THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Munitions of War Ordered to the South.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE SOUTHWEST.

VOLUNTEERS POURING INTO THE CAMP.

Probable Strength of Gen. Taylor's Forces on the 14th inst.

Plan of the Contemplated Campaigns against MEXICO, &c. &c.

There is nothing later from the Rio Grande.

It appears that large supplies of cannon, and other munitions of war, are constantly leaving Pittsburg for the South.

The intelligence from the Rio Grande, as it spreads in the interior at the West, brings forward the volunteers in increased numbers.

There seems to be no necessity of a draft anywhere.

The whole West is, by this time, in a flame of enthusiasm.

It was estimated by Major Chase, on the 12th instant, that on the 14th Gen. Taylor would have between five and six thousand troops with him at Point Isabel.

The Late Battle.

[From the N O. Picayune, May 13]

The following letters we will not suppress, as they show the feeling which exists in the camp, and are the very latest dates received thence:

FORT TAYLOR, CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS, May 4, 1846—Half-past 2 in the morning.

Dear Friends—The ball opened yesterday morning from the Mexican line. They fired the first shots at reveille, and the way 4, 6, 9 and 12 (I think) pound shot flew about these parts was a sin, and their mortars throwing shells kept the atmosphere in continual confusion with their "whiz! whiz! bang!" all the time. But notwithstanding, the "Star Spangled Banner" still waves over the "land of the free and the home of the brave" Their firing did not cease until 12 last night. I suppose to-morrow will be a duplicate of to-day.

It would have warmed the wax in your ears to have heard our 18 pounders "give out the cry." One shot struck in the embrasure of the enemy's works, and knocked cannon, carriage, embrasure and men "into fits." We have no mortars. Had we received those Gen. Taylor requested from Washington when he first came to Corpus Christi, we should have left no more bricks in that town than there are "in my hat." But, sirs, this is only the introductory act; just you "lay low," and you'll see, perhaps, the all-fired-est fight, (if they'll agree) that perhaps you ever did see.

MAY 4, 1846—6 o'clock in the morning.

"Here we go again!" as the boy said when the bull chased him. As I expected, at daylight they led off again, and we are going it again, "nip and tuck," like a frog at a burnt boot. Up to the present speaking the enemy have thrown between 1200 and 1300 shot, solid and hollow, while we have fired 357. On our side, one sergeant—of Company A. 7th Regiment—has been killed, and one man slightly wounded in the arm. This is all the damage to us; the extent of damage to the enemy is not known, but must be considerable. It is almost incredible to suppose we should receive so little injury from so many shots.

If I live, I may tell you some more; if I die, you can't expect it

Strength of the American Army on the Rio Grande.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 13.]

The following observations on the present condition and future movements of the army under Gen. Taylor, may not be unacceptable to your readers at this time.

It is not known that Gen. Taylor was at Point Isabel on the 6th inst., having left his camp on the 3d inst. with a view to the relief of Point Isabel, and to secure his magazines. Previously to leaving the camp, the General completed some field works, one of which may be called the citadel of the position and is strong enough to resist a regular attack of six to ten days. This work is in the form of an irregular hexagon with bastioned fronts, and has capacity to receive twelve hundred men, but can be well defended by five hundred. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the Mexicans to carry this work by storm; indeed it would be no easy task if it were attempted by well trained troops. This work, however, may be reduced by regular attack, but if skilfully defended it can hold out ten days from the opening of the trenches. Gen. Taylor has selected an excellent and brave officer to command this position, and there is no doubt that Major Brown and his gallant regiment, the 7th, with the artillery under Capts. Bragg and Lowd, will continue to justify the confidence placed in their skill and courage.

Gen. Taylor, it is presumed, relying upon Maj. Brown to maintain his position until the 14th or 15th inst., will remain at Point Isabel until re-inforcements reach him, and in the mean time he will strengthen the works at the Point.

My calculation is that 3200 men will have arrived on Point Isabel by the 13th or 14th, the manner of which is given as follows:—

The regulars from Pensacola probably arrived	May 11
The regulars and Mobile volunteers per Augusta	" 10
The battalion of the 1st In. La. vol. pr Galveston	" 12
The La. volunteers per Telegraph	" 13
The La. volunteers per Day	" 14
The Texan riflemen from San Antonio, Austin, Houston, &c.	" 12

These forces probably amount to 3200 men.

Gen. Taylor brought 2000 men with him from the Rio Grande, and there were five or six hundred men in garrison at Point Isabel under arms, which, added to the re-inforcements above stated, make an aggregate of 5,500. Now when Point Isabel shall have been properly fortified, which may be done in a few days by the forces of Gen. Taylor, three hundred men will be sufficient to resist any probable attack on that point. Leaving this force at Point Isabel, Gen. Taylor will then advance with 5,500 men upon Matamoras. In the meantime re-inforcements will continue to arrive at Point Isabel, so that it is calculated 10,000 will have been assembled under the command of Gen. Taylor by the 20th May.

General Taylor will undoubtedly occupy Matamoras and await orders from Washington for further operations.

One or two redoubts thrown up on the line between Matamoras and Point Isabel will secure the communication with the magazines, and a base of operations will be established.

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. H. CHASE, Major of Engineers.

Military Preparations.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST MEXICO.—Gentlemen from Washington report that the government, after consultation with the officers of the army and navy, and others, have completed their arrangements for a Mexican campaign, with the 50,000 men, or such part of them as may be necessary.

Mexico, it is said, is to be invaded at four points—with the eye upon the capital, where is intended the ultimate concentration.

To preserve our forces from the *vomito*, our columns are to march on the high regions of Central Mexico, which are said to be as healthy as New York or Pennsylvania.

The command-in-chief, is to be in Major General Winfield Scott, who, report says, is to lead one column, Gen. Wool another, and General Taylor another. The fourth leader we have not heard named.

The great western division of the army, from Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c. will proceed direct into the gold region of Santa Fe and New Mexico, sending a detachment into California by the short route discovered by Captain Fremont. This will be a column of hunters, trappers, wagoners, settlers, armed wandering tribes, that fight with the rifle in one hand, and work with the plough in the other. The Mormons will probably be in this column.

A column from the southwest will rendezvous, it is said, at Fort Towson, on the Red River, Louisiana, from whence there is an ancient military road, in good order, across the high table lands of Upper Texas to the city of Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico, there uniting with the roads from Santa Fe, California and the Pacific, which all join the great military road at Chihuahua, leading to the city of Mexico. Both these routes are most delightful for a summer campaign.

The main garrison will probably be established at the Presidio del Norte, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, on the road from Fort Towson to Chihuahua, which seems to be the most central place for keeping up uninterrupted communication with all points. Chihuahua is exactly in the centre of Mexico, due west of Bexar, Texas; and due east of Guayamas, a port on the West Coast, in Lower California.

Meanwhile the Mexican forces are to be diverted as much as possible from assailing our columns by a continued bombardment of the castle of San Juan d'Ullos, and the occupation or blockade of every port of importance on the Gulf of Mexico, or on the Pacific.

Proclamations in Spanish are to be broad cast, promising protection and liberty to the Mexicans from their military rulers; security to their churches and their priests, and denouncing all who contemplate "a revel in the halls of Montezuma," or the sacking of the churches, and the robbing of the gold mines.

[From the Picayune.]

A second company has been formed at the Climax Coffee-House, to be called Avengers. They have elected William Monhegan, Captain. They are equally as effective looking a body of men as the first company.

On Saturday last, a number of patriotic ladies presented a pair of beautiful flags to the volunteers under command of General Persifor F. Smith.

A fine company, consisting of at least 107 men, reached here yesterday morning from the town of Plaquemine and parish of Iberville, under command of General G. S. Rousseau, as Captain; Wm. H. Higgins, as first Lieut.; and Gustave Lauve, as second Lieut. They are almost all young men, and are all from the parish of Iberville.

A company of about 90 men also arrived here yesterday from the parishes of East Baton Rouge and Iberville, under the command of the Rev. Richard A. Stewart, as Captain. Captain Stewart is a worthy clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, who allows nothing to prevent his discharge of that duty every citizen owes to his country in the hour of peril.

PLAQUEMINE, May 11, 1846—12 o'clock, M.

* * * * * * *

P. S.—Half past 2 o'clock, P. M.—I have two incidents to relate that are worthy of record. One of our young volunteers was this day married, at 2 o'clock, and will embark with his comrades in half an hour!

An honest old Creole gentleman of this parish has just arrived with his two sons. "Here, gentlemen," said he, "are my two boys; I offer them to go and fight for their country. I thought when they were born that God had blessed me with that which would make two men, and I have not been mistaken. Go, boys, and do your duty—God bless you." The name of the father is Victor Dupuy.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we are enabled to announce that volunteers are pouring in from all quarters, and the idea of resorting to a draft is abandoned. Yesterday no less than 437 volunteers came in from four different towns in the State, and the full complement of four regiments required from this State, under the requisition of General Taylor, will soon be filled up, and we doubt not double the number. The various recruiting officers in this city are also obtaining hourly accessions to their numbers.

The steamship New York sailed last evening from this city for the Brasos Santiago, touching at the barracks, and taking on board four companies of Colonel Marks' splendid regiment of volunteers, all armed and equipped, and waiting very impatiently to be at the scene of action, where they will doubtless crown themselves with the highest laurels.

The steamship Alabama leaves this evening for Point Isabel, and will take down five more companies belonging to Col. Marks's regiment.

We are much pleased to learn that the Legion will turn out with fuller ranks than they ever before had, and that the greatest enthusiasm exists among the officers and men. Major Gally's corps of artillery, it is said, will muster fully 170 men, and the ranks of the Orleans Guards have increased to 200, sufficient to form two companies. Among the privates is Gen. Wm. De Buys. We learn that the Legion have determined to have uniforms made of some light material, more appropriate to the heat they will experience than their thick cloth coats. It is stated in the *Courier* of last evening, that General Lewis, being the senior Major General of the State, presented his claims to the Governor, as entitling him to the command of the Louisiana Volunteers, and that they were immediately acceded to by his excellency and the two Brigadier Generals.

Several of the fire companies of this city have volunteered to go to Texas, and are organizing. The residue held a meeting a few nights since, and signified to the authorities their intention of remaining, and their determination to use their utmost exertions in their own peculiar department, and to act as a military force in defence of the city, or in case the use of citizen soldiery should become necessary.

The steamer Clinton yesterday brought to the city a company of 105 brave volunteers, who mustered in Rapides, under the command of Capt. Stewart and Lieuts. Waddell and Patterson. They are a magnificent body of men.

The steamboat Undine brought yesterday the most satisfactory proof that our countrymen across the lake take the greatest interest in the situation of our forces on the Rio Grande. Immediately, upon the reception of the news at Covington, a company of volunteers organized under Captain Solomon G. Staples, the brother-in-law of our worthy postmaster, Mr. Penn, and yesterday they came to this city 125 strong, in the Undine.

The steamer De Soto brought down 95 volunteers from the parish of Rapides, under the command of Capt. G. M. Graham and Lieutenants Smith and Holt; the steamer Highlander also brought 9 volunteers belonging to Capt. Keane's company, from the parish of Carroll.

It will be seen, by the following orders, that another regiment of gun-men is to be raised for the United States service:—

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION, NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1846.

Col. Wm. B. Lewis is hereby authorized and requested to raise a regiment, or a battalion, of mounted gun-men, to consist of not less than five, nor to exceed ten companies—each company to number seventy to one hundred men, to rendezvous at Opelousas, where they will be mustered into the service of the United States for duty upon the Rio Grande, for six months, unless sooner discharged. The United States Quarter Master and Commissary of Subsistence will be instructed to issue the requisite supplies of camp equipage, forage, and subsistence, upon the requisition of Col. Lewis.

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding the Western Division.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 13]

Capt. C. C. Whitley, whose gallantry and patriotism is conspicuous, is now organizing a volunteer company, the "California Rangers," whose destination, as their name purports, is nothing short of the the fertile plains of California. The roll is nearly filled up, and the company will be mustered into service in a day or two. Rendezvous corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets.

[From the N. O. Picayune, May 13.]

The Steamship Alabama has been chartered by the Government at 16,500 per month, to convey troops, &c., to Brasos Santiago.

[From the New Orleans Jeffersonian, May 13.]

We hear that a numerous body of the free colored men of this city propose to offer their services as soldiers. Many of our colored inhabitants are respectable and worthy people, holding considerable property, and are sincerely attached to the country; and the patriotism that dictates the proposition is worthy of all praise. It occurs to us, however, that it is entirely inadmissible. Gen. Jackson accepted their services in 1814 to repel invasion, and they proved themselves worthy of the trust. If the city was in danger they might properly share in its defence. Even our slaves might be, with propriety, employed. But the present campaign will consist of offensive operations. We shall not only force the enemy across the Rio Grande, but, in all probability, push our arms into the very heart of Mexico. In a war of invasion we cannot employ men of color. If we set such a precedent, we shall have no right to protest against the employment of a similar force against us, should we become involved in a war with Great Britain. It is distinctly understood, that if the English ever land a regiment of blacks in this country, we can grant no quarter to prisoners. It will be a war of extermination, marked with blood at every step. And we must be careful how we set the precedent, when we march into the territory of another power.

[From the Mobile Register, May 14.]

A fine number of volunteers for Texas, 105 in number, reached this city yesterday by the steamer Dallas, from Montgomery, on their way to the scene of war. Their officers are Captain R. Elmore; Lieutenants A. S. Cook, and T. P. Millor; Sergeants J. Martin, J. H. Coleman, F. Fitzpatrick and P. Baugh; Corporal A. J. Moore, and Surgeon L. C. Duncan. A finer body of men never took the field. They have gone into camp, we understand, but will proceed to New Orleans to-day or to-morrow.

[From the St. Louis Reveille.]

We are informed that the Native American Rangers, officers and privates, forty-five in number, being out yesterday, on company parade, decided, unanimously, to offer their services under the requisition of Gov. Edwards. Mr. John C. Dent, of Gravois township, St. Louis county, has enrolled upwards of fifty practiced marksmen already, and will receive applications at No. 43 North Fifth street, to complete a corps of one hundred.

An express was sent for Col. A. R. Easton, the commander of the Legion, to his residence in St. Charles, on receipt of the Governor's proclamation.

[From the Washington Union, May 20.]

Applications continue to pour in upon the President from volunteers, who are anxious to serve their country. Among them is the Hibernia Jackson Guards, a company from the sixth division of Pennsylvania militia.

Fayette Guards, from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

A full regiment, equipped fully, tendered by Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania.

The President has also had an offer of one regiment of mounted Cherokees, tendered by S. Watie.

A volunteer company from Fredericksburg, offered by Mr. Willis, and several other applications.

The true spirit is moving over this city. A large crowd of citizens assembled the other evening at the City Hall, to recruit volunteers for Texas. The meeting was first addressed by Lieut. W. O. Porter of the navy, the son of Commodore Porter, and the brother of the gallant officer who was lately killed on the Rio Grande. They were also addressed by Mr. E. Martin, a representative from Tennessee, and Col. Richard M. Johnson.

We understand that two volunteer companies, each consisting of about seventy men, have been formed, and offered their services to the President—one commanded by Captain Bronaugh, and the other by Captain Waters. A third company is in a rapid state of formation. A meeting has been called, by a card from Edward Brooke, Esq., in this evening's *Union*. These patriotic efforts are highly creditable to the citizens of the metropolis.

It gives us great pleasure to state that Governor Edwards, of Missouri, on his way to this city, issued an order for 1,000 volunteers from his State to be held in readiness. He is now in Washington, and visits the North for the purpose of making some important financial arrangements for his State. He expects to find the 1,000 volunteers ready on his return to Missouri in about three weeks.

The newspapers in all directions are teeming with scenes of this description. We refer to the spectacle which is now exhibited at Baltimore, and detailed in this evening's *Union*, as well as the scenes that are now acting in New Orleans, for the particulars of which, we refer to our extracts from this evening's Southern mail.

[From the Baltimore American, May 27.]

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—With a view of obtaining the requisite information as to the government of the volunteer corps now organizing under the late act of Congress, a letter was written a few days ago by Major General Steuart to Washington, making all needful inquiries on the subject. The reply of the Secretary of War is annexed. It appears to contain every necessary direction, and, if extensively circulated, will save a vast deal of trouble to all parties interested. It will be observed by the accompanying memorandum that no provision is made for a company of Artillery:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1846.

SIR—In reply to the inquiries contained in the letter of Major General Steuart, and in other communications, submitted by you to this department, I have the honor to inform you that the rule adopted is to call for volunteers that are required from any particular State, through the Governor. This is an act of respect to the Executive of the State, due as well to his position, as to his generally superior knowledge of the character and efficiency of the volunteers throughout the State, the sections from which it is most advisable to take them, and which of them can, with the greatest facility and least expense, be embodied for the service for which they may be required. Circumstances may, however, occur to render it expedient to accept offers of service direct, without the intervention of the Governor, when an application to him might cause delay. Applications of companies, regiments, &c. to enter the service may therefore be made direct to this department

The law, a copy of which is enclosed, provides that the officers of volunteers shall be appointed by the proper State authority, in the manner prescribed by the State laws; and the accompanying memorandum shows the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and the organization of companies and regiments.

The law also requires that the volunteers furnish their own clothing; and, if cavalry, their own horses and horse equipage. Such as are already uniformed need not change; such as are not, and contemplate uniforming, are at liberty to adopt such as they think proper; but it is advisable that all who may be called into the service adopt their dress, as nearly as circumstances will permit, to the nature of the service that may be required of them, and to the character of the country and climate where they may have to serve. Those that shall be accepted will be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States, and will be inspected and mustered into the service by an officer of the army, or by one appointed by the Governor, at such times and places as will be specified when their services are called for.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
HON. WM. F. GILES, House of Rep. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Memorandum of the Organization of Volunteer Corps under the Act of 13th May, 1846.

A company of cavalry, or mounted men, will consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Buglers; 1 Farrier and Blacksmith, and 64 Privates, as established by order of the President.

A regiment of cavalry, or mounted men, will consist of *Field and Staff Officers*—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant (a Lieutenant in addition to the Lieutenant of Corps).

Non-commissioned Staff—1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Sergeant, 1 Principal Musician, 2 Chief Buglers, and 10 companies, for the organization of which, see the above.

A company of Infantry (or Riflemen) will consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 64 Privates, as established by order of the President,

A regiment of Infantry, or Riflemen, will consist of—*Field and Staff Officers*—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant (a Lieutenant of one of the companies, but not in addition).

Non-commissioned Staff—1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter-Master Sergeant, 2 Principal Musicians, and 10 companies, for the organization of which see above.

[From the Baltimore Clipper, May 21]

We are informed that a project is on foot in this city, among a number of gentlemen, to offer their services to the President, to go out to Yucatan, on certain conditions, and there to raise a body of troops with which to march on the Capital of Mexico, for the purpose of revolutionizing that Government. They do not ask for money, but for provisions and munitions of war from our Government to aid in carrying out the enterprise, after they arrive in Yucatan and raise the proposed troops. We understand that the parties go to Washington this morning to lay their plans before, and make the offer to the Government. The plan is a bold and feasible one, and might be successful. Mexico might as well knock under, for she is certain of being knocked into a "cocked hat," if she does not. Here's a chance "to go and revel in the Halls of the Montezumas."

The several corps of Volunteers which are organizing, were engaged yesterday in drilling and perfecting themselves in military tactics and camp duty, at their several places of encampment and armories. The finest spirits pervade all the members of the Volunteers and Military of the city and apart from those who will leave for the seat of war, we shall have a large body of citizen soldiers at home.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, May 18.]

Judging from the activity in the quarter-master's department at the Arsenal, and among our government officers generally, operations here have been stimulated by orders from Washington. The Viola left here last week loaded with cannon and munitions. The Hatchee Eagle leaves to-day for New Orleans with another load. We notice that shipments are making of carriages, which we suppose are for Paixhan guns, intended for coast fortifications. Knap & Totten are turning out heavy guns, balls, and bombs, as fast as the large force of hands they employ, and their large amount of machinery, can do it.

The "Forks Infantry," of Elizabeth, have held a meeting, and resolved to take the field whenever the President may demand their services. This is a fine company, and will give a good account of themselves should the government require them to march to the seat of war.

More Canadian Opinions on the War with Mexico.

[From the Montreal Herald, May 19.]

In preference to any observations of our own, we present our readers with the following articles from the United States' press, by which, they will observe the conflicting opinions held by our neighbors on the subject of the "existing war" with Mexico. There would appear to be three distinct parties among them. 1st. Those who sustain the warlike policy of the President and his cabinet, and who boldly advocate the invasion, with a view to the conquest and "annexation" of Mexico. 2d. Those, who, while they entirely disapprove of, and repudiate the acts and objects of the Executive, openly acknowledging the injustice of their cause, are still, from a mistaken principle of national honor, willing to sustain that unjust cause with the whole energies of the nation. And lastly, those who hold—and wisely—that, "no true honor, no national benefit, can possibly accrue out of an unjust war;" and who, loudly call upon the people to arise in their might, impeach their rulers, and thus, avoid their being precipitated into a fathomless abyss of crime and calamity. This last party, however, if we are to judge by the votes in Congress, must be nearly powerless; and we have, therefore, little doubt the attempt to invade and conquer Mexico, will forthwith be carried into effect.—We have, at the same time, as little doubt, that the attempt will result, as it ought to do, in disaster and defeat. Notwithstanding Mr. Polk's rhodomontade about the interference of European powers in American quarrels, neither England nor France will stand quietly by, and see a friendly nation—to say nothing of their own peculiar interests in Mexico—sacrificed to the outrageous ambition of the United States—a country, which, while eternally boasting of its free institutions, retains millions of its own people in a state of slavery, and absurdily arrogates to itself an absolute dictatorship over the whole Western hemisphere.

Theatrical and Musical.

PARK THEATRE.—The "Beggar on Horseback" was performed last night at the Park, for the first time in this country, on the occasion of Mr. Barrett's benefit. It is not quite so entertaining a comedy as we had anticipated, though there is plenty of amusing incidents, and not a little wit and humor in the dialogue. Mr. Barrett sustained the part of Foxall with singular ability, and drew down the loudest applause from a very fashionable audience. The benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Dyott takes place to-night. They are both great favorites with the play-goers of the city, and Mr. Dyott particularly, ranks very high in his profession. An excellent bill is announced for the occasion, and we have little doubt that there will be a large and fashionable house. It would be worth a day's journey to see Mr. Vandenhoff play Rolla, and Mr. Dyott Alonzo. Kendall's Brass Band are to play several fine airs during the course of the evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The enterprising proprietors of this popular establishment have displayed excellent taste and discrimination, upon all occasions, in the selection of the *corps dramatique* who sustain the popularity of "Old Bowery." Native genius and talent cannot fail to succeed with its numerous patrons, as has been frequently manifested upon numerous occasions. Miss Julia Dean—a young lady just in the bloom of girlhood, a native of New York—has, within the last few evenings, played before this audience—having performed some of the leading characters of the drama—and her powerful personation, in consideration of her extreme youth and utter inexperience, has surprised some of the most fastidious critics of the day. Miss D. may be considered a perfect "child of nature" in her acting. We perceive none of the made up, starched frippery, which has been acquired in the green room, or by rote, in her style of acting, which is sometimes easy, free, and natural, and sometimes too impassioned, too boisterous. We will not say that she betimes "tears a passion to tatters," or running to the opposite extreme, plays too tamely in some scenes—but, the germs of genius which are so apparent in many of her leading points, prove her to possess, even at her extremely youthful age, ability of a very high order. We have seen her "Pauline," and most of her pieces since she commenced her engagement at the Bowery, and without hesitation, hazard the opinion, that few young ladies at their early onset have acquitted themselves so respectably. She possesses a fine commanding figure, but evidently wants "management" to make the most of it; a little more grace and dignity in her carriage, with some improvements which experience can alone suggest, and we augur that this talented young lady—girl, we should say—will be an ornament to the stage and the arduous profession which she has selected. Her Marianna last evening, in the play of "The Wife," elicited repeated bursts of applause throughout. She was well supported by an effective caste. Scott's Julian St. Pierre, Clarke's Gonzago, and Davenport's Ferrando Gonzago, were sustained with their wonted power and ability. The entire performance of the evening passed off most creditably.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Another musical *soirée* was given last evening, at Castle Garden. These are very finely got up, and the pure breeze of the river is of itself sufficient to induce persons to visit there. It is one of the finest places in the city to spend an evening.

IRISH MUSIC AND HISTORY.—Mr. Mooney gives a lecture on Irish Music and History, at the Passaic Hotel, Newark, on Monday evening next.

Mr. Joseph Burke is to give his first concert in Rochester, on Monday evening next.

ALBANY, May 20, 1846.

Effect of the late Mexican News—Walker's Concert—Sale of Stocks.

The burning of Matamoras, and the defeat of the Mexicans, as is said, was received here with much applause. This morning, several pieces of ordnance, under the tutelage and direction of some individual, were fired on the summit of the Capitoline Hill. This feat of gunnery was believed by me to be in honor of the fight and the American arms. It, however, may have been a requiem of thunder, sung as a conduct of the spirits of the slaughtered to Paradise.

Walker's Concert last evening was a brilliant thing.

Sales of Stocks at Albany.

$16000 State, 7's, 3 per cent adv.; 179 shs N. Y. State Bank, 21 above par; 275 Canal Bank, 61; 25 Ogdensburgh Bank, 88; 26 Albany Exchange Building, $18—par val, $100; 25 Albany Insurance Co., 97; 8 Albany Water Works, 52.

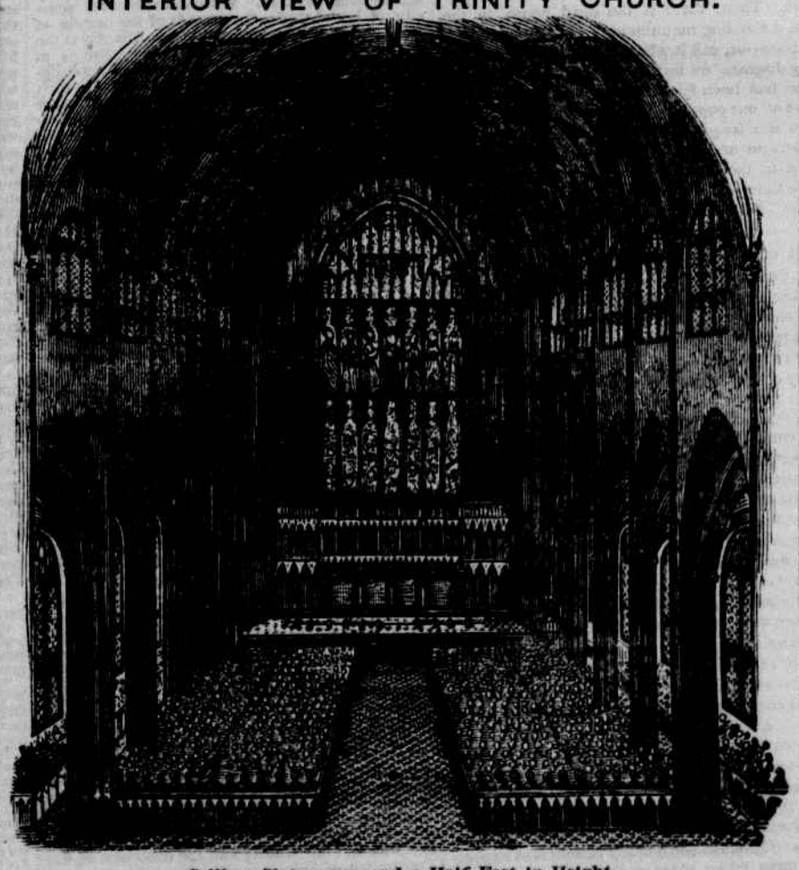
EXTERIOR VIEW OF TRINITY CHURCH.

Consecrated May 21, 1846.

Length, 184 Feet, 4 Inches—Breadth, 87 Feet—Height of Spire, 284 Feet.

We herewith present our readers with two engravings, representing the exterior and interior of Trinity Church. The interior, as seen from the centre aisle, shows the magnificent window over the altar, painted in the richest colors imaginable, all of which are burnt in, and will retain their brilliancy as long as the Church stands.—It has been rumored that this workmanship was executed in Europe, but such is not the case: it was all done here, by Mr. Abner Stephenson, in a shop erected on the premises, and we should say, from the specimens here exhibited, that he is certainly at the head of his profession. He has been steadily employed for nearly three years in completing this beautiful work. The centre figure in the grand window, represents our Saviour, surrounded by six Apostles—St. Peter, St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, and St. Paul;—these figures, as also the various other designs, are laid in with colors so brilliant that it is impossible to give any thing like a description of them. In fact, the whole of this window shows the most perfect specimens of this art we ever beheld.—Mr. Upjohn, the architect, likewise, has evidently displayed the highest degree of talent in the designing portion of this immense structure, which is all in good keeping, and in most excellent taste. There is not the least portion that strikes the eye offensively, but all is blended together beautifully. The organ is a superb affair, having cost $15,000, including the outside case. There are one hundred and thirty-nine pews, each of which will contain seven persons; some, however, are much larger—consequently, we may estimate the pews to hold one thousand and fifty persons comfortably. The church is very lofty, as you will observe from the representation. It is built with brown stone, which, combined with the enamelled painted glass, produces a fine sombre effect. The sensation produced while in the Church is certainly beyond description, and must be felt to be in any way appreciated.

INTERIOR VIEW OF TRINITY CHURCH.



Ceiling, Sixty-seven and a Half Feet in Height.

Consecration of Trinity Church.

Trinity Church was consecrated yesterday, in the presence of about three thousand people. Long before ten o'clock the side pews were filled with people, as well as the aisles, the body of the church being reserved for the clergy and invited guests. The congregation was of the most fashionable and *recherche* cast, and a majority of it was ladies. The church looked beautifully. It contains thirty-five large windows—seven lower ones on each side, two in front, one at the back, and nine upper ones, on each side. These windows are all composed of diamond shaped glass, of variegated colors. The back window is very large, and contains, in stained glass, life-size pictures of the Apostles and the Savior. The effect of the light coming through this stained glass is indescribably beautiful. It is not so glaring as that of Grace Church, but is soft and mellow, and striking upon the walls and floor of brown freestone, imparts a cheerfulness to what would otherwise be too sombre. Playing in all the varied colors of the Iris upon the altar and the pulpit, it seemed like a beam of promise and hope. The arched roof is supported by six freestone pillars on each side of the church. There are 139 pews in the church, all made of plain stained oak. The pulpit, which is on the left hand side of the altar, is also of the same material. The steps of the altar, are marble as well as the altar itself, which is of mosaic work. On the back of the altar are four tablets, on which are inscribed the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed. The reading desk is in very unique style. It is bronzed cast iron, and in the form of a raven. The ceiling is a very fine arch, and is 67½ feet in height, and the whole interior is in imitation of brown freestone. The organ is a very large one, and finely toned. It is situated at the east end of the church, directly over the entrance. The church was filled long before the time for commencing the service.

At half-past 10 o'clock, the procession, consisting of about 200 clergymen, dressed in black robes and white surplices, formed at Bunker's, to march to the church. The procession formed in the following order:

1. The Sextons and their assistants, with staves.
2. The Rector, Teachers, and Scholars of Trinity School, founded in 1709, and from that time, continued without interruption.
3. The Architect, his Assistants, and Master Workmen.
4. The Vestry of Trinity Church, with the Officers of the Corporation.
5. The Vestries of the city churches, (in the reverse order of dates of organization, viz: the last organized to be first in the line.)
6. Students in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.
7. Lay Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Society for promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York.
8. Trustees of Columbia College.
9. Lay Members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and Lay Delegates and Supernumerary Delegates to the General Convention.
10. Strangers specially invited.
11. Clergy in surplices, not of the degree of D. D.
12. Doctors in Divinity, in surplices.
13. The Bishop.

Before entering the church, the order of procession was somewhat changed, so that the schoolboys of Trinity school, to the number of about a hundred, entered the nave of the church first, after which came the Vestry of Trinity church, and the Bishop, followed by the Clergy. They entered the church at about 11 o'clock, repeating, the Bishop and clergy, alternately the 24th psalm, the congregation rising and remaining on their feet. While the procession was being seated a voluntary was played upon the organ, in a beautiful and solemn manner. The church is well adapted for organ music.—The rich tones swell and vibrate through the alcoves and among the pillars, and striking the high arched roof, reverberate again to the ear of the congregation. The organ was played by Dr. Hodges. After the voluntary, the usual consecration service of the Episcopal church was read by Bishop McCoskry, and the letter of consecration by the Rev Dr. Taylor. An anthem, "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him," was then sung by the choir in a beatiful manner. We understand that Miss Julia Northall was among the singers. The morning prayer was then read in a solemn and impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. Wainright, after which the 84th, 122d, and 132d psalms were chaunted by the choir. The first lesson, consisting of the 8th chapter of 1st Kings, 22d to 63d verse, was then read by Rev. Mr. Southard, after which *te deum* was beautifully sung by the choir. The second lesson, consisting of 10th chapter of Hebrews, 19th to 26th verse was read by Rev. Mr. Haight. The 2d and 3d verses of the 21st selection of psalms and Old Hundred were then sung by the choir.—When these services were completed, the church was perfectly silent. For such a vast assemblage, we never heard so little confusion.

Bishop McCoskry then ascended the pulpit, and preached the following sermon from the text—30th verse, 19th chapter of Leviticus—"Reverance my sanctuary."—The occasion which has called us together, is one to which thousands have looked forward with the deepest interest. It has called together to-day greater numbers than any other occasion of the kind within our recollection. This interest has arisen from various causes. The inhabitant of this wide-spreading city has no doubt often stopped amid the care and anxiety of his business affairs, and admired the beauty of the edifice now completed.—The man of science has looked with an approving eye upon its beautiful proportions, and persons of all classes in society, and all relations in life, have looked with pleasure upon it. It is a costly and magnificent building, and we hold to the view, that wherever God gives the ability, the silver and the gold are to be devoted to His honor and glory. This has been done in the case of this church. How grand, how magnificent it is! But, my brethren, there is now attached to it an interest which man cannot give. Its chief glory now is, that it is the house of the Lord. Yes, brethren, such is it now—the palace of the Lord, and the palace in which he delights to dwell. That God has taken possession of this house, we cannot doubt. The scripture teaches this truth "Let them build me a tabernacle," said God to Moses. The testimony of all the Prophets is to the same effect. It is no less true now than formerly. The multiplication of houses for his worship has not lessened his interest in them. He does not, certainly, give them sensible evidence of his presence, as formerly, but he is still, as ever, present with us as with his children of old. At the family altar, by the fire-side, in the street, and in the forest, he is ever to be found by his children—but no where in so special a manner as in the house set apart for his worship. Hence it is, that God is present in his church, to show forth his glory. The history of God's dealing with his people shows that in all their difficulties they were directed to proclaim a fast and call a solemn assembly, and when the earth had yielded abundance they were led to a public thanksgiving. Therefore is a house necessary for the assembling together. It is in his house, also, that God has given the most signal exhibitions of his grace. Here he shows to us the process of our redemption. Here he permits the devout recipient to partake of the spiritual food.—Must not God delight to give his presence where men are raised to virtue and to piety? What must be the effect of the teachings given here upon the young who shall listen to them? It cannot but be an increased desire for every thing productive of goodness. What are the lessons here taught them? Love to God, and love to our fellow men. These are beautifully embraced in the catechism of our church—to honor father and mother—to regard the civil authority, to be deferent to their spiritual teachers, to keep their hands from stealing and their mouths from lying, and to live righteously and soberly. Now, brethren, it is impossible that such lessons should fail to have a good effect on the minds of those who hear them Moreover, it is by this means that God intends to bring the world to his feet. Other means may be of value for a while, but it is the church of God which is to bring all creatures to him through his Son. God has promised to be with his ministers in all their efforts to extend his kingdom. If God does in a special manner then visit his church, is it not plain that a portion at least of all we possess should be given to him? That the silver and gold, the forest tree and the mineral, the skill of the architect and workmen, should unitedly be used for the advancement of his kingdom, and for his great glory. It is true that he visits the humblest place—that none is too poor for him. But still, this does not excuse those who have the means to build splendid temples, from doing so. God, in former days, refused offerings, because they were not of the best, and why should he not now? There is too much of the spirit of the betrayer of our Lord abroad in the land. When the woman came to our Saviour with an alabaster box of precious ointment, and poured it upon his head, it was asked, why has this been wasted? But Jesus accepted the offering. We feel, therefore, an honest pleasure in offering this house for his acceptance. We are glad that years of toil have not been considered too much to prevent its completion. And we are glad that the emblem of our faith has been placed on its summit, that the wayfaring man may see it, and remember his duty to his Maker. We believe that God will here perform the wondrous works which will redound to his honor and glory, and be of value in the salvation of many souls. If it be true that God is to be found in his house more than elsewhere, how important it is that its doors should be open continually, and an opportunity offered for all to come within its gates! We rejoice that such an opportunity is here to be offered—that here the voice of praise and prayer shall daily be offered—that the passer-by, the man of business, may be invited in to praise God. We expect, and humbly pray, that thousands may here receive the blessed influences of the Gospel, and be brought unto the Lord, in whom is their salvation

After the sermon, the following anthem was chaunted by the choir, the congregation rising:—

"I have surely built thee a house to dwell in; a settled place for thee to abide in for ever.

"But will God, indeed, dwell on the earth? Behold the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded!

"Yet have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servant, O Lord my God; that thine eyes may be open toward this house night and day, even toward the place of which thou hast said, My name shall be there.

"And hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant, and of thy people Israel, when they shall pray toward this place; and hear thou in Heaven, thy dwelling place, and when thou hearest, forgive.

"If there be in the land famine, if there be pestilence, whatsoever plague, whatsoever sickness there be, what prayer and supplication soever be made by any man, or by all thy people Israel, which shall know every man the plague of his own heart, and spread forth his hands towards this house,

"Then hear thou in Heaven, thy dwelling place, and forgive.

"And the Lord said to Solomon, I have heard thy prayer. I have hallowed this house which thou hast built to put my name there for ever; and mine eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually. Amen. Hallelujah!"

The communion service of the Episcopal Church was then read by the Bishop; and after the prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant,