

SEVENTEEN.—To compel Mexico to repay to us the expenses to which we have put ourselves in carrying on the war within her borders.

"The War," says the President, in his December Message to Congress, "will be vigorously prosecuted there [in Mexico] with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war." These expenses, should the war be brought to an end even sooner than we see any reason to hope, will have already exceeded a hundred millions of dollars. The Government of Mexico at this moment finds itself unable to raise one million of dollars for its immediate necessities; and there is no hope or expectation of her being able to pay us in money for claims of any sort. This fact is so well known to the President that he has prevailed upon Congress to grant him three millions of dollars to pay to Mexico! Absurd as all this is, it all helps to prove that this claim of "indemnity" is only another of those sounding phrases which our "conquerors" employ to conceal their rapacity. Indemnity means Mexican territory. If it meant—that those pretend who use it—any thing else, it would deserve only derision and contempt.

Having gone through the generally avowed causes and objects of the War, and shown how wholly flimsy and inadequate they are, we come now to that which, though always suspected to have induced this war, has but recently come to be confessed and openly avowed. The object for which the war is now prosecuted, on our part, is—

EIGHTHLY—Territorial conquest.

The lust of dominion, the greediness for acquisition—the vice of man and of governments—the passion which animates alike the speculator and the highwayman, the gambler for empire and the gambler for gold—the lust of dominion is now the animating motive of this war, if not its true source and cause. That it is its present object, we are spared the labor of demonstrating. The mask is thrown off. CONQUEST, as a present object of the war, has been officially recognized, admitted, and applauded. Witness, all our readers—witness all the People, the following paragraph from the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations (H. R.) in response to a resolution passed on the 13th of last month: "The President's War Message" of the 13th of last month:

"Complaints of the resort to territorial conquest from Mexico are disarmed of reproach by the undeniable facts that Mexico, by war, constrains the United States to take by CONQUEST WHAT, EVER SINCE MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE, every American Administration has been striving to GET BY PURCHASE; and that the EXECUTIVE ORDERS, and military and naval execution of them, FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CONQUEST, have conformed not merely to long-established policy of our own Government, but wise principles of self-preservation indispensable to all provident government."

We shall waste no words upon this confession, or rather this parade, of a governmental morality and policy in our Foreign Relations, such as, being practised upon by any individual, would draw down upon him the utmost vengeance of the laws established by society for the punishment of crimes against civilization and against humanity itself. It is enough for us to place it, in its naked deformity, fully in the public view, to call down upon it the just reprobation of all honest men.

This is perhaps our last effort to impress upon our readers our own conceptions and convictions concerning the origin and character of the war in which we are engaged. We have raised our warning voice in vain against its further prosecution for its now avowed object. The consequences of disregarding such warning show themselves in the recent occurrences in the neighborhood of the capital of Santa Fé, and in the growing rage and desperation of the population of Mexico generally. But Congress, disregarding all appeals to it from within and without the walls of the Capitol, has, on adjoining, left the President to manage this war at his mere will and pleasure, unlimited and uncontrolled by any restraint whatever. Warning and remonstrance are now alike unavailing. Unless, therefore, self-defence shall oblige us to change our purpose, we shall henceforth, for a time at least, confine ourselves, in regard to this war, to the humble office of faithfully chronicling its events.

We cannot now quit the subject, however, without saying that there is nothing in the character of this war to lessen our admiration of the gallantry and general good conduct of those of our citizens, whether of the Army proper or of the Volunteer forces, who have taken an active part in it. The Army, in executing the orders of its Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, has done no more than its duty, but has done it with a bravery, a skill, and a constancy which have won, even from its enemies, admiration and respect. The Volunteers, who, mostly from mere patriotic impulse, upon the report of war and danger to be faced under their country's flag, rushed to the encounter, have shown what this People would be capable of should their country ever be really endangered, and its rights or theirs placed in jeopardy by a foreign invasion. Many among them, and the higher officers without exception, (as far as we know,) deserve to have their names inscribed on the roll of patriot warriors who have sacrificed all personal considerations and boldly faced all dangers under a sense of duty to their country, which will not fail to bring honor to those living, and to the memory of the dead whom neither the songs of victory nor the wails of mourning can recall to life. But the merit of the Army has nothing to do with the character of this war, the conduct of the Administration by which the nation became involved in it, or the objects for which it has been prosecuted. The case is one to which, with perfect appropriateness, may be applied these remarks by Bolingbroke in his Treatise on the Study of History:

"Here," says he, "let me say that the glory of taking towns and winning battles is to be measured by the utility that results from these victories. Victories that bring honor to the Arms may bring shame to the Councils of a nation. To win a battle, to take a town, is the glory of a General and of an Army. But the glory of a Nation is to proportion the end she proposes to her interests and her strength; the means she employs to the ends she proposes; the vigor she exerts to both. Of this glory I apprehend we have very little to boast."

CEREA.—It was necessary on Tuesday last to remove some earth and ruins from a place in Broadway, opposite Morris street, (New York,) included in the territory burnt over in the great fire. Although it is twenty months since the conflagration took place, on removing the surface first was found to be still alive, so that most nearly eight hundred tons of coals which were discovered.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives the following interesting information:

"The Mississippi, which sailed on the 7th, carried out, as I now learn, full instructions from our Government to the able and intelligent United States Consul in the city of Mexico, Mr. BLACK, who is still employed there as a means of communication between the two Governments. Mr. BLACK will enunciate the Three Million Bill, which conveys, on its face, to the Mexican Government the expression of a desire, on the part of the American Congress, to obtain "a speedy and honorable peace" with Mexico. The Mississippi may possibly arrive at Vera Cruz, if the equinoctial gales do not interrupt her, by the 20th of March. It strikes me that, very possibly, preliminary to a treaty of peace will be settled before the intended assault upon Vera Cruz and the Castle. That was the opinion expressed by Mr. Soule before he left the city."

Colonel WILLIAM CUMMING, of Georgia, has also declined accepting the appointment of Major General in the Army, recently conferred upon him.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Boston Atlas gives corrected returns from two hundred and eleven towns, leaving only nine to be heard from, the result of which is as follows:

Williams (Democrat) 30,226
Colby (Whig) 20,973
Berry (Independent) 8,714
Total 59,913

Majority for Williams 539

The towns to be heard from will hardly carry it up to a thousand.

Of the House of Representatives the Atlas gives the following account: Radical Democrats 132; all others, 142; to be heard from 5, which will doubtless be Democrats, if elected, and will leave the House so closely balanced that its real character can only be determined when the Legislature comes together.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Stanton Spectator says that in most of the districts of Virginia the Whigs seem determined to contest every inch of the ground. The following gentlemen are candidates:

Whigs. Archibald Atkinson, Geo. C. Dromgoole, Wm. M. Tredegar, Wm. S. Bocock, Shelton F. Leake, James A. Seddon, Thos. H. Bayly, R. T. L. Beale, no nomination, Henry Bedinger, James McDowell, Wm. B. Preston, Austie Chapman, Fayette McMillen, Robt. A. Thompson, Wm. G. Brown.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Letters from Commodore STOCKTON, dated at San Francisco, October 1st, and at San Diego, November 23d, 1846, have been received at the Navy Department. The officers and crews of the squadron were in fine health and spirits.

The Mexican officers in the territory, with one or two exceptions, having violated their oaths, and again taken up arms against the United States, had succeeded in possessing themselves of the City of the Angels, and one or two other places, bordering on Sonora, which had been previously captured by the Americans. Upon receiving intelligence, however, of the insurrection, Com. STOCKTON adopted the most prompt and vigorous measures for the recovery of the places thus taken, and his efforts, which had already been in part successful, promised to be completely so.—Union.

THE WAR.—For some time past, the tone of the members of the Administration, as represented by some whose opportunities of conversing with them were frequent, has been sanguine as to the prospect of a speedy peace. Within a few days, however, as we are informed, the expectations of a speedy termination of this most unfortunate war with Mexico are not spoken of with so much confidence, and we have been told that the Executive has ordered Major General BUTLER, now at his residence at Carrollton, Kentucky, to repair to Washington in order to have the benefit of his experience and views in forming a plan for the future conduct of the war. This, certainly, if true, does not indicate any hope of peace.—Alexandria Gazette.

MICHIGAN.—The bill to locate the seat of Government at Lansing, in Ingham county, has passed both branches of the Michigan Legislature. The bill simply states that the seat of Government shall be at Lansing, but no provision has been made to carry it into effect.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—The Ohio Legislature at its last session enacted that each Revolutionary Soldier residing within that State, and recognised as such by the Government, shall be entitled to hold exempt from taxation property to the amount of five hundred dollars.

LOCOFRO CREED.—The Harrisburg Union says: "The first duty of every Democrat is to be true to the cardinal principle of party tactics."

RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—Notwithstanding the refusal of the Irish Relief Committee in New York to avail themselves of the United States ship Macedonia, placed at their disposal by Congress, Capt. De Kay, appointed to command her, has invited the citizens of New York and other States, who have any produce which they desire to send to Ireland and Scotland, to forward it to him without delay, or to the house of Messrs. Davis, Brooks & Co., New York. The contributions will be left at any port in Ireland or Scotland that the donors may designate.

The Committee of the Common Council of New York, under whose direction the city's subscription of \$5,000 in aid of Ireland is to be expended, have determined to send such articles as they may purchase in the Macedonia. Captain Sturgis and Sidney Brooks, Esq. have volunteered to bring her back to the United States free of expense, and Messrs. Woodward and Ryberg, with others, have in like manner volunteered their services to ship a crew gratuitously.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following paragraphs descriptive of acts properly styled by the editor "Active Benevolence."

"Mr. Conolly, a distinguished merchant of this city, has succeeded in making a handsome collection for the benefit of the suffering population of Dunmurry, Ireland, and its vicinity. He has obtained \$400 from his friends, which he has judiciously invested in corn meal, to be forwarded by the Macedonia.

"To him also \$426 have been sent from Binghamton, in this State, which are to be remitted to the Misses Coe, of the Manor House, Dunmurry, the authors of the recent affecting letter to the American ladies.

"But we have something more to say. Mrs. Conolly, the wife of the merchant of whom we have spoken, has also been engaged in the work of benevolence. This amiable lady has collected through her own efforts four hundred dollars, which she has most judiciously expended in clothing for women and children. She has about six hundred articles of dress, which will also be forwarded by the Macedonia. We cannot too highly commend the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Conolly, who, without noise or pretence, have achieved so much, and so humanely.

NATIVE COPPER.—The New York Tribune says: A hauler of copper from Lake Superior weighing 2,410 pounds has just been smelted at the cupola furnace of Holly & Delamater, 260 West street, and produced 2,212 pounds of pure copper, or over 90 per cent. It was mined at the location of the Baltimore Company, Ontonagon river.

The collections in the several Roman Catholic Churches of New York on the 28th ultimo, in aid of the suffering poor of Ireland, were, according to the New York Express, \$13,750 34.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

The St. Louis papers of the 8th instant furnish the following important and distressing intelligence from New Mexico:

There has been an extensive insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape. Gov. BENT, STEPHEN LEE, Acting Sheriff, Gen. ELLIOT LEE, HENRY LEAL, and twenty other Americans, were killed and their families despoiled; the Chief Alcalde was also killed. This all took place on the 19th of January. Gov. BENT had gone up to Taos a few days before to look after a farm which he owned in that vicinity.

The insurrection had made formidable head, and the disaffection was rapidly spreading. The insurrectionists were sending pressing appeals over the country to obtain assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about six hundred. At its commencement the Alcalde of Taos sent word down to the Alcalde of Yagus of their movements, and wished him to join them. He would not; but sent an express immediately to Santa Fé, advising them to be on their guard, as the mob, who were composed of the lowest rabble, and whose desire was plunder, were hurrying on to the Pueblo Indian villages and settlements to arouse them, and march directly to Santa Fé and take possession of that place and all that was in it. The Americans at Santa Fé had there only about four hundred effective men; the rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. DONIPHAN. Such being their situation, they could not send succor out, they were hardly able to defend themselves. It is therefore supposed that Santa Fé must be captured, as neither the fort nor block-houses are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Taos to take possession of the Government wagon-trains, which are carrying forward our supplies, and thus cut off all communication.

The representations made to Col. DONIPHAN that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as a lure to entrap him, beget a spirit of security, and lead him far into the interior, where he might be easily cut off. It is the universal opinion in Santa Fé that if Gen. WOOL had gone direct to Chihuahua, there would have been no trouble in New Mexico.

Col. DONIPHAN had possession of El Paso del Norte on the 28th of December. Letters had been received from the Governor of Chihuahua stating that Gen. WOOL was within three days' march of the capital. This too was doubtless another ruse to lure Col. DONIPHAN on in confidence, and cut him off from all chance of escape or of falling back upon Santa Fé, to relieve it in its emergency.

The Mexicans are bold in their tone and confident of capturing Col. DONIPHAN and his command, which consists of about six hundred men—five hundred of them being of his own troops, (the first regiment of mounted Missouri volunteers,) and a detachment of one hundred men from Santa Fé, under command of Lieut. Col. MITCHELL, of the second regiment, consisting of thirty men from Clark's battalion of light artillery, under command of Capt. HENSON and Lieut. KRIBBEN, and seventy from Col. PRICE's regiment and Col. WILCOCK's battalion. They then assert that they will massacre every American in New Mexico, and confiscate all their goods.

A letter from Lieut. ABERT, of the United States Topographical Engineers, of later date, confirms all the above intelligence. The details of the battle of Bracito are also confirmed. The massacre beyond doubt has been a terrible one, of which we have as yet heard but the beginning, and the insurrection has been kept so quiet until all was ready for the outbreak, that our handful of troops there must be overpowered before any effort can be made to relieve them from the most advanced of our Western posts.

The above is a faithful view of the events referred to, as related by the correspondents of the St. Louis papers. But, as some of the speculations of our citizens justify a hope that the situation of our citizens in New Mexico is not quite so critical as might be inferred from the representations of their correspondents, we deem it proper to transfer to our columns the following articles, copied from the leading paper of each of the parties:

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF MARCH 9.

We have been looking for some time to see whether Mr. President Polk would take any measures to secure the continued military occupation of New Mexico. Our readers are not, nor can he be supposed to be, ignorant of the fact, that the time for which the Missouri volunteers enrolled themselves is fast approaching to an end, and that long before relief is sent to them, in the shape of additional regiments of men, their term of service will have expired. Col. Doniphon's regiment was enrolled for twelve months, and that time ends in June next. They are to be discharged, we suppose, at Fort Leavenworth; and if so, within a month from this time they ought to be on their homeward march. Price's and Wilcock's men have a month or two longer to serve, and then their places are to be supplied, and they are to come home. But we do not hear of any design to relieve them.

The difficulties, resulting in the murder of the Governor of the Territory—of which our paper yesterday and to-day furnishes many particulars—make it still more incumbent on the Administration to throw additional numbers of men into New Mexico. There were not troops enough to protect the Americans, at our last advice, if the insurrection was as general as the rebels intended it should be. Col. Doniphon, with the most effective of his forces, was far off on his way to Chihuahua. Death had cut off more than one hundred of Price's regiment, and many others were on the sick list. Detached parties were scattered in different parts of the country, wherever grazing could be had for their horses and animals; and the information of the traders, last from there, is to the effect that there were only about four hundred efficient men in Santa Fé. This is a small force for the occupation of such a town as Santa Fé, and to secure the quiet of the inhabitants of the Territory who may be peacefully disposed, but who, it is now evident, are outnumbered by rebellious and treacherous spirits. Nothing but a numerous body of military, stationed at proper points, can guarantee peace and security for property in that country; and the Government should at once send an additional force there. We ought to be spared, by proper precautions, the occurrence of such disasters as those to which we have alluded, and which have brought deep anguish to many families in this city. Prompt military orders are necessary for this purpose, and we hope to see the President ready to do his duty in this crisis of affairs.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS UNION OF MARCH 9.

We have published the rumors which were brought to Independence by a party of traders on the 1st instant, together with their apprehensions and speculations on the subject, not doubting, however, that there is less ground for alarm than their representations would lead the public to believe. We have made due inquiries of those gentlemen likely to form correct opinions with respect to affairs in New Mexico, and we find they apprehend no danger to our forces in that country.

The last express from Santa Fé informed us of the various military movements in that quarter, and of the arrest of a number of Mexicans charged with forming an insurrectionary plot. On the latter subject the letter of Lieut. ABERT gives interesting information as well as upon other points.

Several American residents there were married to Mexican women, through whom they would probably receive information of any formidable plot in season to prevent its execution. They have been long enough to understand the true character of the inhabitants and to guard against threatened danger. The information brought by the traders was obtained mostly from Mexican sources, and it seems that the Alcalde of Taos was playing a deceitful part, giving different versions to different persons. It may be that there had been an outbreak and some assassinations at Taos, which is about seventy miles, we believe, on this side of Santa Fé, and one hundred and seventy from Bent's Fort. We do not know the exact position

of Los Vegas, but understand that it is on the side of the Taos Mountain, near its foot, and not far from Taos. At the latter place the inhabitants are in a degraded condition, scarcely half civilized, and might be excited to murder with difficulty. As Gov. Bent's family reside at Taos, it is supposed that during a visit there he may have been murdered, together with the prominent Americans with him.

The Mexicans have been long accustomed to regard the assassination of a governor as a complete revolution, that they may have killed Governor Bent, Mr. Lee, the Sheriff, and other officers; but no one here seems to suppose it probable that there has been a general insurrectionary movement in New Mexico. Our forces in Santa Fé are considered too numerous to render the success of such a plot probable. The whole disposable force in the army of the North must have been about 4,000 men. There were two regiments numbering upwards of 1,000 each, two battalions of 500 each, two infantry companies of 100 each; three companies of United States dragoons, and the Leclerc Regiments, besides the officers, teamsters, traders, artificers, &c. At previous dates Colonel Doniphon had with him about 600 men, and a reinforcement of less than 500 men had been ordered to join him. The Mormon battalion was on its route to California, and 100 men accompanied General Kearny to California; so that, after due allowances are made, Colonel Price could not have had under his control, at or near Santa Fé, less than fifteen hundred men—a force sufficient to crush any insurrection which might be planned. Besides, the fortifications erected at Santa Fé, under the directions of Lieutenants Emory and Abert, would enable our men to hold out against a superior force, if it could be raised against them. The Mexicans have no cannon or ordinance in that region with which to attack a fort.

LIEUTENANT ABERT'S LETTER.

In addition to the above, we copy from the Republican the subjoined letter from Lieut. ABERT, of the U. S. Topographical Engineer corps, who accompanied Col. FRÉMONT on one of his expeditions to the Pacific, and subsequently was dispatched by the Department, with Lieut. EMORY, to make a topographical survey of New Mexico. For several months past, Lieut. ABERT has been laboring under severe indisposition, inasmuch that the Department, at the instance of his friends, has ordered him to be relieved from duty for a time. It will be seen, by the account of his trip, that he and the men with him have suffered great privations and hardships on the plains:

TURKEY CREEK, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

On the 10th of last month, Gov. Bent, with all the Americans residing in Taos, were cruelly massacred by the New Mexicans. For some time an outbreak had been threatening, and when I was in Santa Fé the troops were in a state of strictest vigilance, and every one lay down to rest with drawn swords, or pikes, in their hands. I had been arrested and imprisoned; the most eminent were Thomas Ortiz, second in command under Armijo; Diego Archuleta, formerly a member of the Mexican Congress; Nicholas Pinos, Santiago Armijo, Manuel Chavez, and others. These persons had arranged a plan of attack upon the city of Santa Fé, which was deferred, in order to extend it, so as to produce a complete revolution throughout the Department of New Mexico, which was to have taken place on Christmas night, but the arrest of the conspirators frustrated this plan.

I left Santa Fé on the 28th December last, but received letters from Bent and the 13th of January. A battle was fought at Bracito on the 25th of December, between Col. Doniphon's command and the troops from Chihuahua. His men gained the field after a fight of twenty-four minutes. This victory decided the fate of El Paso, of which place Col. Doniphon took possession. By a letter from Col. Doniphon, received in Santa Fé, he states that he is acting as the post office at El Paso he got possession of a letter from Gen. Trias, of Chihuahua, to the commanding officer at El Paso, announcing the advance of Gen. Wool against the city of Chihuahua, with 2,700 men, having sent 3,100 against Durango.

We shall soon hear, then, of the conquest of those places, as Colonel Doniphon will now co-operate with General Wool. Colonel Price has ordered Major Clark, with six pieces and 100 men, to report to Colonel Doniphon; and Captain Burgwin, now at Albuquerque, has sent to Santa Fé for two hundred men.

This late success will doubtless quicken the perturbed spirits of New Mexico, but our little band of men are in a dangerous situation. From the official returns that fell into my hands, when in Santa Fé, I find the population of the department of New Mexico estimated at 100,000—this includes the Pueblo, or Indian villages.

As to the character of these people, the horrible murder of Governor Bent, together with the Americans in Taos, on the 19th of January last, the plan of cruel massacre of all the Americans in New Mexico, on the 25th of December last; the battle of Bracito, the Government troops and militia at Bracito, under a black flag, give one a faint idea. They are entitled only to be dealt with as outlaws, bandits, or pirates.

Near the crossing of the Arkansas I lost all my mules; they were stolen by the Pawnees. We had seen no Indians for a week previous, nor did we meet any for four days subsequent to the robbery. On the evening of the fourth day, while all the men were in the traces, laboring to drag the wagon to Pawnee fork, a band of Pawnees came out and met us; they were armed with bows and arrows. I had fourteen men armed. I went out to meet the Pawnees, told him I was an officer of the United States, and that the Government would revenge the deeds of the Pawnees who had been killing our people and stealing our animals. They excused themselves by saying that some of the young men, even themselves, had been guilty of the thefts of our animals. On the night of February 1st we lost four mules, which were frozen to death in a snow-storm. February 20th, Mr. Brown, whom I met carrying the mail to Fort Leavenworth, and who kindly lent me some oxen to carry the baggage of the men, lost two oxen, frozen to death, and the baggage water was frozen six miles. I had five oxen out of the snow, that lay above them to the depth of five feet; one of them was dead, another half frozen, but we still entertain hopes of his recovery. We were on the head of Turkey creek at the time of the storm, entirely exposed to its fury for thirty hours. My men were obliged to leave bedding, provisions, guns, and cooking utensils covered up with five feet of snow. We had a long and difficult march of twenty-seven miles, when we reached Cotton-wood Fork: here we found the master from Fort Leavenworth, with plenty of provisions, and we were again all comfortable.

THE MARCH OF THE MORMON BATTALION.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated at Las Playas, Sonora, on the 24th of November, and written by an officer in the command of Col. COOKE, who is at the head of the Mormon battalion on its way to California:

"We are now about three hundred and fifty miles from Santa Fé, on our way to California. So far we have been successful in finding a good road, that may be considered a natural one, for we have had no fighting since the 25th of December last, and prospects still wear ahead, though I am in doubt we shall not suffer. The grass for our animals is very fine. We have crossed several high mountains, or rather passed through them, without difficulty, and have suffered but little from cold. Our course has been further south than we were at first, but we were guided by the stars. We are about fifty miles northwest of Yuma; so by referring to the map, you can see our present position. From here we go to San Bernardino, and thence to the Rio San Pedro, and down that river to the Gulf of California, and thence across to San Diego, and up the coast to Monterey. There our journey westward will be ended. We will require at least seventy days yet to perform the trip, for our animals must necessarily fall if we attempt to push them. They are our only hope, and it behooves us to favor them in every possible way. This is a wild country, and too far from home ever to be settled by white men. The health of the command is good; in fact, the air is too pure to have disease of any kind generated in it."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Three hundred recruits, for the Third and Fifth regiments of U. S. Infantry, left New York Thursday for Mexico, under the command of Lieut. Col. C. R. Perry, Fourth Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon E. J. Bailey, medical staff, accompanied the detachment.

ABERT OF A SUI-DESPERATE NORWELAN.—Under this name the New Orleans Delta of the 7th instant mentions the arrest of a man of elegant exterior, who has passed himself off in that city as Count de Bruil. The arrest was made on the petition of the New Orleans agent of G. de Luzie, who represents that the accused had defrauded him of sixty thousand francs, (\$12,000,) by forged bills of exchange. The Count's real name is alleged to be Alexandre Le Gendre, who, with his brother Joseph Francois Le Gendre, absconded from Paris, after having defrauded many others beside the petitioner. He is about thirty years of age, clothes of Parisian make. Certificates of stock in a mining company in France and about \$800 in gold were found in his possession. His brother had not been arrested.

Captain FAIRBANK'S company of volunteers for the Mexican war, from Fairfax county, arrived on Tuesday. They are a fine looking body of men, officers and soldiers, and we doubt not will make an efficient corps. They are to rendezvous, for the present, at Old Point Comfort.—Alexandria Gazette.

EXCITING RUMORS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

A late arrival at New Orleans from Brasos Santiago brings accounts from the latter place to the 1st of this month. Capt. HUGHES, of the Illinois volunteers, who left Gen. TAYLOR'S camp, twenty miles from Saltillo, on the 13th, and Monterey the 18th ultimo, states that Gen. Taylor had 5,000 men with him, and there were two regiments of troops at Monterey. Every thing was quiet at both places when Capt. Hughes left, and Gen. Taylor intended to remain at his camp near Saltillo until the 1st of April.

Gen. WOOD left Brasos on the 25th ultimo, on board the steamer Edith. One company of Infantry, one company of Artillery, one company of Dragoons, and the light batteries, had all embarked. Six companies of Dragoons were still at the Brasos, waiting transportation.

Mr. KENDALL, one of the Editors of the New Orleans Picayune, writes to that paper from Brasos Island, on the 28th ultimo, as follows:

"The news from the direction of Monterey, or rather the rumors and reports from that quarter, are important. An express arrived at Matamoros on the 26th instant (Friday) from Col. Curtis at Camargo. That officer states that an express left Saltillo on the evening of the 23d from Col. Morgan, with an injunction to him to stop all trains between Camargo and Monterey. Col. Morgan's regiment was to leave Saratoga at daylight on the morning of the 24th, but its destination was unknown. The enemy was reported as advancing in great force, but from what point is not designated. Col. Morgan received his orders direct from Gen. Taylor.

"This is the substance of the intelligence brought by the express. Verily I hear it rumored that Gen. Mejia has thrown a large force into Linares, where he commands in person. There are those who think—of course no one knows any thing positively—that Santa Anna intends making a feint march on the neighborhood of Gen. Taylor, with the intention of diverting the attention of that officer, and when this is effected to pass him with a large body of light troops and make an attack upon Camargo, Matamoros, or some of the depots in this vicinity. Nothing could be easier at this time, draws away the force along the river now it is, but still doubt whether Santa Anna has the nerve to make such a demonstration. A friend thinks that he is making a feint in the neighborhood of Saltillo, with the intention of withdrawing attention from San Luis while he is sending off a large force to Vera Cruz. There may be something in this. A few days or weeks will tell the story.

"The last accounts placed Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva, twenty miles on the other side of Saltillo, with the most of his force. All the reports would go to confirm that Santa Anna has a large body of men in his neighborhood, but whether with the intention of attacking Gen. Taylor, or passing him and falling upon the American posts and depots on the Rio Grande, no one knows. Every one says that a good General would have adopted the latter plan since, as the withdrawal of nearly all the forces from the river would have almost ensured the success of a descent."

The New Orleans Bulletin has a letter conveying information similar to the above, and also the following, which was received by a previous arrival: "Letters are in this city, from well informed sources in Mexico, which state that the recent movement of Santa Anna has no connexion with any contemplated operations at Saltillo, and is intended to make a demonstration on the Posts on the Rio Grande, and thus cut off Gen. Taylor's communications and supplies. Another letter says that the movement was absolutely necessary to procure supplies, as the army had exhausted every thing of the kind in that district of country. One of the letters to which we refer is from an officer in the Mexican army."

It was further reported that Gen. TAYLOR had fallen back towards Monterey, and expected every day to have a battle. This, however, was not credited at New Orleans. The Picayune entertains greater apprehension for the injuries the Mexicans may inflict in the valley of the river and at Camargo than at Monterey or beyond that point; and the Bulletin also deems it the true policy of Santa Anna to reach the banks of the Rio Grande, and seize upon Matamoros or Camargo, rather than attack Saltillo or Monterey. At the latter place, though the American garrison is only about 2,000 men, they are so advantageously fortified as to be able to resist the whole army that Santa Anna could bring against them. In one fort alone there are mounted upwards of thirty cannon, which completely command the city.

THE BRITISH STEAMER TWEED.—The Charleston Courier has a copy of a Havana paper containing the particulars of the loss of this vessel on her voyage from Havana to Vera Cruz. The wreck occurred on the rocks of Alacranes, on the 12th of February, at 3 o'clock in the morning, three days after her sailing from Havana. She had on board fifty-eight passengers and a crew of ninety-one. Twenty-nine of the former and forty-two of the latter were lost. Mr. DIMOND, the late American Consul at Vera Cruz, was saved, and not lost, as stated in our last paper. The remainder were saved by the timely succor of the Spanish brig Emilio, Captain CAMP, which arrived at Havana on the 3d instant, in six days from Sisal, with the passengers and crew of the Tweed. The total loss is considered to amount to one million of dollars.

A letter dated at Merida on the 21st February gives some of the particulars consequent upon the wreck, as follows:

"The night, though not serene, was not extremely dark or tempestuous. The north wind blew, but was only fresh, and was gradually subsiding. It was about three o'clock in the morning when the steamer struck the sharp rocks of Alacranes. The cabin first tilted, and in a few minutes the vessel was on her side, and before her estimated crewman, Mr. ESCOBEDO and his wife. The deck planks continued floating for some time, and upon them were many of the passengers and crew, who sought aid from God and struggled for dear life. There were scenes of desperation which, amidst wailings and piercing cries, cannot be described, even by those who were present and participated in them. Some threw themselves into the water; others blew their brains out with pistols; others cut their own throats; while others saw in a plank the hope of safety. By little and little the extensive platform which formed the deck gave way, and then some were swept off by the waves, and had to struggle to swim some fifty yards from where the ship went to pieces, to where they could get their feet on land. Never, never was twilight so long. When at length the morning rose, little groups were standing here and there—wounded, naked, and hungry. Some were approaching others, and behind the unfortunate seamen mounted on the wheel-houses, and making signs for help which it was impossible to render, as there was no boat nor other means of affording assistance. They perished. Those who were on shore were only able to bring a barrel of flour, another of bran, and a little vinegar. A paste made of this strange compound was their only aliment. They were ashore without provisions, without help, and exposed to death, some from exhaustion, some from discouragement, and the others from hunger and thirst; but the Emilio made her appearance, and her whole crew rushed into danger, performing acts worthy of epic times. The shipwrecked persons greeted them with sweet tears of acknowledgment as their friends and preservers."

A LARGO TRAIN.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, although the track was slippery from snow and ice, Capt. Houston, the conductor of the freight train on the Eckhart Railroad, brought safely down to Cumberland (Md.) from the mines, and Ohio singly loaded cars in one train, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's locomotive Cumberland. The total weight of the train is estimated at three hundred and twenty-four tons, the net weight of coal conveyed in the cars being two hundred and seventeen tons.

When the Eckhart Railroad was designed, many persons, well skilled in such matters, expressed doubts as to the ability to restrain large descending trains on the grades of a hundred and thirty-five feet per mile; but the operations for the last nine months on the Eckhart Railroad have finished at the position on the subject at rest. When the canal is finished at Cumberland, we shall be delighted to record the arrival of such trains at the basin hourly instead of daily.—Cincinnati.

EMERY ARRESTED.—We learn from the New Orleans Commercial Times that this notorious person was arrested in that city on Monday, the 9th instant. He arrived there in the company Galveston from Texas.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city has been communicated to us for publication:

SAN DIEGO HEADQUARTERS, NOV. 25, 1846.

We are still contending with the insurgents in this quarter. My last informed you of the success attending our movements as late as the middle of September last, since which time many obstacles have prevented our usual rapid movements. At present we are preparing for a second march into the interior, and intend making our way once more to the City of the Angels, distant from this place one hundred and twenty miles. We shall of course have to encounter some difficulties and exposure in this undertaking, as the rainy season is approaching; but nothing is too good to accomplish when undertaken with such zeal as our officers and men evince. The number of our enemies has increased since I last wrote you, if we can judge correctly from appearances; but whether they have really sufficient courage to give us fair fight in the field is yet to be ascertained. Should their bravery prove equal to their treachery we should have fearful foes to contend with. A want of proper management has defeated some of the Commodore's well-digested plans for securing this territory to the United States. This must eventually be the case, although attended with much trouble, which could have been avoided had the Commodore received the prompt co-operation of those who were entrusted with his orders. Every facility that money, clothing, and provisions could afford has been promptly granted by Commodore Stockton, and himself and officers have been constantly and vigorously employed.

The Californians, since I last wrote, have placed themselves under the command of Gen. Flores, a Mexican officer whom we had taken prisoner with a number of other officers of Castro's army, all of whom were placed on a parole of honor, and by their atrocious conduct have again been in the field and forced into their service hundreds of men, although we preferred to see them in our hands. The result has been to give us much trouble and annoyance, with the loss of