

From the St. Louis Reveille.

FIRST NAVAL TRIUMPH.

Bombardment and Capture of Tabasco—Death of Lieut. Morris.

The Di. Vernon arrived last night from New Orleans. From the Picayune Extra of the 17th we copy the following news: We have been furnished by an officer of the navy, who arrived here this morning in the schooner Portia, Capt. Powers, six days from Point Lizardo, who was engaged in the affair of Tabasco, with the annexed summary and proceedings of Com. Perry, with the detachment of vessels sent under him against Tabasco. The enterprise was altogether successful. The object of the expedition was to cut out certain prizes anchored in the river. These were all taken. When the city was summoned to surrender, the people were all in favor of yielding at once; the Governor and soldiery opposed it. Time was given for all peaceable persons, women and children, to get out of harm's way; but the Governor would not allow any one to leave, so that it is feared most of those killed during the bombardment were not soldiers. Some of the regulars were killed. Had it not been that the execution was principally done upon inoffensive persons, the city would have been demolished, with the exception of the residences of foreign consuls and the hospitals.

Squadron consisting of the Mississippi, Com. Perry; Vixen, Com. Sands; Bonita, Lieut. Comg. Benham; Reeler, Lieut. Sterrel; Nonita, Lieut. Hazard; revenue steamer McLane, Captain Howard; revenue cutter Forward, Captain Jones; 200 seamen and marines from the Karitan and Cumberland, under command of Capt. Forrest, Lieut. Gester, Winslow, Walsh, Hunt; Capt. Edson and Lieut. Adams, of the marines. Left Anton Lizardo on the 16th October, and arrived at Frontera on the 23d. Captured steamers Petrita and Tabasuceno, and several small vessels. 24th and 25th ascended the river 72 miles to Tabasco; the current very rapid—towed by the Petrita and Vixen—passed Devil's Turn at 2 P. M. landed and spiked four 24-pounders. Arrived off Tabasco at 6 P. M. and anchored in line ahead distant 150 yards from the shore. Summoned the city to surrender. Governor refused.

Fired three shots from the Vixen—one cut the flag-staff of the fort, and as the colors fell we thought that they had surrendered. An officer came off with a request that we would spare their hospitals, which was granted. At 5 o'clock landed 200 seamen and marines, but as it was too late to attack the fort, they were ordered on board. Some skirmishing ensued, but none of us were hurt. This was Sunday, and the Commodore was somewhat reluctant to commence the attack on that day. Captured one brig, three schooners, and one large sloop; also captured one schooner before we arrived at Frontera, and another on our passage up the river—making in all, one brig, five schooners, two steamers, one sloop, and many small craft and lighters. Monday, 26th, at daylight, a sharp fire of musketry from shore, which was returned by our great guns wherever we heard a report. Firing continued for some time at intervals, when a white flag was shown by the civilians on shore, no doubt with the consent of the Governor. Sent off a petition to the Commodore to spare the town, which he granted, adding that he only desired to fight the soldiery. Got the prizes under weigh and made every preparation for returning; white flag flying all the while. Lieut. W. A. Parker got on shore with his prize vessel, near the city, and was attacked by about eighty soldiers, whom he beat off with eighteen men, losing only one and having but two wounded. This affair lasted thirty minutes.

Lieut. C. W. Morris was despatched to him with orders, and passing the heavy fire of the enemy, was wounded in the neck by a musket ball.

Lieut. Morris stood up in his boat and cheered the men most gallantly, until he fell in the arms of Midshipman Cheever, who was with him. The Commodore then commenced cannonading in earnest from the Vixen, Bonito, Nonita and Forward, and in space of half or three-fourths of an hour almost demolished the city—sparing the houses of the foreign consuls and such as appeared to be inhabited by peaceful citizens.

At about midday the fleet left Tabasco, and, as it passed the different streets at right angles with the water, fired musketry and great guns, and swept them completely of every living thing. All the prizes were saved, with the exception of one, which was burnt by the Commodore's order, it having been found impossible to get clear of the "Devil's Turn," a rapid pass in the river.

Arrived at Frontera on Sunday at midnight—inhabitants all peaceful, having been kept in awe during our absence by Lieut. Walsh and his command.

The revenue steamer McLane struck while attempting to pass the bar, and did not succeed in getting over until the affair at Tabasco and the return of the vessels. Her marines, under Lieut. Brown, were on board the Parita during the 25th and 26th. All the prizes were duly despatched, and, arrived at Anton Lizardo. The Parita, on her return, under command of Lieut. Best, captured the American brig Plymouth, Capt. Parkinson, engaged in discharging cotton at Alvarado bar. Lieut. Morris died on the 1st inst., on board the Cumberland, and was buried with the honors of war at Lizardo.

It will be seen, by reading this cursory report, that the Commodore spared the city out of feelings of humanity. The inhabitants could not leave, as the Governor would not permit them; hence they sought refuge in the houses during the cannonading, and thus incurred destruction. Had it not been that we were necessarily obliged to

kill many innocent persons before taking the city, Tabasco at this moment would have been ours. As it is, we have paid them dearly for the shot which deprived us of Lieut. Morris—long will they remember our visit and dread the return of the Americans.

The Mexican force was 350 regular troops, with four pieces of cannon, besides an unknown number of armed peasants; all of whom were posted in strong military works, or in the occupation of stone or brick houses; hence we could only reach them with our great guns, and at every disadvantage.

Lieut. Renshaw came up from the squadron under orders to Pensacola Navy Yard.

Health of the squadron perfectly good. There is a Mexican force of from five to six thousand men at Alvarado. They have placed across the mouth of the river three strong chain cables, and sunk vessels on the bar. It would be entirely useless to attempt the place again by a naval force.

Another Naval Triumph.

CAPTURE OF TAMPICO.

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS RETRIEVAL.

By the arrival of the fine steamer Peytonia from New Orleans, we are in possession of a Picayune of the 21st inst., containing the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Tampico!—St. Louis Reveille.

The Picayune says:

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, Com. Perry, at the S. W. Pass, news was received in the city yesterday of the capture of Tampico by the U. S. squadron on the 14th inst. We announced in yesterday morning's edition the departure of the squadron from Anton Lizardo upon this expedition, and before the day was over the success of the enterprise. The fleet sailed under Com. Connor on the 11th and 12th insts. On the 14th Com. Perry crossed the bar with the Spitfire, Vixen, Petrel, Bonita and Reeler, reinforced from the Cumberland, Mississippi, Princeton and St. Mary's. There was no opposition made to the American arms. The town was surrendered unconditionally, the garrison having been previously withdrawn.

The Mississippi sailed immediately for the Balize for troops to garrison the city. In coming hither, Com. Perry touched at the Brazos and despatched a lieutenant to Gen. Patterson's camp to obtain troops for the garrison. The Mississippi then came to the Balize for the same object. We learn from proper sources that about one hundred and fifty men, recruited for the 1st and 3d infantry, will be despatched immediately for Tampico. A detachment of these troops has already arrived; the remainder are expected to-day or to-morrow. Besides these, four companies of the new regiment of mounted riflemen, under Major Burbridge, will be sent to Tampico as soon as they arrive. They are hourly looked for.

Capt. Hetzel, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been despatched to Baton Rouge, for ordnance and munitions, and Capt. Barnard, of the Engineers, will repair directly to Tampico to superintend the erecting and arming of the necessary defenses.

Although the city was taken without the loss of blood, it is manifest that it is not to be surrendered without a struggle before peace is declared. The town is now in the possession of the marines and sailors of the fleet, who cannot be well spared from their ships. As soon as the place is sufficiently garrisoned by land forces the squadron will proceed to other business.

Nothing of interest had been heard from the city of Mexico, but Com. P. says that the Government and people evince great bitterness towards the U. States.

Commodore Perry is in robust health and fine spirits. The officers and men of the squadron are in the enjoyment of good health.

ORDNANCE FOR TAMPICO.

We were gratified to learn that Gov. Johnson, as soon as he heard that the Mississippi had arrived at the Balize to procure men and munitions of war for the defence of Tampico, proffered for the use of the United States 6 pound and three 9-pound brass pieces, together with 100 rounds of ball for each gun, and 50 rounds of grape shot. These guns are ready to go on board ship, have been accepted, and will be immediately despatched to Tampico. This is a commendable act of the Executive of Louisiana. The necessity of erecting fortifications at Tampico with expedition is apparent; and the difference in the time required to bring ordnance from the nearest United States depots, and in shipping such as is ready for use at once, might be fatal to the occupation of that important point.

For TAMPICO.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d ult. says: "Com. Perry left the city yesterday, with a detachment of fifty men, under Lieut. Crittenden of the 1st infantry, and the guns and munitions of war belonging to the state of Louisiana, which were tendered for the use of the U. States by Gov. Johnson. Gen. Brooks is prepared to take the responsibility of despatching to Tampico any amount of troops that may be deemed necessary to its defence, and Gen. Jessup is furthering this important object with alacrity in his department. In a very short time there will have been sent from this point about six hundred effective men to garrison the captured city, and it is probable that additional assistance can be got from the Brazos and the camps along the line of the Rio Grande. The arrival of more than a hundred additional recruits, raised for the 1st and 2d regiments of infantry, and four companies of the rifles, is looked for hourly. As we announced yesterday, these levies will be

forthwith sent to Tampico, and the requisite ordnance and munitions may be expected to be in readiness by the time of their embarkation. This looks like expedition."

FROM THE ARMY.

Later from Monterey.

Death of Maj. Lear—Gen. Wool on his way to Chihuahua—Mutiny.

The steamship Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 16th inst., from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 12th. Among her passengers was Capt. LAMOTTE, of the 1st Infantry, who was severely wounded at Monterey, but who, the Picayune says, was in fine spirits and doing well.

Capt. Lamotte left Monterey on the 3d inst., and our private advices come down to the 2d. The gallant Maj. LEAR, of the 2d Infantry, has died of his wounds. He was buried on the 1st inst.

Gen. Wool has communicated with Gen. Taylor on two occasions. It would appear that the former has detached one thousand men from his command to take possession of Manclavo, and with the other two thousand proceeded on his march to Chihuahua. It seemed to be regretted that Gen. Taylor, from motives perhaps of delicacy, refrained from interfering in any way with Gen. Wool's plans. It is conceded that the latter's troops can be more serviceable south of Chihuahua, which does not require so large a force for its subjection.

We have no definite knowledge of Gen. Taylor's plans, but may state that the prevailing impression among officers is, that Tampico is to be the next point. The Kentucky Cavalry, still near the mouth of the San Juan, were expecting daily to receive orders to march in that direction. The Tennessee Cavalry arrived at Fort Brown about the 9th inst., and were also expecting to leave immediately for Tampico. Common reports still assigns Gen. Patterson to this command.

From Monterey we learn from an authentic source, that nothing of public interest had transpired since our last dates. There was a rumor on the 2d inst., among the Mexicans; that one-half the army at San Luis Potosi, had declared in favor of Santa Anna as Supreme Dictator, that the other half had declared against him, and that both divisions had started for the city of Mexico. A postscript to the same letter says in brief that Santa Anna is off for Mexico and Gen. Valencia after him. The existence of such reports as to Santa Anna's designs at so many different points, would indicate that the movement of Gen. Othon was more serious than the newspapers of the city of Mexico represent it. They say positively that Gen. Salas and Santa Anna were again acting with perfect accord.

Col. McKee's regiment (the 2d) of Kentucky Infantry had left Camargo for Monterey, the last three companies setting out on the 4th inst. The Ohio regiment of Infantry were preparing to follow. There had been a mutiny in the company of Capt. Cutter in the Kentucky regiment, and when our informant left Camargo, twenty-three of the privates were in irons, and one lieutenant under arrest. It was thought the lieutenant would be severely dealt with for his part in the affair.

ARMY UNDER GEN. WOOL.

CAMP NEAR PRESIDIO DE RIO GRANDE, October 14th, 1846.

Gentlemen of the Delta:—We arrived at the River on the 8th inst., when the General was waited upon by the Alcalde and sub-Prefecto of Presidio, who offered the capitulation of the town, and hoped they would not be disturbed. Col. Harney, with the 2d Dragoons, next morning crossed over and encamped near town, and the remainder of the command on Sunday took up their encampment where I now write from, and where we expected to remain ten or fifteen days, but we shall march for Manclavo the day after to-morrow, not waiting for Gen. Churchill's command, as was the original intention. This sudden change in the intentions of the General may be in consequence of the recent news from Monterey, which undoubtedly will be read long before you receive this. The Mexicans are determined to fight. Gen. Shields arrived here yesterday from Camargo, and will be second in command, and confirmed the news which we heard before from the Mexican authorities.

Col. Hardin's regiment is now marching into camp having left San Antonio about a week after us. How prudent it is to pursue the march before the remainder of the command comes up, time will tell; but rest assured the Mexicans will give us a brush, and they know all our movements, whereas we know none of theirs.

The Mexican officers endeavor to convince our General that the armistice between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Ampudia included this army, but, fortunately, the General had a copy of it, and it clearly leaves us to fight if we have a chance—and we will.

CHIHUAHUA.

Mexican Papers.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th, contain a third instalment of the Mexican news received in that city, on that day. Gen. Ampudia's conduct at Monterey, is to be submitted to a Council of Officers. Gen. Arista is at the city of Mexico awaiting an examination into his military operations at Matamoros. The garrison of the citadel at Vera Cruz, has been increased, and troops are marching into the town from various points. In the interior, the people are engaged in fortifying the city—every class of citizens taking hold to dig trenches—even the women have taken hold of the spade and shovel, and regularly work 16 hours out of the twenty-four with the men.

To raise money for the war, the supreme government has allotted to the cit-

ies and states certain sums to be contributed by them, monthly, but leaving the details to be afterward arranged. In Chihuahua, Gov. Trits is said to be melting the bells of the churches to make cannon for the defence of the city. Gen. Salas has promulgated a decree touching the internal revenue of the country.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

Tuesday, December 8, 1846.

THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

If we should believe the many statements which are made by certain newspapers, respecting the war with Mexico, we would be brought to the conclusion that the United States would actually be "ruined" by its "tremendous" expenses.—An empty treasury is held up to view, with all its disastrous consequences. We are told that should the present war continue six months longer, that our nation will be involved in a debt entirely beyond its resources. This is indeed a horrible picture to behold. A nation which has ever been able to meet all its engagements, and has never been delinquent in a single instalment of interest since its organization, to be thus involved would be a terrible catastrophe.

But let us examine this view of the question, and see if this debt will amount to such a mammoth sum. We were compelled to engage in this war by Mexico, when this government was in possession of over a million of muskets and swords, and a due proportion of other equipments, which were contained in our arsenals. The arsenal at Washington alone, is said to have contained powder and balls enough to have supplied our army with "shooting" material for a number of years of war with Mexico. Our government is bountifully supplied with all the other implements of destruction, such as bombs, "peace makers," pistols, cutlasses, rockets, &c., in sufficient quantities for a war of several years, with even Great Britain herself. It is stated that there has been none of these weapons or implements purchased since the commencement of this war, and probably will not be during its continuance. It is no more than reasonable to conclude that the only additional expenses, of much consequence, will be those of transportation and subsistence. The expenses of the navy will not exceed that of former years.

We have endeavored to find the necessity for these "reported" expenditures, but we confess that we see nothing that is alarming. True we see daily their magnitude held up in glaring capitals, which would lead one to suppose that the nation would be irretrievably "ruined" before the termination of the contest. We have seen some statistical calculations which were made by the Philadelphia Ledger, that appear to be possessed of a great degree of accuracy. It estimates the number of Troops already in service, at about twenty thousand; and contemplates the probability of twenty thousand being required for the next six months, but it is not likely that so large a number will be needed by our government. These twenty thousand men and officers will require, according to the estimate, during that period, for subsistence pay, clothing, &c., about \$150 each, which will amount to \$3,000,000. Their transportation will probably be about \$400,000, which would be allowing \$20 to each. Five hundred baggage wagons will be required, which will cost \$150 each, or \$75,000; one hundred mules at \$75 each; 1000 horses for wagons, at \$50 each; three hundred tents \$10 each; three thousand horses and equipments for dragoons, at \$100 each; for the purchase and hire of steamboats, &c., and for other necessary expenses, about \$2,000,000. These several amounts make an aggregate of near \$8,000,000. Then admitting that there will be forty thousand men in the field for the next six months, and allowing the same ratio of expenses to each man, it will be found that the whole expenditures for one year, if the war should last so long, will not exceed \$18,000,000. It will be recollected that \$10,000,000 were appropriated at the last session of Congress, for the war, beyond the ordinary expenses in time of peace. It will be perceived that but a portion of this sum has been expended. Taking all these things into consideration—with a revenue of over twenty-five millions of dollars, we do not believe that we will, on the termination of this war, (which we hope will soon be,) be so terribly in debt after all.

"RUIN."—We see it stated that the demand for girls to work in the Lowell factories is so great in consequence of the increasing business of the fall, and the prospect for the winter, that agents have been sent out into the adjoining counties to employ them.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—The St. Louis Reveille, of the 28th ult., gives an account of an afflicting disaster which happened on the Mississippi on the 21st. The steamer Maria, while on her way up the river, when about six miles below Natchez, was run into by the steamer Sultana, bound down, and loaded heavily with cotton.—The Maria sunk instantly in about twenty feet water. The collision was awful, tearing away the bow and guards, overthrowing the chimneys and knocking down the boilers. Forty persons composing the crew, and including two or three deck passengers, were either scalded or drowned. The chief clerk, and the assistant engineer are among the missing. It is stated that the Sultana owes her escape principally to the heaviness of her loading—still she did not escape without being considerably damaged.—twenty of the crew of the Maria were landed at Natchez, nearly all of whom it is said must die, being scalded in such a dreadful manner. There were twenty-five cabin passengers, none of whom were lost, but their fright, and peril in escaping to the Sultana, must have been great. The boat principally insured, so that the loss will not fall heavily upon its owners. If this disaster has resulted from carelessness or any other cause, the necessary examination will doubtless expose it, and bring the offenders to just punishment.

Gen. Taylor's Despatches.

The Washington Union of the 24th ult., publishes the official despatches of Gen. Taylor, from Monterey. They contain and confirm, all that has been heretofore published in relation to the brilliant achievement of our troops at that city. The total number of officers and privates killed during the battle, was four hundred and ninety. We regret that their length preclude an insertion in this paper. They are got up in a masterly manner, and reflect much credit on old "Rough and Ready." The accusations published against Gen. Butler, are shown to be entirely without foundation.

"Victory."—The New York Journal of Commerce.

says that the aggregate vote for Wright and Gardner, exceeds that of Young and Fish, by more than two thousand. Young's majority in the State is 11,099; Gardner's 13,381, which is 2,282 more votes than Young received. The aggregate Democratic majority on the Congressional Tickets is 3,320. The whole number of votes polled is 385,000, showing a decrease of over eighty-five thousand.

LARGE MAILS.—It is stated that the mail received at New Orleans, after the capture of Monterey contained fourteen thousand letters. The ordinary mail ranges from six to eight thousand letters. They are equally as large from New Orleans to the Rio Grande.

A New Orleans paper states, that Alvarado is occupied by a force of from five to six thousand men. Three strong chain cables have been placed across the mouth of the river, and they have sunk vessels on the bar. If this should be the case, it would be entirely useless to again attempt to take the place by our naval forces.

The Democrats have elected F. W. Bowden, to Congress from the District in Alabama, lately represented by Mr. McConnell.

CINCINNATI.—A census of this city has been recently taken, by which it appears that it now contains a population of over ninety-four thousand inhabitants.

The nett revenue of Great Britain for the year ending the 10th of October last, is stated at 50,595,147 pounds sterling, being an increase of the preceding year of 89,264 pounds. For the last quarter, the increase under the customs head was 483,472 pounds; which is a very satisfactory sample of the working of the reduced tariff.

Mr. CAPWELL, Daguerrotypist, will remain a few days longer at the Exchange Hotel, in this place, where he is prepared to take Miniature Likenesses for all who may call on him. Judging from the specimens we have seen, we feel free to advise all who desire their likenesses in a life-like manner, to give Mr. Capwell a call. His prices are so low, comparatively, that families, and those who may be drawn together by the ties of friendship, can have exact miniatures for a trifling sum.

ILLNESS OF HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Boston Advertiser of Friday last gives us the sad intelligence that this venerable statesman was on Thursday last seized with a paralysis of his left side, which for a time rendered him nearly insensible. He had just left the residence of his son, the Hon. Charles F. Adams in Mount Vernon street, in a state of health, when the gentleman with whom he was walking suddenly perceived that he was laboring under some severe affection of his limbs, and was obliged to assist him

to prevent his falling. He was conveyed back to his son's house, and received immediate medical aid. After a short time his consciousness returned, and he was subsequently much relieved, and able to converse, and we are happy to learn, was not considered in immediate danger. Mr. Adams is, we believe, about 80 years of age; notwithstanding which he has hitherto been able from the vigor of his constitution, to endure unremitted labor, like a man in the prime of life.

We are happy to learn, however, from the same paper of Saturday, that the symptoms which existed at the time of the attack of Mr. Adams have materially improved since.—Washington Union.

Destructive Storm on the Lake; Several Lives Lost; Loss of the steamers Hellen Strong and Indian Queen, Brigs Osceola, John Hancock, Europe, Sizer & Several Schooners.

A severe rain poured down all day on Thursday last, accompanied by a high wind. In the evening it commenced blowing a gale from the North West. It appears to have been severer West of us than here, and accounts from up the Lake bring us melancholy intelligence of the loss of life and property. Being in disorder Saturday, on account of the removal of our office, we were unable to give the particulars until this morning which will be found below, from various sources:

The steamer Hellen Strong went ashore about five miles above Barcelona—two lives lost. One schooner (the Swan) at Barcelona, high and dry; one about three miles below, name not known; a sloop above Barcelona capsized—probably all lost. The brig Osceola about eight miles above Barcelona ashore—four men lost; and the schooner Cleveland near the brig Osceola.

The steamer Hellen Strong will undoubtedly go to pieces, she is on a very rocky bound shore.

The steamer Lexington, Captain Randall, came in on Saturday afternoon, from Erie, where she lay during the gale, in safety.

Steamers Niagara, Madison, and New Orleans are safe at Erie.

The new brig John Hancock, Capt. De Groat, went ashore just above Erie Peninsula, on the rocks. One of her sides is stove in, and the hull otherwise damaged. It is feared she will be a total wreck.

The brig Europe, Captain Rossman is high and dry at Fairport. She will be got off without injury.

The vessels ashore, at Erie, on the Peninsula, are the Ainsworth, Dayton, United States and Charles Howard. These vessels will probably be got off without much damage. The brig H. H. Sizer and the schooner Huron are both total wrecks.

The little steamer Commerce, Captain Traverser came in about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, from Dunkirk where she lay during the gale. The Indian Queen is ashore about a mile this side of Dunkirk, on the rocks, and is now a perfect wreck.

Sixteen dead bodies had washed ashore at Barcelona on Saturday.

The schooner Conroy had got as far up as Grand River, and was driven back.—She arrived here without sustaining any damage.

The steamer Illinois was out during the whole of the gale, but weathered it out with some slight damage and arrived in Detroit in safety.

From Mr. Davenport, mate of the steamer Niagara, which left Chicago on the 14th, we learn the following: Brig Empire left Chicago the day previous for Southport to load. Steamer Aandrik Hudson, propeller Genessee Chief and brig Clarion at Milwaukee bound up; steamer Nile near point Au Barks, bound up; steamer Boston, at Bar Point bound up.

The Great Western was aground in Detroit river on Thursday; having run upon a bar on Wednesday night.

The U. States was compelled to lie at anchor under Pat in Bay Island on Friday.—Buffalo Courier and Pilot.

From the Missouri Republican.

From the Pacific.

A letter written on board one of the vessels belonging to the blockading squadron in the Pacific, of as late a date as the 9th of September, off Mazatlan, was placed in our hands yesterday. It came by way of Vera Cruz and New Orleans. It is, of course, very brief, as it was written in great haste, but still it contains matters of very considerable interest at the present time.

The United States ship Warren left Mazatlan on the 5th of July, and went north to the California, which were found to be in possession of the American squadron, and the stars and stripes floating in every direction, from San Francisco, to Cape St. Lucas. In some of the southern ports, the Warren raised the standard of liberty, and the usual shouts were given—and then she sailed on to Mazatlan, where they were at the date of the letter, employed in blockading the port. A more disagreeable coast, it is said, never fell to the lot of a poor sailor. What with rain and sunshine, squalls, gales, thunder and lightning, they endured little else than misery of mind and body.

"If it was not for the occasional jumping in among the Mexican soldiers, by way of excitement," the writer thinks they would all sink under the heat of the weather and the furious rains.

"A few days since," says the writer, "Lieut. Radford, in the command of fifty men in the boat of U. S. ship Warren—having previously made arrangements for the enterprise—passed within gunshot of a town containing five or six thousand inhabitants, and a garrison of eight hundred soldiers, boarded a Mexican armed