NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Tuesday, June 23, 1846.

THE HERALD FOR EUROPE.

Our Arrangements for its Publication and Circulation, &c.

We intimated to the public, some time since, that we were making arrangements to establish an edition of this journal for the reading people of the old world, to be issued on the departure of every steam ship from New York and Boston. We have been from that time until the present engaged in carrying out our arrangements, and have the pleasure of informing our readers, and the public of Europe and America, that they are now completed.

The *Herald for Europe* will be twice the size of the *Daily Herald*, and will be issued at the same price as our weekly sheet. It will contain the latest news from all parts of the American continent, up to an hour before the steam ship leaves this port, and an hour before the mail leaves this city for the Boston steamship. The yearly subscription price will be three dollars, and we will receive subscriptions for this sheet exclusive of our daily and weekly papers. It will contain a digest of all American news from the time of departure of one steamship to that of the next.

We have already issued three numbers of the *Herald for Europe*; and the flattering reception it has met with justifies us in sparing no expense to make it all that can be desired.

The proprietor of this establishment has gone to Europe for the purpose of remodelling, on a more extended scale, our system of European correspondence for the *New York Herald*, and of establishing agencies in all the principal cities in the old world, for the sale of this new sheet. The unprecedented and accumulating amount of patronage that our efforts to please the reading world have received, give us facilities and means to fill the gap in the newspaper business, which the progress of steam navigation, and the consequent wants of the people have made. This gap will be filled by the *Herald for Europe*, in a way that will not detract from our character for energy, industry, and perseverance; and in a way that cannot be approached by any other newspaper establishment.

The *Herald for Europe*, will be for sale at the desk of our office, in New York, neatly and compactly done up in wrappers, at six cents a copy, and at our several agencies, in the principal cities, particularly in Boston. The next number will be issued for the steamer Great Western, which leaves this port next Thursday for Liverpool.

The Rumored Mediation of England.

The rumor that the English government was about to propose a mediation between the United States and Mexico, has assumed an air of more probability within a few days, which invests it with some importance. It will be recollected that the rumor about the settlement of the Oregon question commenced the same way; and gathered strength from day to day, until finally it was resolved into a certainty.

We are informed, however, from a reliable source, that no offer of the kind had, at the last accounts, been made, but it is highly probable that it will be in a short time. The instructions to that effect have been sent out to the British Minister in Washington. How this offer of mediation will be received, is a question that demands a good deal of consideration. We are likewise told that no proposition will be received by the U. S. government unless it shall embrace the cession of California as an indemnity for the losses we have sustained in the war, the indemnity for Mexican spoliations, and a security that Mexico will respect any treaty we may make with her. California it is well known is heavily mortgaged to English bondholders, and these mortgages would have, of course, to be provided for; and in case Mexico should quietly agree to cede that territory to us, we presume the American government would be willing to discharge the English claim upon that territory. A treaty of this nature would be in the highest degree advantageous to the United States, and would be of benefit to Mexico herself, by impressing upon her the necessity of not rashly entering into a war with a powerful neighbor, in the false hope of European nations identifying themselves with her in such a course.

Meanwhile General Taylor is pursuing his march to Monterey, some two hundred miles or more distant from Matamoras. Here he will take up his summer quarters, and await the course of events. If the projected mediation of Great Britain should be accepted he will proceed no farther; if not, a system of operations will be carried on, that will force Mexico into a peace, on probably not as good terms for that country as might be agreed upon now.

We wait the issue with patience. We wait also further intelligence of the movements of Paredes.

What Has Congress Done? What Will It Do?

Congress has now been in session nearly seven months, and the people naturally enquire what has been done in that length of time. That enquiry is more easily answered than that in relation to what Congress intends doing. Three very important things have been done. The first is the declaration that we are in a state of war with Mexico, a fact pretty well known before Congress declared it—second, an appropriation of about twenty-five millions of dollars to sustain this state of war; and third, the settlement of the Oregon question. We cannot but admit that these are three very important matters; but these things have been raised and disposed of within the past month, which, deducted from the aggregate, leaves a balance of six months, in which nothing has been done, at least neither house have anything to show, unless it be the passage of the Independent Treasury bill through the House of Representatives.

With the exception of doings pointed out above, the collective wisdom of the nation have been seven months accomplishing nothing. This is something very extraordinary, even in the usual course of legislation, in the United States; and it is more surprising, from the fact, that there are so many important measures before Congress, affecting every interest of the country, the disposal of which is so anxiously looked for.

Both Houses of Congress are strongly democratic, and it is therefore to be expected, at least, that democratic measures will generally prevail; and it would seem that with the large majorities in both branches, there could be little difficulty in carrying through at once every democratic measure contemplated; but there is a great absence of that harmony in the democratic ranks, which characterized the party in former years, and gave it so much strength in and out of Congress. It is that want of unity, that has for this session given so much strength to the minority, and prevented the dominant party, nominally, from carrying out those measures which have from time to time been agitated.

There appears to be a conservative influence in both Houses of Congress, which cannot but be highly gratifying to every pure patriot. This influence may at times prevent the passage of a really good act, but as a general thing, its existence in any political body is a guaranty that the interests of the people at large will be better protected than otherwise. In a country like this, where the two great parties are so nearly equal, the minority party has rights which cannot at all times be trampled upon with impunity, and the fact of their having been so treated at times has produced these political revolutions, which have, almost periodically, swept over the country.

We may, in a measure, attribute the delay in perfecting and passing some of the most important acts before the present Congress to the strength of this conservative influence in both houses, and while we regret the result, we cannot but congratulate both parties that the cause is so just.

The most important bill now under consideration, is that in relation to the raising of revenue, and the alterations and modifications of our commercial system. Party lines in this case are almost entirely obliterated, and whatever changes are made in the existing system, will be made entirely independent of party. There are so many, and such a variety of interests involved in this movement, that it is impossible to tell what may be the result of the debate now progressing in the lower House of Congress, but whatever it may be, we have no fears as to the effect. Those interests which have heretofore required the greatest protection, have become sufficiently established to sustain themselves, and we are perfectly satisfied that the finances of the government are in such a condition, that any tariff that will produce a revenue large enough to meet the annual expenditures of the country, will be sufficient to protect every important interest, to the extent they may require. The action of Congress in relation to the other measures under consideration, will be, eventually, without doubt, as favorable as these most intimately interested can desire. We allude to the warehousing and the independent treasury bill. Congress will probably adjourn early in August, giving about six weeks longer time to carry these measures through. In making this prediction or assertion, we give an answer to the question what will Congress do?—We have no doubt Congress will, before adjournment, pass all the bills now under consideration, but the people particularly object to the time required by their representatives, in perfecting plans, which are by no means new, but which have for years been before the public, and with which every politician must be intimately acquainted.

There has been an attempt made this session, to reduce the mileage of the members. We would recommend making a tariff regulating the daily pay of members, similar to that adopted by several of the State legislatures, upon the principle of a progressive reduction.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—There appears to be a great deal of dissatisfaction in certain quarters, at the appointment of officers to command the new regiment of mounted riflemen. The great point of dissatisfaction is that civilians have received some of the appointments.

We are surprised very much that fault is found on this head, because it is well known that the officers of the regular army are not sufficient to command the great increase there has lately been made to our military establishment. Besides, if there are men among civilians capable of performing the duties of commanding officers, what reason is there that they should not have an opportunity of serving their country, as well as soldiers by profession. We think it conforms with the spirit of our institutions to have civilians in command, and in the ranks when occasion requires their services.

We hear, too, of objections against the appointments of Capt. Fremont, Julian C. May, and Col. Walker. The latter, we think, has given the best proof that he is worthy of some compliment. Very few officers of even the regular army would have undertaken such a hazardous duty as Capt. Walker did. As to Mr. May we know nothing, one way or the other, except that his appointment is a sort of compliment to his gallant brother, who captured Gen. Vega; and we think, that Capt. Fremont has fairly earned his promotion. If, however, among the many appointments that are necessarily made, the government commits errors, they can be remedied very soon.

Let all agree in supporting the government till the war is over at any rate. This growling and croaking does not become Americans, when the honor of their country is at stake. The Secretary of War had better give those who are dissatisfied a "hasty plate of soup," and have done with them.

SUBMERGED PROPELLERS.—The vast field of experiment and enterprise which was opened to the ingenious by the invention of submerged propellers, has been pretty well worked within a few years. We have now in the market of competition several of these submerged propellers, each with its friends, and each claimed to be superior to all others. We are not competent to decide on their respective merits, and merely keep the run of them for the information of our readers. The latest invention of this nature is one by McDonald, and, like the others, is represented as superior to all its predecessors. By the use of this one, it is said, that a speed equal to thirty-five miles an hour can be obtained. This appears to be great speed, and if twenty-five miles can be accomplished it will be a *desideratum* in steam navigation. The propeller attached to the steamship Great Britain may be considered successful, judging from the running time in her last trip.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Some person connected with the press is making himself very officious in finding fault with the gentlemen in charge of the Jersey City station. Now, we have found fault with the operators at one station, for divulging, as we thought, news belonging to this journal exclusively; but the gentleman in question, it appears, finds fault because they will not divulge what comes through the telegraph. There is but one way for the operators to conduct their business; that is, to keep silent when they are interrogated as to the news by the telegraph. If an officious person is not content with being denied the information he seeks, we would recommend the operators to put him out of their office with as little ceremony as possible. The telegraph appears now to be managed in a very satisfactory manner.

THE POWER OF JUDGES.—We see it stated that the judges of the court now having Wyatt on trial, have prohibited the publication of the testimony till after the verdict is rendered. Is this not a slight stretch of power? Would it not be well for the State Convention to take the matter in hand, and lay down some rule for the government of judges and magistrates?

LA VEGA, the Mexican captive general, is in Washington. He probably thinks the Halls of Congress are equal to the Halls of the Montezuma. This gallant general is a fine looking man, with a pair of magnificent mustache. We have in our possession, an excellent daguerreotype likeness of him.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA.—The Hon. Alexander H. Everett sailed yesterday in the Cahota for Canton. He goes on an important mission, and it is to be hoped that he will be the means of increasing our commerce with the Celestials. All the elements of success are within his grasp.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—We have re-perused the report of the Hon. Thomas Butler King, the able Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and are more than ever impressed with the talent and industry displayed in it, and the importance to the country of the subject it treats on.

THE MEXICAN STEAMERS.—It is supposed that the Mexican steamers that have lately created so much talk, are to be purchased by our government. An agent has been despatched to Havana to see about them.

AMERICAN SPIRIT.—The President called for fifty thousand volunteers for the Mexican war. According to a calculation just made seventy thousand have offered their services.

LOST IN THE CHAPARRAL.—The politicians in looking for candidates for the next Presidential election.

MORMON TROUBLES.—THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE.—The St. Louis *Era* of the 12th inst. has the following paragraph:—

A report reached here yesterday, by the steamer St. Croix, that preparations were said to be making at Nauvoo, when she left, to blow up the Holy Temple of the Mormons with gunpowder. The rumor there was generally believed, and considerable excitement prevailed in consequence. The powder was said to be deposited at Pontusac, about fifteen miles above. If done, it is said to be the work of the Anti-Mormons, who believe that if the temple was destroyed, this infatuated race would entirely disband, and never think of Nauvoo more than any other place; but so long as the temple remains, it will be looked upon by them as the Mecca of their religion, and hundreds who have started to Oregon, Iowa and California, will be straggling back. Besides this, Mormons from every part of the East who are emigrating West, must take Nauvoo in their route to see the temple. This the Anties do not like, and these are some of the reasons assigned for its destruction; but the more probable one is, that it has its origin in malignity, and a desire, if possible, to exterminate the very name of Mormon. Yesterday was the day said to be fixed upon for its destruction. "We shall soon see what we shall see."

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Another Battle Threatened by Arista.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MEXICO.

&c. &c. &c.

We have received, by the mails of yesterday, later and some highly interesting intelligence from the war quarter.

It is reported that Arista has sent a message to General Taylor, ordering him to retire to the east bank of the Rio Grande, or he would be compelled to drive him over. Our readers can believe as much of this as they please; we give the report as we find it in the *Galveston Civilian* of the 6th instant.

Annexed are the details of the news just received:—

[From the Galveston Civilian, June 6]

The schooner L. M. Hitchcock, Capt. A. Burns, arrived on Thursday from the mouth of the Rio Grande, having left there on Tuesday.

General Taylor has received another alarming message from General Arista, in which the latter says that unless the Americans retire immediately to the east side of the Rio Grande he will be compelled to come down from Monterey and chastise them.

Gen. Taylor still continues to occupy his camp near Matamoras, on the west side of the Rio Grande.

There are upwards of 3,000 men, principally volunteers at Point Isabel. They expected to march for Gen. Taylor's camp on yesterday.

The Galveston volunteers got safely down, having made the voyage in three days; but they were three days in landing, in consequence of the roughness of the weather. The company was in good health, but somewhat exposed, not being fully provided with tents.

The Mexican families and citizens have principally returned to Matamoras, reassured by the protection and quiet which Gen. Taylor has afforded them.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, June 14.]

The steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright, was towed up to town at an early hour yesterday, by the towboat Star. We have received Galveston papers to the 10th inst., and our correspondence from the army. They bring up the news from the Rio Grande to the latest dates, and will be found interesting.

Among the passengers brought by the Galveston were, Gov. P. M. Butler, of South Carolina; Major McCree, U. S. Quarter Master; Major Bell; Capt. Hawkins; Captain Hooe; Dr. Moore, of the army; Com. Moore, of Texas; Lieut. Hooe, of the navy; and a number of officers of the army on the recruiting service, whose names will be found under the military head.

We regret to say that Gov. Butler reached here in a very low state of health, but we are in hope that a few days of quiet and repose will bring him up speedily.

Volunteers have at last begun to pour into Galveston freely. From the *News* of the 9th inst., we copy the following:—

A full company, under Capt. Arnold, arrived by the steamer Samuel M. Williams on the 6th inst. They are from Nacogdoches, and carry a standard with the words "Old Nacogdoches" on it. They are fine looking men, and have had a most fatiguing march on foot, of several hundred miles. They have been mustered into service, and received their arms, which could hardly fall into better hands to do good service.

A company from Jasper and Jefferson counties arrived from Sabine, by water, last Saturday, the 6th, commanded by Capt. Cheshire, who was in the battle of San Jacinto. These have also been received, and left for Point Isabel on the schooner Vesta, Capt Fisk, this morning.

A company of mounted men, under Capt. L. S. Balloo, left Brazoria for the seat of war on the 27th ult. About twenty persons had left that county previously with the same destination.

We find in the *News* the prospectus of the *Rio Grande Herald*, a paper which Bangs and Lewis propose to publish at Matamoras, or some convenient point near the main army.

We have received the first two numbers of the *Republic of the Rio Grande and Friend of the People*. The first number is dated June 1, and the second June 8. The motto of the paper is, "Fear not—the brave and generous soldier is only to be dreaded in the field of battle." The paper is edited by H. McLeod. The leading articles are printed both in English and Spanish. The purpose is to convince the people of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New Leon, and Chihuahua of the futility of resisting American arms, and to throw upon the administration of Paredes the responsibility of the war. A separation of the Departments named above from the Central government of Mexico is the distinct aim of this new paper. We have not room for one of its "leaders" to-day, but culls a few "news items," as follows:—

The four companies of the first regiment of infantry, brevet Major Abercrombie, Company K; Capt. Miller, Company C; Capt. Backus, Company G; Capt. La Motte, Company C; and Capt. Price's Company of Texas Rangers, with a section of Lieut. Bragg's Battery, under Lieut. Thomas and Johnstone, constitute the command of Lieut. Wilson to occupy Reynoso. They march to-day, the 6th inst.

A traveller from Tampico met a government carrier between that place and Victoria, about ten days ago, hunting for the Mexican army, for whom he bore orders, he said, to retreat upon Tampico. This would seem to indicate that the government consider the day as definitively lost in this quarter, or were unable to reinforce their army sufficiently to enable it to stand another battle, and were collecting its fragments for the defence of Vera Cruz.

The port of Tampico was not blockaded, he states, as vessels were entering and departing, though an American sloop of war, the St. Mary's, was in sight. Mr. Schatzell and the other Americans, who were so rudely driven from Matamoras by Ampudia, had reached Tampico in safety, though shaken in health by their forced journey of three hundred miles. They took shipping on the 23d ult. for this place, where they may be hourly expected.

In order that friends abroad need not be apprehensive as to the troops stationed here suffering for the absolute necessaries of life, we will inform them that of all things necessary to subsist so large a body, there is sufficiency and to spare; besides, scarcely any of the delicacies which our Southern cities present but what can be obtained here in abundance. Eggs, milk, poultry, fresh beef, and a variety of vegetables, are constantly huckstered round by the Mexicans among our troops, and though the rates they impose upon us are rather exorbitant, they are cheerfully paid, as an inducement for them to continue their supplies. Coffee and eating houses, under the supervision of Americans, are becoming numerous throughout the city; and taking all things together—barring the fleas—Matamoras is no bad place to live in.

We are compelled to cut down somewhat an article upon the Mexican *brave*, Gen. Ampudia:

An amusing story is told by a ranchero's wife of the haste and trepidation in which he crossed the river on the afternoon of the 9th of May, a day likely to be remembered in his calendar. The good woman says that Ampudia came to her house soon after the firing commenced, at full speed and alone, and begged her husband, like a hound, to cross him over the river before those shouting devils, the Americans, could overtake him. The poor husbandman complied, and ferried the poor, crest-fallen, terror-stricken hero across; but he had no sooner landed, and placed the broad river between himself and his pursuers, than he became the haughty, supercilious General Ampudia again, and ordered his preserver to play lackey and groom to himself and horse. * * * *

He is notorious in this city for his meanness in pecuniary matters, especially in swindling the people from whom he hired the furniture of his house, since his last arrival, and for his cold-blooded cruelty to our consul, Mr. Schatzell, a man near 70 years of age, whom he ordered to leave the place, under a guard, for the interior, in such haste as to compel the old man to go on foot, and sleep the first night in the open air, in a severe norther. He is also remembered as the first man from the field of battle, who, as an apology for his own cowardice, swore that the entire Mexican army was destroyed. One of the many rumors afloat is, that Ampudia has charged Arista with treachery—with having sold the army to the Americans. A hard bargain indeed to Arista, for his only pay was cannon balls and cold steel. Ampudia says further, that he would have won the day had he had the command. The lying braggart—the man who ran at the first volley, when second in command, to talk of what he would have done as chief!

Arista's retreat will doubtless continue to the mountains. After losing the day with five to one at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, it is not likely that he will make another stand on the plains. Gen. Taylor takes the field with so overwhelming a force, and so admirably equipped in that terrible arm, the light artillery, that it would be madness in the enemy to fight again, where defeat would be certain and retreat impossible. Monterey is the first position of any natural strength, and it also commands the entrance of the mountain pass to Saltillo. It is there, in all probability, that Arista will make his great effort, which the importance of the object, his wounded pride, and the advantages of the ground, will all conspire to make a brilliant but a bloody day in the history of this war.

We understand that Canales is at Olmitos Ranche, five leagues on this side of Reynosa, levying contributions upon the people, and plundering them of all their mules and other moveable property. He has closed the road and intercepts all communication from this direction, treating all those who are suspected of coming from this place with the greatest harshness.

The steamboat Neva entered the river last week and came up to this place. She found five feet of water at the bar, and five feet scant in the shallowest; laces inside.

An Irishman of Captain Duncan's battery, in leading a wounded horse from the field, at Palo Alto, after the battle, was annoyed by the howling of wolves, attracted to the spot by the Mexican dead. "Ah, be aisy, ye bastes! sure there's enough for all iv yees."

CAMP ON ARROYO COLORADO, June 6, 1846.

I write this from a beautiful camp ground, two miles this side the Arroyo Colorado. We passed that stream, barely saving our horses from swimming, by taking advantage of the tides. Not the least fresh sign of Mexicans was discovered, although the spies ranged the chaparral both above and below the ford. The evidences of what they have done, however, were plainly enough visible in the vicinity, for we saw the remains of no less than seven of the unfortunate Rogers party, so cruelly murdered here a few weeks since. Five skeletons, one of them apparently a female, were lying upon the banks, where they drifted after their throats had been cut; two others were discovered near the wagons. The wolves and buzzards had done their work upon all, and many a deep threat of vengeance was uttered by the Texan Volunteers, as they looked upon the remains of their countrymen. The story of their barbarous murder has already been told—I will not repeat it.

Col. Kinney, who has just arrived in Camp from Corpus Christi, informs us that Gov. Henderson's party are this side of that place, and within fifty miles of us. Another company from Montgomery county is also en route. These mounted riflemen are rather a rough looking set of customers just now, but they will be found hard to deal with.

[From the Mobile Herald; June 15.]

The United States revenue schooner Walcott, Joseph Amazeen, Lieut. Commanding, arrived here last evening, after eight days' passage from the Gulf squadron off the Rio Grande and Brazos Santiago, with passed midshipman Arnold, bearing despatches for Com. Conner, at Pensacola. We learn the following particulars in regard to the movements of the army and Gulf squadron:

Gen. Taylor was at Matamoras, waiting for reinforcements to march on Monterey. Seven hundred and fifty men were stationed at Barita; five hundred at Point Isabel; and the remainder with the General at Matamoras—making, in all, about 3000 strong.

The Mexican forces were between Matamoras and Monterey, for the purpose of repelling Gen. Taylor's advance. Report estimated them to be 15,000, but this number is supposed to be exaggerated. The general impression was that they would make a stand there, and, if defeated, the war would be ended.

The squadron is dispersed about the mouths of the different rivers, viz: The St Mary's off Tampico, frigates Raritan and Mississippi, off Vera Cruz; brig Lawrence, off Rio Grande; brig Somers, off Alvarado; the frigates Cumberland and Potomac, sloops John Adams, and Falmouth, gone to Pensacola for provisions and water. The brig Porpoise to St Domingo with a special messenger on board. Schooner Flirt left Rio Grande on the evening of the 5th, for Vera Cruz, with Purser Watson on board, bearing despatches to the senior officer in command, then off Vera Cruz. From fifty to sixty sail inside the bar off Rio Grande and Brazos Santiago. The Lawrence went to sea on the evening of the 5th, on a cruize for ten days, at the expiration of which she was expected to return to Pensacola. It is supposed she will be ordered north for repairs, having suffered from the effects of a gale on the 30th of May, and having been in commission over three years.

[From the New Orleans Delta, June 14.]

The appearance of the flag of our country in any given place, is a proof that the Yankees are there; and where they are, look out for the printing press. It is the oxygen which secures to them their social and political respiration.

Already have our countrymen in Matamoras started a press. We have received No. 1, of vol. 1, of the *Republic of Rio Grande and Friend of the People*, published in Matamoras on the 1st instant. It is printed in English and Spanish, and edited by F. McLeod, whose motto is—"Fear not—the brave and generous soldier is only to be dreaded in the field of battle."

In this first number there is an earnest appeal to the people of that Department to withdraw their connexion from a government from which they have received, and can never expect but oppression.

The article thus concludes:

"Rise, then, and shout for the Republic of Rio Grande. Abandon the Mexican vulture that preys upon your vitals—the fitting symbol of a government that has no deeper commiseration for your sufferings than the voracious bird upon her crest feels for the serpent that writhes in his beak. Assemble your delegates within the American lines, organize your provisional government at once, and declare your independence to the Sierra Madre. At your leisure you can debate a constitution, and arrange the details of your government. Rid your new republic of that horrid incubus, the Mexican tariff, which has ruined her treasury and demoralized her people—open your ports and trade freely with all the world—get the most for what you have to sell, by having the world for buyers—get what you want to buy at the cheapest rates, by having the world for sellers—educate your children, protect the liberty of the citizen, and the rights of property—ally yourselves to the great Mother of Republics, and imitate those qualities which have made her great. Do this, and you will be great and happy yourselves—fail, and your fate is fixed for ever.

"Long live the United States of America!

"Long live the Republic of Rio Grande!"

The Campaign Against Mexico.

[From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, June 3.]

* * * * * The road by which Ampudia has retreated, offers no serious obstacles to the march of our army, and it is well known to many of the soldiers of Texas, who are now in the camp of General Taylor. From Matamoras to Monterey, a distance of about 250 miles, the road leads through an open, fertile valley, well watered, and interspersed with numerous flourishing villages, where provisions would be found in abundance. There are no lateral vallies filled with dense settlements, where an opposing army could be organised, to cut off the supplies of the invading army—The few slight fortifications at Monterey would probably scarcely be defended, or obstruct the march of the army a single day. Above this city, however, at the pass of the Sierra Madre, the Mexican army might make a stand, but this pass would offer such advantages to our riflemen that they would soon dislodge the Mexicans who should venture to defend it. Our riflemen could climb the mountain sides, post themselves in the crevices of the rocks, among the crags and ravines, and fire upon the enemy at their leisure. The cavalry and artillery of the Mexicans would necessarily be huddled together in the narrow pass, and would be unable to stand against the murderous fire of the American riflemen a single day. The rugged mountain passes of the Sierra Madre, which are considered impregnable to cavalry and artillery, offer little or no impediment to the progress of riflemen, unless they are defended by riflemen.—The Mexicans having few riflemen in their army consequently cannot defend these passes against our troops. Whenever the American army has passed the Sierra Madre, the high road to the capital will be open before it, leading over the elevated, healthy table lands of the great chain of the Sierra, through highly cultivated districts, from which an abundance of provisions and forage could be obtained for the army. Although these districts are among the most populous of Mexico, the army would be liable to no danger on this account; for the people however numerous, are almost entirely peons or serfs, and are not only generally unarmed, but unacquainted with the use of arms, and are as inefficient as Hindoos or Chinese in the battle field.

[From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, May 27.]

Some of our cotemporaries predict that the American army will have to encounter great resistance from the people of Mexico, if it should invade that country. We entertain no such apprehensions. The great mass of the people of Mexico have so long suffered from the oppression of the landholders, that they would rejoice at any change. They could scarcely be induced to take up arms to defend the soil in which they have little or no interest. It is estimated that all the real estate of Mexico is owned by less than 500,000 landholders, although the population of the country is estimated at 8,000,000. The great mass of the people of Mexico are bought and sold with the lands they occupy; and it is about as improbable that they can be stirred up to a frenzy of patriotism, as that the flocks and herds will form themselves in battle array to obstruct the march of invaders.

Special Correspondence of the Herald.

U. S. FRIGATE POTOMAC,
PENSACOLA, June 11, 1846.

Movements of the Gulf Squadron—The Blockade and Privateers.

The Cumberland and this ship will sail in a few hours, the former for Vera Cruz, the latter for Cuba, to look out for Mexican privateers. We came to this port to wood, water, and provision the ships, and are now ready for a three months' cruize in the Gulf. The steamer Mississippi will remain at Pensacola, and await the orders of the Department.

The squadron is in a fine condition for service—crews all anxious for real duty—well exercised, and backed by two hundred marines, commanded by D. D. Baker, as good and gallant a soldier as ever drew a sword. He commanded the marines at Point Isabel, and has the love and good will of all hands. The coast is now under a close blockade, and the army is in full possession of the Rio Grande; and should the war continue, the northern provinces must be ours by new year's day. Will Mexico be mad, and prosecute a hopeless war? I think not. Torn by faction, dispirited by defeat, and overwhelmed by numbers, she must strike, and that soon.

We are all well, and read your *Herald* with great interest. By it we get the first news from the seat of war, from Congress, Europe, and all creation.

Incidents, &c. of the War.

From the Cincinnati papers of Tuesday last we copy the following items:—"Several officers, wounded on the glorious 8th and 9th ult.—Lieut. Arthur, 2d artillery; Lieut. Gates, 8th infantry; Capt. Kelly, 8th infantry; Lieut. C. Stevens, 5th infantry—passed up the river on Sunday on the Robert Morris, on their way to their homes. One had his finger shot off, another was wounded in his leg, and another in the ankle—the bullet hole was still visible in his pants.

"Capt. John Sanders, the gentleman who threw up the fortifications at Fort Brown and at Point Isabel, and Lieut. McClay, wounded at the battle of the 9th, are stopping at the Broadway Hotel. Capt. Sanders, we understand, is here to purchase several steamboats to ply upon the Rio Grande, from Matamoras upwards, for the transportation of troops and government stores.

"Lieut. M'Kay, who was wounded in one of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May—both of which he was in—arrived in this city yesterday. He is on route to his friends in Pennsylvania."

We learned yesterday from one of the officers of the Army, that the body of Lieutenant Porter, of the 4th infantry, has been found about twenty-six miles from Matamoras, on the other side of the river. It was recognised by a peculiar mark upon one arm.—*New Orleans Pic. June 6.*

The following is the closing verse of a war lyric, dedicated to the 'Michigan Volunteers" and published with commendation by the papers:—

Then, on, brave lads! our Country first—then of ourselves take care;
Though blows and bullets may be found, yet other things are there;
Potosi's mines, the dark-eyed maids; our thoughts to these may flow—
We'll feast in Montezuma's halls, in conquer'd Mexico.

During the time Capt. Walker was confined in the castle of Perote, as a prisoner of war, the flag staff was blown down. The prisoners, or a portion of them, Capt. W. being one, were ordered to replace it. Before the pole was replaced, Walker took from his pocket a half dime and dropped into the step, and turning to Don Henrie and Gen. Green, who were also prisoners, said: "I for one, pledge my word and sacred honor, that if I live I will yet see that piece of American coin again!" From the chivalry displayed, there is yet a fair prospect of his fulfilling his word."

The Military Preparation for the War with Mexico.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

In conformity with orders from Washington for the increase of the rank and file of the army, and reorganization of the regiments now in Texas, four companies from each regiment of United States infantry and dragoons have been broken up, and their non-commissioned officers and privates, except sergeants, joined with the six remaining companies of each regiment. The vacancies in the list of officers have been filled from officers of the disbanded companies, and the residue ordered off on recruiting services to complete the organization of the regiments to 1000 strong. The following named officers arrived on the Galveston yesterday:—Lieutenants Smith, Gordon, Johns, and Van Bokkeler, of the 3d infantry, destined for Newport, Ky.; Captains Morrison and Morris, of the 4th infantry; and Captain Montgomery and Lieutenants Burbank, Jordon, Beardsley, and Reeves, of the 4th infantry, for New York; Lieutenants Marcy, Ruggles, and Crittenden, of the 5th infantry, for Philadelphia; Majors Rains and Seawell, and Captains Hawkins and Lee, and Lieutenants Hayman, Henry, and Wood, of the 7th infantry, for Boston; Capt. Hunter, and Lieutenants Lowrey and Sanders, of the 2d dragoons, for Baltimore.—*N. O. Picayune, June 16.*

TEXAS.

[From the Galveston Gazette, June 6.]

The *Advocate* states that Texas volunteers are continually passing through and near Victoria, on their way to the army. During the past week parties have passed from Brazoria and Fort Bend, and a few from Galveston. Capt. Green's company of La Grange volunteers, 70 strong, passed Chisholm's ferry on the 20th May; Capt. Early's company from Washington on the 21st, and the Columbus company the day following.

The *Houston Star* says:—

We learn from Chief Justice Hemphill, that a fine company of about 100 volunteers under command of Col. Wood, from Liberty county, passed through Washington on their way to the Rio Grande a few days since.

Also, a company from Montgomery county, commanded by Capt. Gillespie—about 70 men.

One from Houston county, commanded by Capt. Hall, a full company—number not known.

One from Nacogdoches county, commanded by Capt. McKnight—85 men; and

One from San Augustine, commanded by Capt. Wheeler—94 men.

A company of riflemen has been formed in Nacogdoches county, which intends to proceed to Galveston by way of Trinity.

Col. Hays started from Bexar on the 16th inst with a party of ten or twelve gentlemen for Corpus Christi.—The Rangers at Bexar are very much dissatisfied that General Taylor has ordered them to remain at Bexar. They are exceedingly anxious to join their companions in arms on the Rio Grande.

ALABAMA.

The general order from the War Department, dated June 5th, which we publish to-day, settles the question about the volunteers now in this city.

It is plain, that all who have organized themselves under the action of Gen. Gaines, and been mustered by him into the service of the United States for six months, and who have not been forwarded to Texas, are to be discharged and sent home.

By the order of the 2d June, heretofore published, Gen. Taylor was authorised to receive those who had been mustered under this call, and had reached him, on the condition that they should accept the terms of the volunteer bill, and agree to serve twelve months accordingly. Those declining to accept these terms were to be discharged and sent home.—*Mobile Register, June 15.*

Two volunteer companies arrived yesterday from the interior, on board the steamboat Wm. Bradstreet. One is called the Independent Rangers, Capt. W. S. Coleman, and Lieuts. J. H. Pitts, W. M. Ford and J. B. Fuller—rank and file 92 men. The other company is the Benton County Guards—Capt. Earl, and Lieuts. E. M. Pope and T. S. Smith—rank and file 76.—*Mobile Herald, June 15.*

MISSISSIPPI.

The cannon squad which accompanied the Fencibles to Vicksburg returned yesterday morning, and report that owing to some misunderstanding that gallant corps was not mustered into the service of the United States when they left. They had appealed to Gov. Brown from the decision of the officer appointed to muster them into service, and had taken their appeal in person to his Excellency. The complement of companies had already been accepted and all were on the ground, except two or three northern companies, that had not had time to reach the place of rendezvous. Several companies which had started for Vicksburg had been compelled to return home and disband, owing to the fact that the regiment was full. It is supposed that three or four times the force required could have been mustered in the time, had their services been called for.—*Natchez Free Trader, June 11.*

ILLINOIS.

A company of volunteers from Kendall county, Illinois, commanded by Captain A. R. Dodge, came down on the Western Belle, and disembarked yesterday at Alton. It was the intention of the company, if not received at that place, to proceed directly to Gen. Taylor's camp on their own hook. They need apprehend no difficulty on that score, as we learn that Governor Ford has made arrangements for their being received, and also for their subsistence.—*St. Louis Reveille, June 13.*

OHIO.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—CINCINNATI, June 17, 1846.—A requisition of the President of the United States, dated 16th May, calls upon the Governor of Ohio for three regiments of volunteers, to be organized as regiments of the same arm as are by law organized in the army of the United States. Each regiment to be composed of ten companies of not less than 64 nor more than 80 privates.

In executing this requirement of the General Government with the promptitude and despatch the President desired, and the exigencies of the country seemed at the time to demand it was found necessary hastily to adopt such measures for the enrolment of the volunteers as, in the zeal of our citizens, has unavoidably resulted in a very considerable excess of troops.

Thirty-eight organized companies are now in the field, have tendered their services to the Governor, and are all anxious to be received and despatched without delay to the theatre of active operations on the Mexican frontier. This circumstance, especially when is considered the season of the year, and the nature of the climate in which these volunteers are destined to operate, speaks well for the spirit, the zeal and patriotism of Ohio's sons, and cannot but be a source of pride and congratulation to all her citizens, as it is gratifying to the Governor.

The unpleasant but necessary duty has devolved upon the Governor of determining which of these companies, to the number of thirty, shall be retained to fill the requisition.

In the performance of this unwelcome duty, he has carefully considered every circumstance connected with the enrolment, location and condition of each of the companies present; and has deliberately, with an eye single to the rights of the parties and the good of the service, determined that the three regiments of Ohio Volunteers shall be constituted as follows, viz:

FIRST REGIMENT—Captain Robert A. Moore's Company, Cincinnati, Capt. Armstrong's Co. do; Capt Ramsey's Co. do; Captain L. Krichner's Co. do, Capt. Harmel's Co. Dayton; Capt. Giddings' Co. do; Captain Weller's Co. Butler; Capt. Hamilton's Co Portsmouth; Capt Johnson's Co. Brown county; Capt Bradley's Co. L. Sandusky.

SECOND REGIMENT—Captain Walcott's Company, Columbus; Capt Latham's Co. do; Capt. Morgan's Co. Mt. Vernon; Capt. Stadden's Co Newark; Capt. McLean's Co. Athens; Capt. Worthington's Co. Logan; Capt Irvin's Co. Lancaster; Capt. Brunner's Co. Circleville; Capt. Reynolds's Co. Chillicothe; Capt. Irick's Co. Hillsboro'.

THIRD REGIMENT—Captain Allen's Company, Massillon; Capt. Moore's Co. Wooster; Capt. Woodruff's Co. Norwalk; Capt McLaughlin's Co. Mansfield; Capt. Ford's Co do; Capt McCook's Co. Steubenville; Captain Patterson's Co. St. Clairsville; Captain Meredith's Co. Coshocton; Capt. Nole's Co. Zanesville; Capt. Chapman's Co. Seneca Co.

All such companies as are not embraced in this organization are hereby discharged. The Quarter Master General of the State will forthwith provide for them the means of comfortable transportation to their respective homes. * * * * * * *

The three German companies, commanded by Captains Herman Kessler, George Durr, and George Dauble, could not be retained, because the regulations prescribed by the War Department, for the government of troops in the service of the United States, specially provides that none can be received into service, who do not "speak and understand the English language."

The Governor appeals to the patriotism of those companies ordered to retire, and admonishes them to do so cheerfully, and in a spirit of subordination becoming good soldiers; ever mindful that it is as much the duty of the true soldier when ordered to retreat as to advance, to obey with alacrity, when the service required is difficult or unpleasant, as when it is of a contrary kind. * * * * * * *

By order of the Governor,
B. W. BRICE, Jun.
A. D. C. and Assistant Adj't. General.

Naval Preparations.

The *Pensacola Gazette* of the 13th inst. says:—The U. S frigate Cumberland, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Conner, and frigate Potomac, Capt. Aulick, sailed from this port yesterday morning, for Vera Cruz. The U. S. ship John Adams sailed on the 6th for the same port. The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Fitzhugh, we learn, sails on Monday or Tuesday next.

Theatrical and Musical.

PARK.—Mr. Marble continues to form the principal attraction at the Park. Last evening the new play of "