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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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For passage or freight, apply at 100 Broad street, to
R. J. VAN DEWATER & CO.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of this vessel, under any pretence whatever. my 21 3t*rc

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine, fast sailing, copper fastened British bark CLARENCE, 237 tons register, or 3200 bbls., can have immediate dispatch. Apply to
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FOR LIVERPOOL—New Line—Regular Packet of 21st June.—The superior, fast sailing packet ship ROCHESTER, 600 tons burthen, Capt. John Britton, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having elegant and superior accommodations, apply on board, west side of Burling slip, or to
WOODHULL & MINTURN, 87 South street.

The packet ship HOTTINGUER, 1050 tons, Captain Ira Bursley, will succeed the Rochester, and sail on her regular day, 21st July. my21

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana and New York Line.—Positively First Regular packet—To sail to-morrow, (Friday) 22d inst.—The elegant, fast sailing packet ship CLIFTON, Ingersoll, master, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having handsome furnished accommodations, apply on board, at Orleans wharf, foot of Wall street, or to E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South st.

Positively no goods received on board after this (Thursday) evening, 21st instant.

Passengers will please be on board at 12 o'clock, to-morrow, at which time the ship will sail.

Shippers will please send in their bills of lading immediately.

Agent in New Orleans, JAS. E. WOODRUFF, who will promptly forward all goods to his address.

Packet ship SARTELLE, Taylor, master, will succeed the CLIFTON, and sail Monday, June 1st, her regular day. my21

TO FOREIGN GENTLEMEN arriving in the United States, or others, desirous of purchasing a permanent Country Residence in Pennsylvania.—The subscriber, desirous of changing his residence, offers for sale his Farm and establishment, situated in Montgomery county, Pa., 14 miles north of Philadelphia. It contains 208 acres of land, 188 of which are in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn and hay, and is a good upland farm in the Union—the remaining 20 acres being woodland. On the premises is a fine stone mansion, 60 feet by 45, with a verandah attached, 15 feet wide, extending the length of the house, and a large piazza on the east; the whole giving ample accommodations for a family of twenty persons. The pleasure grounds surrounding the house are shaded with elegant evergreens, and very beautifully laid out. There are on the farm three stone houses for farmers or tenants, together with three large stone barns, containing stabling and conveniences for a hundred head of cattle, and for the storage of 250 tons of produce, with coach house, wagon house, granary and corn cribs attached. There are also the advantages of a fine spring house, ice house, fish pond, a garden of two acres, orchards stocked with the finest fruit, green house and grape wall, a stream of spring water in every field, a daily morning and evening mail to and from the city, by which the Philadelphia and New York papers of the same day are received, and an omnibus passing the gate, morning and evening.

In the immediate vicinity are Episcopal, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches.

Further description is unnecessary, as all persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the estate. It may however, be added that for beauty, healthful situation, and advantages of every kind, it is not surpassed by any in the United States. To save trouble, it may be well also to mention the price, which is $225 per acre. Apply to
GEORGE SHEAFF, Whitemarsh,
my17 2taw 4w*rrc Montgomery Co., Penn.

HOTEL DE PARIS.—ANTIONE VIGNES, one of the late proprietors of the Perkins House, Boston, respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened the house No. 290 Broadway, New York, entrance on Reade street, called the Hotel De Paris, where he will be happy to accommodate those who may wish to patronize him, with board and lodging, by the day, week, or month, on the most reasonable terms. my19 2m eod*rrc

DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS.
JOHN ROACH,
Optician, 22 Nassau Street,
HAS constantly on hand, French, German and American Instruments. Coating Boxes, Mercury Baths, and all the other material used by operators, are manufactured under his inspection. Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Quicksilver, &c., &c. Lenses Ground to order. Thermometers and Surveying Compasses manufactured for the trade.

Magneto Electric Machines, of approved construction, for medical purposes. m17 1m*re

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ADAPTED TO GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
WM. MATTHIESSEN, 127 Fulton street, invites the inspection of the public to his choice stock of French Black and colored Cloths and Cassimers, Vestings, of all varieties, suitable for spring trade, which are now to be sold LOW for CASH. Customers desiring to have ELEGANT AND DURABLE GARMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES, would do well to have their garments cut by the efficient cutters of this establishment, who are capable of giving as neat a fitting garment as the most fastidious can desire.

All articles of small wear continually on hand, Shirts, especially.

Remember the number, 127 Fulton street.
WM. MATTHIESSEN
al6 1m*r

NEW TARIFF.

IMPORTANT NEWS to Shippers of Grain and other Farm Produce to Great Britain.

A new law having passed the Legislature, admitting the importation of foreign grain and provisions at a very low rate of duty, an opportunity will be given to those who are desirous to ship to the Glasgow market, to open a good connexion with the subscriber, who has been fifteen years in the Grain and Provision trade; and as there has hitherto been none of any importance, or who had any practical knowledge of that trade in Glasgow, a better opportunity could not be desired by respectable houses to form a connection in that market. Liberal advances will be given to their shippers.

From the subscriber's long experience and knowledge of the Grain and Provision Trade, and also his friendly intimacy with the buyers, a large and respectable trade may be calculated upon.

The subscriber begs to refer shippers to Mr. A. H. Finlay, Astor House. ROBERT ROBERTSON,
m28 1m*r 83 Union street, Glasgow.

THE PAVILION, NEW BRIGHTON.

THE PAVILION, New Brighton, having undergone considerable repair and embellishments since the last season, is now in a more perfect state than it has ever been since it was first opened. Everything that could tend to the comfort and accommodation of parties who may honor it by making it their summer residence, has been added, and the proprietor feels assured that he does not in any way presume when he asserts that it is the most elegant and complete summer establishment on this continent.

To persons from distant parts of the Union, and foreigners, who have never visited the Pavilion, it may be necessary to state that New Brighton is situated on Staten Island, at a distance of less than six miles from New York. The Pavilion commands magnificent views of the bay of New York, the Hudson and East rivers, Long Island, and nearly down to the Narrows. Its position is at once beautiful and salubrious, the temperature being in summer several degrees cooler than in the city.

Excellent steamboats are constantly plying between New York and Staten Island, the average time occupied in the passage being only from twenty-five to thirty minutes; so that persons residing at New Brighton can reach the business part of the city more speedily than from the upper part of Broadway, and the delightful trips across the bay are highly conducive to health.

The Pavilion will open for the season on the 14th inst., and the proprietor will be happy to treat with parties who may wish to engage apartments for the whole season, or for a shorter period; and if they will please to address a note to the undersigned, care of Mr. C. C. Marsh, 82 Cedar street, informing him where he may call upon them, or making an appointment, it will be immediately attended to.

The Steamboats for New Brighton start from No. 1 Pier, North River. F. BLANCARD.
Pavilion, New Brighton, May 5, 1846. my8 1mre

BEST SPRING MEDICINE.
WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

THE best possible remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Hysterics, Debility, Drowsiness, Weakness, Sour Stomach, &c.

Most persons feel the necessity of using some tonic or strengthening medicine during the spring and summer, especially those engaged in sedentary employments. No article is better calculated for such purposes, than the above. The ingredients of which they are composed are highly recommended in all medical books, as among the best tonics known to the medical world. They purify the blood, revive the spirits and strengthen the whole system. The proprietor is confident that if invalids would give this cheap and pleasant remedy one trial, they will never use any other. They are put at the lowest possible price, in order to place them within the reach of all.

Price 25 cents a pint bottle.

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC,
Is the only effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Stiffness of Neck and Joints, Gout, Cramp, &c. Recommended by Dr. S. L. MITCHELL, late Professor of Physic in the N. S. College of Physicians.

Price 25 cents a bottle.

VOLATILE AROMATIC
SNUFF

For Headache and Catarrh, composed principally of Roots and Aromatic Herbs. Recommended by the celebrated Dr. WATERHOUSE, late Professor of Medicine in Howard University, Cambridge.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The above articles are prepared and sold by J. GEORGE WHITWELL, (late J. P. Whitwell & Son, Boston.)

Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton, corner of William street. my9 1meod*r

LARD.—250 barrels Lard, now landing, and for sale by
my18 E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South street.

By Magnetic Telegraph and THE MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SCHOONER FLORIDA AT NEW ORLEANS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Second Cannonading.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN THORNTON.

Naval and Military Preparations.

ACTIVITY AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

THEIR GREAT INCREASE,

&c. &c.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH—NO. I.

The steam schooner Florida, from Brasos, St. Jago, 5th instant, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant. Although she sailed previous to the departure of the New York, she brings a more full report of the battle. Col. Whistler, U. S. Army, bearer of despatches, arrived in her. Messrs. Thomas H. Jenkins, A. Baldwin, B. Woller, Sir Woolsley, also ten passenger. We are indebted to a passenger for the following semi-official report.

On the 1st inst., the main body of the army of occupation marched from the camp on the Rio Grande, leaving in the garrison for field operations the 7th regiment of infantry, and the company of artillery commanded by Lt. Lowd and Lieutenant Briggs—the whole commanded by Major Brown of the infantry. On the 2d instant, the army encamped at Point Isabel early in the morning. On the 3d, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Matamoras, which continued during the day at intervals, through the night, and during the day of the 4th. Owing to the difficulty of communicating with the fort, no intelligence was received at head quarters respecting the result of the cannonading, until the morning of the 5th, when a party was sent forward to ascertain the particulars, a brief statement of which is as follows:—

At five o'clock on the morning of the 3d, a fire was opened on the fort, from one of the Mexican batteries, and was continued with seven guns. The fire was immediately returned, and the battery was silenced by our guns in thirty minutes. Two of the enemy's guns were supposed to be dismounted. The enemy then ceased firing. From the lower fort and mortar battery a brisk fire of shot and shell was kept up, but without damage to the fort or garrison. A deliberate fire was kept up by our 18 pounders upon the enemy's guns in the city of Matamoras, the consulate flag being respected.—The fire of the enemy was kept up without suspension till half past seven o'clock. At ten it was temporarily suspended. It re-commenced and continued at intervals till 12 o'clock at night, although it is believed that from 12 to 1500 shot were fired by the enemy during the period. A casunlity occurred to a sergeant of company D, 7th infantry, who was killed. Not one of our guns was dismounted, though the enemy's fire was, for sometime, concentrated on the 18 pounder batteries, and the shot frequently struck the embrasures.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the firing was commenced by the enemy, which was continued for 12 or 15 shots, and kept up at long intervals during the day, but without effect. The amount of damage done to the enemy beyond their battery, cannot be correctly known.

Capt. Walker, and six other of the Texas volunteers, brought the despatches to Point Isabel

Our boys dismounted one of their 18 pounders, and threw it fifty feet in the air.

Gen. Taylor's troops are in fine spirits, and good health.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH—NO. II.

It appears that Major Brown, and not Major Ringgold, had command of the American fortification during the battle with the Mexicans.

The safety of Captain Thornton and Lieutenant Rand is confirmed by the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 12th instant.

There is nothing further relative to the "heavy cannonading." That news is yet to come.

The Governor of Maryland has received a requisition from the President for two thousand troops.

Further Particulars of the Battle on the Rio Grande.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Herald Office.

NEW ORLEANS May 12, 1846.

Again we are in the receipt of news from our army on the banks of the Rio Grande; and, although it somewhat alters the complexion of affairs, is of a highly interesting character, and doubtless the next news that comes, will bring us the official intelligence that Matamoras is a ruin—that the Mexican forces, this side the Rio Grande, have been met and conquered. The news of which I speak, was brought direct from Point Isabel by the steam schooner Florida, which arrived late last evening, having left the Point on the afternoon of the 5th inst. She brought any quantity of official despatches for the department here and at Washington The accounts published in the papers this morning of the battle, are official, and there are correct. You will perceive that the Mexicans kept up an incessant fire for several days.

It is the intention of Gen. Taylor to remain at Point Isabel, until that place is sufficiently fortified to resist any force; and as soon as he receives a large reinforcement of volunteers, he will regain his camp, and with a further reinforcement invade Mexico. To do this, he must have an army of at least 50,000 strong, and leave a strong force at Point Isabel, and at the entrenchment opposite Matamoras. As a matter of course, it will be some time, say six weeks or two months, at least, before such an army can be raised. Doubtless, however, with a far inferior force, the General will take up a position on the opposite side of the river, and visit the towns along the banks of the river, and extend his researches some distance in the interior. There is no particular hurry about his returning to camp with supplies, as, with the reduced numbers, caused by the main body going to the Point, there was provision enough in the camp to last thirty days at least.

The work of enlisting goes on bravely—troops are pouring in from all quarters, and full three regiments are now ready. The whole four regiments asked for from this State will be off by next Sunday—as soon as they can be equipped. You may safely reckon that with the four regiments from here, three regiments from Mobile, and three from Texas, together with the regulars that have gone, the army within thirty days will amount to 12,000 troops, counting those now at camp, and Point Isabel.

Business is pretty lively, but money is rather tight, and freights are constantly increasing. A Liverpool liner was engaged yesterday at 11-16d, and a large offer made for another vessel. A recent shipment of cotton was made at ¾d in an English vessel. pl 25 per bbl. is demanded on flour from here to New York, and 25 cents per bushel for corn.

The sales in cotton yesterday amounted to about 2,000 bales. To-day they have reached the same amount, at yesterday's prices, and will, probably, reach 3,000 before the business of the day is concluded. The amount on hand is 240,645 bales.

The news by the Cambria arrived here this morning, being put ahead of the mail by the telegraph. There were but a few items received. Several of the papers issued slips.

Two companies of volunteers, of 100 each, arrived this morning from up the river. One of them is commanded by a Methodist preacher. Gen. Gaines has made an additional requisition upon the Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky for four regiments of troops from each State, and upon the Governors of Mississippi and Missouri for two regiments each. Yours, &c., D.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1846.

I have barely time to send you the enclosed slips, they containing the latest from the army and of a more official character. Gen. Gaines has made a requisition as follows:—

On Tennessee	2,400 men.	Kentucky	2,400 men.
" Missouri	1,200 "	Arkansas	1,200 "
" Mississippi	1,200 "	Alabama	1,200 "

The above to be all infantry and riflemen.

There are now ready and will depart this evening, 600 troops (volunteers.) The Legion, the most effective corps in the United States, have volunteered, as you will perceive, and will be mustered into service on Thursday, and embark on Saturday.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of General Taylor. He is said to be in a worse position than formerly. The next arrival will tell the tale. Where is the administration? N. O.

ON BOARD STEAM PROPELLER FLORIDA,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1846.

Excuse me for taking the liberty to drop you this. I hope you will be as much pleased to learn the news of our section of country, as we are in noticing them from your country, in your valuable paper, which finds its way to us, when no other does. I will add a little more to the official news.

Gen. Taylor is at Point Isabel with all his troops, except those (about 500 men) under Major Brown, to make that point secure. It is the depot for provisions, &c. It is thought he will leave as soon as the volunteers arrive. He has a fine, noble, and brave set of men, always willing and ready.

Capt. Walker, of a volunteer company, with six others, made his way through to the fort, opposite Matamoras, notwithstanding the chaparral, was full of Mexicans. When he started back, he was compelled to retreat; but in the second attempt, fighting, cutting, &c., his way through, he arrived safely to our camp, Point Isabel. The officers and all hands were to present him a fine horse for his gallantry. There must have been not less than 5000 Mexicans when our fort was attacked. The chaparral are full with them.

Our folks knocked one of the enemy's 18 pounders about 50 feet up in the air, the third shot. Capt. Walker had six of his men killed, in camp, while he was out scouting, some days ago. He has had some satisfaction already.

Gen. Taylor looks well and cheered; so are our officers and soldiers all in good health; they are rife for anything. When I return, which will be shortly, I will drop you the news.

I left soon after the express got in on the 5th, in the morning.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 12.]

The steam schooner *Florida*, Capt. Clift, arrived last evening from Brasos St. Jago, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. Although not so late by one day as the New York, she brings letters and papers containing more circumstantial and particular accounts. The mail bags, however, were not opened last night, and we have only as yet such part of our correspondence as we were favored with by private hand.

We do not think, from the information we have, that any apprehensions need be entertained of a disastrous battle. We believe it was not Gen. Taylor's intention to leave the encampment at Point Isabel, until it was completely intrenched, and a portion of his reinforcements had arrived. In this case he would not only leave Point Isabel secure, but would be able to make his way through any force the Mexicans could bring across the river.

As for the camp opposite Matamoras, it is a regular bastion intrenchment fortification of five sides, very strong, and well supplied with guns. It has a force of about 550 men, with provisions, as we are informed, for thirty days, and abundance of ammunition, except for the 18 pounders, which is accordingly husbanded. The enemy's artillery, we infer from the little effect of his cannonading, is not so perfect or else not so well served as was supposed. The place may, therefore, we think, be counted free from danger except by assault. There was reason to think that an attempt to storm it was in contemplation by the Mexicans, and their irregular fire kept up for the purpose of fatiguing the garrison in advance. Major Brown, however, whom Gen. Taylor left in command, is represented as a very cool and prudent, as well as brave officer, and there is no fear that he will be found at fault; and as a successful assault upon a battery requires so much greater a degree of discipline and resolution than have ever been exhibited by the Mexicans, no attack they can make is likely to be successful.

We have heard by this arrival (though our correspondence says nothing of it) that neither Captain Thornton, nor Hardy, nor Lieut. Kane was killed. It is stated that letters were received in camp from one of them, and that they are retained in Matamoras, and received the treatment and attention due to prisoners of war between civilized nations.

The Mexican force is variously estimated, and we presume that nothing definite can be known concerning it.

Among the passengers by the Florida was Col. Whistler. We regret to hear that he comes up under arrest. We have not learned for what cause.

The following circumstantial account of the movements and operations on the Mexican frontier are from an official and authentic source. * * * * * *

Capt. Walker and six others brought in the despatches from Major Brown to Gen. Taylor with much difficulty and danger. The whole chaparral country is filled with Mexicans. It is supposed that not less than five thousand Mexicans attacked our fort. Our "boys" blew one of the enemy's eighteen pounders about fifty feet in the air the third shot.

Gen. Taylor, officers and soldiers, are in fine spirits and good health.

The following letter, from a very intelligent gentleman, contains other interesting particulars, and gives a connected account of affairs on the Rio Bravo:—

POINT ISABEL, MAY 3, 1846—10 o'clock at night.

Arista assumed the command on the 24th ultimo, and informed Gen. Taylor that war was begun, but would be conducted on humane principles, and that he would demonstrate the courage as well as humanity of his nation.

The enemy immediately crossed in force and occupied the chaparral, interrupting communications, etc., and captured a squadron of dragoons under command of Captain Thornton, who in reconnoitering, entered a field, and was suddenly attacked by a heavy force.

This movement endangered this place, (Point Isabel) the defences of which were incomplete, and large enough for ten times its garrison. Accordingly, on the 1st inst., Gen. Taylor placed Major Brown, 7th infantry, with his regiment, and two companies artillery, under Capt. Loud and Lieut. Bragg, in all about 550 men, including 50 invalids, able to stand at the breastwork, with 30 days' supplies in the fortification, and with the remainder of his force the General fell back to this place, to re-establish his communications, and receive reinforcements to enable him to resume the field. His march was uninterrupted. At 3 o'clock this morning, a heavy cannonade was heard, which lasted with intervals till 3 o'clock this afternoon. No news from there has reached yet.

Capt. Walker, in command of a company of mounted Texans, is winning laurels in the chaparral.

Gen. Taylor is expecting reinforcements from New Orleans and from Texas, under his call upon the Governors of both those States.

The United States force was insufficient to oversee the enemy, but on their part, they have been singularly timid and inefficient, in not attacking this place while it was weak, and in letting Taylor pass unmolested through the chaparral, where discipline was unavailable in those impenetrable thickets, presenting just space enough for a daring marksman, who knows the ground.

Now the face of things is changed. Taylor is at his base of operations, in force to strengthen and defend it. If they take Brown's intrenchments they will pay for it. Great results are now beyond their reach.

May 4th, 4 o'clock, P. M.—Capt. May, with a squadron of dragoons, has returned from a scout. He reports a heavy force encamped on the road twelve miles below Matamoras, whose camp he passed around. Captain Walker left May with seven of his Texas Rangers, and entered to communicate with the fort, last night. May waited till daybreak for him, but Walker not returning, he came back to camp. May with his command was mistaken for Mexicans, and an alarm given. In twenty minutes the General with his whole force was in full march to give battle.

Taylor will advance on Matamoras as soon as his reinforcements arrive,

May 5th.—Walker not returned. Two Mexican scouts came in and said they found the chaparral lined with sentinels every where. Firing still heard at the fort this morning.

Ten o'clock.—I open this to add that Walker is in. The fort safe. Major Brown is hoarding his ammunition—has lost only one man, a serjeant of B company, and dismounted their heaviest guns, silencing the battery immediately opposite. Walker thinks an assault was made about an hour after daylight.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 12.]

POINT ISABEL, May 5, 1846.—When the express came in this morning, I hurriedly penciled down the gratifying intelligence which it brought us, expecting the boat would leave in a few minutes. It now only waits for Gen. Taylor's official despatch, which is being prepared for Washington. Having heard the official report from Major Brown read, and having a letter before me from there, I will give you further particulars accordingly.

On the morning of the 3d, at reveille, the Mexicans opened their batteries upon the work, throwing balls and shells without intermission until sunset, finishing with half a dozen extra ones at tattoo, for a lullaby.

At reveille, on the 4th, they opened again, sending a few shots and shells, which compliment was repeated at noon. Our artillery silenced the fort opposite ours in half an hour after the firing commenced on the 4th, and knocked three embrasures into one. This caused them to stop firing there for a considerable time, to repair damages. Our artillery also dismounted several of their guns, and from appearances must have killed many men. On our part but one sergeant, of the 7th infantry, was killed—being shot in the head with a 3 lb. ball. He was carried to the hospital, when, strange to say, a shell fell and blew the remainder of his head off. Some twenty men were standing around the hospital when the shell burst; several were knocked down, but none injured. One artillery soldier was slightly wounded by a piece of a shell, and many have made narrow escapes. We only kept up our fire for about two hours—saving our ammunition whilst theirs was being thrown away. From their having thrown from 1500 to 2000 shots and shells, and killing but one of our men and wounding another, you may judge they are none of the best artilleristi, and that we had good defences. Their shot rendered a good many of our tents unserviceable, but all our men are in good spirits and anxious to come to close quarters.

Our picket guard is now firing at a party of Mexican soldiers, about a mile below the fort. The Chaparral between this and the fort is like a bee-hive, so full is it with Mexicans. It is thought they will make an assault on the rear of the fort, and try and repel the march of the troops from this place returning. Gen. T. leaves as soon as a reinforcement arrives here, which will enable the work to be defended without the force which he brought down from above.

[From the Washington Union, May 19.]

From the Rio Grande.

We learn that despatches were received this evening from General Taylor, dated the 3d and 5th instant—both Point Isabel and the fort on the Rio Grande, perfectly safe.

On the 1st, the defences on the river being made strong, (nearly completed,) General Taylor left a garrison of some 500 men, under Major Brown, of the 7th infantry, and marched with the remainder of his army (27 miles) to Point Isabel. Not an enemy was seen in the whole distance. All apprehensions for the safety of that depot of supplies were thus dissipated.

But on the morning (5 o'clock) of the 3d, the enemy, from the side of Matamoras, opened a heavy cannonade upon our fort, which lasted, with but little intermission, till midnight. In the meantime, the enemy's guns (all but one mortar) were silenced by our fort. Maj. Brown lost one sergeant killed, and not another man wounded. Our gallant little band expected an assault from this side of the river at the same time, and was fully prepared to repel it. None was made.

Matamoras was necessarily fired upon in the act of silencing the enemy's batteries, and also to kill or disperse the troops therein quartered. The buildings were probably but little damaged. The inhabitants, no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. What number of Mexican troops were killed was only known by conjecture; no doubt a considerable number.

Gen. Taylor, at Point Isabel, expected, on the 5th, to march the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and thence to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that Gen. Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river—leaving in the chapparals only the rancheros—his irregular cavalry. It is not likely that he will reinvade Texas, as Gen. Taylor had received, or expected to receive the 6th instant, several detachments of troops (regulars and irregulars,) from New Orleans.

The affair with Captain Walker's Texan rangers, as was represented by rumor, was much exaggerated. In the temporary absence of that gallant and enterprizing officer, his company lost, by a surprize, but a handful of men—8 or 10.

Captains Thornton and Hardee, and Lieutenant Kane, all of the 2d dragoons, had arrived unhurt, prisoners of war, at Matamoras, and reported themselves to General Taylor, by letter, as kindly treated.

In the cannonade Major Brown, Captain Mansfield of the engineers, Captain Lowd, and the garrison, were all much distinguished. General Taylor always writes coolly. His march, when he expected to meet 3,000 Mexican horse, was a gallant enterprise. The Mexicans have not probably had, good and bad, 4,000 troops on the lower Rio Grande.

Surprise and Surrender of Capt. Thornton's Command.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 12.]

On the evening of the 23d ultimo, Gen. Taylor's spies brought in intelligence to the effect that about two thousand five hundred Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande to the Texas side above the American fort, and that about fifteen hundred of the same had crossed below. Gen. Taylor immediately dispatched a squadron of dragoons to each place of crossing for the purpose of reconnoitering them and ascertaining their position. The squadron ordered below was in command of Capt. Ker, the one above was commanded by Capt. Thornton, and composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieut's Kane and Mason, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers. The former commander, Capt. Ker, on arriving at the point where it was supposed they had crossed, found that the report was false, that they had not crossed there, but had all crossed above, which was afterwards proved by Capt. Thornton's command being surprised, in which Lieut. Geo. Mason, with nine men were killed and two wounded. The wounded were sent to Gen. Taylor's camp; the army having no hospital in the field Capts. Thornton, Hardee, and Lieut. Kane miraculously escaped, together with the balance of the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured and are now prisoners of war in Mexico.

The circumstances which led to the surprise are these: After Capt. T.'s command had proceeded up the Rio Grande about 24 miles, and as was supposed, to within about three miles of the Mexican camp, the guide refused to go any further, and stated as his reason that the whole country was infested with Mexicans. Capt. T. however, proceeded on with his command about two miles, when he came to a farm house, which was enclosed entirely by a chaparral fence, with the exception of that portion of it which bordered on the river, and this was so boggy as to be impassable. Capt. T. entered this enclosure through a pair of bars, and approached the house for the purpose of making some enquiry, his command following him. So soon as his command had all entered the enclosure, the enemy, having been concealed in the chaparral, about two thousand five hundred in number, completely surrounded him and commenced firing upon his command. He then wheeled his command, thinking that he could charge through the enemy and pass out where he had entered, not, however, without a considerable loss. This he attempted, but did not succeed, the enemy being too strong.

At this instant, Capt. Hardee approached him for the purpose of advising him how to extricate themselves The firing of the enemy still continuing, Capt. Thornton's horse, having doubtless received a shot, ran away with him and leaped the chaparral fence and plunged into a precipice, where he fell, with Capt T. under him, where the latter remained insensible for five or six hours. This casualty placed Capt. Hardee in command, who attempted, with the residue, to made his escape by the river, intending, on arriving at its margin, to swim it. In this he failed, finding it so boggy that he could not get to it.—He then returned, taking the precaution to get out of distance of musketry, dismounted and examined the arms of his men, determining to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Before he had succeeded, however, in the inspection of his arms, a Mexican officer rode up and asked him to surrender. Capt. H. replied that he would surrender on one condition, which was, that if the Mexican General would receive them as prisoners of war, and treat them as the most civilized nations do, he would surrender, but on no other conditions. The Mexican officer bore this message to the General commanding, and returned with the assurance that he would . Capt. H. then surrendered. Capts. Thornton and Hardee, with Lieut. Kane and the residue of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. T.'s command, are now prisoners of war in Mexico. The enemy treat them remarkably well.

Lieut. George Mason was a fine young officer, and his death is much regretted. His sabre belt was recognized among some articles that were subsequently captured from the enemy.

The Military Movements and Preparations for the War.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 12.]

The volunteering throughout yesterday, we understand, was quite brisk. Some new companies were started, and others before in progress, completed.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 12.]

The citizens of German origin have raised a fine company, to be called the Black Hussars, the same as that of the celebrated corps commanded by the gallant Duke of Brunswick, who was killed in the famous Belgian campaign, June, 1815. The company already muster 90 men, many of whom served in the armies of Europe. We doubt not it will be a valuable and efficient corps. The officers are Capt. Chas. Eckhard, First Lieut. Francis Copicus, Second Lieut. T. Bruning.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 12.]

A gentleman who arrived from Galveston yesterday, relates to us an anecdote in regard to the gallant Texas Ranger, Col. Hays, the authenticity of which we do not doubt.

Col. Canales, a Mexican chief, at the head of a large body of cavalry, sent word to Col. Hays, then at San Antonio, to the effect that he, Col. Canales was at the head of 1200 Mexican cavalry upon the Arroyo Colorado, and should be very happy to receive there Col. Hays and the Rangers.

To this Col. Hays promptly responded by the same messenger, that it would give him pleasure to pay his respects to Col. Canales, and that he would accordingly wait upon him for that purpose with 400 Rangers on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant.

Should this interchange of courtesies take place—and we have no reason to doubt it, for Hays is determined to cut his way to Gen. Taylor's camp—we shall assuredly hear of warmer work than any which has yet been reported.

[From the Charleston Courier, May 15.]

We are informed that orders were received here yesterday, directing Col. Gates to send three companies to Texas, viz: one company from Fort Moultrie, and each of the companies now stationed at Augusta and Savannah.

[From the Baltimore American, May 19.]

We hear with great satisfaction that the Major General of the Third Division Maryland Militia, is vigorously prosecuting the necessary measures for filling up all the vacant commissions in his command. This is all right, and a fine opportunity now presents itself for those having the requisite qualifications, to render good service to their country. We presume that, as soon as the officers are appointed, an enrolment of the city will follow, and that we shall have that perfect organization becoming her high character. It is no time now to hold back from the citizen soldier's duty.

[From the Philadelphia Keystone, May 20.]

We are authentically informed that there is a proposition before the government, by Gen. Horatio Hubbell, of the 3d brigade, 1st division, P. M., to raise a Rifle or Light Infantry Brigade, for the United States service, to go wherever and whenever the President shall require. Whether the services of State Brigadiers, when producing a volunteer force suitable to their rank, will be accepted in the line of the army, we know not, but should presume they would, from the recent case of Gen. Percifer Smith, of New Orleans.

Naval Preparations.

[From the New Orleans Tropic, May 12.]

The steam ship Mississippi, with the news of the commencement of hostilities between this and the Mexican Government, sailed from Pensacola on the 4th, with the news. She probably arrived at Vera Cruz, on Saturday last. Ere this, we doubt not that the "Yankee Commodore" has opened his battery on St. Juan d'Ulloa. He has the victorious example of Prince de Joinville before him, without any of the Prince's advantages in attacking the fort—Commodore Conner will have to contend against heavier batteries, and better engineers, and the Mexicans will not let him take the position they did the French prince in the attack. If our surmises are correct, our American tars are triumphant.

[From the Washington Union, May 18.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted the most energetic measures in placing an armed force afloat, under the control of the commanding general of the army in Texas, and the officers of the revenue marine are constantly volunteering for active service. These facts should act as a great stimulus to others. It is certainly no time now to throw cold water upon the energies of that service, as is attempted in some quarters. The services of every man who can bear arms are important at this moment, irrespective of particular prejudices.

We understand that on Saturday last, the following vessels were ordered to repair forthwith to the seat of war:

Steamers Spencer, McLane, and Legare.

Schooners Ewing, Woodbury, Morris and Forward, with an aggregate force of two hundred and fifty men and thirty-five guns, of from thirty-two to twelve pound calibre.

[From the Baltimore Sun, May 19.]

A rumor having gained some degree of currency, that there were suspicious vessels in our harbor, fitting out for privateers, we took occasion yesterday to go around the wharves and make inquiry, but could learn nothing which could give a foundation for such a rumor. There have been recently in port a couple of Spanish merchant vessels, but their mission was purely peaceful, and any repairs made to them, were only such as any vessel might require after a voyage. We may add, that we understood that some of our merchants were arming their vessels preparatory to sending them out on their accustomed trading voyages, so as to be able to make resistance, at least, to any privateer or pirate by which they might be attacked.

Miscellaneous.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 12.]

We were informed by a friend yesterday, that he had received a letter from Pensacola, dated the 9th, stating that much excitement existed at that place on account of a supposed design among the negroes to revolt.

The French schooner Gironde, No. 4, Capt. Pontete, from Liverpool bound to Matamoras, with a cargo of 166 packages merchandise, came up to the city last evening, having been ordered off from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 1st inst., by the U. S. brig Lawrence.

CATHOLICITY IN THE ARMY.—A report had been circulated in New Orleans that the Rev. J. J. Mullon had advised the Catholics under his spiritual direction in New Orleans, not to engage in a war against their brother Catholics of Mexico. The Rev. gentleman has published a card in the *Bulletin*, saying, that "if any man in that community, who is entitled to the character of a man, would give his name in support of this sneaking report, he will fasten him to the ring of falsehood, and bait him at it too." He adds:—

"Some contemptible bigot, perchance, whose brains were as devoid of intellect, as his heart was distended with malevolence against the religion which I profess, supposed the present a befitting moment to stir the smouldering embers of religious discord. I did not notice the slanderous report, from the conviction that I was too well known to those whose good opinions I prize, for such a stealthy effort at defamation to taint me with suspicion. Were they the subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff, whose catholicity is less equivocal than that of the Mexicans, who had dishonored and insulted the flag of my country, I would be found among the first to stop the mouths of mendacious croakers about an unholy war, by demanding prompt and instantaneous reparation

J. J. MULLON.

Theatrical and Musical.

PARK THEATRE.—Mr. Bass' benefit took place at the Park