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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Proprietor of the
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North West corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

FOR SALE.

A THREE STORY HOUSE on 23d street, between the 3d and 2d Avenues. It is well finished, and replete with the latest improvements, including kitchen range, sink, cold and warm baths, water closets &c. Italian marble mantels throughout the house; a court yard of fifteen feet in front, with verandah and French windows. The house is one of a row of six houses on the south side of the street. For further particulars, apply to
VYSE & SONS,
m19 1m*rh 172 Pearl street.

FOR SALE,

A FARM of fifty two acres, most delightfully situated, about five miles from Elizabethtown, N.J., comprising a handsome commodious Dwelling House, fitted with marble mantels, and every convenience for a respectable family; the whole, including gardener's house, barns, ice house, and other buildings, in a substantial state of repair; the orchard contains twenty acres of choice fruit trees.

The easy access from New York, either by the various cars from Jersey City, or the ferry to Elizabethport, whence a railroad train runs within a hundred yards of the house, renders this property very valuable to those doing business in this city. The greater part of the purchase money can remain for three years on bond and mortgage, at five per cent.
VYSE & SONS, 172 Pearl st.
Also for sale, a dwelling house, No. 381 Washington street.
m19 1m*rh

TO LET,

THE two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 82 Forsyth street, near Grand, to a good tenant; it will be put in good repair, and a lease given. Enquire on the premises, between the hours of 1 and 4 P.M.
m18 3t*rc

TO LET.

A ROW of new two story Cottage Houses with court yards, in 40th street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, situated on the north side of the street. Rooms as follows:—2 basements, 2 parlors with sliding doors and hard finished walls, 2 rooms and 2 bed rooms in the second story, good pantries and dry counter cellars. Rent $190 For further particulars enquire on the premises of the agent.
m15 1w*r W. K. PENDLETON.

TO LET,

From 1st of May next, three three-story brick houses, now finishing, at Hoboken, within three hundred yards of the ferry. They will have good well and cistern water brought in the kitchen, and other conveniences, that will render them desirable for either a large or small family. Apply to W. A. Palmer, at the carpenter's shop near the ferry. One of them is for sale. m13 2w*rrc

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY TO LET.

A LARGE COTTAGE, with three acres of Land, including a garden well stocked with the best fruit trees, a coach house, stable, and pump, on the premises, and in front a good bathing place. Commanding one of the finest prospects on the island, and near the ferry at Tompkinsville.

ALSO—Two Hotels, several Cottages and small Houses at Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and Clifton, to let or for sale.
Apply to P. WOLFE,
m16 1w*r Wolfe's Hotel, Tompkinsville.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE THREE STORY HOUSE No. 14 Barclay street, (stable in rear) furnished if required.

ALSO TO LET—On 3d avenue, Nos. 172, 176, 178, Stores and Dwellings, suitable for fancy dry goods. Rent low, to good tenants. Apply at 203 Broadway, Johnson, Lanphin & Hasey, or to T. J. Hall, 63 Barclay street, before 9 A. M. m14 tf rc

FOR SALE—A small house and about six acres of land, situate at Rockaway, Long Island, on the Rock away and Jamaica Turnpike, and within a quarter of a mile of the post office. One acre of the land is under peach trees, two acres tillable, balance in wood.

Also, several other pieces of land in the same neighborhood.

Enquire of John L. Norton, jun., 14 Delancy street, or at the office of John H. Power, 129 Fulton st. m3 3w*rc

STORES ON THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES TO LET.—The three story and attic brick dwelling house with store underneath on the easterly side of the 6th avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, and now known as No. 198 in the 6th avenue.

The three story brick dwelling house with store underneath, on the easterly side of the 8th avenue, between Greenwich lane and 14th street, and now known as No 65 in the 8th avenue.

Also, three stores on Greenwich lane or avenue, near the 8th avenue, at very moderate rents.

The dwelling part of each house will be rented separately, if required, and is well finished, with marble mantels, sliding doors, and every requisite for a respectable family. Apply to
G. H. WINTER, 31 Wall street,
m8 2w*rc over the Mechanics' Bank.

FOR SALE,

AT PRIVATE SALE—The property known as No. 186 Mulberry street, near Broome street. Lot 22 by 100 feet. A two story brick front house on the front of lot—a small two story frame house on the side of lot, with a large work shop in the rear, 22 by 26 feet, with a cellar 13 feet deep in the same. Half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent. Enquire on the premises.
f18 1m*rc

FOR SALE CHEAP,

In RURAL LIFE, fronting the beautiful Raritan Bay, commanding a full and entire view from the Highlands of Neversink to the Narrows. Large and small farms, improved and unimproved property, so that the purchasers can at all times suit their fancy in a selection of property.

Also, fourteen valuable building lots, at West Bloomfield, Pompton, adjoining the Methodist Church parsonage, and opposite the New Episcopal Church. Terms easy. Persons desirous of retiring from the city to a healthy location anywhere along the shore, can obtain all information desired, by letter post, to W. G. HAYNES, Keyport, Monmouth county, New Jersey. f26 1m*rc

FLORENCE HOUSE.

No. 400 Broadway, corner Walker Street, N. Y.

JOHN FLORENCE, Jr., has now completed his arrangements for opening to the public, at the elegant and spacious building above designated, and which he has at great expense erected on the European plan. In addition to the commodious Restaurant below, he has arranged extensive suites of dining rooms on the floors above, splendidly furnished with every modern improvement in furniture, decorations, &c. Besides these, are smaller apartments, similarly furnished, for the accommodation of individuals, or of small parties, where (as in the larger apartments) they can be supplied at their own hours, by *carte*, on the plan alluded to. Attached to the establishment, (entrance quite distinct from that with the public department) are some sixty bedrooms single and double, with elegant parlors adjoining—the whole forming a first class hotel for gentlemen, to be conducted on a scale of convenience and accommodation hitherto unattained in this country.

J. F. feels, trusts that it is unnecessary for him to assure the public that his larder, his wines, and indeed his entire culinary department, will be of the best kind throughout; and he invites gentlemen who are desirous of at the same time obtaining rooms and board, or either, separately, to call upon him as above, where he will be happy to afford them every facility of examining his new and commodious establishment. m2 1m*rc

March 2, 1847.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY Residence and Farm on the South side of Long Island, about 40 miles from this city; can be reached in three hours by the railroad. It lies on the old South Road, 4 miles East of Babylon, and directly opposite Fire Island; contains 177 acres, about 50 of which are fenced into lots and under good improvement. The House is a most convenient one, comparatively new, and sufficiently large, having five rooms on the ground floor. The outbuildings consist of a Barn, Grainery, Carriage House, Ice House, &c., are in good order. There is a good Garden with a variety of excellent fruits, Strawberries, large Asparagus beds, and the grounds about the house beautifully ornamented with flowers, with two wells of excellent soft water.

The land extends down to the Bay on the South, and reaches back to railroad near the Thompson Station. There is fine fishing, fowling, &c., and is one of the healthiest places in the United States. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent for five years. It will be sold exceedingly low. Apply to GEORGD B. FISH,
at the Office of the Long Island Railroad Co.,
m13 2w ewh 42 William st., Merchants' Exchange.

NOTICE!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between PLUNKETT & PANDESSUS was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant.

WM. ROBERTSON, Jr., and JULES PLUNKETT have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of ROBERTSON & Co., and will continue the Hat and Cap business on Robertson's well known principle at the Phœnix Hat and Cap manufactory, No. 89 Fulton street, New York, and at their Branch store No. 63 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

New York, March 15, 1847. m17 16tr

GENTLEMEN'S HATS OF THE SPRING STYLE, are now ready for sale at *ROBERTSON'S PHŒNIX HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY*, No. 89 *FULTON* street, (between William and Gold.)

The undersigned, some two years since, commenced business in this street, upon the plan of LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. The eminent success which has crowned his efforts to furnish his customers with an article of the First Quality, and at the lowest price, has induced him to move from his former contracted establishment to the above much more commodious store. His prices are still the same, viz:

First quality Nutria Hats	$3 50
Second do. do	3 00
First do. Moleskin	3 50
Second do. do	3 00
Third do. do	2 50

A liberal deduction from the above prices made to wholesale dealers. WM. ROBERTSON, Jr.
m6 2w*r No. 89 Fulton st.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the first quality, at great bargains, at MAC'S New Store, 196 Canal street. The subscriber would call the attention of his numerous friends and customers and the public in general, to his large and well assorted stock of all the different kinds of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., that the market can afford, which he will sell low for cash. Ever grateful for the full share of patronage he received for the last ten years while in the employment of others, and now having commenced business for himself, he assures his friends and the public that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to please and give satisfaction to all those who will be so kind as patronise him at 196 Canal street, New York. JOHN McGUIRE.
m9 1m*rh

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.—Fine Boots at $3 50, city made, and are equal to those usually sold for $5. Fine French calf dress Boots at $4 50, equal to the best sold in the city. Patent leather Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, on hand and made to order on short notice. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Mending, &c., done in the store.
YOUNG & JONES, 4 Ann street,
f23 1m eo Near the Museum.

CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE
WAR DEPARTMENT AND GEN. TAYLOR.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:—

I communicate herewith a report of the Secretary of War, with the accompanying documents, in answer to the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the House of Representatives all the correspondence with General Taylor since the commencement of hostilities with Mexico which has not yet been published, or which may not be deemed detrimental to the public service; also the correspondence of the Quartermaster General in relation to transportation for General Taylor's army; also the reports of Brigadier Generals Hamer and Quitman of the operations of their respective brigades on the 21st of September last."

As some of these documents relate to military operations of our forces which may not have been fully executed, I might have deemed it proper to withhold parts of them under the apprehension that their publication at this time would be "detrimental to the public service," but I am satisfied that these operations are now so far advanced, and that the enemy has already received so much information from other sources in relation to the intended movements of our army, as to render this precaution unnecessary. JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1847.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 27, 1847.

SIR—Pursuant to your direction, I have caused to be copied, and herewith transmit to you, the correspondence called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives passed the 1st of this month.

The documents are numerous, and an attempt has been made so to arrange them as to bring together letters relating to the same subjects; but it has been found impracticable to carry this out to the fullest extent. In regard to the correspondence with General Taylor, from one to two months usually intervened between the date of the letters written by and to him, and the receipt of the answers; and within that period, several other letters upon different subjects were sent and received.—find a strictly chronological order of the correspondence been observed in the arrangement, many different subjects would have been introduced between the letters and the replies to them. An attempt has been made to bring together the letters and the replies, and it has been done to a considerable extent in regard to those which have reference to the campaign and to military movements. Those which relate to transportation have also been brought together as far as practicable.

Among the letters embraced in the call, several, merely formal, such, for instance, as enclosed returns, proceedings of courts martial, &c., have not been copied; but the dates are given, and their contents briefly stated in the accompanying synopsis.

In the correspondence of the Quartermaster's Department in reference to transportation, only letters and parts of letters relating particularly to that subject have been selected

In answer to that part of the resolution which calls for "the reports of Brigadier Generals Hamer and Quitman of the operations of their respective brigades on the 21st of September last," I have the honor to state that no such reports have been received at this department, nor has any other reports from these generals been received, except those of the 28th of that month, which have been already published.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. MARCY.

The President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 30, 1846.

SIR: Enclosed I transmit an order assigning you to duty according to your rank as brevet major general. I also send you a copy of a letter from the President, the original of which, with your commission, has been forwarded by this day's mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 30, 1846.

SIR: I transmit to you here with a commission as major general by brevet in the army of the United States, conferred upon you for gallant conduct and distinguished services in the successive victories over superior Mexican forces at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, on the 8th and 9th days of May, 1846

It gives me sincere pleasure, immediately upon the receipt of official intelligence from the scene of your achievements, to confer upon you, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, this testimonial of the estimate which your government places upon your skill and gallantry. To yourself, and the brave officers and soldiers under your command the gratitude of the country is justly due. Our army have fully sustained their deservedly high reputation and added another bright page to the history of American valor and patriotism. They have won new laurels for themselves and for their country. My confidence in them never faltered. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma rank among our most brilliant victories, and will long be remembered by the American people. When all the details of these battles and of the noble defence of the camp opposite to Matamoras shall have been received, it will be my pleasure, as it will be my grateful duty, to render to the officers and men under your command suitable testimonials for their conduct in the brilliant victories which a superintending Providence has enabled them to achieve for their country.

In transmitting to you this commission, and in communicating to the officers and soldiers under your command my profound sense of their meritorious services, I but respond to the patriotic enthusiasm manifested by the people in behalf of their brave defenders. Whilst my warmest thanks are tendered to the survivors, the nation mourns the loss of the brave officers and soldiers who fell in defence of their country upon the field of victory. Their names also shall be remembered and appropriate honors be paid to their memory by a grateful country.

You will cause this communication to be made known to the army under your command. JAMES K. POLK.

To Brevet Major General Z. TAYLOR, commanding United States army on the Rio Grande.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Matamoras, Mexico, May 29, 1846

SIR: On the 26th of April, I had occasion to advise the department that hostilities had actually broken out, and that in consequence I had found it necessary to use the authority with which I was vested, and call upon the governors of Louisiana and Texas for a force each of four regiments. The eight regiments thus called for would make a force of nearly 5,000 men, which I deemed sufficient to meet the wants of the service in this quarter.

At the same time that I wrote to the governor of Louisiana requesting this volunteer force, I addressed a letter to General Gaines, desiring him to assist in organizing these regiments, and having them properly supplied. In my communication to the governor, the organization was very exactly prescribed, being that indicated from your office on the 25th of August, 1845. I find, however, that this organization has been exceeded, and moreover that General Gaines has called for many more volunteers than I deemed necessary, extending the call to other States besides Louisiana. It will, of course, be for the government to decide whether the future operations in this quarter will require the amount of force (entirely unknown) which is coming hither. I only desire to say that this reinforcement, beyond the eight regiments mentioned above, was never asked for by me, and that, in making the call of the 26th of April, I well knew that if the Mexicans fought us at all, it would be before the arrival of the volunteers. It was for the purpose of clearing the river, and performing such further service as the government might direct, that I thought it proper to ask for reinforcements.

It is extremely doubtful whether the foot regiments from Texas can be raised, and I shall desire the governor, who is expected here, to suspend the call for them. None of the mounted companies, except Captain Price's, already in service, have reported to me.

I fear that the volunteers have exhausted the supply of tents deposited in New Orleans for the use of this army. We are greatly in want of them, and I must request that immediate measures be taken to send direct to Brazos Santiago, say 1000 tents, for the use of the army in the field. The tents of the 7th infantry were cut up to make sand bags during the recent bombardment of Fort Brown.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Br. Gen. U. S. A. Comg.

The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Matamoras, Mexico, May 21, 1846

SIR—Not being fully in possession of the views or policy of the government in regard to operations in this quarter, modified as they perhaps have been by the recent defeat of the Mexican army, I have the honor respectfully to solicit further instructions for my guidance.

Our future movements must depend, in a great degree, on the extent to which the Rio Grande is navigable for steamboats, and I fear that my expectations in this particular will not be realised. Though, at times, navigable as high as Camargo, or even Mier, it is doubtful whether a boat can now be pushed higher than Reynosa. Indeed, the "Neva," which is in the river and accompanied the expedition under Gen. Smith, has not yet reached this place, though hourly expected. Could we establish and keep up by water a depot at Camargo, operations might be carried on in the valley of the San Juan towards Monterey, the first city of importance in that direction. A direct movement from this point to Monterey would require vast transportation, chiefly by pack-mules, and would moreover be hazardous in summer on account of the scarcity of water, part of the route being supplied by wells only. The country between this and Monterey, by whatever route, cannot support an army.

I shall lose no time in ascertaining the practicability of the river for steamboats, and shall occupy Reinosa and such other points as a boat may be able to reach.

All the cavalry, regular and irregular, of the army, under command of Lieut. Col. Garland, is in pursuit of the retreating army, to harrass its rear and capture prisoners and baggage. We have no authentic intelligence from the lieutenant colonel since his departure—deserters, however, are coming in from the Mexicans.

Lieut. Col. Wilson's battalion, 1st infantry, with some 200 volunteers, was at Burita on the 17th, and has since been reinforced by Gen. Smith with about 700 Louisiana volunteers. This column is ordered to move up the right bank of the river, and I look hourly for its arrival.

A large amount of public stores, chiefly ordnance, has been found concealed in this town. We are gradually recovering it from the places where it was hidden. Two field pieces, several hundred muskets, and 200 shells are among the articles recovered.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Comd'g.

The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 8, 1846.

SIR:—You will have received before this will reach you, a brevet commission of major general, and the President's order assigning you to the command of the army on the Rio Grande, according to your brevet rank. It is the President's intention to continue you in that command, and to commit to you the conduct in the ensuing campaign.

Owing to the irregular proceedings of Gen. Gaines, in mustering into service volunteers without authority, it is impossible for the department to tell at this time, what amount of force you have under your command; but such as you have, it is not doubted, you will employ to the best advantage in prosecuting vigorous operations against Mexico.

In my letter of the 28th ult. you were left to your own discretion and judgment, as to the measures to be pursued before the end of the unfavorable season shall be passed, and it is not now intended to control that discretion. You best know what amount of force you will have under your command, and what can be best accomplished with that force.

It is presumed you will hold both banks of the Rio Grande to a considerable distance from its mouth, and secure the uninterrupted use of that river for the transportations of supplies. I hope you will be able to take and hold in possession all places on it, as high up as Laredo

It is proper that I should advise you that a considerable force, which will be also under your command, will soon assemble at San Antonio de Bexar. The ultimate destination of this force is Chihuahua, if it should be determined that such an expedition would have a favorable operation in the conduct of the war; but it might be at once used to take and secure the several places on the Rio Grande. Though we have no despatch from you since those giving an account of the battles on the 8th and 9th of May, we have such information as induces the belief that you are in possession of Matamoros, and that you are not now threatened with any considerable Mexican force. It is desirable that you should find yourself in sufficient strength to capture and hold Monterey with your present force. You are apprised that large reinforcements are preparing to join you. Besides the regular forces now under your command, and which will be speedily augmented, you will soon have nearly twenty thousand volunteers, (including those to rendezvous at San Antonio de Bexar,) who are to serve for one year.—Your determinations as to immediate movements will, therefore, be somewhat influenced by the consideration of the additional force which will soon join you.

Much apprehension is felt as to what is called the unhealthy season. All agree that it is sickly on the coast, and it is the general opinion that it is healthy in the interior. Your positions should have a particular reference to this consideration. All the towns on the Rio Grande above Matamoras are represented to be healthy, and Monterey, in the interior, particularly so; it is therefore hoped that you may be enabled to place a considerable part of your troops in these towns until the fall campaign shall open. In taking positions, I scarcely need observe that the means of getting supplies, transporting munitions of war, as well as the ability to keep open the channels by which these supplies and munitions are to be furnished, are points to be well considered. Your information as to the practicability of effecting these objects, and as to the probable ability of the enemy to interrupt your lines of communication, and to oppose formidable obstacles to your controlling both banks of the river and to taking and holding Monterey, is far better than any which can be obtained here.

I have nothing to add to what was said in my last letter to you in regard to retaining in service those now with you who have engaged for a less term than a year. You will not discharge, until the end of their term, those who will not engage as volunteers under the act of the 13th May last, if they can be advantageously employed in carrying on your immediate operations.

The President is desirous of receiving, and hopes soon to be favored with your views and suggestions in relation to the fall campaign. His determination is to have the war prosecuted with vigor, and to embrace, in the objects to be compassed in that campaign, such as will dispose the enemy to desire an end of the war. Shall the campaign be conducted with the view of striking at the city of Mexico, or confined so far as regards the forces under your immediate command to the northern provinces of Mexico? Your views on this point will doubtless have an important influence upon the determination of the government here. Should our army penetrate far into the interior of Mexico, how are supplies to be obtained? Can they be, to any considerable extent, drawn from the enemy's country, or must they be obtained from the United States? If the latter, what are the facilities and difficulties of transportation? These are very important questions, and the answers to them will have an essential bearing in settling the plan and objects of the campaign; and it is desired that you should express your views fully in regard to them.

Again: it is important to know your opinion of the description of troops best adapted to operations in the interior of Mexico; what proportion should be infantry, artillery and cavalry, &c.? A peace must be conquered in the shortest space of time practicable. Your views of the manner of doing it are requested. It is not doubted that you will push your advantages to the utmost extent it can be done with the means at your command.

With this you will receive a statement of the volunteer force which it is proposed to muster forthwith into service, the description thereof, and the places designated for rendezvous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Maj. Gen. TAYLOR, Comd'g Army of Occupation on the Rio Grande, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 12, 1846

SIR:—Having been assigned to duty in your present position, according to your higher brevet rank, by order of the President of the United States, it is his intention to charge you with the general command of all the United States land forces, regular and volunteer, operating, or to be directed against the republic of Mexico, below the province of New Mexico, with a view to the conquest of a speedy and honorable peace of that republic.

After the zeal, intelligence, and prowess you have exhibited in the military service of your country, it is considered that no external stimulus to promptitude and energy in the further prosecution of the present war is deemed necessary.

The Adjutant General will make you acquainted with the forces, regular and twelve-month volunteers, who have been recently ordered to report to you.

Of other volunteers, for shorter periods of service, who have joined, or may join you, and who, after reaching you, may volunteer for a twelve month, we can here make no accurate estimate. The whole volunteer force, for twelve months, it is now intended to place under your general command, is (say) 16,280.* Should you deem an augmentation necessary, your wishes will be favorably considered. Recruits to fill up the ranks of the regular companies which are with you, or ordered to join you, to (say) about 70 men each, shall be sent forward as fast as practicable, so as to give you, we hope, in a short time, a total force of about 23,070 men.

Without waiting for the arrival of that amount of force, but before, and as soon as you shall deem it safe in respect to the relative numbers and positions of the enemy, your knowledge of the country, your supplies and means of transportation, it is the wish and expectation of the President, that with your accustomed energy, you take up lines of march beyond the Rio Grande, and press your operations towards the heart of the enemy's country—that is, upon such important points as you may deem necessary to conquer and to hold. The high road to the capital of Mexico, will, of course, be one of those lines, and if successful in your advances, the establishment of posts in your rear, well-guarded, according to their distances from each other, and the dangers of recapture, will be objects demanding your care. How far it may be necessary for you to penetrate, if not, at least, to the capital, and what halts you may find it proper to make, short of that mark, will of course depend upon the events of the war. Should continued success attend your operations, you may some time before be met by the proposition to treat for peace, with an intermediate armistice. No such proposition will be entertained by you, without your being first satisfied that it is made in good faith, and without your being in possession, or put by stipulation into possession, of such commanding positions as will insure good faith on the part of the enemy. Being satisfied on this point, you may conclude an armistice for a limited time, refer the proposition to treat of peace to the government here. In such case, it should be stipulated that, pending the armistice, the authorities of the enemy's country shall furnish your army with all necessary supplies, according and as near as practicable to our regulations; for which you may agree to pass the proper receipts—leaving the payment or the settlement, on account of such supplies, to the definitive treaty of peace between the belligerents. But as the credit of the Mexican government may be bad even with its own people, you may be still forced, during the armistice, as before, to rely on cash payments for all your necessary supplies. The contingent difficulty is here suggested that you may turn it in your mind in advance. Instructions will be given here at once to cause the disbursing staff officers with you to be well supplied with cash for prompt payments, to satisfy justice, and to conciliate the people among whom you are to carry on military operations.

An expedition set on foot against the province of New Mexico, and probably North California, under Colonel Kearny, is considered, on account of the distance of his theatre of operations from yours, as independent of your general command; unless, indeed, events should bring him unexpectedly down the Rio Grande, or south within your sphere. In such event, you may extend your orders to him, directly or through Brigadier Gen. Wool.

Of the troops ordered upon San Antonio, it is intended by the President, as intimated in the copy of instructions (herewith) to Brigadier Gen Wool, that a large portion should, under his immediate command, be directed by you, under the proper general instructions, against the city of Chihuahua, and other important points you may indicate, within the province of that name, in order to capture and to hold the same, subject to a definitive treaty of peace. The particular forces to constitute this expedition the President has, to some degree, himself designated, viz: the cavalry or mounted regiments from Tennessee and Arkansas (two in all), and one regiment of infantry or rifle from each of the States of Kentucky and Illinois. Such I understand to be his wish, not his positive command, in respect to those regiments of twelve months volunteers—Thinking an addition of regular troops might be needed with that expedition, I have ordered upon San Antonio de Bexar two companies of the first United States dragoons, from Fort Gibson; one company of the United States 4th artillery, (Washington's,) with a harnessed battery, and two companies of the 6th United States infantry, from Fort Smith. All those regular companies may be computed at about 70 men each So many of them as you may deem necessary, you will put under the immediate command of Brigadier Gen. Wool, as a part of the expedition against Chihuahua. The latter should be instructed by you not to interfere with the expedition under Col. Kearny, except as above, but avail himself of, or make opportunities, to communicate occasionally with the colonel. In respect to reciprocal communications, Col. Kearny will receive instructions from me as such intercommunications may become useful or necessary to all parties.

Any forces remaining at San Antonio, beyond those you may order to march upon Chihuahu, will, of course, be subject to be disposed of according to your general plan of operations.

I need scarcely to direct your attention to the high importance of obtaining frequent, and, as far as possible, accurate intelligence of the enemy's numbers, positions, movements, and designs. For this purpose many employees, each known only to yourself or one of your staff, will, probably, be needed. They, of course, must be more or less liberally paid by the Quartermaster's Department—in each case on your orders, or in highly confidential cases, directly by yourself, out of money drawn by you specially from that department. You may extend like instructions to the commanders of any columns under your orders on detached and distant service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Brevet Major Gen. Taylor, U. S. Army Commanding, &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adj't General's Office, Washington, June 1, 1846.

GENERAL—On completing the duties to which you were specially assigned, in instructions from this office, dated the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Major General commanding the army, to desire you to repair without delay, to San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, and there assume the immediate command of the troops, regulars, and volunteers, ordered to that point

Brevet Major General Taylor having been assigned to duty, according to his higher brevet, by the President of the United States, and charged with the command of all the land forces of the United States operating, or to operate against the republic of Mexico, in that quarter, you will, previously, and after your arrival, report yourself by letter to him, from whom you will, probably soon receive instructions to march with a part of the troops, assembling at San Antonio, against Chihuahua, the capital of the province of that name In advance of such instructions you will hold yourself in readiness for that particular expedition.

Captain Washington's company of light artillery (full battery) is *en route* for San Antonio de Bexar; and two companies of the first dragoons, and two companies of the 6th infantry, drawn from Forts Smith and Gibson, are under orders for the same point. This regular force will, it is supposed, constitute a part of your command.

As soon as you can dispense with the services of Col Croghan, the general in-chief directs that you order him to report in person to Brevet Major General Taylor for duty as inspector general.

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, on the subject of arms and equipments required for the volunteer regiments, I may refer you to Lieutenant Colonel Talcott's communication of the 5th instant, which apprizes you of the measures adopted by the Ordnance Department, to insure the prompt and adequate supply.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Brigadier General JOHN E. WOOL, United States Army, Cincinnati, Ohio.

[With the approbation of the War Department, I propose to write immediately to General Taylor, as follows:]

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 15, 1846.

SIR: For the greater certainty of reception I send (herewith) a duplicate of my letter to you of the 13th inst.

You will please consider this note as a *post scriptum* to that letter.

Should you be met, as therein supposed, by a proposition to treat for a peace, under circumstances which you may deem sufficiently formal and sincere, you may, with or without agreeing to an armistice, at your own sound discretion—looking to the intimations of that letter on the subject—grant written passports for the use of any minister or commissioner, and his suite, who may be duly appointed by the Mexican government to treat with that of the United States, to enable such legation to communicate with our blockading squadron on the Gulf of Mexico coast, or to enable the legation to pass by land our military posts in your rear. In the latter case, a small military escort to (say) Point Isabel, with permission to the legation to take passage in some vessel thence to (say) New Orleans, may be necessary.

I remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

[I think the within should be sent to Gen. T.
W. L. M.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Matamoras, July 2, 1846.

SIR:—In reply to the communications of the Secretary of War, dated May 28th and June 8th, and to that of the general-in-chief, dated June 12, I have the honor to submit the following views in regard to the operations against Mexico from this quarter. I will remark that my constant efforts to procure information in relation to the nature of the country, amount of supplies, &c, have not been as satisfactory as I could wish, the various accounts often differing even in important particulars. Either from the ignorance or interested motives of those who profess to give information, it is extremely difficult to obtain any upon which we can implicitly rely.

In calling upon the States of Louisiana and Texas for an auxiliary force of about 5000 men, it was my expectation with that force to be able to clear the course of the Rio Grande, as high as Laredo, and to occupy or control the country to the foot of the mountains, capturing and holding Monterey, if circumstances permitted. With the proper river transportation, this could have been easily done, a depot would now have been established at Camargo, and our operations pushed up the valley of the San Juan. The difficulties and embarrassments that I have experienced for want of such transportation, have already been sufficiently made known. These difficulties have been increased by the great excess of volunteers that have been sent out—say 3,000 men beyond my original call. I nevertheless propose, upon the arrival of the steamers now hourly expected, to throw forward this force, with the regular troops, to Camargo, and establish there a depot and base from which to operate towards the mountains. My reasons for retaining these six months' volunteers in service, have been set forth in another communication; and I desire, from motives of health, and other considerations, to keep them employed as actively as possible. The twelve-months' volunteers can, in the meantime, form camps at healthy points in my rear; and, while receiving instruction, await the season for more extensive operations. The above dispositions can be made in the rainy season perhaps better than at any other time, as the river is then in a good navigable state For operating with a heavy force—say 6 000 men from this point—towards Monterey and Saltillo, through which passes the only artillery route across the mountains, it is indispensable to employ the river as a channel of supply, and the valley of the San Juan, on one of the heads of which Monterey is situated, as a line of operations. The direct land route from this point to Monterey, is much longer than the line from Camargo; in wet weather impassable for artillery or heavy wagons, and in dry, scantily supplied with water. Assuming, then, Camargo as the depot, and the valley of the San Juan as the line of operations, the question arises, what amount of supplies can be obtained, and how can a column be subsisted on this route? It is pretty well determined that we cannot depend upon any considerable supply of breadstuffs short of Monterey, or perhaps Saltillo, seventy-five miles further south. Beef in abundance, it is believed, may be procured, and on this, with perhaps occasional issues of mutton, we must mainly depend for the meat part of the ration. From Camargo to Saltillo, then, we must expect to depend upon our depot for bread; and I am of opinion, from all I can learn of the resources of the country in pack mules and means of transportation generally, that a column, exceeding 6,000 men, cannot be maintained in bread alone as far as Saltillo. Saltillo itself is at no great distance from two or three fertile grain growing districts, but how far the production in those districts may exceed the supply, I cannot with any certainty determine.

The above calculations in regard to subsistence, are made on the suppositions that we shall find the people of the country if not friends, at least passive and willing to part with their produce to the best advantage. I believe we shall find such to be their temper on this side of the mountains; whether this neutrality or indifference extends beyond, may well be a question. Should they prove hostile, destroy their crops, and drive away their stock, it will be an extremely difficult matter to sustain a column at Saltillo—still more so to pass beyond that city.

Supposing a column of the above strength—say 6,000 men—able to maintain itself at Saltillo, it will become a question, depending for its solution upon the elements above indicated, how far that force may be increased, or what amount of the twelve months' volunteers may be safely and profitably thrown forward from the rear, with a view to future operations.

From Camargo to the city of Mexico is a line, little if any short of 1,000 miles in length. The resources of the country are, to say the best, not superabundant; and over long spaces of the route, are known to be deficient. Although, the road, as we advance south, approaches both seas, yet the topography of the country, and the consequent character of the communications, forbids the taking up a new line of supply, either from Tampico or the Pacific coast. Except in the case (deemed improbable) of entire acquiescence if not support, on the part of the Mexican people, I consider it impracticable to keep open so long a line of communication. It is therefore my opinion that our operations from this frontier should not look to the city of Mexico, but should be confined to cutting off the northern provinces—an undertaking of comparative facility and assurance of success.

With the view of cutting off the northern provinces, the projected expedition from San Antonio to Chihuahua may be of great importance. From the best information however, which I now possess, I would suggest mounted troops alone for that expedition. I am satisfied that the route from that point to Chihuahua, is not practicable for artillery or wagons, and infantry would rather embarrass the movement of a mounted expedition. Mountain howitzers, to be packed with their carriages on mules, might be advantageously employed on that service, and indeed, with the column designed to penetrate to Saltillo. There may be great difficulty in supplying any considerable force between San Antonio and Chihuahua, although the line is not very long—probably not exceeding 300 miles. I hope to procure better information than any I now possess in regard to this route.

It will be perceived that my remarks on the line of operations from the Rio Grande, southward, have been confined to the question of subsistence, which is certainly the most important one to be considered. There are military obstacles on the route, particularly in the space between Monterey and Saltillo, where the defile of "La Rinconada" is represented to be of great strength. This point, and perhaps others, if fortified, may give us some trouble, but if they can be turned by light troops, and such I believe to be the case, they will not long impede our march.

In regard to the "description of troops best adapted to operations in the interior of Mexico," I am scarcely prepared at this time to give a definitive reply. The facility or difficulty of obtaining forage must necessarily control to some extent the amount of cavalry employed. At the Estate of the Conde de Jarral, some 40 leagues from Saltillo, there will, I understand, be no difficulty in obtaining a remount when necessary, and forage for the cavalry. The field artillery under my orders (four batteries including Washington's) will, particularly filled up to the complement of guns, be quite sufficient for any operations in this quarter. We may have occasion for heavier guns, and I have directed two 12 pounders field guns to be procured, which, with the 24-pounder howitzers now in depot at Point Isabel, will constitute an efficient battery.—We shall have two, perhaps three regiments of horse from Texas, under my original call. They are now organizing under the governor's directions, at Point Isabel. These are six-months' men. Should I find it necessary to increase the cavalry force, I can draw certainly one regiment from San Antonio, and still leave quite enough for the expedition to Chihuahua.

I have given my views on most of the points connected with the operations from this frontier, purposely abstaining from any reference to movements against Tampico or Vera Cruz. The former place, I am induced to believe, could have been easily taken a month since, and could be so even now; but the yellow fever would not have permitted us to hold it, and I deemed it best to undertake no movement in that direction at this season of the year. Should we advance as far as San Luis Potosi, which has a communication—though not for wheels—with Tampico, the possession of the latter place would be important.

I am awaiting with the utmost impatience the arrival of steamboats suited to the navigation of this river, to establish a depot at Camargo, and throw the troops gradually forward to that point. The rainy season has commenced, and the river is now in the best possible condition for navigation. Several small boats were to leave New Orleans about the 20th of