

Anna has gone for good, and that his whole infantry have been dispersed, there is no doubt of it. We shall not see him again on this line.

"To-day Col. Warren received a despatch from the Governor, informing him that American Commissioners were now in the city of Mexico, and had written to the Mexican Congress, saying that they were there to make an honorable peace."

"The Governor requested permission to return to Saltillo, to assist in keeping order and promising to comply with any requisition made upon him."

"The request of the Mexican Governor was granted, and he is now acting in concert and conjunction with Col. Warren to keep order, and to prevent collisions and conflicts among the belligerent forces."

Respectfully,
J. B. BUTLER, Paymaster U. S. A.

"We are informed that the scouts followed Santa Anna 40 miles.
†Col. Warren is Governor and Commandant at Saltillo.

†The Governor alluded to, is a Mexican appointed by the Mexican Government to administer the laws within a prescribed territory in which Saltillo is situated and several other minor towns.

MONTEKY, March 4.

I think I shall not have an occasion to trouble you again. I think that the battle and triumph will be a "peace-conquering victory," and that this letter will close my correspondence in relation to it.

Messrs. Crittenden and Coffee will leave immediately with the official despatches, and this will accompany them.

FURTHER FROM TAMPIO AND THE BRAZOS.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman who arrived on Monday evening from Tampico, we were placed in possession of "El Soldado de la Patria," dated 27th February, at St. Louis Potosi. The paper opens with a sounding editorial, headed as follows: "Viva la Republica! Viva el Ilustre Santa Anna!" The article is devoted to the praise of Gen. Santa Anna, and forms the introduction to the official despatch from him, and to several letters from officers of his army. We have already given a translation of this despatch. It was addressed to Ramon Adame, Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi. The editor remarks that other letters have been received by private citizens of San Luis, written from Agua Nueva, on the 24th February. These letters say that two commissioners had arrived there from Gen. Taylor, demanding their surrender, that Santa Anna exhibited to them the state of his army, showing them the enthusiasm & decision that prevailed among the troops, which had fallen back to that point only for the purpose of obtaining food; and finally gave them as his definite reply, that unless they surrendered at discretion he would renew the battle the following day, and continue it until he had completed their destruction.

Then follows an address of the Governor of San Luis to his countrymen, dated the 27th, recapitulating Santa Anna's despatch, and congratulating the people upon the victory, of which, in the most emphatic language, all the glory is attributed to Santa Anna.

Next follows a private letter dated "the enemy's camp," 5 P. M. of the 23d, in which the writer claims that they have taken four positions, two standards and three pieces. "The positions," he says were obstinately defended. He thinks only four prisoners are in their possession; all the others taken are dead. This letter was written before Santa Anna fell back to Agua Nueva. It confessed that they (the Mexicans) have lost many officers—out of all proportion to the men.

The letter goes on to say that the Mexican troops are perishing of hunger and thirst; that they had eaten nothing since leaving Encarnacion save a slice of roasted meat at La Vaca. It expresses great fears lest the army should disband that night on account of their deprivations.

The same letter says that Santa Anna had a horse killed by a grape shot. A postscript to the letter says: "After closing my letter, the general-in-chief, convinced doubtless that the army would disband unless it obtained food and water ordered it to move to Agua Nueva—where there are cattle and water—water before everything."

The postscript adds that they have lost about a thousand men, many general officers killed and wounded, and among the latter Gen. Lombardini.

A brief letter from Catorce is published, dated the 25th ult., in which it is said that an action was fought at Encantada on the 24th, in which Gen. Minion won a victory, taking six pieces of artillery, killing three hundred and making some prisoners.

Among the Mexicans killed on the 22d and 23d were Col. Francisco Bera, the Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Light Infantry, Col. Pena of the Light Cavalry, the Lieut. Colonel of the 11th Infantry, "and who knows how many more have met the same fate," says one letter. Another letter gives the following additional names of officers: Pepe Oronz, Pepe Bouilla, the major of the regiment of Morelia, Ansonos, and Luyando, major of Hussars.

Besides Gen. Lombardini, D. Angel Guzman and D. Miguel Gonzalez are named among the wounded.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

The following are the latest despatches received at the War Department from General Taylor:

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Agua Nueva, 18 miles South of Saltillo, February 7, 1847.

Sir: I changed my headquarters to this place on the 5th instant, bringing forward, in the first instance, Lieutenant Colonel May's squadron of dragoons, two batteries, (Sherman's and Bragg's,) and the regiment of Mississippi riflemen. Yesterday the second Kentucky, and second and third Indiana regiments came up, and will be joined in a day or two by the other troops in and near Saltillo, except the small garrison of seven companies left in that town.

Although advised by Major General Scott to evacuate Saltillo, I am confirmed in my purpose of holding not only that point, but this position in its front. Not

to speak of the pernicious moral effect upon volunteer troops of falling back from points which we have gained; there are powerful military reasons for occupying this extremity of the pass rather than the other. The scarcity of water and supplies for a long distance in front compels the enemy either to risk an engagement in the field or to hold himself aloof from us; while if we fall back on Monterey, he could establish himself strongly at Saltillo, and be in position to annoy more effectively our flanks and our communications.

I have no intelligence from the interior more recent or authentic than that heretofore communicated. There is understood to be no considerable force in our front, nor is it likely that any serious demonstration will be made in this direction. The frequent alarms since the middle of December seem to have been without substantial foundation. I am happy to add that the population of Saltillo is fast returning to the city. Under the judicious management of Major Warren, a discreet officer of Illinois volunteers, who commands in the town, it is hoped that the people may remain quietly in their homes.

I respectfully enclose copies of statements showing the names of the officers and men recently captured by the enemy, as reported in my despatch No. 11.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. com'dg.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
Agua Nueva, Feb. 14, 1847.

Sir—Since my last despatch of February 7th, the occupation of this position has been completed by the arrival of the Brig. Wool with the remaining corps left in rear. The troops are now conveniently encamped, and can readily take up excellent defensive positions when necessary. Everything is quiet in and about Saltillo.

I am urging supplies forward as rapidly as practicable from the rear, and from the direction of Parras; for, if joined by a sufficient force of the new regiments, I wish to be able to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer to create a diversion in favor of Major General Scott's operations. Of those new regiments, none have yet been reported to me, nor do I know how many I may calculate upon for service in this quarter.

I can communicate no very recent intelligence from the interior. Up to the 26th of January, the Mexican Congress had done nothing to supply the wants of the army, which had received nothing for January, and but half the necessary funds for December. Rumors reach our camp from time to time of the projected advance of a Mexican force upon this position, but I think such a movement improbable. The command is held at all times in readiness for the enemy.

I respectfully enclose a continuation of the list of killed, wounded, and missing incident to the operations before Monterey—as complete as it can be made from the records in my possession. There yet remain to be reported the wounded of company A, 3d Artillery; killed and wounded of the 4th Artillery; and killed and wounded of the 2d (Col. Wood's) regiment of Texas mounted volunteers. These few remaining names it is presumed can be supplied from the regimental returns or muster rolls on file in your office.

Our last official dates from Washington are to the 10th January. The mail of yesterday, which brought Washington newspapers as late as the 15th, had nothing from your office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. Army, commanding.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

Interesting Intelligence from Cuba.—It will be recollected that there was quite a number of rumors circulating throughout the political circles of Europe and America, relative to the demolition of what is called the Mexican republic, and the erection of a monarchy on its ruins, the king to be a Spanish or French prince. It was then stated that Paredes was in favor of a monarchy, and Santa Anna opposed to one; and it was as much on this account as any other, that Paredes became apparently unpopular. After this Paredes the head of the monarchist party, was banished, and Santa Anna returned to power.

From information that we have recently obtained from Havana, and from the fact that the military force stationed at place is unusually large—so large as to attract the notice of the Habaneros—and that there was a large number of French naval vessels, there, we are inclined to place some reliance on the rumor that France, England and Spain, have really some design on Mexico, and contemplate establishing a monarchy there.

We publish the following letter received from our special correspondent in Havana which throws additional light on the subject.

HAVANA, March 2, 1847.

You requested me, in some of your letters, to communicate what news I might have relative to Mexico.

It is said, among the most respectable circles in this city, that the King of France advised the Infant Don Enrique to ask the pardon of the Queen Isabella, by the famous protest he made when he was banished from Spain; and that Queen Isabella would help him to conquer Mexico, in order to establish a monarchy there of which the Infante would be king Don Enrique, as a good bon vivant, accepted the proposal, offering to take for his wife a French Princess, of Louis Philippe's family. Both parties having agreed, the Infante wrote to Queen Isabella, from Paris, a very interesting letter, asking for her pardon, which was immediately granted. This letter has been published in all the Spanish papers.

After this the Infante started for Madrid, where he was nominated, on his arrival, as *Gefe de Escuadra*, and went to see the English Ambassador, to whom he spoke about the affair. The Gentleman assured him that England would see with pleasure a Spanish monarchy in Mexico, in order to humiliate the American pride; and that the English Minister had informed him that the English government was always ready to help the Spanish in any attempt to restore their power in Mexico.

After this, the Infante had an interview with Queen Isabella, and then went to Jurul and Iala de Leon; to recruit sailors, and put everything in readiness for that affair.

General O'Donnell had received a communication ordering him to have the troops on the Island of Cuba ready to start for Mexico, and he has been secretly appointed the leader of the army.

This is the first part of the business. Now for the second part.

It is said that when the time comes for the movement, the Infante, as *Gefe de Escuadra*, will arrive herewith to fleet, which will bring ten thousands soldiers to the orders of General Roscala, who will remain here, and the troops, with General O'Donnell and the Infante, will sail for Mexico, where they will be aided by Santa Anna, who will proclaim the King Don Enrique I of Mexico. Vera Cruz will be immediately attacked and surrounded by the Anglo-French-Spanish fleet, and the King will proceed to Mexico, where, after his coronation he will proceed to nominate his cabinet. Santa Anna will be appointed Captain General of the Mexican army for life, and be dubbed "Principe de la Fidelidad." After this the new Prince and the Infante will go to fight the Americans.

All this appears novel and extraordinary, but every body here is acquainted with the facts. Now I will tell you what I have seen with my own eyes.

Almost every vessel that arrives from Spain comes with new soldiers, and the garrison here is in a continual movement. Last month we had an encampment of the troops out of the city. They remained three days in camp, with tents and everything, as if they were on the field of battle. Afterward, two regiments left the city, and went a *machas forradas*, one to villacera and the other to Bahia Honda, by land. They were ordered to march twenty miles per day, and it is said no efforts are spared to properly instruct them. *Yugenieros* have been ordered to make all kinds of shells, cannons, &c. and the artillery has been augmented with a brigade of *Artilleros de Marina*.

This information is of an astounding character, and deserves the most serious consideration and reflection of the American people. By itself, and unsupported by facts; it would be of little moment, and probably would not deserve or receive any attention; but the fact of the great Spanish force stationed there, and the number of French naval vessels lying in the harbor, together with the recent movements of Senor Atocha, of which we have likewise received some authentic information, induce us to place reliance on it, and we think entitle it to belief.

Of Senor Atocha, we learn that he left Washington in great haste, possessed of important secret intelligence, which he was directed to impart to the Mexican Congress immediately on his arrival there, and after doing so, that he was to return immediately to Washington, and arrive there if possible before the adjournment of Congress. We are not fully acquainted with the tenor of the despatches that Senor Atocha was entrusted with for delivery to the Mexican Congress, but we would not be at all surprised if they related, in part, to those occurrences at Havana, and to the facts which our correspondent mentions in the letter above published.—N. Y. Herald.

From the N. O. Delta, 25th instant.
STILL LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, passed midshipman Rogers, who had not yet been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound on a cart and ordered to be conveyed, under a guard, to the prison of Perote, but fortunately they were encountered by our forces and Mr. Rogers was rescued, and is now on board his ship.

The city is now completely surrounded by our troops, each division having taken a strong and advantageous position, with outposts, completely cutting off all communication by sea or land, and at the same time, are safe from the fire of the castle. The position of divisions were established on the 13th, extending from Punta de Hornos, on the right, to Punta de la Catiña, on the left, in one unbroken line, and active preparations were on foot for the immediate subjugation of this formidable place.

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged, and so entirely are every means of communication cut off, that, in a very few days the news must reach us that both the city and castle are occupied by our victorious troops.

The general impression seems to be that the city will surrender in the course of ten days or two weeks. No doubt is expressed of the successful termination of the enterprise.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 26.
THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Every addition to the intelligence hitherto in possession of the public respecting the battle of Buena Vista serves to enhance the glory of that sanguinary action. As more is known of it more is thought of it. As an achievement of arms it stands pre-eminent amongst feats of chivalry; as an illustration of military skill it places the gallant commander of the American forces amongst the great captains known to fame. We have listened to the recital of the incidents which occurred during the two days' fighting, without knowing which most to applaud, the courage and consistency of the soldiers or the professional wisdom of Gen. Taylor. What a change has been wrought in the public mind within the last few days! The best that was hoped of the little army in Coahuila was that it had cut its way to Monterey, where it might rest in comparative safety. But instead of pursuing this course, Gen. Taylor overthrew the approach of Santa Anna and overwhelmed his vast army with unparalleled slaughter. Not an inch of territory has been retrieved by the enemy, and now there is none to oppose the progress of our arms in the direction of San Luis Potosi.

It may seem to some to have been a rash determination in General Taylor to give battle with such unequal numbers—so it seemed when he encountered the enemy at Palo Alto, at Resaca, and at Monterey; but the results testify the merit of military operations. If we may take the opinions of military men as a guide in forming an opinion in the premises, few Generals

would have hazarded the action at Buena Vista, as few would have fought the battle of Resaca. In the last battle, as in the former, we understand that the determination of the General was not seconded by the officers next in command; and that but for the wise and determined courage of their chief, there had been two less victories won by the gallantry of the American troops. Had not the battle of Resaca been fought, Fort Brown had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and had Gen. Taylor retired upon Monterey, the Mexicans would have recovered a portion of the country wrested from them, and threatened the valley of the Rio Grande with recapture. The results would have been of incalculable mischief to the country, as well as in the loss of the morale of the troops as in the relinquishment of the fruits of an expensive campaign. These have all been saved, and the immense military preparations of Santa Anna have melted away, before the skill of one American General and the prowess of his small but devoted army.

As we have before stated, the fighting on the 22d of February—an unfortunate day upon which to attack an American army—was confined principally to cannonading and skirmishing with light troops. The bloody business was done on the 23d, which was opened by an attack from our side under the direction of Gen. Wool. A portion of the advance was shaken by overwhelming numbers, but was supported by Gen. Taylor, who brought forward the reserve and decided the day by a resistless charge. What is here said in a few words received a day to consummate, and a recital of the incidents and manoeuvres which ended so triumphantly would demand many columns for space. An eye witness—one who was near General Taylor's person all the time with the exception of those intervals during which he was carrying his orders over the field—informs us that not a man, of the American lines wavered for an instant whilst facing the most galling fire, and receiving the repeated charges of the enemy, which it is but candid to say, were conducted with spirit and address.

As an instance of the desperation with which both armies fought, Mr. Crittenden, who acted as General Taylor's aid throughout the fight, when asked whether the Mexicans had taken three pieces of ordnance from us, as Santa Anna reported in the affirmative, and said that guns were not given up till every man at them was shot down, and every horse killed near them; and moreover, than in bearing them off, the Mexicans suffered a loss of some six hundred men. They interred madly between the retreating guns and our men seeking to regain them. These guns were a part of Capt. Washington's battery, under command of Lieut. O'Brien. Lieut. O'Brien was wounded before his guns were taken, and when reporting his loss to Gen. Taylor was complimented for his bravery—it was no fault of his. Capt. Washington was in another part of the field, and sustained himself with great coldness and intelligence as did Captains Bragg and Sherman, with their respective batteries—in all but fourteen guns.

It may be here proper to explain the circumstances upon which a report was founded that Gen. Taylor had sent Santa Anna a flag of truce during the action. It occurred that a body of Mexican infantry, about a thousand strong, had become detached from Santa Anna's army, and were being mowed down with terrible slaughter. Gen. Taylor sent Mr. Crittenden with a flag to say to them that if they would surrender he would stop killing them. When Mr. Crittenden got amongst them, he was taken by them to Santa Anna with his eyes blindfolded. This he remonstrated against without the effect. When he was brought to Santa Anna he was asked his mission. He told him he had no message for him; that he was sent to ask a detached force to surrender to save the effusion of blood, and as his errand was unsuccessful he demanded to be sent back to his general. It was then that Santa Anna requested him to tell General Taylor that if he would surrender he would be protected and well cared for. Mr. Crittenden replied, that he had no commission to speak with him (Santa Anna) upon that or any other matter, but it was no use to send any such message as Gen. Taylor never surrenders.

From the N. O. Delta, Extra, March 22d.
LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the revenue cutter Ewing at an early hour this morning we are in receipt of four days later intelligence from Vera Cruz. The Ewing sailed on the 17th. Through the polite attention of 1st Lieut. Chadcock, of the Ewing, we are indebted for the prompt delivery of our correspondence. The news of Gen. Taylor's great victory was received on the morning of the 16th, and, of course caused great rejoicing in our army—more especially as unfavorable rumors from the same quarter had reached them on the day previous.—Many a shout went up for Gen. Taylor and the brave men under his command.

Owing to the rough weather, but a portion of the heavy artillery intended for the attack had been landed previous to the sailing of the Ewing.

Gen. Scott gave the foreign residents notice to leave the town. They are generally on board of the foreign vessels of war off that port.

Many of the citizens of Vera Cruz, seeing the inevitable reduction of the place are in favor of an early capitulation. The military, however, violently oppose any movement of that kind, and it is reported by the foreign residents that several citizens have been shot for proposing a surrender, although few doubt that our troops will carry the place in a short time.

Col. Hearsey's dragoons arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., after having been cast away near Anton Lizardo. They reached the scene of operation in good condition.

On the evening of the 12th, the South Carolina regiment had a brush with a body of some 200 lancers, and defeated them.

We regret to learn that the report of the recapture of Midshipman Rogers was premature. He was still unfortunately a prisoner.

Capt. Eason, of the Marines, is on shore with 180 men, and is attached to the 3d Artillery.

Our correspondents writes, "Capt. Grayson is as busy as can be, in the discharge of his duties as the chief of the Commissary Department—a perfect picture of good health and good nature."

Capt. Bascus, of the 1st Infantry, has found an 18 lb. gun immediately opposite where the troops landed, but the descent was so well arranged, and conducted with such despatch, that the Mexicans had not time to plant it before our forces were on shore.

Nothing had transpired in the military operations against the place of any importance, in the interval between the date of our correspondent's last letter and the sailing of the revenue cutter.

The steamships New Orleans and Virginian left Vera Cruz on the 16th for Tampico.

The steamship Mississippi, Com. Perry, had not arrived at the sailing of the Ewing. The Ewing brings despatches from Gen. Scott.

LATEST FROM THE BRAZOS.

The U. S. steamship Telegraph, Captain Auld, from Brazos Santiago, 23d instant, arrived early on Sunday morning. She brings no later news of interest from the army under Gen. Taylor. We are indebted to Capt. A. for Matamoros papers.

No positive intelligence has been received from Gen. Taylor's camp since the 2d of March, but from the best information obtained, it appears that Santa Anna had returned to Metehuala, where he was endeavoring to collect his scattering forces.

As the Telegraph was casting off from the landing at Brazos Island, an officer arrived from Matamoros, who stated that information had been received of Gen. Taylor's arrival at Cerralvo with one thousand horse, in pursuit of Gen. Urrea, and the latter, hearing of Gen. Taylor's approach, had fled in the direction of Victoria, and that the communication between Camargo and Monterey was now re-established.

The Massachusetts Regiment was ordered by Gen. Taylor to garrison Matamoros. The ship remittance arrived off the Brazos on the 23d, with four companies of the Massachusetts Regiment on board and two other vessels with the remainder of the North Carolina Regiment—all of whom were being disembarked on the morning of the 24th.

Supplies of all descriptions were being rapidly sent to Camargo on steamboats by the Quarter-Master's Deputy, and every exertion is made to replace the losses of wagons and animals destroyed by the enemy.

Among the passengers by the Telegraph was Major Charles Thomas, Quarter-Master U. S. A. recently of Gen. Wool's command, who is ordered to this city on duty.

We learn that Mr. J. D. Carr, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Buena Vista, has made his escape and rejoined our army.

The Mexicans.—The Galveston Civilian of 18th inst. states that at Buena Vista the discomfiture of the Mexicans is described as complete, and the fugitives are represented to have been pursued by our troops as far as eighteen miles, in some cases.

Gen. Taylor during the battle, sent five hundred men round to occupy the pass in the mountains, in the rear of the Mexican Army. Santa Anna, with 250 men, was the first to retreat, and had barely time to escape this detachment. The remainder of the Mexican army, by the accounts, were hemmed in on this side of the pass, and can on effect their retreat by desperate measures, as besides the difficulty of effecting the pass in the mountains, the desert lies beyond them in the direction of San Luis Potosi, without water or supplies.

The battle ground lies about sixteen miles this side of the position in the mountains where the Mer prisoners were retaken in 1843, after having overpowered and escaped from their guard.—Savannah Georgian.

Mexican Generals Killed.—The following from the Matamoros Correspondent of the N. O. Times may be true, in part, but not all.

Generals Ampudia, Orrego, and Majia, the Mexicans say, are killed, General Santa Anna is wounded in the arm and hip; General Salas, the author of the revolution that put down Paredes is a prisoner, as is Colonel Moreno, the Adjutant or Inspector General of the army. It is also said the General Minon is killed, besides many other officers.

Victory of Buena Vista.—The last great achievement of the American arms was celebrated in this city yesterday with appropriated ceremonies. The national flag was displayed in a number of places, and the shipping of the port gaily decorated with the ensigns of different nations. A salute was also fired at the Battery, by a detachment of Capt. Torre's fine Company, of the Washington Artillery.—Charleston Mercury.

Another Victory.—The N. O. Courier of the 24th inst. says—"By the schooner Emma, Norton, just arrived from the Rio Grande, we are informed that Col. Drake, of the Indiana Volunteers, effected a junction on the 8th at Camargo, with Colonel Curtis' command, and that the combined forces whipped Urrea's army."

Army Movements.—The N. Y. Tribune says that Major General Gaines had received a telegraphic despatch from the War Department, ordering him to forward whatever troops had been enlisted under Waterbury's name immediately to the 10th Regiment Bill immediately to Brazos. One hundred and fifty is the whole number that had been enlisted on the receipt of that order.

A Smelting Company, whose operations are conducted in the mineral districts of Lake Superior, on the Eagle river, has recently gone into operation. The first pure copper was made at the furnace on the 11th of February, and it is expected that large quantities of the metal will arrive here on the opening of navigation.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Famine in Ireland.—A letter published in the National Intelligencer states that the number of deaths which had occurred in Ireland from famine, and its attendant miseries, was fifty thousand. What stronger appeal can be made to the hearts of our people; the fact that fifty thousand men, women, and children, have been swept from the face of the earth by the want of food.

The estimate has been made in consequence of advices received by the last packet, that the deficiency in the potato crop in the North of Europe amounts to from seven to eight millions of tons, and that the famine must continue until Sept. next, and ever longer, should there be a good crop. We may reasonably calculate, says the New York Express, that with all the aid which money and benevolence can afford, not less than one million of human beings must fall a prey to starvation, or its consequent disease.

The Wesleyans and the Irish.—The Wesleyan Methodist have resolved upon and to a considerable extent have made collections through their congregations, and have transmitted to a central committee in London thirteen thousand pounds sterling. This liberal sum has been distributed among different associations of the truly Christian principles set forth in the letter to the British Association, accompanying the money, viz: to secure to sufferers of every class and denomination a fair share, in proportion to the amount and urgency of their distress of advice, attention and relief.

The Warm Hearted Irish.—A lecture was given in New York, some days ago, in aid of the sufferers in Ireland, and as its conclusion, Mr. Phillip Hone, after mentioning that three ships had that day sailed for Ireland; stated, for the purpose of showing how well the Irish in that city had done their part, "that the books of a Savings Institution exhibited the unprecedented fact that the drafts upon its funds, for the quarter, far exceeded the deposits—some \$80,000 having been withdrawn by the Irish population to be sent to their starving friends abroad."—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

A New Destructive.—It is asserted by the New York True Sun, that the government has just concluded a negotiation for the purchase of a most formidable weapon of destruction in the shape of a rocket, which can be impelled by one man, and yet will destroy life and property at the distance of two miles. This weapon was invented by an Englishman and offered to the Government, but not adopted by them, when an American saw its destructive properties, and purchased the patent right for 1000. He then returned to the United States, and offered it to the War Department, and after it had been subjected to experiments in the presence of all the distinguished military and naval officers, it was approved and purchased for \$20,000. A company of artificers are to be drilled expressly to the use of this weapon, and despatched to the front.

Corn.—It is suggested in the Norfolk Beacon and the same will apply with equal force to our own farmers, that in selecting seed corn for planting, the heaviest that can be found will yield the best and most profitable crop. Pure white or pure yellow should be preferred; but a heavy article of either mixed or straw colored must command the preference over white or yellow of light weight. Should the European demand exist another season, of which we entertain no doubt, we shall expect to see Indian Corn sold in our market by the standard weight of 56 lbs. to the bushel, at which, already, much the greater portion of the sales are made. The planting season is now approaching, and timely attention to the matter cannot fail to result advantageously.

Fire in Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople describes a terrible conflagration that ravaged Pera on the night of January the 26th. It broke out in a house adjoining the residence of the Attaches to the British Embassy; in ten minutes four houses were in flames; the fire spread with terrible rapidity through the wooden town.

The Turkish authorities, and the crews of Russian, French, and Austrian war ships, used great exertions to save the British Embassy; Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Intercourse, was personally active—but all in vain; the Embassy was a total wreck. Nearly a hundred houses, the best in Pera, were destroyed; and among other buildings burned down was the Italian Opera House.

The Japanese have a very efficient government, and obey the laws from a sense of honor rather than from force. In the whole empire there is not a public executioner. When a man commits a crime that is adjudged worthy of death, he receives an official notification that such a day is appointed for him to die, at such an hour, time always being allowed the condemned to arrange his affairs. At the appointed hour he assembles his friends bids them farewell, and then rips open his own bowels.

Singular Case.—The Providence Transcript says, that woman not long since hanging out her clothes in her yard and falling, was taken up for dead and deposited in a tomb at Pawtucket, in due course; but has since been removed, as the body remains warm, and the color in her face is natural and fluctuating, but there are no other signs of life. "The most eminent physicians have as yet been unable to give a satisfactory solution of the mystery."

Copper.—The discovery of a new Copper mine is announced as having been made at Mineral Point, W. T. Two hundred thousand pounds of ore have already been raised, of a rich quality, and the quantity immediately available is estimated at three millions of pounds weight. It belongs to Curtis, Beech & Co., and Wasley & Co.

A negro at Burlington, Vt. robbed the Post office at that village of \$1,300 last week. He was a white man named Clements, was concerned with him in the robbery.