



Saturday August 1, 1846.

The War with Mexico.—War has generally been considered a national calamity. If we consider the quantity of blood necessary to be shed, before ambition is satisfied, or peace conquered—the great tax, it imposes upon the industry and energy of a people, while at the same time, it disarranges and partially destroys their commercial and social greatness, it may well be entitled to the appellation. Those who in it, are victorious, feel themselves impelled onward, to great victories by the wonder and admiration of the world. Ambition growing big with what it feeds on, is never sated. He who commences at the head of an army, a patriot at heart, by success, becomes changed from the man, to the praise inflated Hero with his worshippers. To make one man mighty among men, blood must be shed, and the greater the quantity shed, the greater the Hero. Sesostris, the eldest conqueror we have on the record of history, opened the first scene in the tragedy of man, by a destruction of millions of his own species. From that, to the present, no Heros have been made—no revolutions have been accomplished—no nations have been christianized or civilized—no rights or privileges, belonging to man, by nature, have been obtained, without the destruction of millions of souls. Before Freedom can be established on the ruins of Tyranny, nations must wade through blood. Such seems to be the natural order of things. It would seem as if an all-wise Providence had chosen war, as one of the means of carrying out his plans, and working his will among the nations of the Earth. Although, therefore, we may derive little honor or profit, from the present war between us and Mexico, yet we may consider ourselves as the instruments, under God, of spreading among a semi-barbarian people, the blessings of true religion, civilization, arts and sciences; and the people of Mexico, as distinguished from the military despots, that rule them with a rod of iron, should look upon it as a blessing, and not a calamity. To the seven millions of the poor oppressed, humble, and submissive Indian race, the victims of all changes, the sword of the conqueror has brought relief from bondage. And though they have little or none of that energetic, and enterprising character which distinguishes the North American in all parts of the world, yet the presence of our army seems to have infused into them a hopefulness of spirit, of which under the reign of Military tyrants they have shown themselves entirely destitute.

Such is the effect produced upon them that the states of Taumaulipas, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, and others among the chief of the provinces of the Republic, have heard of our victories with joy, and are clamorous to be released from the Mexican Yoke.

The miserable condition of that nation, fills the mind with melancholy reflections. One million of the Mexico-Spanish blood, from which are taken the clergy, the soldiery, and the office holders, lord it, with a worse than Eastern despotism, over the seven millions of the Indian race. The Catholic clergy of Mexico, many of whom are more ignorant, and degraded than their flocks, are in as bad a condition, as their fathers were in the days of inquisitorial memory—ignorant immoral—dissipated—growing fat with regal pomp—while their people are suffering in squalid poverty. They have the wealth of the country in their hands. Their churches they decorate with barbaric splendor; but they have crushed and enslaved the minds of their people, with their grossly superstitious dogmas, until there is neither spirit or manliness in them. No wonder, in view of such a state of affairs, many of our best citizens should fear the prevalence of such doctrines, and the immense influence which they give the clergy over their flocks. Their religion, as it exists, is to them an incubus crushing all their energies. They require some modern Luther to sink deep to the root of secular oppression his Saxon [steel]; we hope he may be found in some of our fighting clergymen who are with Taylor at Matamoras.

Education is a thing in which they are generally deficient: for the million of Mexico-Spanish have institutions with high sounding titles, but under the control of Franciscan Friars who are as ignorant as those they attempt to teach. No morality, but their

own superstitious doctrines, no lessons of government, political economy, philosophy, or arts or sciences, are there taught; every thing about them indicates a people degenerating into the darkness of barbarism. Law has no supremacy. It protects neither person or property; and justice consequently is seldom uniformly administered. Their social state may be imagined from the absence of these things so necessary for the preservation of all that is good and eminent in the social character of man. With a soil unsurpassed for fertility—mines rich in mineral wealth—and an extent of Territory capable of supporting many more millions of souls, than those that occupy it, there is a poverty and wretchedness which would scarcely be believed in the old world. Dr. Wood who has lately made a tour from the Pacific to the city of Mexico, gives an interesting account of his journey. Poverty, vice, and wretchedness are the characteristics of Tepic, Guadalupe, Mexico and the principal cities of his route. Beggars the most revolting of every age, from infancy to decrepitude—form the great population of the streets, and the prisons are thronged with criminals of the vilest character and existing in the most disgusting filth.

To men in such a situation as this, the war carried on by us against the Mexican Government, is any thing else than a national calamity. Taylor and his troops deserve the applause of the world for their generous conduct towards them. Already trade and traffic have infused into them, a spirit with which they have hitherto been unacquainted. Our volunteers fresh from civilized society, and free institutions, will settle down among them, and carrying with them, at least some of that knowledge and virtue, of that determination of character which belongs to us as a people, will imbue their minds with a desire to imitate our examples. The Anglo-saxon, and the mixed Indian race will blend together. Intelligence and industry will be thus imparted to them. They will then be possessed of the true elements of self government; and be enabled for themselves to develop the vast resources with which Providence has blessed them. As those who in the Crusades returned to the Holy Land, brought with them the principles which civilized Europe, so those who go from us to them, take with them the true elements of government, which will elevate Mexico in time, as high in the ranks of nations as she is now sunken and degraded.

The Tariff.—There can now be but little doubt that the tariff bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, will pass the senate also. Well, let the destroyers of the fostering tariff of '42, take the responsibility. Let them be summoned before the tribunal of an outraged people and answer. When direct taxation is resorted to, as Mr. Walker says it must be, in order to raise funds to prosecute the war against Mexico, we shall then all clearly see and feel the difference between the only two modes of taxing the people by the general government.

Has every body forgotten how the "British Whigs," were hunted down and barked at because they refused to join the *Washington Union* and a thousand other prints in asserting our clear and unquestionable title to the whole of Oregon? Has any body forgotten the sweeping declarations of those prints that whoever was willing to compromise on 49 was for surrendering our own soil to British usurpation? If those things are not forgotten, what must now be thought of the songs with which those same prints celebrate the event which has despoiled us of so much territory? Honor and praise travel the same road to the white House that defiance traveled before. Glory is awarded to the President for doing what he was warned not to do, on pain of the unmitigated displeasure of the whole party. The whigs, in conjunction with a few democrats worthy of the name, get no credit for saving the country from war and ruin which they were cursed for trying to do, and for which Mr. Polk is now glorified for allowing them to do. What has become of Mr. Hannegan's sweeping declaration of damnation to Mr. Polk! Has he not done precisely what that gentleman warned him in the name of the party not to do? Suppose a whig President had made this compromise in the face of this locofoco denunciation—would the world of 54 40 have presented the same quiescent front that they now do? Political honor and consistency shudder as they answer, no! Yet this is the world famed Democratic party.

Silas Wright is a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of the State of New York,

The Country and the Crops.—To one who dwells in the quiet of the country, and is unaccustomed to the monotony of a village or a city life, the enthusiasm with which the dwellers of the latter fly out to the former, on every occasion when they can do it, seems transcendently foolish. But one who is confined from month to month in the same place, and in the same business, and compelled to look every day upon the same objects and hear the same sounds, only knows how to enjoy the landscape enameled with flowers of all hues, bounded by mountains ribbed with rocks and laved with babbling brooks that gush from their base. The widespread fields, the waving corn just silking and tasseling, the cotton blossom just bursting open, and the songs which the minstrels of the air warble, spring in the bosom of the careworn and sad fountain of felicity from which a thousand streams wander forth to revive, to gladden, to renovate and to rejuvenate the whole man.

We have been rusticated in the country within the last few weeks, and took occasion to notice the crops as we flew about. Our observation has been confined to this county and Lafayette only. We have scarcely ever seen a better prospect for a full crop of corn, and the abundant rains which have since fallen will render it certain. But we cannot say so much for the cotton prospect. The stalk has, in consequence of excessive rains in the spring, run up to an unusual height, and has but few squares. There are exceptions, however, and here and there are to be found some fine fields. A dry fall and a late frost would be desirable to the cotton planter.

Retraction.—It is stated that the Bill receding the city and territory of Alexandria to the state of Virginia, was signed by the President on the 9th inst. and is therefore a law.

Mr. Buchanan.—Mr. Pollock of Penn. in a late speech delivered in the House of Representatives, states that he heard James Buchanan in 1844 use the following language:

"He had served in Congress both with Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk; that he was personally intimate with them both; and was well acquainted with their opinions;" and he then went on to declare that James K. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay, and that he believed the Tariff of 1842 would be safer in Mr. Polk's hands than it would in Mr. Clay's. [Great sensation; voices: "Did you hear that?" "Did you hear him say so?" "Is that possible?"] Mr. P. repeated the statement. He had heard Mr. Buchanan use these words.

Mr. Pollock further stated that at one of the great Polk meetings in Pennsylvania during that canvass a banner was borne at the head of a procession inscribed:

"James K. Polk and the Tariff of 1842—We dare the Whigs to repeal it!"

The Mormons.—The Cincinnati Gazette has the following intelligence from the Mormons, who are on their way to Oregon.

A company numbering some fifteen or sixteen, belonging to Choteau's fur company, arrived at St. Louis on the 4th inst. on the steamer *Balloon*.—The only item of news they bring, says the Republican, is the arrival and encampment of a large body of Mormons, three or four thousand in number, and near one thousand wagons, at Bellevue, a short distance below Council Bluffs. They had been there and on the road several months, and were suffering severely; it was said, for the want of provisions; many were reported in an actual state of starvation. Provisions and game are very scarce in that portion of the country, and to supply their immediate necessities they had bought all the provisions stored at the Bluffs for the use of the fur company. Three messengers were seen by our informants, on their way from Fort Leavenworth to them, but not, as has been supposed, for the purpose of enlisting men for the Santa Fe expedition; of quite a different nature was their errand, but the exact purport of which is not known. It is said that it is the intention of the caravan to cross the Missouri, and take up their winter quarters on Platte river, above the Pawnee country, and next spring to go on to Oregon.

CAPTAIN MAY.—It will be recollected that some weeks since an elegant sabre and belt were sent by citizens of New Orleans to this gallant officer, in token of their admiration of his conduct on the battle field of the 9th May. The present was duly received, but the letter acknowledging it was delayed on its way to New Orleans. It is published in the *New Orleans Picayune* of the 24th ultimo, and is couched in the language of a brave man. The following passages from it reflect additional honor upon the writer:

"The high estimation which you have been pleased to attach to my services on that occasion, bears with it, to me, an additional value, as it is an ex-

pression of approbation from friends of my early youth.

"In battle opportunities are afforded of a few to perform deeds which, if successfully accomplished, are attended with so much brilliancy as to render less conspicuous other deeds equally meritorious.

"In the action of the 9th it was my good fortune, not only to be one of this favored few, but to be supported by officers and men whose gallantry would ensure success. It is due to my brother officers to say, that any one of them would have gloried in the opportunity of leading the charge that you have thought proper to notice in such handsome terms."—*Ex. Paper*

From the Vick. Whig. POETICAL PORTRAITS.

CLAY.
He speaks!—and viewless chains
Upon a Senate rest;
He ceases!—look upon the names
That gird a nation's breast!
WEBSTER.
The calm, unbounded deep
Is emblem of his mind;
But roused, its heaving billows sweep
In grandeur unconfin'd.

CALHOUN.
A loom of curious make
May weave a web of thought,
And he who rends the shining warp,
May in the web be caught.
J. Q. ADAMS.
Statesman and Poet too!—
Philosopher in turn;
Link with the past—a nation soon
Shall sorrow o'er his urn.

CRITTENDEN.
Now with a giant's might
He heaves the ponderous thought—
Now pours the storm of eloquence
With scathing lightning's fraught!
BERRIEN.

With temper calm and mild,
And words of softest tone,
He overturns his neighbor's cause
And justifies his own.

CORWIN.
The polish'd shaft of wit
Is quivering in the light;
'Tis sped! upon its shining track,
And havoc marks its flight.

J. M. CLAYTON.
The lightnings glare may turn
The needle from the pole;
Who ever saw him swerve,
Or bow to low control?
BENTON.

Judgment and tact combin'd;
A mine of knowledge vast;
A walking book-case—on its shelves
The archives of the Past.

CASS.
With neat and rounded phrase
He tricks the shapeless thought;
Like hope of power, it charms to-day,
'To-morrow, it is nought.

ALLEN.
Ye Gods! defend my ears!
Bass drums around me throng!
Through empty galleries leap and
'The notes of "Chinese Gong!"

R. J. WALKER.
In locofoco vale,
Along its muddy stream,
He wanders night and day, immersed
In vain ambition's dream.

MARCY.
Collected, calm, and cool,
He patches up his job,
As, with a knowing leer, he slides
The salary in his fob.
J. E. C.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, JULY 9, 1846.
The dismemberment of Mexico is the design of the administration, and that not only by the invasion of California, but by seizure and possession of the entire country beyond the line of Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico, and the same parallel on the Pacific. This seizure embraces the richest and most valuable provinces of Mexico.

It includes all of California, from the head to the cape, and not alone the Provinces bordering on the Rio Grande. Parts of Jalisco, Guadalupe, and Zacatecas, and all of Sonora, Durango, San Luis Potosi, New Leon, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, are to be the fruits of this conquest.

The Government here are ready to settle the question now, if Mexico will yield up the country I have named, or consent to run a line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific upon the line I have named. All this is in contemplation now, secretly but seriously, and the regiment raising for California, of which I gave you the first notice some time since, is the first fruits of the expedition. I content myself with making the announcement of the ambitious designs of the Administration, and leave it to yourselves and readers to speak of them as they deserve to be spoken of.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A meeting of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers has taken place in London, to consult on the line of policy to be adopted towards Prince Louis Napoleon, and it has been agreed that, until they receive instructions from their different Courts, they will abstain from personal intercourse with the Prince.—*Delta.*

NARRATIVE OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Gen. Z. Taylor is now 50 years of age. He is the son of Capt. Dick Taylor, one of that band of enterprising pioneers of the West, who settled the "dark and bloody ground," to use the Indian meaning of the word "Kentucky." Of Capt. Dick Taylor, Gov. Scott (who was sometimes a little profane) is reported to have said, that if he had to storm the gates of hell, he would want Dick Taylor to lead the column. Zachary Taylor is a Kentuckian by birth—his father was from Virginia. Z. Taylor entered the service as a lieutenant of Infantry in 1803, shortly after the attack of the Chesapeake, and has remained in the army ever since. He was sent into Indiana, and early engaged in Indian hostilities. On the 5th December, 1812, he made a gallant defence of Fort Harrison, for which he was breveted a Major by President Madison, which brevet is the oldest in the army. In 1832 he led the 1st Infantry in the Black Hawk war—he became the Colonel of the 6th Infantry, I think, in 1832. In 1836 he was ordered to Florida; in that country he was always foremost in danger. With a detachment of about 500 men, composed of parts of the 1st, 4th, and 6th Regiments of U. S. Infantry, and some Missouri volunteers, he met about 700 Indians, under those famous warriors, Sam Jones, Con-coo-chee, and Alligator, on the O-k-cho-bee. It is said that he was challenged to this battle by Alligator—an invitation which Col. Taylor very readily accepted. This is said to have been the only instance in which the Indians voluntarily gave battle in the Florida war. The Indians were concealed in strong position in a thick swamp, covered in front by a small stream, which was rendered almost impassable by quicksands. Col. Taylor, however, charged his concealed enemy, in the face of a deadly fire, and forced the Indians to yield their ground inch by inch at the point of the bayonet. The battle was hardly contested—it lasted about three hours, when the Indians were routed and pursued until night, with great slaughter. This was a bloody battle, and reflected great credit upon the valiant band engaged in it, both regulars and Missouri volunteers—of whom 139 were killed or wounded, being more than one-fourth of the whole force. Col. Taylor remained on horseback during the whole engagement, cheering his men and exposing his person to the deadly rifle of the Indians. The victory was complete, for this was the last stand which the Indians made in Florida in any large body.

A GREAT STEAMBOAT PROJECT.—Vespasian Ellis, Esq., formerly United States Charge at Caracas, has obtained from the Government of Venezuela the exclusive right of navigating the mighty Oronoco with steam vessels for twenty-two years, on terms highly advantageous. What a theatre is here opened for enterprise and development; and what agent so powerful as steam for increasing population and spreading intelligence! Darby says the Oronoco is about fifteen hundred miles in length, and the area of the basin drained by it 400,000 square miles, or 256,000,000 of acres. Above its mouth it receives the Paraguan, or Oarom, the only large tributary which augments its volume from the south. For boats, says the same respected author, "few rivers of the world afford a more extended and less interrupted navigation."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM TAMPICO.—The Norfolk Herald has been favored with two letters received by a gentleman in that city, and dated on board the United States sloop of war *St. Marys*, lying off Tampico, on the 13th and 16th ultimo, which gave accounts of two attempts, made by the ship's company in boats, aided by the ship, to capture three Mexican gun-boats, whose movements were protected by one of the forts on the shore. Both attempts proved unsuccessful, on account of the enemy having early discovered their enterprise, and the difficulty which our boats encountered in crossing a dangerous bar in the river. A good many shot and shells were fired, some from both sides, but it does not appear that any life was lost, or that other material damage was suffered by either the assailants or the assailed.—*Nat. Int.*

SHAMEFUL.—The Boston Liberator, an abolition journal, speaking of Cassius M. Clay, says it trusts "that he will be the first to perish on the Mexican soil, an ignoble death." Papers putting forth such stupid treason, says the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, should be burned by the public hangman, amidst the execrations of all true Americans.
Delta.

LATE FROM MEXICO.
Contemplated attack of the American Fleet on the Fort of San Juan de Ulua—Gen. Paredes declared President by Congress, and Gen. Bravo Vice President—Paredes on his march to meet the American Forces, at the head of Eight or Ten Thousand men; the Army of Reserve—Orders for the Enlistment of Additional Regiments—Pronunciamento of California against the Central Mexican Government.

The Havana papers received yesterday by the Hope Howes, contain the Mexican news carried there by the British mail steamer Clyde, which had arrived from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. The C. had on board \$265,000 and 44 passengers. The Spanish schooner *Flor de Lanes*, arrived two days previously from Sacrificos, with Vera Cruz papers to the 18th June. Passengers by the Clyde state that it was the intention of the U. S. squadron to attack San Juan de Ulua on the 10th July. The vessels at Sacrificio on the 1st were, the frigates Cumberland, Raritan and Potomac, 50 guns each: sloop of war John Adams, 20; brig Somers, 10; steamer Mississippi, 8; and steamer Princeton, 7. The foreign men of war lying there at the same time were, the Spanish frigate Christina, sloop-of-war Luisa Fernando, and brig Habanero; British frigate Endymion, sloop-of-war La Perouse and brig Mercure. Besides these, the commander of the Clyde says he saw six large American vessels of war off Vera Cruz. The city on the 30th ult., was declared to be under martial law.

The latest dates from the city of Mexico are to the 29th ult. Congress has declared Gen. Paredes president of the Republic, and Gen. Bravo Vice President. Permission had been granted by Congress to Gen. Paredes to march at the head of the army against the enemy, and Gen. Bravo was called to take charge of the Presidency; he left Vera Cruz on the 24th June for Mexico.—Gens. Arista and Ampudia had been called to the capital: the former is to be tried for abandoning the city of Matamoras, while he had upwards of 4000 troops under his command. In consequence of this he had been discharged from his command as commander-in-chief of the army. He publishes a long address to his fellow-soldiers, expressing his regret for his misfortune, and assuring them that his prayers will be offered up to the God of Battles for their victory and success in every engagement which they may have with the common enemy.

The Spanish merchant brig Cecilia, from Cadiz, anchored at Isla Verde on the 20th ult. She attempted to pass into Vera Cruz: the Princeton fired a couple of blank shots at her, as a notice that she was not to be permitted to pass in: she disregarded them. A shotted gun was then fired, which quickly brought her helm about. She then "laid to," and the Princeton sent a boat on board, when she was ordered to go towards the island.

Gen. Paredes proposed to Congress that measures be forthwith adopted for the raising of several new regiments, both of infantry and cavalry. The proposition was at once carried into execution. Gen. Paredes was to have left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst., at the head of the army of reserve the total number of which is from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Letters had been received at Vera Cruz, stating that the Californias had "pronounced" against the Mexican Government.

It was said at Vera Cruz, on the return from Tampico of the British mail steamer, that the U. S. sloop of war *St. Marys* had opposed the Clyde taking the specie on board; and on this account the British steamer-of-war *Vesuvius* left Vera Cruz for Tampico, in order to see what was the reason for this act, and at the same time it was expected that the *Vesuvius* would take the specie to Vera Cruz.

Something is said of the rapid and successful culture of Cotton in Greece. Such a table as the following might dissipate all fear or rivalry in the British market:

The imports into Great Britain of cotton from the 1st of January to the 1st of May were:

	1846.	1845.
United States.	391,850 b's.	618,950 b's.
Brazil.	24,820 "	39,820 "
Egyptian.	31,270 "	7,980 "
East Indian.	45,250 "	60,990 "
West Indian.	2,800 "	3,030 "

[*Nat. Intelligencer.*]

The total value of imported articles received at the St. Louis Customhouse during the quarter ending on the 30th ult., on which duties were paid, was \$38,368. The amount of duties was about \$13,000.