NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sunday, June 7, 1846.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

HERALD FOR EUROPE.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

The *Herald for Europe* will be issued at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon. This will be in time to send by the steam-ship Great Britain. She sails at three o'clock and her letter bags close at two o'clock.

The contents of the *Herald for Europe* will embrace all the important news of the week—the particulars of the events that have occurred since the departure of the steamer Britannia, from Boston, including the last phase of the Oregon question—the latest intelligence from the Rio Grande—the capture of Matamoras, with an excellent illustration—the commercial news from all parts of the Union—theatrical movements—the latest shipping intelligence, &c., &c.

Single copies, in wrappers, will be ready at the desk at two cents each.

The Mexican War and its Probable Results on the Politics of this Country.

It is interesting to contrast the want of unanimity, and the active opposition that characterized the commencement of the war with England, in 1812, with the enthusiasm and energy with which the eastern country engages in the pending war with Mexico. East, west, north and south, the greatest unanimity and order prevail. New England was the first to declare her opposition to the war of 1812, and she is now among the first to join, heart and soul, in the cause of the country against Mexican aggression. Among the remarkable signs of the times, we find a son of Daniel Webster, (a young gentleman of great promise, and possessing every necessary qualification for a good soldier,) proceeding to Boston for the purpose of raising a company, with the express consent of his father. In every part of New England, volunteer companies are being formed, and over the whole length and breadth of that peace-loving community, is heard the "dreadful note of preparation." What renders this ardor of the New Englanders more remarkable is, the fact, that the pending war must bring an accession of strength and territory to the Southern and Southwestern States, the bare prospect of which has always been a terrible bug-bear to the people of the East; and has engaged the watchful vigilance, and called forth in opposition to it, the mightiest energies of some of the greatest men of that section of the country.

The unanimity and enthusiasm which prevails has been generated in a great measure by the gallant exploits of our little army on the banks of the Rio Grande. The cool strategy, promptitude, decision, and invincible courage of General Taylor and his officers, have called forth the liveliest emotions of admiration, and have stirred up the emulation of our citizen soldiers. Never was there a more brilliant affair than the action of the 9th of May. Even the passage of the bridge of Lodi, which covered the French army with unfading glory, does not at all surpass it as an instance of dauntless heroism. The account of these gallant deeds has raised a corresponding enthusiasm throughout the country; and the recollection of the honors bestowed on those who distinguished themselves in the war of 1812, has contributed not a little to the activity and warlike spirit that manifest themselves on all sides.

The war of 1812 had a most important bearing on the politics of the country. The declaration of war was most vigorously opposed by some of the leading politicians of the day, and chiefly by those from the New England States. The success of our arms in the brief but hard-fought struggle with England, opened the door of political preferment to those who had advocated the war; and those who were active in their opposition to it have never since been able to reinstate themselves in popular favor. Since that time to the present, the country has been governed by the favorites of a set of idle, dissipated, brawling, factious, loafing pot-house politicians. Bar-room republicanism and sausage democracy have been in the ascendant. Their claims for supremacy were founded on their advocacy of the war of 1812, and we have seen with what success they have played their cards.

But to the pending war with Mexico there is no opposition, except from a few miserable and insignificant abolitionists, who have long since lost all weight in the community, and whose factious carping passes almost unnoticed. The insane drivelling of those visionaries, is so utterly unimportant and contemptible, that though they often verge on treason against the commonwealth, they only create pity for the mental aberrations of the writers. Sensible men of both parties have united in cordial support of the war, and of the measures of the administration.

There is no doubt that this war will create an entire new order of things in the political world. The advent of this political revolution was first foreshadowed in the late discussion of the Oregon question in Congress. Men of the highest political station and influence in the opposing parties stood side by side. The flimsy barriers of party prejudice were broken down, and sensible men of both parties joined in the advocacy of one and the same sensible measure. The veteran leaders of the two great political parties, Calhoun and Webster, were found chiming most harmoniously together, and administering a signal rebuke to the savage democracy. The Mexican war will burst the political shackles that have so long kept great and little minds bound together. A new party will spring up, composed of the sensible, moderate, and right thinking men of both parties; and they will have, in opposition, a party composed of a farrago of rabid whigs, sausage democrats, and an infantile swarm of most incongruous fledgelings, made up of every political hue and texture.

Thus we see that the Mexican war will exercise a most beneficial bearing on the future prospects of the country. It will purify legislation, by giving the preponderance to men of sense of all political parties. The rabid, red-mouthed, ultras of all parties, will find their proper level, and will be hereafter properly appreciated. Whatever fictitious capital they made out of the war of 1812 will be entirely swallowed up in the memory of the present war. It will hereafter be the era from which the new parties will date their rise; and the memory of the various little parties and factions that have fretted their busy hour upon the political stage since the war of 1812 up to the present time, will be consigned to merited oblivion.

WEBB VS. BACON.—This racy affair is to come off next Wednesday, before Judge Oakley, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the second branch of the Superior Court. The long-promised treat will be so rich—so humorous, and so full of incident, that we shall have a full *corps* of reporters in attendance to furnish a full and graphic report, and give immortality to the proceedings.

PACKET SHIP HENRY CLAY.—This noble ship went to sea yesterday, having on board thirty-six cabin passengers, and an immense quantity of the staff of life.

FROM PORTO RICO.—Brig Portland, Captain Clough, arrived yesterday from Ponce, having left that place on the 23d ult. Capt. C. states that the drought still continued, and it was the general impression that the present molasses crop would fall short, at least, one thousand hogsheads.

A PROPHET COME TO LIGHT.—John Wroe, who claims to be an ambassador from heaven, and little inferior to our Saviour in the importance of his mission, preaches this evening in the American Hall, corner of Grand street and Broadway.

THE FIRST FLASH
OF THE
LIGHTNING LINE
FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK.

Important Intelligence.
FROM THE
SEAT OF WAR.

The Particulars of the Investment of the City of Matamoras
BY THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The Retreat of the Mexicans,

REQUEST OF GENERAL ARISTA FOR AN ARMISTICE OF SIX WEEKS.

More Mexican Prisoners,
&c. &c. &c.

The lightning line from Washington to this city is complete, and we received the first flash—the first intelligence, at an early hour last evening—eighteen hours in advance of the mail.

The completion of this line is of vast importance. It enables us to give in this morning's *Herald*, the interesting intelligence from the Rio Grande, one whole day in advance of the old dog-trot way of receiving news from the South.

Other equally important results from this most remarkable invention, of this most remarkable age, will be seen in a day or two.

The news from the Rio Grande is highly interesting. It reached New Orleans on the evening of the 29th ult. by the steamers Galveston, Captain Wright, and James L. Day, Captain Griffin. They sailed from the Brasos de Santiago on the 27th—one an hour after the other.

It appears that on the 17th ult. a large portion of General Taylor's army moved up the river for the purpose of crossing. General T. remained at the fortifications with about 300 men. When the army were seen by the Mexicans, on the opposite side of the river, to leave the encampment, they approached the fort and *Gen. Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor requesting an armistice of six weeks, giving as a reason for his request, that he desired to communicate with his Government. Gen. Taylor replied that he would give Gen. Arista until 8 o'clock the next morning to evacuate the city of Matamoras, and would permit him to take away the public property under his charge.*

The flag then returned, and on the next day the 18th, the "army of occupation" crossed on flats of their own construction, and the bodies of wagons caulked. The passage was made about four miles above Fort Brown. On arriving at the city, it was discovered that Gen. Arista had departed with his forces, leaving only the mounted battery. *All the mortars, and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed, in his haste to escape, were thrown into the wells.*

Immediately after the entrance of General Taylor into Matamoras, a detachment was ordered out to reconnoitre. They overtook a portion of the Mexicans, who were retreating, twenty-two of whom were made prisoners.

It is understood that Gen. Arista's head-quarters are at San Fernando, about ninety miles from Matamoras.

Gen. Taylor issued orders to his army not to take anything from the inhabitants without paying full value for what they took. The citizens of Matamoras were permitted to transact business as usual, with the exception of selling strong drinks.

Com. Conner, with most of his squadron, had sailed for Pensacola, for the purpose of refitting.

The steam schooner Cincinnati, Captain Smith, was at Matamoros.

The Mary King was laying at anchor off the bay, and the Augusta aground. The Sea, Florida, and Monmouth were lighting over the bay. The ship Ondiaka had arrived safely.

On the passage of the Galveston to the Brasos, a man named Mitchell, of the McElry Guards, on board, stabbed one of his comrades, giving him a mortal wound. He died on Monday morning.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 30th, contains a letter from Point Isabel, dated the 26th ult. It gives some interesting items. The writer says that Fort Polk is now a complete museum, filled with Mexican prisoners, mules, ladies' saddles, curiously wrought leather pack saddles, huge saddle-bags, muskets, drums, ordnance copper cannon balls, grape shot, letters, and all kinds of documents, picked up on the ground where Ampudia was encamped. One of the officers who was in the two engagements of the 8th and 9th says, that the supper which the Mexicans, in their confidence, had prepared for themselves, and which they were obliged so suddenly to abandon, afforded a rich repast to our tired and hungry officers and men, who pronounced their liquors, chocolate, soup, roast beef, &c., to have been first rate.

It is announced that Ampudia's plate, which was valuable, was promptly returned to him.

Most of the wounded had been taken to Corpus Christi.

Capt. Page, whose under jaw had been shot away, is in a fair way of recovery.

Capt. Hooe was walking about with the stump of his right arm dangling by his side, and appeared to be in excellent humor.

Col. McIntosh who was badly wounded, was stretched out yesterday morning in a Mexican wagon, trying to read. He was stabbed in the throat, or rather down the throat in the neck, and other parts of his body, and was repeatedly knocked down in the fight.

Capt. McClay, who was wounded in the action of the 9th, is here, with an awfully bad chin, which a Mexican grape shot passed, shaving a little closer than was safe, as it carried with it some of the bones and sinews.

The *Picayune* states that the amount of money found in the Mexican army chest, after the battle of the 9th, was $16,000 in gold.

The commanding General has ordered that the Rio Grande shall be considered as closed in regard to all vessels bringing cargoes for merchants in Matamoras, except such as contain munitions of war.

Military Preparations.

THE UNION.

Company B., United States Artillery, Capt. J. R. Vinton, and Lieut. J. Stewart, consisting of 40 men, said to be very fine looking soldiers, reached here yesterday by the Rail Road, on their way to the seat of war. They were quartered at Fort Moultrie, and will, after being reinforced by the addition of some of the troops on this station, proceed as soon as transportation can be provided.—*Charleston Courier, June 3.*

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION,
New Orleans, May 26, 1846.
DIVISION ORDERS, NO. 16.

1. Major Genrral Gaines acknowledges the honor of the subjoined letter of instruction from the Department of War, making it his duty to countermand his call for regiments of mounted gun-men, who have, at great expense of time and money, prepared themselves to fly to the seat of war, in defence of our beloved country, as brave citizens of all political parties are ever ready and willing to do.

II. The want of some system, established by law, prescribing the mode in which volunteers should be received in the service of the United States, constitutes a prolific source of delay, expense, and vexation to the inexperienced volunteer, and injury to the service. The very few young men of the country who are favored with the privilege of a military education, are never allowed to have any command in war, nor to do military duty upon the frontier, without previously having the benefit of four years' instruction, devoted almost exclusively to the theory of military science—while the millions of our young men, always ready to sacrifice every personal interest at the shrine of national honor and glory, as volunteers, cheerfully hasten to the place of rendezvous, for organization, muster and inspection—often without a leader acquainted with our ever-varying regulations, or able to do any thing for the immediate comfort or efficiency of his brethren in arms—though educated and well qualified for the pursuits of civil life, and capable of making excellent officers and soldiers in the course of a few weeks' instruction, are not allowed this brief space of time to prepare for action. They thus hasten to the field of battle, without time or opportunity to give to the superior metal of their chivalry that temper and point which a little practical instruction would have been sufficient to finish and render invincible; and if, under these untoward circumstances, they happen to commit a fault, however trivial, the vain glorious martinet spurns them as bad troops—or not as "good troops."

III. And when, as at this time and place, these patriotic volunteers have, for for the most part, expended their small change, and begin to suffer the privations of food and rest, they apply to the U. S. quarter master and subsistence departments, for that camp equipage and rations, to which they know they are entitled by law, and which they have been assured by the authorized public functionaries of the State and the Union they should receive, they are told by the U. S. Q. M. and Com. Departments that they can issue nothing to the volunteers until they are mustered into the service of the United States. In this way many of these meritorious volunteers have been unable, for several days in succession, to find either food or rest other than such as the known hospitality of the good citizens have kindly tendered to those whose destitute condition could be ascertained. But their wants are but seldom known—as good soldiers never complain.

IV. To obviate this evil, and provide for the comfort and prompt organization of these volunteers, the Major General has availed himself of the assistance of several gentlemen of known business habits, experience and talent, to raise and organise such corps, and to afford them such temporary supplies as are essential to their health and comfort, preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States.

V. The public spirited officers and citizens who have volunteered their services upon this occasion, are respectfully notified that their services will be no longer required, than for the time that will be necessary to enable them to place at the U. S Barracks near this city, such of the companies, or parts of companies of infantry or unmounted riflemen as may be already raised, and assist in their organization into companies and regiments, where they will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States; and where they will be furnished with every supply to which they are entitled, and from whence they will be conveyed on board good steamers, or other good vessels, to the seat of war.

VI. Lieutenant Colonel Thos F. Hunt, deputy quarter master general; Captain John B. Grayson, commissary of subsistence, and Captain Whitely, of the ordnance department, are charged with the execution of these orders.

VII. The Commanding General avails himself of the present occasion to tender to the patriotic officers and citizens of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, who have contributed to aid him in the above mentioned important public duties, his fervent thanks for the zeal, ability and fidelity with which they have discharged every duty confided to them.

By command of Maj. Gen GAINES,
P. CALHOUN, Aid-de-Camp
and Assistant Ad't. General.

TEXAS.

It appears that in Galveston the obstructions to volunteering, or mustering into the ranks of the United States, the volunteers who offered themselves for service on the Rio Grande, were still greater than in New Orleans. The *Galveston News*, of the 22d, says—and says without being correctly informed of facts: "How does it happen that in Louisiana, all volunteers are received as fast as they present themselves, while here they are rejected, when furnishing themselves at their own expense; and offering their services without bounty or advance pay?"

After speaking of the individual exertions of the volunteers, it says: "It must be borne in mind that all these, numbering about 136, have furnished themselves entirely at their own expense, or by voluntary contributions, so far as regards provisions, clothing, blankets, etc., the United States Agent here having no supplies of this kind, or authority to pay for them." It then adds: "Since writing the above, Lieut. Crawford, of the Galveston Artillery, has succeeded in completing another company, composed partly of citizens from Liberty county, as well as from Galveston, and has duly presented his men, with a muster roll numbering over 70, to Lieut. Kingsbury, as a company from Liberty county. Lieut. Kingsbury refuses to receive them, and furnish them with arms, upon the ground, as we learn, that he has no authority, either from this State or the United States to do so. It certainly presents a rather strunge anomaly, that the commander of the army should make a requisition for 2400 men—that the Governor of Texas should issue orders accordingly, but that the United States agent in this city, should find it his duty to reject those volunteers before the requisition is half filled. A gentleman just in from the interior, informs us, that in most of the middle and western counties, the requisition will not be complied without a draft. So we shall present the strange anomaly of rejecting volunteers, and then making a draft for the same men—perhaps!"

On the 6th ult., Capt. John T. Price, with his company of Texan Rangers, 56 in number, and Lieuts. Guthrie and Post, arrived here *en route* for General Taylor's camp. Despatches from General Taylor for Captain Price, arrived here by way of Padre's Island, in the course of the same afternoon—the purport of which was to hasten his departure as much as possible, but not to trust himself by the overland route, with a very small party. Captain Price drew six days rations for his company on the 7th inst., and left for General Taylor's camp at two o'clock, P. M. via the head of Padre Island.—*Corpus Christi Gazette. May 9.*

LOUISIANA.

The St. Louis Legion arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult. The Legion is composed of eight companies, and numbers 660 men, rank and file,

MISSOURI.

We yesterday alluded to the dissatisfaction which has been manifested by persons disposed to volunteer, because of some uncertainty in the order for raising the regiment, the manner of constituting it, and who will command it. Since these objections have been stated, we have examined more particularly into the subject, and have satisfied ourselves, that some of the objections, at least, are not well founded; and to others, all has been done that the nature of the case admitted.

This regiment is raised under a special order from the President, and in some of the provisions differs from the general requirements on this subject. It is to consist, if we are correctly informed, of eight companies; each of one hundred privates, with one captain, and one first and second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier and one blacksmith; making in all 114. They are to rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, and there be mustered into the service by an officer of the United States. This much is imperative in the orders from the President.

The companies will, before they can be inspected, proceed to elect the company officers. When thus organized, they must report themselves to Col. R. Campbell, who will inspect them, and accept such as he shall deem competent in age, physical strength, and properly mounted on a suitable horse, and otherwise fully equipped. When the companies have been thus inspected and accepted, they will be furnished with transportation to Fort Leavenworth.

At Fort Leavenworth, when all the companies have assembled, they will be required to elect the field officers of the regiment, in conformity to the militia law of this State. The act of Congress, as well as the instructions of the Department, require this. Under all this, the orders appear to be as definite as they could have been made, and the precaution of inspection here is likely to secure all that go from this county against being rejected at the Fort.—*St. Louis Rep. May 28.*

Naval Preparations.

U. S. R. steamer Spencer, Currier, arrived here this morning, in five days from New York, bound to the Gulf of Mexico. The S. put in to repair some damage to her machinery, and will proceed on her voyage in a few days.—*Charleston Patriot, June 3.*

Incidents of the War, &c.

On Wednesday last, the first overland intelligence from the Army of Occupation, for the last twenty days, reached this place in safety. Three gentlemen who left the camp on Sunday evening, or rather Point Isabel, came in by the way of Padre Island with despatches from General Taylor to Capt. Price, of the Rangers, and others. Serious apprehensions for the safety of parties who left the camp to return here overland, more than a fortnight since, and for others who left here for the camp an equal length of time, are being entertained by their relatives and friends. We trust, however, that they will yet "turn up" safe and well.—*Corpus Christi Gaz., May 9.*

A Baltimore correspondent, in describing some incidents connected with the officers of General Taylor's army, and the great battles on the Rio Grande, thus speaks of the personal appearance and intrepid character of Captain May, the bold dragoon:

"You have seen the personal description of Captain May, given in a New Orleans paper. It scarcely comes up to the man. He is over six feet high, wears his hair long, so that it nearly reaches his hips; his beard falls below his sword belt, and his moustache is unshorn. He is a splendid rider. It was this that first attracted the attention of General Jackson, who, seeing him galloping along the streets in Washington, standing in his stirrups, and presenting the personification of a knight of the ancient days of chivalry, sent for him, and gave him a commission of cornet. He was in the Florida war, and many are the deeds of daring done there told of him.—He rose rapidly to distinction, and he owes to his service in that war his present commission of Captain. It will interest some of your fair readers to hear that he was crossed in love some years ago. Since that time he has never allowed his hair or beard to be touched by a barber. Such is the story told of him. I have seen a letter from the camp at Matamoras, with a sketch of 'Captain May making his charge.' It is a most spirited and life-like thing. The Mexican batteries are at work, carrying destruction into the ranks of the Americans; the second platoon of the cavalry has been swept down; their horses and riders are lying together, 'heaped and pent.'—May is in advance of them all, on his noble black steed, standing up in the stirrups, his head bent forward, his long hair streaming out behind, like the tail of a comet, and his whole appearance, viewed from the head, looking like one of those celestial visitants. It is a most striking and animated sketch, and gives to those who see it a vivid idea of that most gallant and brilliant achievement. Some of our engravers must get out a picture for it; for the demand to see it can only thus be gratified.—No wonder, from the *entire* appearance of Capt. May, his face all covered with beard, his hair streaming behind him, like a Camanche Indian, and his eyes glowing like a comet—no wonder that Gen. Vega asked, when the Captain demanded his sword, 'Are you an officer?' He very probably mistook him for a spirit from the other world, who had conspired with the Americans to give them the victory they had just won against such odds."

CONSISTENCY.—A standing motto of the nativists has been—"We can do our own fighting and our own voting." It seems that some of them have changed their views lately, if we may judge from the fact that one of the editors of the St. Louis *American* procured an Irishman to take his place in the St. Louis Greys.

MEXICAN TRADERS.—A small party of Mexican traders from the interior, above the Presidio Rio Grande, paid us a visit yesterday, purchased what goods they wanted, and left again last night on their return home. Another large party is expected in to-morrow or the next day. A species of municipal regulation has been adopted, by which Mexican traders coming here during the unsettled relations between the United States and Mexico, are obliged to report their arrival to Colonel Kinney, the commandant of the town—declare the place from whence they came, the objects of their visit, and to what place they take their departure for—and in case their answers are satisfactory, they receive a certificate of that fact, and can then trade as heretofore.—*Corpus Christi Gazette, May 9.*

Oregon and California Expeditions—Sioux and Pawnee Indians—The Mormons, &c.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.]

WESTON, MAY 17, 1846.

I have, at a good deal of trouble, visited the camp of the Oregon and California emigrants above this, and found them pushing forward with all possible expedition. They have been crossing the Missouri river, at as many different points as there are ferries between here and the Bluffs, but the largest body crossed at Iowa Point, Elizabeth town and St. Joseph. I found it impossible to ascertain the number of individuals, as no account was kept at any ferry, except of the number of wagons. They have all passed the Agency of the Iowa and Sioux villages, except forty-two wagons, which crossed at the mouth of the Nishnebotna, the roads from all the ferries leading by and to this point, except the above. Many, if not all the wagons which were to cross at the Bluffs, came down to the Nishnebotna, partly to avoid the numerous small streams which empty into the Nebraska, on the north bank, and partly to avoid the Sioux, Pawnee and other Indians, who are about to make war on each other. There has been nothing like that organization which heretofore has been deemed necessary; as they have crossed they continue upon their long journey without stopping. There was no election of officers, no systematic combination, no meeting even to adopt anything in common; and the road from the Iowa village to the Pawnee is strung with them like some great thoroughfare in the States: their numbers and supplies of all kinds having inspired them with a confidence of security. The road which they go is said to be very good, being as well supplied with timber and water as any route on the prairie, without any stream to impede them until they reach the Nebraska. The weather has been as favorable as could be expected at this season of the year, and the grass on the prairies has been good for two weeks past. They commenced leaving about the first of the month, and continued passing the Iowa Agency daily until about the 10th, when the last of the main body left that place. All have left, and are at least seven or eight days journey from the frontier, except forty wagons which were to have been at St. Joseph last night; I saw three of them, who told me they were one day in advance of thirty others, with whom they started from Iowa and the country east of it, and had been delayed by bad roads. There were seven others in the neighborhood waiting for enough to form a company. This, I think, will form the rear, as I could hear of no others.

One hundred and seventy-four wagons has passed the agency, forty-two crossed above at the Nishnebotna, and there are forty still to cross at St. Joseph. This will give two hundred and fifty-six wagons, exclusive of any which may have crossed at the Bluffs; all that have passed the Agency were ox teams, with generally four yoke of oxen to each team, and the emigration from the upper country consists principally of families, and many of them large; allowing five to a wagon—and all with whom I conversed thought this a fair estimate—about 1300 souls have left these points, exclusive of, the number from Independence and the Bluffs, from which latter place I have no doubt, from all I can learn, at least from ten to twenty wagons have gone. They are all as well provided as the nature of the journey will admit of; the quantity of loose stock is very great, probably double the number in the teams; including work oxen, at least 5,000 head have gone out.

I learn from good authority that nine hundred lodges of the Sioux Indians are on their way to make war on the Pawnees, who are preparing for them; if so, they will meet the emigrants, and we fear the next news we hear from them will be that the Indians have murdered and robbed some of them, strung out as they are on the road for two hundred miles.

Of the one hundred and seventy-four wagons which passed the Agency, twelve were supposed to be Mormons, with a large lot of loose stock, which it was believed they intended to herd on the prairie and fatten, until the main body came up; this, however, is only conjecture. A good deal of excitement has prevailed on this frontier, and amongst the emigrants, by reports that large bodies of Mormons, well armed, were on their way; but I can hear of none except the above, and it is now believed they will cross the Bluffs, if they go at all.

The Sac and Iowa Indians stole four head of work oxen and a horse from a party whilst they were near their villages. They found the next day where three had been slaughtered; and the agent, Major McClintock, being absent, four head from the government farm were given in their place, and their value charged to account of the Indians. The horse was recovered; an Indian took him from some boys who were left behind to drive up loose stock. When such things happen before our eyes, what may not happen when they reach the Sioux, Pawnees, Chiennes, Rappahoes, and other tribes, if they continue to advance without keeping in large bodies?

The news from Mexico did not reach here in time for the emigration. It has had no effect upon the company still to leave—the word is forward. If our government declares war and would authorize the emigrants to make the conquest of California, they would do so; they are sufficiently strong not only to make the conquest, but to retain it against Mexico. I should think that 800 able bodied and resolute men were leaving or had left this frontier, within the last three weeks, for the Pacific, including those that had left Independence.

By adding the result of my inquiries to what you will find concerning the Independence companies, in the paper of that place, you will have as full and complete a statement of this year's emigration as can be given at this time.

[From the St. Louis Era, May 28.]

The Oregon and California emigrants have started off in many detachments, taking with them a large number of wagons and several thousand head of cattle. Between one and two thousand have already left the frontiers, and they are still leaving. It is feared that some of the straggling companies will be attacked by the Sioux or other Indian tribes.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—The *Austin* (Texas) *Era* of the 9th inst. learns from Capt. I. O. Race, who had just arrived from the treaty ground, near Camanche Peak, that portions of the Camanche Indians were on the Canadian river, north of Red river, engaged in hostilities with the Osage Indians. These runners have informed Gov. Butler that they would be on within twenty days. Jack Harry, an intelligent Delaware, just in from the treaty grounds, says the tribe is far more numerous than he had any idea of, although he has mingled with them for the last twenty years. Buffalo Hump, the Chief of the Western tribe, refused to come in until the return of Jack Harry, with an assurance that he shall not be interrupted for the depredations committed by his tribe at Cartraville recently. The children stolen from that place are at the treaty grounds.

INDIAN NEWS FROM TEXAS.—Capt. Rice arrived from the council ground on Thursday last—to him we are indebted for the annexed items of Indian news. Col. Leonard H. Williams, with a party of ten others, was despatched to Pahauca's camp on the False Washita; on the 29th April, he sent a runner to Gov. Butler, informing him of having found Miss Parker, and a yellow girl, in the Comanche camp. The former was acquainted with Col. Williams in the early and happy days of her existence; during his stay she continued to weep incessantly. Twelve mules, and two mule loads of merchandize were offered for her; but refused by the Indians, who say they will die rather than give her up. No situation can be depicted to our minds replete with half the horrors of that unfortunate young lady's. Our government should claim her with a strong hand; the sword should be made to avenge and to liberate. It is useless to talk of treating with those barbarians, until they are first humbled by chastisement. The appearance of Col. Williams created considerable excitement among the Comanches. The young warriors laid a plan to murder him and his companions, which was overheard by a Mexican boy, (one of the many prisoners of that nation among the Indians,) who gave timely notice to Colonel Williams, and he immediately claimed the protection of Pahauca. This chief with difficulty succeded in pacifying and restraining his men. Buffalo Hump acknowledges that his party killed several Germans near San Antonio, (we suppose at Castroville;) he is consequently, afraid to trust himself among the "pale faces," and refuses to come in. Jack Harry, a Delaware, purchased a German boy about nine or ten years of age, from his band. They have two American lads prisoners, which they refuse to bring in, or sell; one is about 11 or 12, the other 16 or 17 years of age. There are about 300 Indians at the council ground, representing Cherokees, Shawnees, Delawares, Ionies, Assabacoes, Kickapoos, Tonkahuas, Lipans, Keechies and Wacoes.—Pahauca, with an Amparico chief, was looked for on the day of Capt Rice's departure, (May 3d.) Mopecochupec, with a small party, is also expected in. The Comanches, Amparicoes and Kiowas, say they once met the Americans at the Wichitaw mountain, and are willing to meet them there again, when the "Buffaloes bellow," which is in July. The village of the Wacoes and Wichitaws, situated in the Wichitaw mountains, has been burnt by the Pawnee-Mohaws. The residue of the two first tribes are near Warren's trading house on Red River, and promise, if the Americans will suffer them to remain there, never to molest the whites again in any way.—*Austin (Texas) Democrat, May 13.*

Movements of Travellers.

The following is nearly the whole amount of yesterday's arrivals at the principal hotels:—

AMERICAN—B. Lindsay, T. Burns, George S. Bartolies, New York; A. Gardelle, Augusta; W. Slater, Providence; D. Crowell, do.; A. Howes, J. Sexton, E. Nott, Conn; E. Eldridge, Texas; W. Peck, U. S. Topographical Engineer; E. Whitney, Phila.; H. Morris, Westchester; J. Quimby, West Point.

ASTOR—Dr. Warner, Boston; S. Morgan, New Bedford; Captain Riven, Glasgow, Scotland; J. Willis, Detroit; G. Fairbanks, Boston; F. Appleton, Boston; J. Montgomery, Georgia; F. Russell, U. S. N.; L. Sims, Phila.; Mr. Dennie, Boston; W. Bartlett, Worcester; E. Baker, Brition; Van Cleve, Lake Ontario; J. Kidd, Albany; Bowland, Howes, and Holbrook, Boston; J. Edwards, England; G Snowden, Columbia; W. Alexander, Baltimore; Geo. Peters, N.B.; Aubrey Smith, Philadelphia; Mr. Bonner, Quebec; J. Rinker, Va; T. Cushing, Jr., Boston;

CITY—H. O'Reily, E. K. Clarke, Albany; W. Sweeney, Va.; J. Bogard, Rochester; James Laurie, Boston; H Hardistry, Baltimore; George Williams, Va.; Mr Pomeroy, N.Y.; Charles Winder, Maryland; W. Briggs, Phila; H. Morrison, Rochester; Dr. Ferrender, Baltimore; H Jackson, do.; W. H. Thompson, C. C. Thompson, Litchfield; Rev. H. B. Sherman, West Indies; Commodore Perry, U. S. N; George Wentworth, Florida.

FRANKLIN—N. A. Bull, Conn.; J. Winters, St. Louis; E. L. Stone, Troy; Messrs. Lee & Bachteder, Buffalo; A. Grosbeck, Albany; P. Rust, Va.; H. Stevens, Conn.; C. Baily, Middletown; W. McDowall, St. Louis; E. Virgil, Montreal; Lieut. Fulton, U.S.A.; E. Sherman, Geo.; E. Johnson, Conn.

HOWARD—Col. Elmore, S.C.; A. B. Longstout, Geo.; Mr. Bankhandt, Louisiana; H. Robinson, Phila.; J. Blakeley, Conn.; A. Fulton, Boston; Mr. McDonald, England; C. Hildreth, Boston; W. Graves, Newburyport; H. Rossitor, Troy; J. Owen, Texas; L. Thompson, Birmingham; J. Patterson, Philadelphia; E. Richards, St. Louis; S. Allen, Washington; J. L. Cleaver, Liverpool; J. Bird, Boston; W. Howard, Frankford, Pa.; H. Bell, Metuchin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Convention of the two branches of the New Hampshire Legislature yesterday, elected Gen. Anthony Colby, the whig candidate, Governor for the ensuing year, by a majority of 21 votes. The vote stood—

For Anthony Colby	146
For J. W. Williams	125
Colby's majority	21

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—The Saratoga *Republican* gives the result of the trial of Wilcox for murder. The Jury retired at 1 P.M., on Tuesday, and after an absence of five hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The defence was insanity. Judge Willard sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 28th of July next.

GENERAL SCOTT NOMINATED FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The *Courier and Enquirer* comes up boldly to the mark, and nominates General Scott for the next Presidency. This is certainly a well-considered and effective movement in favor of General Scott. For some weeks past there has been some serious difficulty between the General and the War Department, relative to the command of the troops, in the projected invasion of Mexico. This difficulty has been increasing in interest at Washington, and in bitterness also; while in importance, it has been diminishing in an equal ratio, as we received the glorious intelligence from the Rio Grande. The fact is, while the military men at Washington, including the politicians, have been quarrelling about who should command the army, who should have the greatest merit, and who should have the least blame, General Taylor himself, has been solving all these questions of the day, in the most effectual, simple, and positive method imaginable.

The friends of Scott therefore, seeing the field clear, have now brought him forth for the next presidency, and the movement is certainly a wise one. General Taylor will end the American war as he began it and then leave General Scott nothing else to attend to but to manage the Presidential campaign, and to take possession of the halls of the White House, instead of the halls of the Montezumas, at as early a period as possible. So far, so good.

GENERAL GAINES AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—Secretary Marcy, it seems, has ordered General Gaines to repair to Washington, for the purpose of censuring him for his audacity in calling out the troops and volunteers to assist Gen. Taylor, should he have been overwhelmed by the Mexican army. It is said that he made his requisition contrary to law. If the Mexican army had made good their purposes, and defeated Gen. Taylor, we are very much disposed to think that the War Department would have taken the credit to itself for those very requisitions which it now has the meanness to look upon as proper ground for censure on Gen. Gaines. When it was supposed that Gen. Taylor was in difficulty, and when the sympathies of the country were exhibited, about three weeks ago, the administration organ was prepared and ready, and did begin to cast censure on Gen. Taylor, and those in command at the southwest. But now, when the bravery, skill and genius of the gallant Taylor, and the gallant men under his command, have maintained their position and name, and covered the American arms with glory, we see the War Department, with a degree of meanness, capable only of being resorted to by fifty cent patchers, en leavor to find fault, and attempt to cast censure on the men whose actions are prompted by the highest motives of patriotism and bravery. Gen. Cass, we perceive, has brought a motion before the Senate on the subject of Gen. Gaines; but knowing the liberality of mind, the patriotism and high character, which Gen. Cass always displayed through life, from his first campaign of the last war, up to the present day, we have no doubt, he at least will do justice to the motives of all those men in rescuing the country from its perilous position in the south west recently. In fact there seems to be at Washington, among the generals and politicians, one of the most terrible shakings of dry bones that we have seen in many years. There are symptoms of some prodigious volcanic eruption in the political world; and we have no doubt the extraordinary skill, bravery and genius which have been indicated on the Rio Grande, by General Taylor and his gallant little army, will create as great a rout in Washington, as they have within sight of Matamoras.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.—The *Siecle*, a Paris journal, received by the last steamer, contains the following observations. Speaking of the probabilities of war on the Oregon question, that journal says:—

If there are any real fears to be entertained, it is in the quarter of Mexico. It seems certain that a collision has begun on the frontiers of Texas. Now, we have already said,—some most serious complications may result from this war,—if the United States intend to profit of the victory which for them is certain, by incorporating some of the Mexican provinces, whether by annexation or any other way. England would certainly oppose this, and it is presumable (after what M. Guizot has declared,) that our cabinet would seek to take part with England (at least indirectly) against the United States. In this affair there would be a subversion of alliances and of political interests, the consequences of which are incalculable.

The opinion put forth by the *Siecle*, is, that of a journal of the opposition, determined either by conviction or by system, to blacken, (or misrepresent,) his adversary. We expect better things from the exalted reason and patriotism of the French government, and we think it will take part neither directly, nor indirectly, for England and Mexico. Still, however, we cannot deny it—France, like all the rest of Europe, will look upon the fresh dismemberment of Mexico, with which she is threatened, as a grave fact. The great powers of Europe desire peace, but they will see with a kind of regret and uneasiness the disappearance of so vast and rich an empire as Mexico from the map of nations. It is a serious derangement brought upon the commercial and political relations of the two worlds. It may, therefore, happen—and indeed it ought to do so—that France, with England, Spain, or Russia, may intercede in favor of Mexico with the United States, her powerful enemy. But this interposition must be friendly and conciliatory; for the entire disappearance of Mexico as an independent nation, would not be a matter so much to be regretted as the loss to France of her ancient alliance with the United States! The supposition of a war with the latter power, for a foreign cause, or for interests altogether collateral, ought not to be admitted in France by any cabinet which posesses the national sentiment. M. Guzot, we hope, will understand this—will feel it—and the imprudences committed in regard to Texas will not be renewed in regard to Mexico.

As to England—it is possible she may act with less precaution and sympathy towards this country—it is possible she may regard the dismemberment of any part of Mexico as a *casus belli*. But that is her own business. Her interior troubles appear on the increase; and Smith O'Brien, it is said, has the plan matured of making Ireland quit the pacific policy in which O'Connell has so long held her. His conduct as to his imprisonment in the Tower, is calculated on this object.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—Friday, June 5.—Mr. Kirkland, from the committee on that subject, reported resolutions of inquiry into the expenses of the judicial system, covering the entire expense to the counties and the State, for salaries, fees, &c., &c., which, with some modifications, were adopted, with an additional enquiry addressed to surrogates, offered by Mr. Clyde.—The resolution offered by Mr. Jones, directing the appointment of a committee of 17, to consider and report the best practical mode of proceeding to a revision of the constitution, was further debated by Messrs. Danforth, Mann, Swackhamer, Loomis and Chatfield, when the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Swackhamer to refer the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole, and it was lost, ayes 31, noes 90. Several propositions to refer different matters of inquiry to the committee of 17, were adopted. The Chair announced the committee as follows: Messrs. Jones, Morris and Allen—Haxtun and Tallmadge—Bouck and Clyde—H