repaired and the boat has proceeded up to Camargo.

From the N. O. Picayune of Sept. 6th.

Latest from the Rio Grande--News from Col. Hay's regiment--Riot and Bloodshed amongst the Volunteers.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived yesterday evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on Wednesday morning last. She made an excellent run, and gave ample proof of her qualities as a fast sailer. The McKim brought to this city several sick volunteers and some discharged soldiers.

China was entered by the Rangers without any opposition. On the arrival of the regiment every door was found closed; only a few of the inhabitan's were to be seen, and these upon the house-tops and balconies. At night the Mexican *penchant* for horse-flesh was indulged in, and three horses were relieved of their halters and carried off. Next day, by vigilant pursuit, the rogue was overhauled, his case soon decided upon, and he was shot. He implicated his master, a man of wealth, in the theft, and we may hear further from the affair soon. The "boys" intended to sift the matter thoroughly.

On the 26th ult., the Rangers were to move from China some eighteen miles on the way to Camargo, and encamp on the Rio San Juan for further orders. Col. Hays, with about twenty-five men from his regiment, went into Camargo on the 26th, and communicated with Gen. Taylor. It was understood at Camargo on the 27th that all the Texan volunteers, except Col. Hay's regiment, were disbanded or were to be disbanded, their term of enlistment being out or about expiring. Hays, it was thought, would come in for three months more service.

The main army is at Camargo, but there are troops at prominent points all along the Rio Grande from the mouth up. Considerable sickness prevails and deaths are daily occurring amongst them.

On the night of the 31st ult., a riot broke out among some volunteers, on a steamboat lying at an encampment opposite Burita, in which several persons are said to have been killed, and others mortally wounded. The particulars of this shameful affair, as we have them, are these: On board the boat were some three or four companies of Georgia volunteers; of these there was one Irish company, between which and some other company a feud had existed for several days. The quarrel reached its climax on the evening mentioned, and a terrible fight ensued. Shots were fired, and swords and bayonets were used indiscriminately. In the affray some fifteen or twenty persons are reported to have been killed or mortally wounded, and probably as many others were injured more or less. Besides the dead and wounded seen on board and on shore, it is said that eight or ten were forced overboard, who either drowned or died of their wounds.

While the fight was going on, the Colonel of the Georgia regiment endeavored most gallantly to quell it, interfering personally and attacking the rioters with sword and pistol. He shot down one man and wounded several others. Finding that he could not succeed in putting an end to the disturbance, he called upon Col. Baker, of the 4th regiment of Illinois volunteers, for assistance. Col. B. offered companies A and G of his regiment to assist in quelling the fight, and went in person, accompanied by about twenty men, to the boat. He immediately stepped on board, ordered peace, and attempred to ascend the stairs. Here he was attacked by the rioters and had a desperate conflict, in which he defended himself bravely for some time against swords, bayonets and shot, but was finally shot in the neck, the ball entering behind and passing out through his cheek or mouth. The twenty men who accompanied Col. Baker to the boat belonged to company C. Of these, eight men were wounded, six with bayonets and two with balls. On the arrival of companies A and G, Capt. Roberts, of the former, ordered his men to charge on board, and led them as far as the steps, where he received a severe wound from a bayonet, which entered near the shoulder blade and passed through his back. The boat was so well defended that the Illinoisans were forced to retreat, they having no cartridges with them. Ammunition was very soon, however, furnished them, and on approaching the boat again every thing became quiet. None of the Illinois troops were killed, and it was thought on the next morning that Colonel Baker and Capt. Roberts would recover from their wounds; in fact there was but little apprehension felt for their safety. Two of the privates of company C, it was feared, were mortally wounded. The Commissary of the Illinois troops was also wounded, but slightly so. At the time Col. Baker was shot he was engaged in a personal conflict with the captain of the Irish company, who is also among the wounded.

The rioters were finally subdued, forced to surrender their arms, and placed under a strong guard.

The full particulars of this outrageous transaction could not be procured before the McKim left. We shall probably hear further by the next arrival.

Alexander J. Seahorn, of Fulton county, Ill., belonging to Company A, Illinois regiment, died on board the McKim on Thursday night, and was buried at sea. Several other poor fellows, apparently near their latter end, were on board. The sight of these suffering and emaciated men, who had gone to their country's war full of hope and health and enthusiasm, is one which touches the sensibilities most keenly.

Unwelcome News!

We find the following unpleasant intelligence in the New Orleans Delta of Sept. 7.

The loss of the Truxton.

We have had cause to regret the conduct of our navy during the present war, but the recent loss of the Truxton, and her shameful abandonment, are things which call up feelings of a different nature: it is no longer regret that is inspired—that must yield to the blush of shame for the Republic, and contempt for some of those to whom its defence and honor has been entrusted. We take for our facts the correspondence of a "gentleman attached to the squadron," published in the extra Picayune yesterday, and which will be found in another portion of our paper. And what are these facts! That Com. Carpender, of the Truxton, after capturing a trading vessel, whose master by the very act was probably ruined, and in whose breast the direst feelings of revenge must have been engendered, "engaged the Captain of this vessel to pilot him into safe anchorage." The Captain, as might have been expected from one whose nation and himself had been injured, paid off the score by running the vessel on a rock. Every American would have done the same thing under the same circumstances, and Mr. Carpender had no right to expect more from the deceitful and unforgiving Mexican. Next he started a boat's crew 120 miles for assistance, and it appears from the account that they had to row the whole way. What became of "the small trading vessel," which one might suppose could have sailed, we are not informed.

But the brig was on the reef, and while there, was so little damaged that she could send out other boats and capture two other vessels, which, unfortunately, owing to the violence of the gale, could not reach the Truxton! When this tremendous gale began blowing we cannot ascertain, nor how, during its continuance a boat's crew could capture two vessels, yet be unable to make use of them when captured.

But at last the Princeton arrived at where the Truxton was lying, and found not a vessel so badly damaged as to be a wreck; so far from it, she had only been stripped of her "light articles" by the Mexicans, and not being able or willing to get her off, had been obliged to burn her, in order to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy! But where were the officers and crew! Had they remained to defend the vessel till the last hope of saving her or receiving assistance had expired! So far from it, they had abandoned her and gone ashore, "where they were very hospitably received and treated by the inhabitants," and finding no enemies to arrest them, "had started on foot to Tampico to give themselves up as prisoners of war."

Verily, after this the "pet arm of the national defence" will have to do much to retrieve its character. Well for us is it that we have no maritime war, and that in order to be taken prisoners our officers must wake a journey of over a hundred miles on foot to secure for themselves the inestimable privilege. Were England or France our enemy, that force, on which we so much relied, would be swept from the ocean of which it once so proudly contested the control.

In God's name may this be the last of inglorious failures.

Loss of the U. S. Brig-of-War Truxton!

Officers and crew, with the exception of two Lieutenants and Nineteen men taken prisoners by the Mexicans, and marched to Tampico.

We received this morning, by way of the Balize, the following note informing us of the wreck of the U. S. brig of war Truxton, with the capture of nearly the whole of her officers and crew, including the captain. The Truxton was a brig of 10 guns:

U. S. REVENUE STEAMER LEGARE,
S. W. Pass, Sept. 3, 1846.

Editors of the Picayune—I have just arrived from Vera Cruz, which place I left on the 29th ult., bringing with me despatches from the Commodore for the Government. The U. S. brig of war Truxton was wrecked on the 15th ult., near the mouth of the river Tuspan. Two Lieutenants and nineteen men reached the squadron at Vera Cruz—the balance of the officers and crew, including the captain, were made prisoners, and it is said were marched off to Tampico.

The yellow fever has made its appearance on board the British vessels of war at Sacrificios.

The scurvy prevailed to a great extent on board the Potomac frigate. The balance of the squadron were in good health.

Santa Anna had landed at Vera Cruz. He was received with great demonstrations of joy—the city and Castle saluting him. He was permitted to land by Com. Conner. It is presumed that he had a passport.

Yours, respectfully, in haste, N. L. C.

Arrival of Santa Anna in Vera Cruz—Possession of California by the U. S. Naval forces—Loss of the U. S. brig Truxton.

The following letter from an esteemed friend, attached to the Squadron, gives the particulars of this melancholy affair:

Extract of a letter from an officer attached to the "Home Squadron," now at "Anton Lizardo," near Vera Cruz, dated

AUGUST 29, 1846.

I avail myself of the sailing of the U. S. Cutter Legare, to give you an inkling of what is going on here.

Santa Anna arrived here on the 16th inst., from Havana, in the English merchant steamer Arab, accompanied by his lady and *friend*, Gen. Almonte. He was well received on his landing at Vera Cruz, but our accounts say not very enthusiastic. He has gone to Mexico.

Through the English squadron stationed here, we were informed some time since that Com. Sloat, commanding the U. S. Naval Forces in the Pacific, had taken possession of California. This is what might have been expected.

I regret to inform you of the loss of the beautiful U. S. brig Truxton, by all accounts the best vessel of her class in our service, Capt. E. W. Carpender. The Truxton sailed from here in the early part of this month for Tampico. On the 14th, while standing into the harbor at Tuspan, 120 miles north of Vera Cruz, a small Mexican coasting vessel was discovered, and soon after made a prize of. Capt. Carpender engaged the captain of this vessel to pilot him into a safe anchorage, but in doing so ran the Truxton on a reef, where she was soon in a very perilous situation. Capt. Carpender then despatched Lieut. Berryman to the squadron for the assistance of a steamer. The boat in which this officer left was, after four days hard pulling, picked up by the St. Mary's, off Vera Cruz. As soon as our Commodore was informed of the fact, he sent the Princeton to Tuspan.

While the brig was on the reef, after the departure of Lieut. Berryman, two Mexican coasting vessels appeared in the offing; these were captured by a boat's crew, in charge of Lieut. Bushrod Hunter, but this gentleman was unable, from the violence of the gale blowing at the time, to reach the wreck with the prizes, and was therefore compelled to make for this place, where he arrived several days ago. On the arrival of the Princeton at the wreck of the Truxton, she was found abandoned, and that she had been stripped of all light articles by the Mexicans. A flag of truce was sent on shore from the Princeton, by whom it was ascertained that Capt. Carpender, his officers and crew who were with him, landed at Tuspan on the 17th, and were hospitably received and treated by the inhabitants. On the 19th they started on foot for Tampico, intending to offer themselves as prisoners of war. Since then, we have no further accounts of them. On the return of the flag of truce to the Princeton, the commander of that vessel, finding there was no possibility of saving the Truxton, set her on fire, and she had burnt to the water's edge when the Princeton took her departure.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Truxton, who have gone to Tampico:

Commander E. W. Carpender; Acting Master Isaac N. Briceland; Passed Midshipmen John P. Bankhead and George B. Bissell; Purser George F. Cutter; Assistant Surgeon John S. Messersmith; Midshipman Simeon S. Bassett; Captain's Clerk, H. Wilkinson; together with about fifty petty officers and seamen.

Lieuts. Hunter and Berryman are on board the St. Mary's.

The U. S. steamer Cutter Legare arrived here a few days since, with despatches for Com. Conner. The day following, a flag of truce was sent into Vera Cruz from the Cumberland.—*Picayune Extra of yesterday.*

DISBANDING OF TROOPS.—The St. Louis Union of the 14th says—"Orders have been received by the paymaster in this city, dated Washington, September 4th, directing him to pay off the 3d regiment of infantry. Those volunteers who have not reached Fort Leavenworth, are to be mustered out by Col. Davenport, and those who have reached that port, are to be mustered out by Col. Wharton. This regiment was organized by an order under date of July 18th. We conclude from this movement that the Mexican war is near its termination."

A VOLUNTEER DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. LUTHER M. RECK, son the the Rev. Abram Reck formerly a much respected citizen of our town, was recently drowned in the Rio Grande. We learn that he was attempting to swim across the river on some business, and the current being very strong he was taken down a considerable distance and drowned before any aid could be afforded him. Mr. R. being on a visit to this place at the time the Indianapolis Company was raised, joined it, and we understand conducted himself with great propriety. Our community will sympathise with the parents and friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

We learn also that a young man by the name of CARTWRIGHT, belonging to the same company, died of fever about the same time. Mr. C.'s parents, we understand, live in this neighborhood.—*Journal.*

The Mormon War!

We find the following in the St. Louis Daily Union of Sept. 14:

IMPORTANT FROM NAUVOO—A BATTLE!—The Ocean Wave, which arrived yesterday morning from Keokuk, brings intelligence that a battle was fought on Friday afternoon, between the rioters of Hancock county and the people of Nauvoo. From all we can gather, the facts are about these: A movement of a hostile character, on the part of the Anties, being perceivable on the morning of Friday, about three hundred of the citizens of Nauvoo marched out in the direction of the Anti-Mormon force, and took up a position one mile from the Temple on the La Harpe road. They were commanded by Col. Benjamin Clifford, and had five six-pound pieces of artillery. About three o'clock in the afternoon the Anties made their appearance. They numbered eigit hundred men, and had also five six-pounders. Col. Singleton having resigned two days previously, they were led on by Col. Brockman. The firing immediately commenced on both sides, the two lines being formed within three hundred yards of each other. The Anties used their artillery freely, but the Nauvoo forces being well sheltered, and resolved to act only on the defensive, reserved their artillery fire. The action lasted two hours, during which time the firing was irregular, but almost incessant. At length the Anties retired, and took up a position beyond the enemy's shot, intending, as is reported, to renew the engagement the next morning. The report of killed is, *one* on the part of the Nauvoo forces, and *fifteen* on that of the assailants.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE GAMBLERS.—A correspondent gives an account of an *interview* between Gen. Taylor and a fellow well known to the army, who attempted to establish a drinking and gambling establishment at Camargo. The chap's goods had been re-shipped by order of the Commandant of the town, and he was ordered off. He became insolent and abusive in consequence, and went so far that Captain Miles ordered him to be arrested and put in the guard house, until the boat was ready. On his being released, he went up to Gen. Taylor's tent and made a long and bitter complaint to old Rough and Ready. The General sat and listened to him in silence. When he had closed, the General rose very coolly, and asked him if he had got through. "Yes sir, I believe I have." "Well then," exclaimed the General, applying his right toe to a prominent part of the fellow's body in a very *emphatic* manner, "be off from here, or I'll kick you clear into the United States."

SANTA FE TRADE.—A letter written at Independence, Missouri, on the 26th of August, and published in the St. Louis Republican, furnishes some statistical details of the trade to Santa Fe and the southern Mexican provinces, which is much greater this year than any former one, owing mainly to the closing of the ports on the seabord. Thirty-nine companies of traders have gone out this season, taking with them 413 wagons, which are in the charge of about 800 men. The value of the goods carried out by these traders is estimated at nearly a million of dollars.

A BRAVE GENTLEMAN.—One of the papers coolly states that a clerk dismissed for his incapacity from the Navy Department intends following Mr. Bancroft to Boston, to inflict upon him a personal insult. This brave clerk attempted the same thing at Washington, and was foiled by Mr. Bancroft's presence of mind, though he cunningly sought a moment when Mr. B., entirely off his guard and not firm in health, was courteously giving him an opportunity to vindicate his claims. A noted Commodore, not so famous for his courage, temperance and humanity as for his violent opposition to promotion by merit, is the friend and patron of the doughty clerk, who, it ought to be said, has about half a dozen of his connections quartered on the Government. As the Secretary of the Navy is just recovering from a severe illness, the time is particularly favorable, and we may soon hear of the attack premeditated. There is no doubt whatever it is planned and paid for by the discontented officers of the Navy, who, by the new regulations, must be willing to do their duty or be content with half pay; still, for the price they give, they could find a more discreet and efficient bully.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TROUBLE IN OHIO.—The people of Mercer county, Ohio, or some of them, have assembled in public meeting and passed divers resolutions of expulsion, by force, if necessary, against the colored people residing in that county. Gov. Bartley has issued a proclamation in consequence, enjoining the public officers to do their duty in the premises. The Randolph *emancipados* are at present scattered in the county of Miami, and are suffered to remain in peace.

It is somewhat strange that nearly all the great powers are in trouble at present and engaged in border warfare. The United States have Mexican hostility, England the Caffreland, France Ab-del-ka-der, Russia the Circassians, and until recently Prussia and Austria were embroiled in a Polish insurrection.

☞A serious accident occurred in Jeffersonville a few days since. A laborer was engaged shovelling gravel from a high bank which caved in, nearly burying the unfortunate man, and driving the sharp edge of the shovel with such force against his leg as to carve clear from the bone, all the flesh upon it; he was otherwise so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Ninety-eight immigrants arrived at Charleston on the 2d instant., from Antwerp, in the Austrian barque Clas. They consist of artizans of a great variety of trades, and intend starting immediately for Tennessee.

THE MARKETS.

☞The Cincinnati Gazette of the 15th quotes flour as high as $3.25.

☞The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 14th reports a sale of 1000 barrels of flour on the Saturday previous, at railroad, to be delivered one month hence, at $3.20; 150 bbls. from store at $3.12½; 162 do. from canal this morning at $3.25 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Holders of flour to-day refuse $4, which is freely offered by those desirous of exporting. One sale yesterday at $4¼, and that the rate now demanded; it has been given to-day for small transactions—I hear of none over 200 bbls. Old ground is looking up also, and sales at $3.87½, an improvement of 12½c. Grain, meal and rye flour are also in demand, but held too high for buyers. Wheat is arriving very slowly. The grocery and provision market without change.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—The following letter from Samuel Lawrence, Esq., says the *Hartford Times*, is important at this time. It is evident from one well qualified to speak, that the new tariff will not injure the important manufacturing interests of New England. He shows also, the increasing demand for fine wool—says their factory is now using *one million* pounds annually, and that they are about to put up two more factories, one of which will use *two million* pounds, and the other *seven hundred thousand* annually. Thus we find provision made by one company, for the consumption of *three millions seven hundred thousand pounds* of fine wool annually. This does not look like 'ruin.' The letter appears in the *Washington* (Pa.) *Examiner:*

LOWELL, August 9th, 1846.

Thomas Miller, Esq. Hickory, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed favor of the first of August duly come to hand, and annexed I beg to hand you an account of your wool, which amounts to $882 76, for which you will draw on Lawrence, Stone & Mason, Boston, at sight. Your wool is truly superb, and does you great credit. I wish most heartily that it was in our power to allow you better prices; the bags will be returned in accordance with your directions.

"We now use about a million pounds of fine wool and are starting another mill, which will require *about seven hundred thousand pounds yearly in addition.*

We are laying the foundations of another establishment, nine miles from here, which will require about *two millions* of pounds more per annum.

I remain yours, and truly,
SAM'L LAWRENCE.

Surely, the Democrats have *ruined* the country; in addition to the above, Mr. Lawrence says, too, that he has no cause to *discharge a single hand, nor reduce the wages of one a single cent.*'

CLOCKS MADE BY STEAM.—Messers. Sperry & Shaw, Courtlandt street, have lately introduced machinery for the manufacture of brass clocks in the city. Until very recently they have always been made in Connecticut or Massachusetts. Messrs. S. & S., we understand, have quite a large establishment, employing twenty-five men, and turning out in one day *one hundred clocks* in complete order, beautifully finished. The wheels are pressed out of sheet brass. In other words, a large roll of sheet brass is put into a heavy press; after a few twistings the brass comes out in the shape of finely finished wheels, at the rate of 60 per minute. The motive power is a large steam engine.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.—The following is the number of Churches in that city and the cost of the buildings, according to the official State census of 1844:

Presbyterian	29	Churches	$333,014
Episcopal	6	"	820,286
Baptist	24	"	483,350
Methodist	31	"	261,400
Roman Catholic	13	"	328,500
Dutch Reformed	23	"	427,000
Congregational	6	"	65,900
Universalist	3	"	27,900
Unitarian	1	"	50,000
Friends	4	"	33,000
Jews	6	"	69,000
Total	176		$2,003,900

The number of clergymen in the city, according to the census, is 282—aggregate salaries, $275,025, or less than $1000 per annum each, on an average.

JOHNNY, the well known and faithful servant of the late John Randolph, who, with the other emancipated slaves of his master, went to Ohio and were there treated by the citizens in a manner of which our readers have been apprized,—has returned to Charlotte, with the intention of petitioning the Legislature to allow him to remain in the Commonwealth. He says they have no feeling for colored people in Ohio, and if the Legislature refuse to grant his petition, he will submit to the penalty of remaining and be sold as a slave; preferring this to enjoying freedom in a free state.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

AN INSANE MAN TO BE HANGED.—Dr. Brigman, Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum; Dr. Van Epps, Dr. Fosgate, Dr. Briggs, Dr. McNaughton, Dr. Hun, Dr. McCall, and Dr. Coventry, all concur in pronouncing Freeman, the negro murderer, insane, and consider him a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum. The man is to be hanged on the 18th of this month, and so great is the excitement against him at Auburn, that it is probable he will be executed, notwithstanding the testimony of the ablest medical men in the State.

A SINGULAR VERDICT.—Mrs. Mary Ann Borin died suddenly on the 4th inst., at Syracuse, N. Y. She was aged fifteen years. After a post mortem examination, the jury gave as a verdict, "caused by premature marriage." A Syracuse paper states that, although her age is put down at fifteen, her appearance indicated that she was not more than twelve or thirteen years of age.

WINES.—It is stated on good authority that all the wine brought to this country has about two gallons of strong brandy to each pipe—not so much to preserve it, as to suit, as the Portuguese say, the "hot months" of English and American wine drinkers. The pure wines of Spain and Portugal are not intoxicating: it is rare to see a drunkard in that country, and they all drink copiously of wine.

☞Judge LUKE E. LAWLESS, a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, died on the 12th inst.

Hats, Caps, Hatters' Furs & Trimmings.

THE subscribers are now in receipt of their Fall Stock of the above articles, and would particularly call the attention of Merchants and Hatters to our very large and well selected assortment of Caps, which for style, variety, and prices cannot be equalled by any house in this city. Among them will be found every quality and style manufactured in the United States. Our assortment of Hats will be found on examination to be the best ever offered in this market.

Also, our stock of *Hatters' Furs and Trimmings*, which are all of our own importation, and are of greater variety than can be found in any similar establishment in the city. We can assure both Merchants and Hatters that we can and will sell them goods to our line on as good terms as they can be bought in the west or eastern market.

We are now in receipt of the *Fall style for Hats*, which varies materially from the Spring style. Hatters wishing the new style Blocks can be supplied by sending us their orders.

DAVIS & WHITCHER,
32-3w *Corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.*

To Smokers, Chewers, and Snuffers.

RICHARD IRWING & CO. have just opened a Cigar and Tobacco Establishment, on Washington street, Indianapolis, opposite Browning's Hotel, where they offer for sale, at wholesale and retail, the following assortment, being superior to any thing ever yet offered in this market, viz:

Imported *SPANISH CIGARS*, of the following celebrated brands:
Imperial el Estero Regalia, La Marie Canones, Eagle Regalia, Spanish, Diana Regalia, Puerto Principe, La Norma, Justo Sanz Principe, Imperial Ugues, Byron, Sup. Half Spanish, Cazadores, American, Cubrey Werner, Castillos, &c. &c.

Chewing Tobacco.

Aromatic Stag Cavendish, Mrs. Muller's Fine Cut, John Ender's Ladies' Twist, McDonald's 5s. Lump, J. Robertson's 10s. Lump.

Snuffs.

Maccaboie, Rappee, and High Dried Scotch.

Extra Fine Smoking Tobacco.

Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, Pipes, &c. &c.

ALSO—Just received, a large supply of best London Pale Ale, Porter, and Brown Stout, in quarts and pints, of *Byas's* celebrated London brand. Silver Tops for sale by the dozen or single bottle.

Country dealers supplied on the most advantageous terms. 32-tf

TAILORS WANTED.

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen Tailors. Those who know themselves to be good workmen can have good wages and constant employment 32-3w J. C. REED

WANTED,

A GIRL to do house work. One well qualified can have from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per week. Inquire of A. H. SMITH, at Smith, Hanna & Co's. 32-3w

A Rare Chance.

We are requested to state that W. H. TALBOTT is preparing to leave for the east in four weeks; and that during that time he will dispose of any of his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plate, &c. &c. at bare cost. We think those in want of any article in his line will do well to call soon. 26-3wis

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

SUGAR COATED. Dr. A. Bay Smith. INDIAN VEGETABLE 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, Colds, Rheumatism, 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 3 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. GRANGER.

Cambridge, October 19, 1844.

Extract from A