

From the Washington Union, May 8, 1847. OFFICIAL.

The following very interesting despatch from Major General Scott was received at the War Office, by this evening's southern boat. We hasten to lay it before our readers:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Plan del Rio, 50 miles from Vera Cruz, April 19, 1847.

Sir: The plan of attack, sketched in General Orders, No. 111, [published in last evening's Union,] herewith, was finely executed by this gallant army, before two o'clock, p. m., yesterday. We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accoutrements. About 3,000 men laid down their arms with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction. (Pizarro, Jarrero, La Vega, Noriego, and Obando. A sixth general Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss, though comparatively small, in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report, as yet, from any division or brigade. Twigg's division, followed by Shields' (now Baker's) brigade, are now at, or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither, all pursuing, with good results, as I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps six or seven thousand men, who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road. Pillow's brigade alone, is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have time only to give from him the names of 1st Lieutenant F. B. Nelson, and 2d C. G. Gill, both of the 2d Tennessee foot (Haskell's regiment) among the killed, and in the brigade 106, of all ranks, killed or wounded. Among the latter, the gallant Brigadier General himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled, and Major R. Farquason, 2d Tennessee; Capt. H. F. Murray, 2d Lieutenant G. T. Sutherland, 1st Lieutenant W. P. Hale, (adjutant) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieutenant W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know from personal observation on the ground, that 1st Lieutenant Ewell, of the rifles, if not dead, was mortally wounded, entering, sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower.—Second Lieutenant Derby, topographical engineers, I also saw at the same place, severely wounded, and Captain Patten, 2d United States Infantry, lost his right hand. Major Sumner, 2d United States Dragoons, was slightly wounded the day before, and Capt. Johnston, topographical engineers (now Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry) was very severely wounded some days earlier while reconnoitering. I must not omit to add that Capt. Mason and 2d Lieutenant Davis, both of the rifles, were among the very severely wounded in

total loss killed and wounded may be about 250 and that of the enemy 350. In the pursuit towards Xalapa, (25 miles hence), I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized, and hence my haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by events. In this hurried and imperfect report I must not omit to say that Brigadier General Twigg, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before a strong force to carry that height, which commanded the Xalapa road at the foot, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole, or any part of the enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction. A portion of the 1st artillery, under the often-distinguished Brevet Colonel Childs, the 3d infantry, under Captain Alexander, the 7th infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Plymton, and the rifles, under Major Loring, all under the temporary command of Colonel Harney, 2d dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brigadier General P. F. Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive. The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry with the utmost steadiness, reached the breast works, drove the enemy from, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 3d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and, after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet. It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harney, Childs, Plymton, Loring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men, for this brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed. Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Smith, with his light battalion, to support the assault, but not in time. The General, reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Colonel Harney and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two. Major General Patterson left a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day; and after the surrender went forward to command the advanced forces towards Xalapa. Brigadier General Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted with great daring the enemy's line of batteries on our left; and though without success, they contributed much to distract and dismay their immediate opponents. President Santa Anna, with Generals Canizales and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men escaped towards Xalapa just before Cerro Gordo was carried and before Twigg's division reached the national road above. I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here, beyond to-

day, and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of horse and foot, with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train though increasing, is not yet half large enough to give an assured progress to this army. Besides, a great number of prisoners would, probably escape from the escort in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one—that we shall find again, out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the officers, highest in rank, refuse to give their paroles, except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence, perhaps, to the United States. The small arms and their accoutrements, being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of transporting them. I am also somewhat embarrassed with the—pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade, and a half of this army to transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper carriages with us. Being much occupied with the prisoners, and all the details of forward movement besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more—intending to be at Xalapa early to-morrow. We shall not, probably, again meet with serious opposition this side of Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of the means of transportation.

WINFIELD SCOTT. P. S. I invite attention to the accompanying letter to President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also to his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, &c., in which he says: "If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past. We have taken that step. I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that Gen. Shields may survive his wounds. One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war is, to diminish the resistances of other garrisons in our march. W. S. Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

General Twigg's.—This gallant old veteran has seen as much service, and acquitted himself as meritoriously, when the opportunity has presented itself, as any other officer in our army. In the existing war with Mexico, he has been prominent at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and at Sierra Gordo his command bore the brunt of the action. And yet he seems to have failed in gaining the affections of the newspaper correspondents, who have made so many heroes, to judge by the silence of these gentlemen in regard to him. As an exception, we may notice a correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, who in a letter dated Vera Cruz April 14, thus speaks of him: "We have a great many rumors of what is going on at the head of our advancing column, but little that can be relied on."

left, Gen. Scott received information that Santa Anna was in position at a pass this side of Jalapa, with 10,000 men. This was promptly forwarded to Gen. Twigg, who sent back word that he had heard rumors of the same import—the report as to Santa Anna's force varying from 2,000 to 20,000 men—but that at all events, he was going to Jalapa. He does not seem to think that he will even need the aid of the 2d Brigade to pass any point on the road. The old General is a card. His appearance is very much that one would take General Taylor's to be, from the descriptions we get of old Rough and Ready, and it would be very easy to mistake one for the other. Gen. Twigg is a large fat man, grey headed, and wears enormous white whiskers and moustache. He is rough, plain and prompt; doing every thing quickly, but nothing without sound reflection. As a General, he is considered one of the best in the army, and in fighting shows all the grit and hardihood (not Webster's) of a bull-tanner. His division is the flower of the army. This morning we have a flying report, not generally credited, that he has had a fight, and one story goes that he has been obliged to wait for Gen. Patterson's division to come up. I do not believe the latter, for the old veteran would fight any number of Mexicans in his present mood."

From the South Carolinian. Extract of a letter from Col. Butler, to the Governor, dated VERA CRUZ, APRIL 10. "These poor devils the Mexicans, care generally, no more for our Government than an other and at the surrender of Vera Cruz, moved out with the unconcern, and like a gang of negroes, going from one cotton or corn field to another, with hoes and ploughs, packed like mules, with camp kettles, trunks, parrots, poodle dogs and virgin Mary's. The principal reasons are given for the surrender—the private interests of the property holders, starvation and bombs, the latter, more especially, wielded by the Navy. Our wounded are getting well. Col. Dickinson is fit for duty again. Major Gladben is a most efficient and worthy fellow, all the time up and ready for duty. He is a most capable officer—with my general bad health, I scarcely know what I or the regiment should do without his great efficiency. Dr. Davis' health is bad; really I fear the consequences. He is at times desponding. He is a most superior young man, but I fear we shall have to dispense with his services. His frame will sink under the climate and disease."

Report of Col. Butler.—Palmetto Regiment. CAMP WASHINGTON, Near Vera Cruz, April 1st, 1847. Governor:—The end of the month reminds me to make somewhat of an official report, which is principally confined in recording the deaths, and are as follows: Company A.—Capt. Sumner.—James M. Murphy, Sergeant, died off Anton Lizarzo, 9th March, of inflammation of the bowels. Company C.—Capt. Moffat.—A. B.

Sizer, died at Camp Washington, near Vera Cruz, 28th March, of Dysentery. Company E.—Capt. Marshall.—J. Hall, died off Lobos, on Ship Alhambra, 2d March, of Dysentery. C. H. P. Gilbert, died at Camp Washington, 20th March, of Dysentery. Company I.—Capt. Secret.—D. McManus died 18th March, at Camp Washington, of Mumps. Wm. Lyles, died 10th March, at Camp Washington of Mumps. Company L.—Capt. Williams.—A. Bundrick, died 17th March, at Camp Washington, of Consumption. To the many painful incidents and privations which the service we are engaged in, subjects us to, it is doubly distressing to witness the sufferings of the sick, and the little means in our control of affording comforts.

April 6. Our Regiment has just returned from Alvarado, under a very burning sun and trying march. You will have learned before this reaches you, that the troops and citizens had abandoned the town. Gen. Twigg's Division leaves here day after to-morrow, for Jalapa. Gen. Patterson leaves the morning after. General Worth's Division with Gen. Quimán's Brigade (of which our Regiment is a part) leaves about the 15th, or so soon thereafter as transportation arrives; leaving Col. Wilson with one Regiment of regulars and one Company of Volunteers from Louisiana and one of Volunteers from Kentucky, to garrison the post. Indulging in speculation as to the future my conjectures are:—with Santa Anna's defeat in the north, and the depressing influences caused by the fall of this city, will produce, in my opinion, either a last struggle on their part, in some pass in the mountains; most likely at Perote, but that is still more probable, will cause them to succumb within the next 40 days, and relieve us from our unhappy dilemma. They have exaggerated the force of our army here, our pieces, and their effect, by way of covering their surrender of the city, and which has had a beneficial effect in our favor in the interior, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained. The contest is unequal, and the service an inglorious one. The universal voice of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, is for terminating this contest; and peace would be to them most welcome news. I am dear sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, P. M. BUTLER, Col. S. C. V. To Gov. DAVID JOHNSON.

April 9. P. S.—There has no opportunity offered of sending this, I am thus enabled to add a postscript:—Recurring again to our sick, and our sick report—it is to me, as of every officer in camp, the most distressing part of our duty to look at our sick, and see how powerless we are in relieving them of them of their diseases, or of administering to their personal comforts. It is due to candor to say, that the Volunteers are less careful of themselves that they might be in violation of orders, they bathe at all times of day, in either sea or pools of

any dates from that city. It conveys the gratifying intelligence that the Palmetto Regiment was far removed from the sickly vicinity of Vera Cruz, and although yet in the rear of the main body of the army, it was en route for the city of Mexico. From the same source we also learn that the health of the Regiment was improving: VERA CRUZ, April 28, 1847. Lieut. O'Bannon, with Bolivar Jones and Sergeant Bell, of company E, came down from Jalapa (which is pronounced Halapa) yesterday, running a great risk in doing so, as a great many parties have been cut off and plundered by those rascally scoundrels lately. They were sent down on business of the regiment. By them I learn that the regiment is now four miles beyond Jalapa, and all improving in health—that being a most delightful country, abounding with fruits of all sorts, the finest water in the world, and every thing that is desirable—and I am in hopes, that they will all get hearty. Lieut. O'Bannon has now come to carry all the sick that is able to go; and I hope he will get off nearly all from this miserable place. He is a thorough-going officer, and performed, with his small escort, a most hazardous trip in coming here through a band of robbers and murderers. I learned this evening that a party of our regiment, who had been left here with the sick, or had been sick, with about one hundred men from different regiments, were attacked by a large party of Mexicans; and had a hard brush. They sent back to this place for assistance. We are all anxious to hear the result, which will probably reach here to-morrow, but not in time for this mail. The '96 Boys are all getting along better, though some of them are still sick. John Johnson is very low—no other dangerous. Capt. Brooks is still in bad health. Col. Butler's health is improving.

Jalapa, Mexico.—What a delightful place Jalapa must be. Mr. Kendall writing to the New Orleans Picayune, says, "that as he rode into the town on the morning of the 20th ult., along a road fringed on either side by the richest vegetation, the white crest of Orizaba piercing the very vault of heaven, was plainly visible, and a busy hum of admiration ran along the line as the snow clad mountain first broke upon the view. A spectacle of greater magnificence or grandeur, he says is not to be seen the wide world over. Here we were in a soft bland air, and with verdure and flowers of the rarest beauty and fragrance all around—above us, as it were, towering to the very skies, yet in plain view, was old Orizaba, clad in his eternal raiment of snow." No wonder that the saying among the Mexicans is so common, "let us see Jalapa and die."

Remarkable Prophecy.—Mr. Poinsett has communicated to DeBow's Commercial Review some papers on Mexico, of remarkable merit. In the number for May, is contained the following striking prophecy:—The Spanish minister, Count de Aranda after signing the treaty of Paris, in 1783, submitted to the King a secret memoir, in which he declares the independence of British Colonies in his mind with grief and fear, and expresses his belief that both France and Spain acted in opposition to their interests when they espoused the cause of the Colonies. He regards the existence of the United States of America as highly dangerous to the Spanish American possessions, and on this subject uses the following very remarkable language:—"This federal republic is born a pigmy, if I may be allowed so to express myself. It has required the support of two such powerful states as France and Spain to obtain its independence. The day will come when she will be a giant, a colossal formidably even in these countries. She will forget the services she has received from the two powers, and will think only of her own aggrandizement. The liberty of conscience, the facility of establishing a new population upon immense territories, together with the advantages of a new government, (meaning free,) will attract the agriculturalists and mechanics of all nations, for men will ever run after fortune; and in a few years we shall see tyrannical existence of this very colossus of which I speak."

"The first step of this nation after it has become powerful, will be to take possession of the Floridas, in order to have command of the Gulf of Mexico, and after having rendered difficult our commerce with new Spain, she will aspire to the conquest of that vast empire, which it will be difficult for us to defend against a formidable power established on the same continent and in its immediate neighborhood." "These fears are well founded; they must be realized in a few years if some greater revolution even more fatal does not sooner take place in our Americas."

In conclusion he proposes as the best means of averting this imminent danger, that Spain should relinquish the Americas and establish three of the infantas, one to be king of Mexico, one of Peru, and the other of Costa Firme, retaining under the dominion of the mother country only Porto Rico and Cuba, and recommends that a treaty of commerce should be entered into between France and Spain, in relation to these countries, from the advantages of which Great Britain should be excluded.

From the Charleston Eve. News. Charlotte Convention.—The Convention of Delegates from South Carolina and Western North Carolina, assembled at Charlotte, N. C., on the 29th ult., John Springs, Esq., of this State, was unanimously chosen President, and the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, and John Bryce, of South Carolina, Vice Presidents. James H. Witherspoon and W. J. Clawson of this State, with C. J. Fox and J. W. Hampton, of North Carolina, acted as Secretaries. The following delegates from this State took their seats in the Convention.—W. H. Trescott, T. A. Hayden and J. D. Boyd. A committee from each district was appointed, of which W. H. Trescott, Esq., from this city, was a member, to take into consideration the objects of the meeting, to draft a report, and act on such matters as may

be referred to them. Mr. Trescott read the report, prefacing it by a handsome address, and concluding with offering a number of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The following were the resolutions passed: Resolved, That this Convention regards the construction of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road an object of the utmost importance to the welfare of the States of North and South Carolina. Resolved, That the cheap and speedy construction of this Road is entirely within the ability of the extensive, fertile and populous regions to be affected by its completion; and from the spirit and zeal manifested by the States of North and South Carolina, this Convention entertains no doubt of its completion. Resolved, That this Convention are of opinion that books of subscription for the stock of said road should be forthwith opened in the States of North and South Carolina, according to the provisions of the Charters of Incorporation. Resolved, That a Committee of five persons, two from North Carolina and three from South Carolina, be appointed by the Chairman of this Convention, to prepare a report, on the general subject of this road, to be published under the authority of this Convention. F. W. Davie, Joseph Black, John M. Dessausure, of South Carolina; J. W. Osborne and D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, compose this Committee. Joseph A. Black, Esq., of Columbia, and John M. Dessausure, of Camden, then addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner, and the Convention adjourned—the best spirit, and the utmost harmony prevailing.

Incendiary Paper.—The Grand Jury of Accomac Co., Virginia, on the 20th ult., presented the New York Christian Advocate and Journal (the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church) as an incendiary paper in the following: "We the Grand Jury upon our oaths do present, that the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, a newspaper published in the City of New York, is a paper which is circulated through the post office of this County, and advises, and is calculated & intended to persuade persons of color, within this Commonwealth, to make insurrection, or rebel, and denies the right of masters to property in their slaves, and inculcates, the duty of resistance to such right, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. "This presentation is made upon the examination of the paper itself. LEWIS L. SNEAD, Foreman." A copy of the presentation has been served upon all the postmaster in the county, deter them from delivering the paper to subscribers.

From the Mobile Herald & Tribune, Extra. LATER FROM MEXICO. The steamship James L. Day arrived at the Levee early this morning from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. By this vessel we have received our regular correspondence and files of Vera Cruz and Jalapa papers. Apart from the intelligence contained in our letters, we learn verbally that an express reached Vera Cruz a moment before the sailing of the deputation had come down from the city of Mexico to request Gen. Scott to take the capital under his protection. This news is almost incredible; but when it is remembered that the system of the guerrilla warfare has been adopted by Mexico, and that the banditti who engage in this service are as dangerous to their own countrymen as to the enemy, the report gains some probability. The impression was gaining ground in the army that there would be no more fighting. It was not expected that there would be any opposition this side of or at Puebla; and it was even doubted if the Mexicans would defend their capital. Expectations of this nature have proved deceitful so often that we indulge them with much misgiving. The Mexican papers continue their declamatory strictures upon the mission of Atocha. It would appear that the sending of this miserable fellow of any important mission to Mexico has given greater umbrage than all else that has been done by the United States. The regard him in the light of an official pimp, a treasonable pander, a perfidious miscreant, and indeed the concentration of baseness. They think he was sent here by the American cabinet in mock and scorn. We have already copied the article of El Republicano upon Atocha. That paper the very best in all Mexico; the highest in tone and the sturdiest defender of republican institutions when the monarchical party was in the ascendant, after noticing the arrival of Atocha on a mission from this country and recounting his past history in Mexico, remarks: "O God! this is the greatest sign that thou has forgotten us. Send upon us bombs, rifles, grape shot and every class of projectile and misfortune; burn us, reduce us to ashes, destroy us—annihilate but do not dishonor us: Send the entire North to subjugate and rule over us, but let not Atocha be the broker of a contract of peace, because that, devolving upon us the greatest scorn and the greatest humiliation, would be [O God!] the greatest punishment. This we are assured is a true reflex of the feelings of the better order of Mexicans in regard to this unfortunate appointment. The whereabouts of Santa Anna is somewhat problematical the last authentic intelligence located him at Orizaba with a miscellaneous command of 3000. Subsequent report him as having gone South to recruit his ranks in Oajaca. It is certain that he has not shown himself at the capital since his defeat. There is a report that he desires to leave the country; but Mr. Kendall thinks he may make adash upon detached parties in the rear of the army, or upon wagon trains, with a view to reconstituting himself in the good opinion of the nation. It was the intention of Gen. Scott, upon the arrival of the wagon train that was to start from Vera Cruz, upon the 6th inst., to cut off all connection with the sea coast, rely upon the country for sustenance, and push forward to the city. This general order, dated at Jalapa, 30th April, intimates as much. But Mr. Kendall's letter

of the 4th.—The very latest news—shows some doubt upon the speedy adoption of this plan; in consequence of the determination of the twelve mouths' volunteers, to be body, not to re-enlist. This may retard the advance of the army, unless indeed the reported readiness of the city to surrender be confirmed. If the rumor prove true, the guerrilla troops are mere marauders—a band of pirates; and should be treated accordingly. Gen. Worth was gathering up all the grain he could, and has all the bakeries at work, as if in anticipation of breaking of communication with Vera Cruz. It will be gratifying to all to learn that Gen. Shields was thought to be in a fair way to recover. We have always regarded him as about the best appointment from civil life yet made by the President. Maj. Gen. Pillow came passenger in the James L. Lieut. Col. Anderson, of the 1st Tennessee regiment, came over in the Day also. He has seen much service, both under Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott at Monterey and Cerro Gordo, and now returns on account of ill health.—Picayune.

Mr. Kendall writes from Jalapa, April 25:—Gen. Salas, who was President ad interim before the arrival of Santa Anna from exile, has issued a proclamation that he is empowered to raise a guerrilla corps, and calls upon all good Mexicans to join his standard. In his concluding sentence he says that "war to death, without pity, shall be the device of the guerrilla warfare of vengeance!" President Anaya has issued a grand proclamation to the Mexican nation, calling upon one and all to turn out to the rescue. He dwells particularly upon the achievements of their fathers—the fathers of the present generation—and earnestly petitions their sons to do likewise. El Republicano of the 22d inst contains a long list of those persons who have contributed voluntarily towards establishing a foundry for the casting of cannon. The same paper mentions the arrival at Orizaba of Santa Anna, but says nothing of the number of troops he had with him. Santa Anna.—Kendall, of the Picayune, writes from Jalapa, April 25:—"I informed you the other day that I had a story to tell about Santa Anna and his travelling carriage. In his great haste to leave it went off without taking any effects—a small writing case, only was found broken open, for he had no time to unlock it, from which he had evidently taken a few papers of great importance; but the majority of his effects—his silver plate, his papers, his money—all were there in good condition. Two of our officers entered the coach and what did they find, after rummaging about, but a most excellent dinner, together with delicious wine and some highly flavored cigars. To say that they did not sit themselves comfortably down on his richly cushioned seats, partake of his sumptuous dinner, wash it down with his delicious wine, and finish it off with his highly flavored cigars, would be departing far from the truth than I care about doing just now. The names of the officers were Capt. Williams and McKinstry, and the dinner was a perfect windfall after a hard morning's work without eating and without sleep."

head for food. A party of officers, some two or three weeks since, also had their own fun near Santa Anna's estate at Mango de Clavo. While hunting about the premises, they stumbled upon the building where he kept his fighting chickens. Those well informed upon the subject tell me there was a great deal of cock-fighting in that intermediate section for a day or two, and that one particular fight created great excitement. A fierce looking rooster which they dubbed Gen. Taylor—not so large as some but with game sticking out all over him—was pitted against a long, gauffing chicken that they give his owner's name to—a heavy but clumsy bird, with but little fight in him. Well Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, as represented by the chickens of the latter, were set upon one another, and after a few heavy hits from the former the latter "bombed" out of the fight as fast as his two legs would carry him, leaving Gen. Taylor's representative upon the ground crowing lustily. Such are some of the accidents that have befallen the "Hero of Tampico."

The Case of Lieut. Hunter.—The proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Lieut. Hunter will, we think, excite surprise, if not a stronger feeling in the minds of the community. The punishment is so disproportionate to the offence, that suspicion may be excited that the proceedings were instituted more from the resentful promptings of mortified vanity, than from a regard to the public interests. The daring and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Hunter, in the action for which he was arraigned, are almost without a parallel even in this era of heroic deeds, and the success attending it was as remarkable as the courage and address by which it was accomplished and yet for this to be degraded and disgraced! We trust the Executive will not permit Lieut. Hunter to remain long unemployed, and will place him in a position at least as eligible as that of subordinate to the glory-monoopolizing Com. Perry.—Char. Mercury.

Claim of Mr. Sibalds.—The claim of Mr. Sibalds, of Florida, for damages against the United States, amounting, it is said, to about a million of dollars, and which was referred at the last session of Congress to the Treasury Department for final adjudication, has been reported on by Mr. Cullough the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has decided that \$15,000 would be a sufficient compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury has approved and sanctioned this decision.

San Luis.—Under date of April 10, it is stated that the Congress of the State of San Luis Potosi has conferred extraordinary powers upon the Governor to provide for the defence of the State.

Rail Roads in Georgia.—The Savannah Republican says: "From a friend who has lately visited the up-country, we learn that the work of laying down the superstructure of the State Road is ac-

completing their provisions that they might or ought to have. The water and the only water they have, is obtained by digging in the hollows, 2 or 3 feet, which is brackish and invariably gives them the diarrhoea. Our tents were all lost in a vessel which was wrecked in going from one beach to the other, a distance of 6 or 7 miles—they are thus exposed to the hot sun of the day and heavy dews of the night. The medical gentlemen give all possible attention, and are engaged all the time. Our sick report at this time is about 140, principally diarrhoea; of which only 20 are considered dangerous. The melancholy task is imposed of recording the deaths of six more Volunteers up to this date.

Company C.—Capt. Moffat.—W. L. Weeks, died at Camp Washington, near Vera Cruz, on 9th April. J. Jordan, died at Camp Washington on 5th April. Company B.—Capt. Dunnoyant.—McClure, died at Camp Washington, near Vera Cruz. Company I.—Capt. Secret.—T. P. Blunt, died at Camp Washington, 2d April. Company F.—Capt. Blanding.—Samuel Dickson, died at Camp Washington, 8th April. Company D.—Capt. Brooks.—W. F. Reynolds, died at Camp Washington.

I often ask myself the question, if this is to be avoided, but on reflection come to the conclusion that it is the will of a wise Providence so directed—and that many deaths might occur in civil life. While I ardently wish that we had greater facilities of administering to the sick and affording them comforts, I believe that all is done that is in our power. Commanding officers of Companies are uncommonly attentive, and all evince great grief at the loss of a comrade. Most conspicuous was that the case this morning in the burial of young Dickson. This young man, with two others about the same age, were the universal admiration of the whole Regiment. I am decidedly of opinion that Regular troops should be enlisted and provided for such service, to whom the pay, clothing and emoluments should afford sufficient inducements, and of a material whose pursuit in life better adapts them to such a service. The class and character of young men from our State are inappropriately engaged, and I wish I could believe that many more of them will not perish and be left in this country. Hoping, however, for the best—that we will soon be in the table lands and a bracing atmosphere, and that my next may have a much more favorable aspect. I remain dear sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, P. M. BUTLER, Col. S. C. V. To Gov. DAVID JOHNSON.

From the Hamburg Journal. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman attached to the Palmetto Regiment to the editor of this paper, will, we are sure, be read with interest by those having friends and relations in Mexico. It was written at Vera Cruz, and is as late

as any dates from that city. It conveys the gratifying intelligence that the Palmetto Regiment was far removed from the sickly vicinity of Vera Cruz, and although yet in the rear of the main body of the army, it was en route for the city of Mexico. From the same source we also learn that the health of the Regiment was improving: VERA CRUZ, April 28, 1847. Lieut. O'Bannon, with Bolivar Jones and Sergeant Bell, of company E, came down from Jalapa (which is pronounced Halapa) yesterday, running a great risk in doing so, as a great many parties have been cut off and plundered by those rascally scoundrels lately. They were sent down on business of the regiment. By them I learn that the regiment is now four miles beyond Jalapa, and all improving in health—that being a most delightful country, abounding with fruits of all sorts, the finest water in the world, and every thing that is desirable—and I am in hopes, that they will all get hearty. Lieut. O'Bannon has now come to carry all the sick that is able to go; and I hope he will get off nearly all from this miserable place. He is a thorough-going officer, and performed, with his small escort, a most hazardous trip in coming here through a band of robbers and murderers. I learned this evening that a party of our regiment, who had been left here with the sick, or had been sick, with about one hundred men from different regiments, were attacked by a large party of Mexicans; and had a hard brush. They sent back to this place for assistance. We are all anxious to hear the result, which will probably reach here to-morrow, but not in time for this mail. The '96 Boys are all getting along better, though some of them are still sick. John Johnson is very low—no other dangerous. Capt. Brooks is still in bad health. Col. Butler's health is improving.

Jalapa, Mexico.—What a delightful place Jalapa must be. Mr. Kendall writing to the New Orleans Picayune, says, "that as he rode into the town on the morning of the 20th ult., along a road fringed on either side by the richest vegetation, the white crest of Orizaba piercing the very vault of heaven, was plainly visible, and a busy hum of admiration ran along the line as the snow clad mountain first broke upon the view. A spectacle of greater magnificence or grandeur, he says is not to be seen the wide world over. Here we were in a soft bland air, and with verdure and flowers of the rarest beauty and fragrance all around—above us, as it were, towering to the very skies, yet in plain view, was old Orizaba, clad in his eternal raiment of snow." No wonder that the saying among the Mexicans is so common, "let us see Jalapa and die."

Remarkable Prophecy.—Mr. Poinsett has communicated to DeBow's Commercial Review some papers on Mexico, of remarkable merit. In the number for May, is contained the following striking prophecy:—The Spanish minister, Count de Aranda after signing the treaty of Paris, in 1783, submitted to the King a secret memoir, in which he declares the independence of British Colonies in his mind with grief and fear, and expresses his belief that both France and Spain acted in opposition to their interests when they espoused the cause of the Colonies. He regards the existence of the United States of America as highly dangerous to the Spanish American possessions, and on this subject uses the following very remarkable language:—"This federal republic is born a pigmy, if I may be allowed so to express myself. It has required the support of two such powerful states as France and Spain to obtain its independence. The day will come when she will be a giant, a colossal formidably even in these countries. She will forget the services she has received from the two powers, and will think only of her own aggrandizement. The liberty of conscience, the facility of establishing a new population upon immense territories, together with the advantages of a new government, (meaning free,) will attract the agriculturalists and mechanics of all nations, for men will ever run after fortune; and in a few years we shall see tyrannical existence of this very colossus of which I speak."

In conclusion he proposes as the best means of averting this imminent danger, that Spain should relinquish the Americas and establish three of the infantas, one to be king of Mexico, one of Peru, and the other of Costa Firme, retaining under the dominion of the mother country only Porto Rico and Cuba, and recommends that a treaty of commerce should be entered into between France and Spain, in relation to these countries, from the advantages of which Great Britain should be excluded.

From the Charleston Eve. News. Charlotte Convention.—The Convention of Delegates from South Carolina and Western North Carolina, assembled at Charlotte, N. C., on the 29th ult., John Springs, Esq., of this State, was unanimously chosen President, and the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, and John Bryce, of South Carolina, Vice Presidents. James H. Witherspoon and W. J. Clawson of this State, with C. J. Fox and J. W. Hampton, of North Carolina, acted as Secretaries. The following delegates from this State took their seats in the Convention.—W. H. Trescott, T. A. Hayden and J. D. Boyd. A committee from each district was appointed, of which W. H. Trescott, Esq., from this city, was a member, to take into consideration the objects of the meeting, to draft a report, and act on such matters as may