

Com. Perry, will go down to take part in case the Mexicans see fit to defend it. The impression, however, is that they will leave it without a struggle.

From the direction of the city of Mexico we can gain no intelligence. There appears to be no doubt, however, that Santa Anna arrived there on the 20th and 21st inst., and at once took sides with the clergy against Gomez Farias. Nothing further has been learned in relation to the report that there was a large force of Mexicans under La Vega, at or near Jalapa. The army will proceed in that direction in a few days, and then we shall know all about it.

I was witness to a singular scene yesterday. A large concourse of Mexicans—old men, woman and young girls—were gathered around the door of one of our commissaries, and each struggling, as you have frequently seen people at the ticket office of a theatre on a crowded night, to be first in. On enquiring, I found that rations of food were being distributed to the hungry and half-starved throng.

Since writing the above I learn that a Frenchman has just arrived from the city of Mexico who reports that there are not one thousand armed men, all told, on the road from this to the capital. He says there were nine guns in position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them. It would seem perfect madness for the Mexicans to continue the war, yet I suppose they will hold on a while longer.

The amount of spoils of war taken by the capture of Vera Cruz is immense. Over 4000 muskets were laid down on the ground, and it is known that a great number were left secreted in the city by men who went out in citizens clothes instead of their uniform. The number of cannon and mortars, in the town and castle, is not as yet known, but it is already ascertained that there are over 3000. To this should be added an immense amount of powder, ball, shells, Paixan shot, &c., enough to conquer the country all the way to Acapulco. Quite a speculation for Uncle Sam. Two flags are flying from San Juan de Ulua, one belonging to the army and the other to the navy.

Gen. Quitman takes down to Alvarado the South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama regiments. He also has an artillery force with him, Capt. Stepien's battery, I am informed. One object of the expedition is to open a road from whence mules, horses, and supplies for the army may be procured. The country down that way is said to abound with them.

I am fearful you will find our letters reach you in a jumbled and confused manner—the fault lies with the winds and waves, for frequently we could not reach a single vessel for three days at a time.

Yours,
G. W. K.

FROM THE CAMP.

We publish General Taylor's "order" from the field of battle, to his victorious division, over the Mexican forces of twenty thousand men, commanded in person by Gen. Santa Anna, in the conflicts of Buena Vista, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847. It is written in fine taste. It alludes in the most moderate terms which could employ, to the brilliant victory which our troops have won over the immense superiority of the Mexicans, headed by their most distinguished military leader. It pays due honors to the brave officers and troops who live to receive the gratitude of their country. It pays a brief but affecting tribute to those gallant spirits who have gloriously fallen in the battle, but whose illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army, and as a monument of glory of our republic in the eyes of Europe. It treats as delicately as possible all those inexperienced soldiers who ingloriously fled, to whom he administers the warning less soon of seeking to retrieve their reputation by future exertions in another field. It is impossible to read the various descriptions of this remarkable battle, where the skill of the commanding general in seizing his ground and manoeuvring his troops vied with the chivalry of his men, without the deepest emotions.—Union.

ORDERS No. 12.
Head Quarters Army of Occupation, Buena Vista, February 26, 1847.
1. The Commanding General has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The general would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the Government, the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services very important and efficiently rendered. While bestowing his just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the general deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Major General Taylor:
W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Santa Anna.—La Patria, the Spanish paper published in New Orleans, contains a letter from Tampico, which says that private letters from the capital state that Gen. Santa Anna had just arrived in that city. It is also stated that the revolution

against the administration of Gomez Farias had at length been terminated in a favorable manner to the government, and that Generals Pena Barragao and Salas who were the heads of the opposition to Gomez Farias, had been shot.

This last item we consider very questionable.

FURTHER FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Reveille of the 31st instant contains a statement furnished to the Editor by Mr. Caldwell, recently arrived from Santa Fe, which differs in many respects from the accounts before published. It appears that the massacre of Gov. Bent and others, was perpetrated at Taos on the 18th of January, and immediately runners were sent out by the Mexicans to the different towns the province, calling upon the inhabitants to assist in the murder of the Americans.

We learn also that on the 19th, the night after the murder of Gov. Bent and his companions at Taos, Mr. Romulus Culver, of Clinton county; L. L. Waldo, a brother of the doctor, and Benj. Pruet, of Jackson county, together with five others, were killed at Mora, a town of some 2000 inhabitants, and situated seventy-five miles from Santa Fe.—After this outrage, the insurgents, to the number of some 2000 collected at a small town called La Caniada, some twenty-five miles from Santa Fe. Col. Price, hearing of this, immediately went in person at the head of 350 men, and drove them from their position, killing 36 of their number.—About the time of the battles between Col. Price and the insurgents at La Caniada and Lambada, Captain Hendly, of the Ray county volunteers, who was on the east side of the mountains, in charge of a party of graziers, hearing of the massacre at Taos and Mora, immediately repaired, with about 90 men to the latter place, where he met with a large body of the enemy, and an engagement ensued, in which Capt. H. lost his life. After his fall, his men, under command of their lieutenant, fell back on Vegas, and reported at Santa Fe the condition of things, and the probability of a well appointed force being able to defeat the enemy at Mora. On receipt of this intelligence at Santa Fe, Capt. Morin, of Platte, with some 200 men, was despatched to Mora, and on his arrival the inhabitants fled, leaving every thing to the mercy of the Americans. The town, as before stated, was burnt, and every thing possible for the enemy to subsist upon was destroyed.

Late from Mexico.—By the way of Vera Cruz and Tampico the New Orleans Picayune is in receipt of papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th of March—previous dates were to the 27th of February. The papers are mainly occupied with the details of the two factions struggling for power—the one to retain, the other to acquire. Santa had been advised of this effort to create a revolution, in favor of Gen. Barragao. Gomez Farias, the present Vice President, is represented as extremely unpopular. In reference to Santa Anna's movements we find many items of interest. It appears that he was at Cordal when he first learned of the revolution, in the City of Mexico, and wrote thence on the 2d of March, avowing his opposition to it. On the 6th he wrote to the Secretary of War, announcing his intention to march on the capital with a strong force and put down the revolution.

The entrance of Santa Anna into San Louis Potosi was made on the 8th ult., and is said to have been a triumphal one. At night he was serenaded, and the town was illuminated in honor of his arrival. From the published letters of the Mexican General we gather that it was his desire to have all hostilities between the two contending factions suspended, until he appeared himself at the capital; presuming that his presence would tend to restore the harmony which had been disturbed.

Ere. News.

Chihuahua.—The Mexican paper El Republicano of the 15th of March, announces that the American arms have triumphed in Chihuahua. The small forces, says that paper which defended it were routed. But it is obvious from the manner in which the battle is spoken of, that it redounded to the glory of the Americans.—Ere. News.

Peace.—Letters have been received at New Orleans, said to be from persons of the highest respectability and whose means of information are ample, which state as a matter of positive certainty that at the latest dates negotiations for peace with the United States were under consideration at the capital. It was thought that the return of Santa Anna would be the signal for the commencement of overtures.

Dreadful Massacre.—Information concerning a frightful occurrence, has recently been received by the British Government, from its agents on the Western coast of Africa. A negro chief, having 2000 slaves upon his hands, and being unable to dispose of them, had them all killed before his own eyes. The French Government has also been made acquainted with this horrid massacre. The murder of those poor slaves ought to be avenged. The "negro chief" by whose order the murders were perpetrated, should be made to expiate his crime by a penalty as severe as that which he so barbarously inflicted—the penalty of death itself. Such an act of justice might serve as a warning to all "negro chiefs," that they will be surely punished for their misdeeds.—Farmers' Gazette.

Lieut. Col. Clay who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, was the second son of the great Kentuckian. His eldest son, Thomas H. Clay, resides on a farm near Lexington, Lieutenant Colonel Clay was a graduate of West Point, where he took the first honors. He afterwards travelled in Europe, married, settled on a farm, and was several times elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature. His wife died some years ago. When he was appointed second in command of the Kentucky regiment, he was engaged in the practice of the Law in Louisville. He was a gentleman of fine intellect, accomplished manners and chivalrous character.

Richmond Whig.

LETTER OF GEN. TAYLOR TO MR. CLAY.

The following letter from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay, after the death of his gallant son at the battle of Buena Vista; will be read with emotion.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.
My Dear Sir:—You will no doubt have received, before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty to the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh, to express the dejection which his untimely loss and that of kindred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say, that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Many and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling but for the honor of the service and of the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could lean with confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented McKee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of State and of the country.

A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the bereavement which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard, and when I miss his familiar face and those of McKee and Hardin, I can say with much truth, that I feel no exultation in our success.

With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely,
Your friend,
Z. TAYLOR,
Hon. HENRY CLAY, N. Orleans, La.

By the arrival of the packet ship Washington Irving, which arrived at Boston on the morning of the 10th, from Liverpool, the N. Y. papers have received Liverpool dates of the 21st ult. We extract the following from the Herald.

"All kinds of cotton had declined 4d. per lb. but at this reduction purchases in Liverpool, which are placed at 6 l. 8d. per lb., cannot be made to any extent. The total sales of the week, including 2,600 for exportation, have only been 16,450 bales.

"The London corn trade was very firm on Wednesday, March 17th, for wheat English and foreign, of which the supplies have been only small and much below the great demand which exists for immediate use, by the millers, and for exportation to France, although higher prices have not been freely paid. The business has been at fully the prices of Monday, and sales have been generally refused unless at higher rates.

"Indian corn, of which the arrivals have been larger since the change of wind, is to be obtained at lower rates, there being numerous buyers at hand for this grain, where the prices show any tendency to decline.

"The reports of the extensive arrivals of flour and Indian corn at the port of Liverpool, had not produced any influence in the London market, where the supplies were far below the present demand for every article for the home and foreign trade.

"On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16th and 17th, several parcels of American flour were purchased at Liverpool for shipment to France and coastwise.

"The demand was finely met by holders, and the prices of Tuesday were without change. At our market on the morning of the 19th there was a very fair attendance of buyers, and a tolerably good business was transacted in wheat and flour at the full prices of Tuesday.

"Western Canal Flour realized 40 shillings per bbl., and the extent of sales since Tuesday is estimated at 30,000 barrels.

"Indian corn was one shilling to two shillings per quarter lower.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

A gentleman in Dansville, Monroe county, N. Y., addressed a letter to Mr. Calhoun in relation to his views on the subject of what in his late speech he was pleased to call "Dorrism," and received one in reply, dated March 21st. The following is the correspondence, published in the Rochester Advertiser:

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

DANSVILLE, March 1st, 1847.
Dear Sir:—The credit given to you for sincerity in public life, and the interest manifested by many of our fellow citizens in your behalf, I think will be a sufficient justification for this communication at this time. I have been reading with no little interest the debate in the Senate, in which Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, participated, and must confess, that I was somewhat confounded at some of the notions advanced by you on that occasion. It may be, that on reading your remarks, I misapprehended their purport, or am so dull of apprehension that I cannot see their nationality.

The Rochester papers make you say "that you would prefer a despotic government, or an aristocracy, to a government where the numerical majority govern;" and then you say this is Dorrism, and that the senator from Rhode Island was the last person in the world from whom you expected such doctrines, because Rhode Island has tasted of its bitter fruits. Now I happened to be one of those opposed to the Wilmot proviso, and was waiting with some anxiety to see your views upon the subject. It was with great surprise and astonishment that I read such sentiments from one enjoying so much respect and confidence. I was one of those too, who believed in an extension of the right of suffrage in Rhode Island, and in a constitution securing it, call it Dorrism, or what you please; but differed with the

FROM NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

The U. S. transport schooner Harry Long arrived yesterday from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 2d inst. We are deeply indebted to Mr. McFarland, who came passenger on the schooner for a late number of the Matamoros Flag, and for accounts of the rumors in circulation on the Rio Grande.

There are again rumors of an action between the advanced guard of Gen. Taylor and a portion of Urrea's forces. The story is that Gen. Taylor, with May's dragoons, Bragg's battery, and a portion of the Kentucky cavalry—about 700 in all—was on his return towards Monterey, when he heard that he was within two days march of Urrea. He immediately gave pursuit, and finally with his advanced guard encountered the rear guard of Gen. Urrea. An action ensued, and the rumor goes on to say that it had lasted seven hours, when a courier left whom Gen. Taylor sent back to hasten up the main body of his little command, and then to push on to Col. Curtis, and meet up his regiment. The courier is said to have reported that a couple of hours fighting would settle the business, as Taylor was making great havoc amongst the Mexicans.

We give these rumors because they were circulating freely on the Rio Grande and among the Mexicans who believed them. On this account many discreet Americans think an action has taken place, and of course, if it be so, Gen. Taylor has whipped the Mexicans. There is no reasonable doubt of that, we presume. But we like to have better authority than flying Mexican rumors on which to base statements of the success of our arms.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Many inquiries are made as to the early history of General Taylor. The following answers from the Newark Daily Advertiser will gratify many. They show that General Taylor, who achieved his four great victories in one campaign, "worked" up from the white epaulets on his shoulder to the double epaulets of gold, and the yellow feather—from the lowest to the highest grade.

"He comes from an ancient Virginia family, which emigrated from England, with other friends of liberty and settled in the eastern part of Virginia, near two centuries ago—a family which has since been greatly distinguished in its various branches, and which included with its connections such names as James Madison, John Taylor, of Caroline, Judge Pendleton, Gen. Hunt, Gen. Taylor's father, was one of the most daring of those enterprising pioneers who settled the dark and ground' which defines the Indian word Kentucky, and many anecdotes are told of his prowess in desperate encounters with the savages.

"He became also a man of eminence in civil life, and was a member of the Electoral College which voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay. He died on his estate near Lexington in 1826, leaving four sons, of whom 'Old Zack' (the third, and we believe, one or two daughters. The eldest son, Gen. James Taylor, who was a Quartermaster General in the army during the war of 1812, now resides at Newport, Ky., at the advanced age of eighty years.

"His more distinguished brother was born in Kentucky, two years before his admission into the Union, and is now, therefore, about fifty-six years of age. Having a stout vigorous frame, he was early distinguished for feats of manly character, and many amusing anecdotes are told of his achievements in the sports of boyhood. The same foresight, firmness and decision, which have since so attracted public admiration, are said to have characterized his whole course through all the shifting circumstances of life. Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard, previous to the war of 1812, he being then eighteen years of age, received from Mr. Jefferson (in 1808) the appointment of Lieutenant in the Seventh infantry, and commenced that military career which has now been crowned with imperishable fame.

"His strict observance of duty, and distinguished merit as a disciplinarian, soon commended him for promotion, and at the opening of the Indian war of 1812, we find him a Captain in his regiment. Having been entrusted with the command of a forlorn of fifty men, he greatly distinguished himself in that year, by his successful defence of it against a formidable attack by a large body of Indians, and was rewarded by the President with the brevet rank of Major. His well known skill in Indian warfare, acquired in his brilliant career in the Northwest Territory, secured for him the command of the First Brigade of the Army of the South, and it was at the head of that division that he won the bloody battle of Lake Okechobee, during the Florida campaign of 1835, and for which achievement he was brevetted Brigadier General. After four or five years arduous service in the swamps and hammocks of Florida, he was assigned to the command of the first department of the Army of Fort Jessup, where the order to Texas and the Rio Grand found him.

"By his marriage with a lady of Maryland, General Taylor has one son and two daughters, one of whom is married to Col. Davis, of the Mississippi regiment, who was severely wounded at Buena Vista. But to pursue his military career further, in the midst of the glowing enthusiasm of the country over his brilliant achievements in Mexico, would be idle, and the receipt of the Southern mail, as we write, compels us to defer a notice of the higher qualities which commended him to the confidence and respect of his countrymen."

Mexican excuse for Capitulation.—The Mexicans say that the reason which induced them to capitulate so soon, was to desire the blood of the women and children, and because they were out of provision both in the City and Castle. After its surrender, it was said that there was a month's provisions in there; but however this may be when the terms of capitulation were agreed on, Gen. Scott was informed of the scarcity of provisions in the city, and in much humanity sent in four days' supplies for their relief.

movers, and the means resorted to, to attain that end. When such a constitution was reluctantly wrung from the opposing party in Rhode Island, in obedience to the popular will, the question as to which party was right, seems to me, is necessarily foreclosed.

I cannot see, with the limited information I possess, into the correctness of any other theory of a republican government, but to the admitted right of the majority to rule. Any other theory substitutes a sort of Divine right in a less number, to rule the residue, a proposition to which a free people will never assent. If you attempt to transfer sovereignty, by drawing a line of distinction between your fellow men, pray tell how, and where, you would draw it? Would you undertake to say that the rich, the bankers, the monopolists alone, shall exercise the sovereign power, exclude the poor, because they are poor? Would you transfer the sovereign power into the hands of professional men, and exclude the farmer and mechanic, because they are farmers and mechanics? Would you transfer the sovereign power into the hands of good men alone, and exclude the bad? If so, who would you select as the umpire in such a case, but Omnipotence itself? It seems to me that the very moment we depart from the conceded right of the numerical majority to govern, under a republican system, that very moment we debate from the system itself. I am now speaking with reference to the right of our own free white citizens, and not to slaves, and to such I suppose you referred, in your deplorable Simons of Rhode Island.

I think that if an attempt was made in the State of New York, or any other State at the present time, to deprive the numerical majority of the right to govern, there would be such an uprising of the people, in the shape of Dorrism as you call it, that it would long be remembered by the people of the United States; and that the movers and abettors in such a treasonable plot would be consigned to an oblivion darker than that which shrouds the name of Anold! And in such a result, unless I much mistake the discernment of the people, nine-tenths would most heartily concur. The notion is intolerable, outrageous, and cannot be sustained a moment without changing fundamentally, the structure of the government. Who is prepared for, and who desires this change? I am aware that there are eminent men in the country who are doubtless honest in their opinions, and who steadfastly adhere to the old state of things, cling with remarkably tenacity to the errors of the past to the laws, usages, and customs of antiquity, however oppressive and inconvenient they may be; and they look upon human progress, and the gradual changes which that progress demands, as unwise, imprudent, and revolutionary. There are, however, a vast majority of the people who honestly differ with them in opinion on this subject.

If scientific researches are authority on this point, they certainly prove that since the creation, man has intellectually been a progressive animal, and that even the laws of nature have changed to accommodate his progressive state. If Omnipotence, then has stooped so far to aid in this elevation, it would indeed appear strange if the inclinations or institutions of man should possess the capacity to thwart it. Whatever our notions may be, I insist the thing is impossible. The interest we have in this subject, is a good excuse for the boldness expressed in this letter. How it is, that the advocate of free trade, of a strict construction of the constitution—hitherto of the sovereignty of the people, and the great adversary of consolidated, political and monied powers, should advance sentiments so anti-republican in theory, is a mystery, the solution of which I shall look for with some considerable degree of anxiety. I have already spun out this communication much longer than I intended when I sat down, and nothing but the extraordinary position you seem to occupy will justify its prolixity.

Very respectfully, &c.
ROBERT L. DORR.

Hon JOHN C. CALHOUN, of the United States Senate.

MR. CALHOUN'S REPLY.

FORT HILL, 31st March, 1847.
Dear Sir: I see by your letter, that you have formed your opinion on a very imperfect report of what I said; and I order that you may see what I did say, I enclose the within, which contains a corrected copy of my reply to Mr. Simmons, with my reply to Mr. Turney, and my speech on my resolutions. You will see that if I am opposed to a government based on the principle that a mere numerical majority has a right to govern, I am equally opposed to the government of a minority. They are both the government of a part over a part. I am in favor of the government of the whole; the only really and truly popular republican government—a government based on the consent of all the parts, through their respective majorities, and not the mere government of the majority of the whole.

Such is the constitution and government of the United States, and such are all really and truly constitutional governments. The government of a mere majority of minority is not popular enough for me, they are both in their nature despotic and not constitutional governments. I do not object to extended suffrage. I have ever advocated it.—By Dorrism, I mean the right claimed for the numerical majority, that it has the inherent and absolute right to govern, a sort of right divine, like that claimed by Sir Robert Filmer, for kings.—Such a right has no foundation and is inconsistent with the very idea of a constitutional government.

With respect, I am &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.

ROBERT L. DORR, Esq.

From the Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 10.
There are rumors in this city that Mr. Calhoun has determined to decline a nomination for the Presidency by his friends, and that he recommends them the support of General Taylor for that station. From every quarter we learn that movements are making in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor, by all who are opposed to the present administration, and by many who are friendly to it.

The Clay men take a lead in the movement, and the friends of Judge McKean are following.

Gen. Taylor is not a party man; and cannot be taken up as a candidate by either party, but he may become so by popularity, the choice of the people, without reference to party. It is not probable that he will, if consulted by politicians, consent to suffer his name to be used, but he cannot resist a very general manifestation of public sentiment in favor of his acceptance of the office.

The Telegraph will be completed as far as Fredericksburg by the end of next week, and we shall then obtain the Southern news by one o'clock—four or five hours earlier than by mail. It will be completed to New-Orleans long before the close of the Mexican war, according to present prospects.

The proposals for the loan of eighteen millions on Treasury Notes, are to be opened this day at the Treasury. It is understood that three times the amount of the loan has been bid for.

Mr. Packenham is about to return to England. No foreign Minister has been more acceptable to the government and people of the United States than this gentleman. He will carry with him the best wishes of our citizens.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The next packet that sails for England will carry out the intelligence that—

The Americans have won the brilliant battle of Buena Vista against great odds.—That the Americans have taken the city of Vera Cruz and the formidable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa;—That the Americans have opened the ports of Mexico to neutral trade;—That the Americans have sent a fleet of ships laden with provisions for starving Ireland; and

That American credit rises, at home, in the face of large expenditures, and that the new loan is taken at a rate above par.—This will be as much American news as John Bull can digest in one day. He will begin to think that, after all, Brother Jonathan is a chip of the old block.

It is singular enough that the news of the fall of the city and castle should arrive here on the last day fixed for the reception of proposals for the loan to carry on the war.

It is generally remarked that, after all, our troops are disappointed in their expectation of a fight;—and that General Scott must be much chagrined at the want of an opportunity to fight himself into the Presidency. There has been no little loss on his side, that he cannot take a feather out of General Taylor's cap, though he may elongate his own very long plume.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

A friend of Mr. Calhoun's, in this city, has stated that Mr. Calhoun has become out, as was rumored, in favor of General Taylor, and he adds that Mr. Calhoun is tired of making Presidents, and will henceforth attend content himself with ruling and controlling them.

American Conquests.—Perhaps there is no instance in historical record in which a government and people have become perplexed in what manner they shall dispose of their conquests, as our people and government will be to manage their conquest in Mexico. Our political institutions are adverse to the acquisition of territory in any other than peaceable modes.—The Constitution is silent as to the disposition of conquered provinces. It is even silent as to the purchase of territory. Yet the United States have acquired extensive domains in this manner. The Constitution is equally silent as to the annexation to the Union of foreign States by voluntary consent, so difficult is it to anticipate and prepare for political contingencies; to a written Constitution.

Now should Mexico again refuse our proffer of peace, the inquiry must arise, sooner or later, what disposition is our Government to make of her conquered territory, not only on the Pacific, but on the Gulf and the Rio Grande? Shall we send a cordon around our conquests, retaining simply military possession? This would involve great and indefinite expenses for we have no means of determining how long such possession is to continue. Or shall we incorporate that conquered territory with the other territories of the United States? We imagine that territory thus acquired presents, in a constitutional view a justifiable case for incorporation, as purchased territory, or as the annexation of a foreign State. In the instance of conquest, looking to expediency, incorporation may be the dictate of necessity, in the case of purchase, or application of a foreign state for admission into the Union, it is a matter of choice or voluntary action. War is to be waged with its accompanying incidents. Among these is conquest. In case of the continued obstinacy or incurable infatuation of an enemy, who will not come to or even entertain terms of peace, the question of incorporating such territory as is won by our arms, becomes one, then, of simple expediency. Would it be more inexpensive and convenient to annex the conquered provinces, establishing over them territorial governments, subjecting them to the charges, in whole or part, of maintaining possession; or hold them under military occupation and subjection, throwing on the national government the entire expense of defending them? We imagine that there can be but one opinion on this subject. The alternative is presented to the American government and people of relinquishing such conquests, as indefinite military occupancy, with its attendant expense cannot be thought of incorporation, subject to the charges of maintenance against attempts at reconquest.—Evening News.

A Lucky Street.—King Street, in this city, says the Charleston Evening News, has the honor of having given four members of Congress to the United States, Miller, of New York; Levin, of Pennsylvania; Wright, of New Jersey; and Rockwell, of Connecticut, having all within the last dozen years been engaged in King Street. We doubt whether any other city in the Union has so parliamentary a character.