



For President—General Zachary Taylor.

Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT IS ALWAYS RIGHT.—Gen. Taylor.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

We hope the citizens of the county and town will not forget the public meeting which was adjourned to Monday next. If the committee cannot make up a report, delegates can, and ought to be appointed.

Religious.—The protracted meeting spoken of in our last, continued until yesterday. During its progress some forty-five made a profession of religion, a large majority of whom were baptized. Elders Macy, Johnson, Wilhoit, Monroe, Fristoe and Harris, were in attendance during the meeting.

A protracted meeting commenced in the College last evening.

Cadets.—Benjamin D. W. Castleman, of the 2d, and Albert Blaky, of the 4th Congressional District in Missouri, have received appointment to enter the Military Academy at West Point in June next.

The Camden (N. J.) Phoenix, an administration paper, has declared for Gen. Taylor as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

American account of the Battle of Sacramento.

Col. Sublette, who left Santa Fe on the 26th March, arrived at Lexington on the 24th instant, and immediately took passage for St. Louis. He is bearer of despatches, and brings the first American account of the Battle of Sacramento—which, though not official, may be relied on as correct. The following summary was made up by information derived from Col. Sublette, and from letters brought by him, and furnished to the Statesman by Major Ryland.

The engagement with the Mexican forces took place, as before stated, on Thursday, 28th February, at Sacramento, 25 miles north of Chihuahua on the El Paso road. Strong entrenchments had been made by Heredia, (in anticipation of the conflict,) behind which he had put in position his infantry. Supported by a large cavalry force—the total number of his troops being 4,200—the Mexican commander expected an easy victory, well knowing that Col. Doniphan's regiment, teamsters and all, numbered only 1,150 men. Although without knowledge that the enemy was near, Col. Doniphan took the precaution of having his troops defended on all sides by the wagon train, a carrol being formed by the wagons the area of which was occupied by his regiment.

This advancing, an attack was suddenly made upon his front by the Mexican cavalry. This charge was desperate, but was well received by Col. Doniphan. Pursuant to order the wagon train, upon the near approach of the cavalry's front rank, opened, and receding either way assumed the form of a semi circle within which were our forces. The Mexican charge was received by Maj. Clark's artillery which covered our front lines. Upon the third fire—the contest up to that time being maintained with great vigor—the Mexicans sought safety in a precipitate flight, fleeing from the deadly fire of our troops with all convenient haste, and in the utmost confusion!

Hotly pursuing the retreating cavalry, an attack was then made by our troops upon the entrenchments of the enemy. This charge was gallantly led, sword in hand, by Maj. Samuel C. Owens of Independence, who was in command of 300 traders and teamsters. Some distance in advance of his men, encouraging them to face with decision the fire of the covered enemy, the gallant Owens fell—being horribly mangled. His death was immediate—his valor distinguished.

In this charge Ser. A. A. Kirkpatrick, a young lawyer from Lexington, was mortally wounded, and died next day. Lieut. Dorno of Capt. Weightman's Company, had his horse's head shot off by a cannon ball, he being at the time upon his back! The Lieutenant escaped uninjured.

Completely routed from their entrenchments—"routed horse, foot and dragons"—the whole Mexican force—infantry and cavalry—left the field, escaping in every direction in the greatest confusion, leaving in possession of Col. Doniphan 16 pieces of artillery, all their military stores, camp equipage, &c. &c.

In this engagement the Mexicans left dead upon the field 153 killed and a large number being wounded, of whom 36 died in a short time. The American loss was killed 2 (before mentioned) wounded 7—slightly. We have not the names of the wounded. Among the prisoners taken were several American traders whom the Mexicans had previously taken, and who, as the traders themselves state, were brought to the field by Heredia that they might see how awfully he intended to flog "the Yankees." Dr. Connerly was among the traders thus retaken. McGuffin, it is supposed, has either been murdered or taken prisoner to the city of Mexico.

On the 2d March Col. Doniphan marched in to the city of Chihuahua, took possession of that place without the fire of a gun.

The particulars of this engagement were reported at Santa Fe previous to Col. Sublette's leaving by Mr. Skinner, who was in the battle.

Doubtless they are correct.

Col. Sublette bore out despatches to Col. Price—ordering him strongly to fortify Santa Fe and immediately leave, with whatever force he could prudently take with him, for the reinforcement of Col. Doniphan. Owing to the insurrection in the neighborhood of Santa Fe, Col. Price's arrival at that place was so much delayed as to render it impossible, in all probability, for Col. Price to obey the order as originally designed.

GENERAL TAYLOR—THE PRESIDENCY—BUENA VISTA.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes a long and interesting letter from Gen. Taylor to Gen. E. G. W. Butler of Louisiana, in which, after alluding to a report that had reached him of the intention of certain individuals to bring forward General Butler for the Presidency, he says, "I may observe that I have been also named as a candidate for that high office by a few newspaper editors and others, which has been done without my knowledge, wishes or consent. Thus I have assured all who have written to me on the subject; assuring them that I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office; that my whole energies, mental and physical, were, and had been, absorbed in such a way as I thought best calculated to bring this war to a speedy and honorable close; believing it was for the interest of both countries, the sooner it was done the better—at any rate, so far as ours was concerned—and that President making should be lost sight of until this was accomplished."

Gen T. gives an interesting account of the battle of Buena Vista. On the 23d, he says, "for several hours, the fate of the day was extremely doubtful; so much so, that I was urged by some of the most experienced officers to fall back and take up a new position." This he at once declined. "The scene," said he, "had now become one of the deepest interest. Between the several deep ravines there were portions of level land from one to four hundred yards in extent, which became alternate points of attack and defence, after our left was turned by both sides. These extended along and near the base of the mountain, for about two miles, and the struggle for them may be very appropriately compared to a game of chess. Night put a stop to the contest, and, strange to say, both armies occupied the same positions they did in the morning before the battle commenced.—Our artillery did more than wonders. We lay on our arms all night, as we had done the two previous ones, without fire, there being no wood to be had, and the mercury below the freezing point, ready and expecting to renew the contest the next morning; but we found at daylight the enemy had retreated during the night, leaving the killed and many of his wounded for us to bury and take care of—carrying off every thing else."

The letter is very lengthy, and we regret our inability to lay it before our readers entire. In concluding his remarks on the subject of the battle, he says—"I hope the greater portion of the good people of the country will be satisfied with what we have done on this occasion. I flatter myself that our compelling a Mexican army of more than twenty thousand men, completely organized, and led by their Chief Magistrate, to retreat, with less than five hundred regulars and about 4000 volunteers, will meet their approval. I had not a single company of regular infantry; the whole was taken from me."

They are satisfied!

We really pity the editor of the Democrat. He is so completely beside himself, at Gen. Taylor's prospect for the Presidency, that he foams and snaps like a rabid dog. He proves as "clear as mud," that the whigs have always been opposed to their own country—that they were "loyal to the Royal crown of Great Britain," during the revolutionary war—that "Hull's surrender was like the oil of gladness to them"—and "the burning of the capitol at Washington, filled their cup of joy to gladness." "And these same whigs," it continues, (you and us, reader) "are now opposing, with might and main, their country in the war with Mexico." Generals Taylor, Scott, Worth, and Col. Doniphan, are whigs—the lamented Hardin and Clay were whigs—and we will venture the assertion, a majority of the volunteer force are whigs—and while they are fighting, bleeding, and dying in their country's service, in a foreign land, we have men at home, who are writing and publishing articles to prove that they are, and ever have been, traitors to their country!

What do those who have relatives and friends in the army, think of their being thus publicly proclaimed traitors—with preferring the triumph of the Mexican arms to the success of our own! We turn this patriotic writer over to them, hoping they will not deal with him according to his offence.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Our readers will be gratified to learn, that Maj. Gaines, Maj. Borland, Captain C. M. Clay, and their commands, numbering about eighty-two men, were to be immediately delivered up at Vera Cruz.

Capt. Heady, from Louisville, who, with eighteen men, were taken by the enemy some time since, were to be restored to Gen. Taylor's encampment.

At a great whig meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia county and city, held to ratify the nominations of the State Convention, Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The requisition of the Secretary of War on Governor Edwards, for one regiment of mounted volunteers, from this State, is published in the Republican. All below the rank of commissioned officers receive \$31 to provide themselves with six months' clothing, and are allowed for travelling expenses to the place of rendezvous, and for it after their discharge, 50 cents for every twenty miles—and are each entitled to 160 acres of land.

Besides this regiment, an additional force may be called for, and the Governor is authorized to take the "preliminary steps," in anticipation of advices from Washington to "have this force in readiness"—which Mr. Marcy thinks "may be done without incurring any public expense." He desires that preference should be given to the regiment called out last year and disbanded.

A portion, or the whole of the mounted regiment is desired for the Oregon route. If they are not all wanted on this route, the balance will go to Santa Fe, to take the place of the troops whose terms expire in July and August. The reserve troops—infantry—are also designed for Santa Fe. Independence is designated as the place of rendezvous.

The Democrat is trying to relieve President Polk and his administration from the odium he has justly brought down upon it, in conducting the war, by charging Congress with wilful neglect in furnishing the means to carry it on. We can hardly be expected to defend the acts of a loco-foco Congress at all—certainly not generally; but it is due to the members to say, that a majority of them were willing to vote all the men and money asked, at any time the immediate friends of the administration said so. The war acts were held back by the friends of the administration. For what? To make their political and war movements correspond. A political Lieutenant General was wanted, and supplies were not necessary until he was made; the friends of the administration knew this, and acted accordingly. Congress voted all was asked, and as soon as it was actually desired.

APPOINTMENTS.—The President has appointed Brigadier Generals Pillow and Quitman, who are now serving in Mexico, Major Generals in the army of the United States, in the place of Col. Benton and Cummings, who declined to accept.

Caleb Cushing, Colonel of the Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed Brigadier General, in the place of Gen. Quitman.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—The official statement of the clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, published in conformity with the act of Congress, contains the following recapitulation of the appropriations made at the late session:

Table with 2 columns: Description of appropriation and Amount. Total: \$57,992,575 93.

WHIG VICTORY—NEW YORK ELECTION. At the recent New York charter election, the vote for Mayor stood as follows: Brady, Whig, 20,871; Brownell, Democrat, 10,136; Drake, Native, 1,649. Brady's majority over Brownell, 1,735.

ALDERMEN—13 Whigs, 4 Democrats, 1 Native.

ASSISTANTS—12 Whigs, 6 Democrats.

On the day prior to the election the loudest organ of Locofocoism in that city, to-wit, the Globe, came out with the following declaration:—

ARE YOU READY?—To-morrow commences the most important election that the Democratic party has seen for some years. It is not merely a contest for power, for honors, or for office, but for principle—for the very existence of the Democratic party.

Of course the party may now be considered defunct.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The other day, at one of our hotels, says the Baltimore Sun, a gentleman was reading from a newspaper the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, subject to a national convention. "A national convention be—!" exclaimed a six-foot Kentuckian, "why, sir, I tell ye, General Taylor will be nominated, and elected, too, throughout the whole of these United States by spontaneous combustion."

THE LOAN TAKEN.—We learn from the Washington Union of the 12th inst., that the whole loan of eighteen millions is taken above par, at a premium varying from one-eighth to two per cent. The whole amount bid was \$57,790,884, of which the sum of \$64,926,583 was bid above par, and the remainder, \$2,864,300 at par. The loan is to be called for in monthly instalments of two millions.

THE ATOCHA AND YUCATAN FOLLIES.

Under this head, the New Orleans Delta, a paper, which has, if anything, leaned towards the Administration, reads a severe but probably well deserved lecture to Mr. Polk and his cabinet. It begins with saying:—

"A commission of lousy should be taken out against our Executive whenever it undertakes to enter into negotiations with the Mexican Government, or any of its States or people."

It continues by saying that Polk's great folly in slipping Santa Anna into Mexico, has been succeeded by a series of minor blunders. Passing over other faux pas, "we come down," says the Delta, "to the folly of picking up a renegade Mexican, or South American, in the streets of New York, and investing him with the high dignity and responsibility of an American plenipotentiary. Senor Atocha is well known here, and his sudden elevation is regarded by his old acquaintances as utterly incredible."

"A long residence in Mexico, a profitable toadyism to Santa Anna, whose money bag he carried to the cock pit frequented by his Excellency, an extensive shaving and pawnbrokerage in a small way, in addition to petty intrigues, all terminating in rendering him so obnoxious to the Mexicans as to suggest the expediency of his leaving the country, are the qualifications of the individual selected by our Government to bear the olive branch to the Mexican Government.—On what ground this choice was made we are at a loss to discover. The complete failure of this mission, and the almost unrestrained indignation and contempt exhibited by the Mexicans towards Senor Atocha, sufficiently demonstrate the weakness and folly of this appointment."

"Blunder number two is fully equal to number one. The reception of Don Jose Robira, by our Government, as the accredited agent and representative of the soi-disant independent State of Yucatan, and the release of prizes taken by our navy, on the ground that they belonged to the citizens of that State, is one of the most inexcusable and inexcusable follies ever committed by any government. The whole affair was a most ludicrous farce, in which Uncle Sam is made to act the character of booby to a half dozen ricksters and jugglers. Anxious to continue their profitable business with the United States, especially at this time, when all the other Mexican ports were closed, the cunning Yucatecos got up a pretended pronouncement, declaring their separation from the Mexican Republic, and their determination to do business on their own hook. Such appeared to be the character of the revolution in the papers—whether it had any other or a real existence, we have never yet learned. The object of this revolution was very evident; they wished to preserve their commerce with this port, and to save their vessels from our squadron.—Don Jose Robira was selected to carry out this intrigue, and hood-wink the wise heads at Washington. His success exceeded his expectations. The independence of Yucatan is recognized, the ships seized by our fleet and under custody of law, are released, Don Jose Robira is acknowledged as a Minister, and what is of more advantage to him, receives passports for Yucatan vessels, goes to New York, ships several valuable cargoes for Campechy and Merida, which will, of course, be permitted to pass through our squadron, and when they are safe out of New York, the news arrives that it is all humbug, that Yucatan is still a portion of the Republic of Mexico, devoted to the cause of Santa Anna, and contributing her quota to the continuance of the war with the United States. Thus is our Government made to afford aid and comfort to the enemy, and what is scarcely less mortifying, to give them just grounds for exultation over our simplicity and credulity. We have a suspicion that this whole intrigue originated in New Orleans, and that the chief means of carrying it out was concocted here. A very little sagacity or prudence would, however, have protected the government from this gull-trep."

"THE GLOBE."—We have received the first number of a new paper, bearing the above title, published in Columbia, by W. A. VERBRYKE, and edited by PEYTON GILES. It is a neatly printed sheet, and has at the head of its columns the name of GEN. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, for President. The editor, we believe, is an anti-Benton man.

"The Hannibal Journal" comes to us in an enlarged and improved shape. H. C. Broadus and L. L. Hawkins have charge of the editorial department. It is in favor of old "Rough" for President.

The Common Council of Troy, New York, have voted \$800, for the purchase of a sword to be presented to the gallant Gen. Wool. He is a citizen of Troy.

The number of foreign emigrants, which arrived at New York from the 1st to the 12th of the present month, was 10,034—nearly 1,000 per day—some of them in a state of frightful suffering from destitution and disease. Between five and ten per cent. die on the passage.

The Washington Union, of recent date contains an elaborate eulogium of Mr. Polk, which looks very much as if he intended to be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency.

The two Elephants belonging to the menagerie of Messrs. Raymond & Co. were drowned recently in the Delaware river, while attempting to swim across.—They were valued at \$30,000.

The Democrat charges Gen. Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and the blood-stained plains of Buena Vista, with "lending his influence," to put down the administration, for "self-aggrandizement!" Strange that men's better judgment should yield to partisan influences—strange that party feelings should stifle patriotism, hush the dictates of honor and gratitude!

VIRGINIA.—The election in Virginia took place on the 22d ult.

OLD "ROUGH AND READY."

Opinions of the Press. The New York Mirror, an able and extensively circulated neutral paper, names Gen. Taylor for the Presidency in these glowing terms:

Gen. Taylor has not been formally nominated to the Presidency by any clique or body of men, nor in any section of the country. But there has been a universal and spontaneous nomination of him for that high office by the popular voice in all parts of the nation, which will soon take a more definite and patriotic shape, and if old Rough and Ready should be spared by Mexican bullets and the intrigues of the administration, nothing can prevent his being the successor of James K. Polk. He is a military chieftain, it is true, and for that very reason will be more acceptable to the people, because he has occupied a position in which his character has been bare to the public gaze.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The New Orleans Bee of the 24th ult., remarks:

There seems to be no limit to the claims which ZACHARY TAYLOR is accumulating upon the gratitude and undying affection of the people. The stalwart old warrior, put him where you will, and with whatever force you please, he has a knack of meeting the foe, and thrashing them too. He appears to have adopted, as his motto, the language used by him just before the battle of Palo Alto—"Should I meet the enemy, whatever be his force, I shall fight him." A battle and a victory are with him synonymous terms. If there was no such word as "fate" in the vocabulary of Richelieu, that of Old Rough and Ready contains no such combination of letters as "defeat." It seems, likewise, to be his peculiar and felicitous fortune always to have the hard fighting thrown on his shoulders. When sent back from Victoria to Monterey, it was thought that old Zack had played his part long and gloriously enough on the theatre of war, and that, cooped up in an impregnable stronghold, he would have little more active service to encounter. But, no sooner is public attention diverted from the brave old man, and turned towards Vera Cruz, than Santa Anna, by a bold coup de main, crosses a dreary desert, and appears with embattled legions near Saltillo, as if for the very purpose of making Taylor once more the observed of all observers. If such was his intention he has fully succeeded. Let others combat as they may—let Vera Cruz succumb, and San Juan de Ullon fall; let the proud capitol of Mexico itself be captured, Gen. Zachary Taylor will yet be looked upon as the hero of the war; Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista will still be consecrated in the remembrance of the Republic as the fields of his glory; while his name and fame become as familiar as household words upon the lips of millions who cherish the honor and valor of the warrior as the priceless heritage of our country.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.—Never did a man do more for himself; never were the machinations of enemies more confounded, more promptly turned to favor the objects they were intended to defeat, than in the case of this distinguished citizen, and his illustrious opponents.

We read in the good book, that Joseph was sold into Egypt, in order that his growing popularity at home might not interfere with the views of others; and even in Egypt he was assailed by most formidable means. His own merits, however, brought him out of difficulties, enabled him to triumph over home and foreign enemies, and made him their ruler man—the man whose power was exercised to govern and feed those who would have destroyed him.

The public voice, the enthusiastic admiration of the people, seems to lead to the expectation that the civil statesmanlike qualities of Gen. Taylor, are to be tried as openly, as have been his military talents; and those who would have disapproved the public voice, and have crushed the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, will have, it is now likely, to make room for the hero of Buena Vista. A beautiful prospect, a good prospect, indeed, the Presidency, from the plains consecrated by his skill and valor, and the blood and life of the officers and men under his command.

It appears now as if ZACHARY TAYLOR would be the candidate of the great Anti-Polk party for the Presidency; if he enters upon the campaign, he must be successful, for TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!—Phila. U. S. Gazette.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 2d inst.

GEN. TAYLOR FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—It will be seen that we have placed the name of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR at the head of our columns this morning, as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. The step may be regarded by some as rather bold under the circumstances, but we think nevertheless that we do but respond to the wishes of the great mass of the Whig party, and to the generous impulses of the nation at large.

Gen. Taylor has earned, fairly, honestly and gallantly earned, the highest distinction that can be conferred upon him by the American People; and, in this matter, we venture to predict that the Republic will not prove ungrateful. The Hero of the Rio Grande, the Victor of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, has not only covered himself with glory during every struggle in which he has been engaged in the campaign against Mexico—has not only proved himself a great general and a brave man—but his conduct throughout has been meliorated by the god-like quality of chivalric humanity, and has been adorned and beautified by that invariable accompaniment of merit—modesty!—He is not only a hero but a man—a man, in the most elevated sense of the phrase, whose heart and whose mind are ennobled by the loftiest qualities of our nature, and who, in the flush and shout of victory, with the dead and wounded around, and the huzzas of the successful ringing in his ears, is nevertheless not unmindful of the true duties of humanity. It is, therefore, that his character is so highly appreciated—appreciated, too, by those who deplore the war, who believe that it might have been avoided with honor, and who look forward earnestly and hopefully to an early and satisfactory peace. Gen. Taylor has also shown by his despatches, that he is clear-headed and far-sighted—that his judgement is ripe and mature—and that while the sword to him is a familiar weapon, he can also wield the pen with grace and dignity. A Whig of the most unequivocal character—a patriot of undoubted devotion to country—a General of the highest military skill,—and one too, who, to say the least, has accomplished as much, all the circumstances considered, as any officer that ever led American troops, since the days of our Revolutionary struggle; and who, withal, modest, meritorious, manly and humane—he has placed the country under a debt of obligation to him, which the people, we feel assured, will endeavor in some sense

to repay, by elevating him to the Presidential Chair. We have ventured, therefore, thus early to speak out, distinctly and unequivocally—and to place his name at the head of our columns, as a candidate for the first office in the gift of the people. We also call upon our political friends, and all, indeed, who appreciate the services of Gen. Taylor, to co-operate with and assist us in the movement. The nomination is, of course, made, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention; but meanwhile it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure, of every ardent and enthusiastic admirer of Old Rough and Ready, so to speak and act as shall seem best calculated to render that decision favorable. With such a candidate in the field, with such a leader to head our party, the triumph of our cause and our principles would be certain.

Santa Anna had not been more than two days in power at the city of Mexico, when the clergy and wealthy citizens charged him with keeping the public funds to a large amount, and he was seized and imprisoned in his own castle, where a strong guard was placed over him.

The latest news is that of another counter-revolution; and Santa Anna is again acting as President. Gomez Farias is deposed, and Almonte is in his place as Vice President.

Zacatecas has pronounced in favor of our government. Several other northern provinces threaten the same. Gen. Scott has expressed the opinion, it is said, that we shall soon have peace. If not, Jalapa and then the Capital, will be ours.

At the latest accounts, Mr. Colburn the Santa Fe trader had not been heard of after diligent search.

Capt. Eaton has made arrangements for the steambot "Julia" to take the place of the "Wapello" until he can build. The "Julia" is a very fine boat and suitable for the navigation of the Missouri River. She is commanded by Capt. J. M. Conyers, who is very favorably spoken of by all who know him. See advertisement in another column.

Col. E. Billingsly, of Glasgow, is raising a company of Mounted volunteers, for the "Army of the West." He wants to know "who'll go?"

Captain Aronson, of the "Amaranth," don't charge printers for freight on his new and substantial boat. Pass him round.—Metropolitan.

Don't charge printers for freight! We guess he don't! The only way Capt. A. can atone for this insult, is to "chalk the hats" of the craft; and for publishing it, we move brother Boon be fined a temperance dinner for the corps.

Mr. John M. Wimer, of St. Louis, did not call the "Metropolitan" a "dirty little sheet." We are glad of this: we have known John a long time, and are happy to learn he preserves his consistency—he never would tell the truth, if he could help it.

We have seen a letter from the Manufacturer's Agency, in Cincinnati, to a mercantile house in this place, announcing another combination in the sale of this important staple, and an advance of thirty-three per cent. in price.

Among the deaths reported from Santa Fe, we notice that of T. B. Archer and R. T. Bower of Monroe county. The former was a lawyer by profession and a nephew of the distinguished Virginia Senator Archer. The latter died of wounds received at Taos.

Dupont's powder mill blew up on the 14th inst., exploding 6000 lbs. of powder, and killing 18 persons, the concussion was felt at Philadelphia, 30 miles distant.

Bent Guards.—This is the name of a new volunteer company.—E. H. Shepard, Capt. ready to muster into the U. S. service at St. Louis.

THE TAKING OF ALVARADO.

On Wednesday we stated that Alvarado was in possession of our troops; and we further stated that Gen. Quitman, who headed the brigade which went down to take Alvarado, "was anticipated by the Navy, for as soon as one of our national vessels approached it, after the capitulation of Vera Cruz, the authorities of the town and fort sent out a flag of truce, and requested permission to surrender to the Americans."

The Mobile Advertiser of Thursday informs us of the modus operandi of its accomplishment, of which it has been apprised by Lieuts. Barton, and Braser, of the Navy, who landed from the St. Mary's at Pensacola. It was thus:

Com. Perry sailed for Alvarado, to invest the place in conjunction with a detachment from the army, under Gen. Quitman, about 2000 strong. One day in advance, Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, in command of the steamer Scourge, was ordered down to blockade the place, in conjunction with the Albany. Capt. Braser, on arriving at Alvarado, which he did some time in advance of the Albany, Capt. Hunter thought he might as well at once proceed to take the place. He accordingly fired two guns, and then summoned the city to surrender. The authorities asked time to consider. Lieut. H. in reply informed them that they might take their choice between an instant and unconditional surrender, an assault from the land forces then near at hand. They very wisely chose the former, and surrendered at discretion. Lieut. Hunter then left a guard, consisting of Midshipman Temple and five men, and proceeded up the river, took the town of Talcahuapa, a Mexican brig loaded with cotton, and some smaller craft.

We understand after these gallant achievements, Lieut. Hunter was placed under arrest by Com. Perry for a violation of orders, he having been directed only to blockade Alvarado. Such a course was doubly necessary in order to preserve a due subordination, and yet it seems hard that a young and enterprising officer should be thus punished, whose only crime was an achievement of which any one well might be proud.

The vomito has made its appearance at Vera Cruz, but not to any serious extent. The whole country is represented to be in the most wretched and distracted condition. In the capital the army is divided—4000 for the Government, and 6000 for the Church.—N. O. Delta, April 17th.