

President to raise volunteers for a service so remote from support as this. I am, sir very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Brevet Brigadier Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g The Adjutant General of the Army Washington D. C.

The Picayune argues that the Mexicans have been urged on in this attack on Gen Taylor by foreigners, and that the Mexican fort of San Juan de Ulua is filled with foreign engineers, and the army now this side of the Rio Grande is accompanied by French, English and other artillery-men. It also gives the following translation of a proclamation which Ampudia has found means of distributing in the American camp, by way of leading their readers into the secret service of the war now waging:
The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor:

Know Ye: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican Nation; that the Government which exists under the flag of the stars is unworthy of the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American Government look with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs. President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to take possession of Oregon as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival at the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans, French, Poles, and individuals of other nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with indignation. Come therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with the English.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.
FRANCISCO R. MORENO.
Adj't of the Commander-in-Chief.
Headquarters upon the Road to Matamoras, April 23 1846.

NEW ORLEANS MAY 9th.
LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Seventy men cut to pieces by a large force of Mexicans!

The schooner 'Mary Clara' has just arrived from Brasos Sauago, having left on the 29th ultimo. Captain Griffin, of the city C. and passengers, report that Captain Walker, with 75 men of the 'Texan Rangers,' were nearly all killed and taken prisoners on the 28th ultimo, about 20 miles above Point Isabel, by a superior force of Mexican troops, consisting of some 1500 men!

Captain Walker succeeded in reaching Point Isabel at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the 28th with THREE MEN ONLY. He immediately applied to Major Thomas for four men, announced his determination to proceed to General Taylor's camp, or die in the attempt; his object being to communicate the full particulars of this attack, without delay, to his commanding officer.

From the Rio Grande direct.—The schooner Empire, Captain Collins, arrived this morning from Matamoras, whence she sailed on the 28th of April—the same day to which our advices via the Southern ports came down. Captain Collins reports that his pilot told him that on the 27th a company of Mexican dragoons crossed the river, and captured 150 prisoners and two wagons with stores. This is probably only a version of the affair between the Mexicans and Captain Thomson's little command.—N. Y. Advertiser.

From Point Isabel.—The Newport News publishes the following extracts from a letter from Point Isabel, which relate some new facts, and give encouragement to hope that the small force there would be able to maintain itself until the arrival of reinforcements.

POINT ISABEL, TEXAS, April 27, 1846.

Major Monroe has received orders to night by express to spare no exertions to make the defence of this place complete. We shall defend it to the last. We have 16 brass 6 pounders, two long 18 lbs, and two ships' guns for artillery, all of which are manned. We have a force, armed to the teeth, of 450 men.

With these we could hold the post against at least 1400, with the advantages we have over them. We have a plentiful supply of powder and balls, of all kinds, provisions for at least 2 years, and water in abundance—so that they cannot starve us out, the only way for them to do it, is to take us by surprise or storm! Give us daylight for it, and we will give them as cordial a reception as they could desire.

April 28.—Last night the ferry boat broke adrift from the Mexican side, and floated over opposite the picket guard. One swimming to her—the Lieutenant who was officer of the guard fired on him, he then returned, and got a party of soldiers in a boat to take her, but the Lieutenant gave them such a dose of buck and ball, that they were glad to get back with one killed and a number wounded. Thus you see the gradual approach of a general fight.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.
THE AMERICAN ARMS TRUMPHANT.

700 MEXICANS KILLED.

We take the following important news from the Philadelphia Ledger Extra of Wednesday. It was telegraphed from Washington to Baltimore, and brought by special express to Philadelphia.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamship New York, and sent by express to Mobile, where it overtook the mail.

The fame of the American Army signally vindicated with an inferiority of forces so disproportionate as to have caused the deepest anxiety for Gen. Taylor and his gallant band. They have gained a great, a glorious, a noble, a triumphant victory!

The following report is from Capt. Walker, of the Texan Rangers, who had arrived on the 5th inst., at 4 P. M., from the entrenchments opposite Matamoras. An engagement had taken place between the United States and Mexican forces. General Taylor, on the evening of the 3d instant, left the entrenchment with a detachment of United States troops, for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the entrenchments.

On the morning of the 4th instant, the Mexicans, taking advantage of his absence, at day break opened a heavy cannonade on the entrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the United States Troops, and in thirty minutes silenced the enemies' batteries reducing the city of Matamoras to ashes.

On the morning of the 5th, the slaughter amongst the Mexicans was tremendous—upwards of 700 lay dead on the field of battle and the number of houses left in Matamoras not sufficient to accommodate the wounded. Accounts says that the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoras was estimated at 10,000 men, and reinforcements daily expected.

Gen Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 5th inst., with a detachment of troops,

determined to open communication between Point Isabel and the army opposite Matamoras, which has for some days been cut off, and only affected in one instance by the GALLANT WALKER, whose horse was shot from under him, and the loss of six men.

McKeiser and Raincliff are two among the six men of Capt. Walker's party killed, whilst forcing their way through the Mexicans to the United States camp.

Our troops are in fine spirits. The main body of the troops are probably on this side of the river ONLY ONE AMERICAN KILLED, and he by a shell. The works were so well constructed that the Mexican shot could not injure them.

In the battle, MAJOR RINGGOLD, of the Artillery, COMMANDED THE AMERICAN CAMP, opposite Matamoras, during the engagement.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

On the morning of the 5th, previous to departure of the New York, a heavy cannonading was heard, supposed to be another attack of the Mexican on the U States troops opposite Matamoras.

[From the Galveston News of the 5th inst.]

When Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel, there was not the slightest doubt he would have cut his way to the entrenchments through vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who were known to be posted in large forces among the almost impassable thicket of the chaparrals on the road, with a determination to cut him off. The number of Mexican is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

It seems reasonable to suppose that a decisive and glorious battle was fought yesterday, and we wait with painful anxiety to hear the result.

AN ACT providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, war exists between that government and the U. S.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the militia, naval, and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding fifty thousand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, artillery, or riflemen, to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged, according to the time for which they shall have been mustered into service, and that the sum of ten millions of dollars out of any money in the Treasury or to come into the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the militia, when called into service of the United States by virtue of this act, or any other act, may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in one year, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and, if cavalry, their own horses, and horse equipments; and when mustered into service, shall be armed at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said volunteers shall when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be in all respects except as to clothing and pay, placed on the same footing with similar corps of the United States army; and, in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company who may thus offer himself shall be entitled when called into actual service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers offering their services shall be accepted by the President in companies, battalions, squadrons

and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such companies, battalions, & squadrons, regiments shall respectfully belong.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to organize companies so tendering their services into battalions or squadrons; battalions and squadrons into regiments; regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient, and the President shall, if necessary, apportion the staff, field, and general officers among the respective State and Territories from which the volunteers shall tender their services, as he may deem proper.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Volunteers who may be received into the service of the United States by virtue of the provisions of this act, and who shall be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to all the benefit which may be conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm, equip, and man such merchant vessels and steamboats as, upon examination, may be found fit or easily converted into armed public vessels, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the seaboard, lake coast, & the general defence of the country.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, they shall have the organization of the army of the United States, and shall have the same pay and allowances; and all mounted privates non-commissioned officers, shall be allowed 10 cents per day for the use and risk of horses actually killed in action; and if any mounted volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall not accept of the provisions now a serviceable horse, said volunteer shall serve on foot.

PRIVATEERS.—The unfavorable state of our relations with Mexico, naturally induces the inquiry among ship owners and underwriters, how far they are liable to suffer from Mexican privateers in case actual war should ensue. It may safely be assumed that in the case supposed the principal Mexican coast constantly watched by cruisers. Besides, Mexico has few seamen and fewer vessels. But it has been said that swarms of privateers would issue from Havana, under Mexican license, to prey upon our commerce. The following correspondence will show that Spanish subjects engaged in such a business, will be liable to be treated as pirates, both by their own government and ours.

NEW YORK, 13th May, 1846.
E. K. Collins, Esq.—Sir—At a meeting of the Underwriters this morning, I was directed to ask of you the publication of the letter received by you from the Hon. James Buchanan, communicating the substance of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, in relation to Privateers and Letters of Marque. I am very respectfully, yours,
S. BALDWIN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1846.
My Dear Sir: In consequence of our conversation a few minutes since, I think it proper to inform you, without delay, that our Treaty with Spain of the 20th October, 1795, contains the following article, still in force:—
'Art. 14. No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for or take any commission of letters of Marque, for arming any ship to act as privateers against the United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the U. S. shall be at war.

'Nor shall any citizen, subject, or inhabitant, of the said United States, apply for or take, any commission, or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the said King

shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate.'

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
EDWARD K. COLLINS, Esq.

GEN. TAYLOR.—An officer in the army gives the following description of Gen. Taylor.

On the 27th, a friend of mine visited Gen. Taylor in the camp at Point Isabel where he had established his depot for stores in the army. On landing, the scene presented was quite a wild one, and reminded one of the accounts we have received of an Arab encampment. There were three or four dragoons in the camp, with their horses picked about besides an immense number of wagons, mules and oxen. On stepping ashore, an officer conducted my friend to the General's tent. He was introduced to a very plain shabbily dressed old gentleman, of rather small stature, about sixty years of age, and who looked, by his hardy appearance, as if he had been camping out all his life.

This was the Commander in chief of the Army of Occupation. He has been 38 years in service on the frontiers of our country. One of his officers remarked, that 'old as he is, he bears the fatigues and privations of the campaign better than any one under him. He was affable, dignified, and in excellent spirits. His tent was no larger and no better than those of the other officers, and his table was his camp chest, which he carried his cooking utensils, &c. His plates were tin pans, and his cups (no saucers, of course,) tin panni-kins. A small supply of brown sugar was kept in a tin canister, and not a piece of crockery was to be seen. A party of six was thus entertained in homely style, and they all seemed to enjoy it abundantly. The United States force at the time consisted of about 3300 men. Our flag, I am told, was never hoisted South of the Nueces before.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

The following interesting letter of a very young man from Monterey, California, has been received by the New Orleans Picayune. It is stated to be from a most respectable source, and describes the condition of things in that country since the people of California revolutionized the government and sent Micheltorena back to Mexico.

MONTEREY, California, March 6, 1846.
Gentlemen—I suppose your list of correspondents does not extend as far west as this country, but as in all your papers you have some information respecting one Department or other of the Mexican Republic you may accept some from this much-talked-of country. Since the famous battle of Cajuanga, Feb. 20th and 21st, 1845 between 500 Mexicans and Californians when six unfortunate horses lost their lives from cannon balls, the country has been without wars. The Californians are patiently waiting for the long-expected Gen. Yuesro and the thousand troops who have been living, or rather dying, at Acapulco the last year. Several vessels have been at anchor some months in that port, ready to take on board the soldiers, and only waiting for one article which is generally wanted in Mexican affairs, her rich mines notwithstanding. Should Gen. Yuesro arrive here with as far a proportion of *enozos* as soldiers, he may be welcomed, and his welcome may continue, if by some chance the Supreme Government continue his cash supplies, otherwise he will follow General Victoria, Echeandia Chico, Gutierrez and Micheltorena, who, from some reason or other, which Mexico never inquired much into, have invariably found their way back to San Blas or Mazatlan with their troops, without any expense to those who sent them to Monterey. During the command of Gen Micheltorena, he did all he was capable of to conciliate the Californians, and often endeavored to prevent their using the expression, Mexicans and Californians. 'Are we not one—are we not all Mexicans?' he would observe, but it would not do. His lady, and those of his officers, in general, found themselves thrust out of the society of the country, their presence not being very acceptable and before the battle, some of them had quit California in disgust. So it was, and so it will continue. There is but one way for a Mexican to be some profitable or pleasantly settled in this Department, he be general or soldier, rancher or merchant, he must marry a Cali-

fornian girl—and he will find hundreds of pretty ones—he must become head and heart a California, or he better return whence he came.

'The sons of John Bull or his transatlantic grandsons, may emigrate to the land of promise, and find a home here, but not always can a Mexican do so. In fact, California is a trouble, an expense and an eyesore to the mother country, and if the loss of Texas has worn off her pride sufficiently she will sell it as soon as possible. Gen. Micheltorena and other generals who have commanded here have spoken of it as the only remedy for peace and quietness. No vessel from the Custom House in Monterey ever reaches the general treasury, and order from the President himself on the Custom House for \$1000 would not be paid, nor could the owners sell it for a song. There was one case where an officer was ordered to Monterey from San Blas, and received an order on the treasury of California for some thousand dollars, being his back pay for some time, a year or more. He offered it in Monterey for \$400 no one would purchase. He in time married one of the best families in California, and soon after collected the whole amount of past and present pay and the draft in full, and now is a much esteemed citizen of the country and in office.

From San Diego to Bodega the country is fast filling up. Mills are building, new inventions are imported, vessels are building and in a few years the Pacific port of Mexico can be supplied with California schooners and brigs. Mexico has no ports on the Pacific that can vie with those of California in natural advantages, her only Pacific wharf is in Monterey. The *Porto de los Angeles* has now a large population—many of its citizens becoming wealthy from their ranchos and vineyards. At this place can be found excellent wine and *guardiente*, and the best grapes in the world. Some fifteen or twenty carriages and gigs can be seen on a *passo* at a time. With all its natural advantages, the country could be still further advanced if Mexico would send hither 200 good soldiers not vagabonds, place them under the command of the natives, and without fail send them \$100,000 a year. This would soon create amicable feelings toward the Supreme Government, and nothing will.

Statement of the shipping, *Barques* and *Constitutes* which entered Monterey in the year 1845.

No.	Nation.	Crew.	Tonnage.
27	American	482	400
18	Mexican	205	200
4	English	66	50
3	German	33	25
3	French	75	50
3	Hawaiian	24	20
—	—	—	—
58	—	855	1100

The number of the crews and the tonnage of tonnage in the above are exclusive of vessels of war. (Of the 58 vessels enumerated, 5 were vessels, and again the 3 vessels may be classified thus: 23 ships, barques, 8 brigs, and 10 schooners.)

Although contrary to the laws of Mexico the Governor and generals of California before the independence of Mexico, and a ways since that period, have allowed the coasting trade, from San Diego to San Francisco, to all foreign vessels which have their duty at Monterey.

Classification of Duties received in Custom House of California in Monterey, in 1844.

From Mexican vessels, coastwise from San Blas and Mazatlan	55,194
From American vessels, from the United States & Sandwich Islands	60,325
From two Russian vessels, one French and one Hawaiian vessel	13,210
	678,739

Amount of Duties from Foreign and National Vessels, received in the Custom House of California, in Monterey from 1839 to 1845:

1839	\$65,613
1840	72,309
1841	101,120
1842	73,723
1843	62,900
1844	78,739
1845	135,300

\$601,800

Average per year for 7 years \$85,983
General Manuel Micheltorena, on leaving the city of Mexico with the troops for California, was promised by President Santa Anna, in addition to the receipts of duties in Monterey, \$8,000 per month to support his army. During his command in 1843 and 1844, he issued drafts on the Custom House of Mazatlan for about \$150,000