norman them to And by divine counts arente and heads of families are responsared and the several housely fitheir children and the several housely their control; it is equally wrong for and heads of fundices to allow their children under their ears to attend such plan attend themselves. In the judgment attend themselves. In the judgment oblies, or allowing those under their too and control to attend, is, in profession, an offence deserving the discipline of a face the church.

inflante the passions—are ludicross for the following as the dance, and this is the truth of in regard to the terms of capitulation entires and this is the truth of in regard to the terms of capitulation entires are the dance, and this is the truth of in regard to the terms of capitulation entires are the dance. revated emotions or if they immanize the mind by exercising our sympathy, they are approved as suited to the dignity of our nature. Hence, in general, every occupation, whether of use or of amusement that corresponds to the dignity of man, is terused manly; and twery occupation below his nature is termed childish. The reader may judge whether playing is monly or childish. But admit that romps and plays look more consistently in children than grown ones—that they are sometimes disgusting on the extreme, and regular bred, scientife and chails Seeter Phasis, with high? merus and pleasantry. Down with your thimbles, you'r pred of my company,—we say, give in Quebec and ohl aistof. Phoebs. A lady looks so bewitchingly in the middle of the floor with a broad brimmed hat on her lead, and then the kissing is so exquisite. Besides the method in the Resides the method in the Quebec drain, volunteer to fill the highest office within the gift of the ladies. Ah, and this man important features. We players are not all demented, as those who ate the voing leaves of stramonium, and turned natural feedy on it; one would here up a feather into the air, another would dart strawe at it with much fury, while another would dart strawe at it with much fury, while another would dart strawe at it with much fury, while another would dart strawe at it with much fury, while another would est up in the corner like a monkey, grinning and making mouths.—
Our movements are all natural and graceful, and as for making mouths and grinning, we have a decided abhorcence to them. We know our time might be spent in useful conversation, but would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace. If so, I playmates, fadulged more in this, they may have hived longus to bless the world with new discoveries, as well as 5s. many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise ticularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise ticularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise ticularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise ticularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise ticularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise ticularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied. The proposition on the past of Gen. Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the lived longer to bless the world with new discoveries. It is danger as for except to know too much. Think of the poor lady who believed here self to be a post-letter, but waited patiently until like letter surfer had examined to ascertain if she was single or double! Or the philosopher who put his candle to led and blew himself out." Pil not endanger my brain and my mind tor, and all just to know a little; I'll spending between more anents playing. If one can manage the rule of simple addition, and read without spelling it out.

Gen. Taylor and the Volunteers. following scene as having occurred shortly after Gen. Taylor's arrival at that place; e.Gen. Taylor visited the Illinois Volunteers yesterday, and the way the boys

growled around him threatened immediate suffication. By way of salutation, I cap five thousand times, and I was looking every minute to see him pull the front The General was mounted on a large and gentle mule, whilst his Orderly rode a splendid dragoon horse, and was himself dressed in a clean hald land. some uniform, whilst the General had on

We have more of this sort to communicate, and shall solan be able to show that, in his defence against his own secret personnels, as well as against the armed snemies of his country, the old here of the Rie Grande is ever "Rough and Ready."

Indicate the same which must be expended and treasure which must be expended and treasure which must be expended in doing so be compensated by the same! I think not especially if the country we subdue is to be given up; and I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the Uni-HEADQUARTERS ARRY OF COCUPATION, OR INVASION, MONTEREY, Mexico, Nov.

My DEAR ***** Your wory kind and cceptable letter of the 31st of August** reached me only a short time since for which I beg leave to tender you my sincore thanks. [A few confidential remarks on certain public transactions are

here omitted.]
After considerable apparent delay the part of the Quatermaster's Department in getting steamboats onto the Rio Grande adapted to its ravigation, I succeeded, to-wards the latter part of August, in throw-ing forward to Camargo (a town situated on the San Juan river, three miles from its side, nearly 500 miles from Brazos island by water, and 200 by land, and 140 from this place) a considerable depot of provis-ions, ordinance, ammunition, and forage. and then, having brought together an im-portant portion of my command, I deter-mined on moving on this place. Accordingly; after collecting 1,700 pack mules. with their attendants and conductors, in the enemy's country, (the principal means of transportation for our provisions, baggage, &c.) I left, on the 5th of September, to join my advance, which had preceded me a few days to Seralvo, a small village 75 few days to Seralvo, a small village 75 miles on the route, which I did on the 9th, and after waiting there a few days for some of the corps to get up, moved on and reached here un the 19th, with 6,250 men—2,700 regulars, and the balance volunteers. For what took place afterwards, I must refer you to, my several reports—particularly to my detailed one of the 9th ultimo. I do not believe the authorities at Wash-

which you no doubt have seen, as they have been made public through the official organ, and copied into various other newspapers. I have this moment received an auswer (to my despatch announcing the surrender of Monterey, and the curcumstances attending the same) from the Secretary of War, stating that "it was regretadvisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican commander in-regard to giving up the city," adding that "the circumstances thindle," club fist and the like; we go for the change." Although the terms of capituregular bred, scientific and chanter. Softer Placks, lation may be considered too liberal on our
with hir munic and pleasantry. Down with
your thindles, you'r tired of my company,—we
well as by many others at a distance, parsimple addition, and read without spalling it out, and effected their retreat, do what we could, it will quite answer the end of living. Why christians will next have young people to spend their lineure hours in taking over science and literature, polities and taking over science and doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should in all probability have lost fifty or a hundred more in hiller. or a hundred men in killed, besides the wounded, which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distinct one. Lalso wished to avoid the The correspondent of the New Orleans of a distinctions. Lalso wished to avoid the Delta, writing from Victoria, describes the must have been very great had the storming process been resurted to. Besides, they had, a very large and strong fertification a short distance from the city, which if carried with the buyonet, must have been taken at great sacrifice of life, and, with verily believe the old General pulled at his our limited train of heavy or battering ar tillery, it would have required twenty or twenty five days to take it by regular ap-

That they should have surendered place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified ander the direction of skillful engineers-their works garnished with forty-two pieces of artiflery, abundantly supplied

judgment are equalled only by his honesty and modesty, to state that it was written to a near friend and relative, now a resident in this city, endeared to him by very many years of personal intimacy, to whom he unbosome all his purposes, opinious, and fuclings, without the least reserve.

We have more of this sort to communicate, and shall soon be able to show that

I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo, deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes a question as to what is best to be done. It seems to me that the apost judicious course to be pursued on our part would be to take possession at once of the line we would accept by hegotistion, extending from the Gulf of Mexico. to the can get the means of transportation,) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and, as soon at I occupy Saltillo, will in-clude six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Manclova, Chihuahua, (which a pre-sume General Wooi has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe and the Californias, and say to Mexico, "Drive us from the country"—throwing on her the responsi-bility and expense of carrying on offensive war; at the same time closely blockeding all her ports on the l'acific and the Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for s' short time, would soon bring her to her, ace, provided there is a Government in the country sufficiently stable for us to trest with, which I fear will hardly be the gase for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States—say ten or fifteen thousand, (those previously sent out having already beep greatly reduced by sickness and other ualties)-I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than two hundred miles beyond our large force, and certain to be attended with an expense which will be frightful to con- IVtemplate when closely looked into.

From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance on the road to the city of Mexico is three hundred miles; one undrest and forty badly, watered, where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses. I have informed the War Department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to insure success if we move on that place, (a city-containing a population of 60,000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain besides the citizens, an army of 50,000,) a force which, I apprehend, will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it as well as to transport warious other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions

In regard to the armistice, which would have expired by limitation in a few days, we lost nothing by it, as we could not move even now, had the enginy continued to occupy Salillo; for, strange to say, the first wagon which has reached me since the dec. If ration of war was on the 2d instant, the same day on which I received from Wash. ington an acknowledgment of my despatch amounting the taking of Monterey; and then I received only one hundred and thirty-five; so that I have been, since May last, completely crippled, and am still ac for want of transportation. After raking and scraping the country for miles around Ca murgo, collecting every pack-mule and other means of transportation, I could bring here only 80,000 rations, (filteen days' supply.) with a moderate supply of ord-sance, ammunition, &c., to do which all the corps had to leave behind a portion of their camp equippage necessary for their comfort; and, in some instances among the volunteers, their personal baggage. I moved in such a way, and with such limited means that, ired I not succeeded, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse. I did so to sustain the

Administration.

Of the two regiments of mounted men from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left hoir respective States to join me in June, the latter has just reached Camargo; the former had not got to Matamoras at stest dates from there. Admitting that will be as long in returning as in getting here, to say nothing of the time ne cessary to recruit their horses,) and were a be discharged in time to reach their homes, they could serve in Mexico but a very short time.

The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficulties with which have had to contend.

Monterey, the capital of New Leon, is situated on the San Juan river, where it

to your excellent lady; and accept my six core wishes for your continued health Sosperity, and fame.

semain, truly and sincerely, your friend
Z. TAYLOR.

Speech of Hon G. E. Badger, On the Appointment of Lieutenant-General.

On the 15th inst, the Senate resum the consideration of the bill, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, "to appoint a Lieutenant General to command the military forces of the United States during the war with Mexico." Mr. Badger, being entitled to the fluor, rose and remarked-

The best return which he could make to Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what the Senate for their kindness in adjourning we fliedly have possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I this subject this morning, instead of yesterthis subject this morning, instead of yester-day ovening, he believed would would be to proceed at once to a statement of the reasons which seemed to him to furnish that he should do it with a title in some any one of them would be willing, by on unanswerable objection to what the President had asked and what the proposed to grant. If the bill should pass that pinnacle of fame which he had reach. below his brethren in the field. and become a law, the high office which it proposed to create must be filled either by the present commanding general of the army, or by some junior officer, or some it was manifest upon the slightest reflection that the measure must prove entirely useless. The major general now comforces in the large district which the President had assigned to him, or might assign, and a lieutenant general could do no more. The President might assign to the present senior general of the army absolute control of the present war, so far as the constitugeneral, they did not enlarge his authori-

The chief command of the whole army

army was collected together acting as one body; and when so collected and acting, Nor was the obpacity of that officer to carry into successful operation the measures of the government increased in the least degree. His capacity to do that must-depend upon his personal qualifica-tions alone. It seemed to him, then, that nothing could, ber founded on slighter grounds than the opinion that the officer who was now the senior major-general of the army would be in any respect more able to discharge, with bonor to himself or with advantage to the country, whatever might be required of him in the prosecution not to be the present commanding general, but some junior to be elevated above him, the proposition ecosed to be morely useless; it then became unjust and injurious. It was then made the occasion of offering open insult to an officer whose life had been devoted to his country—whose blood ited been shed upon the battle fields—whose deeds in arms during that contest which has been termed not inappropriately the second revolution, won the approbation of Madison, thanks of Congress, and the gratitude of the whole people—one whose noble spirit, military character, and britliant courage had gained for him throughout Europe an honorable and an enviable reputation, and had shed new lustre on the American name. t

If instead of some junior officer selected change the ranks of other officers. from that band of noble spirits—the pride . But another reason assigned and flower of the army -some one was to be taken from civil life, then involved in the same insult which was passed upon their devoted head, would they find those officers who fought with such distinguished bravery at Palo Alta, Resect de la Paima, and Monterey-officers, the praise of every tongue, the pride of every heartofficers, handred with costly swords and

a proceeding. True, in 1798, as the hostorable gentleman who addressed them yesterday had suggested, when this country, with far inferior powers and capacities for military action, either offensive or delensive was threatened with a war with the proudest and the ravest nation of the day—true, on that occasione the office of licutenant general was established, and Washington was railed to take the command created by it. But it was Washington that was called to take the command. It was for Washington was to that that rank was established. Washington was then in a retirement which he love, and the unbousded grat itude and homage of a free people which he had carned for himself by a lung and glorious career of toils. Washington was called by the government, the people, the army itself, to take the charge and direction of those military affairs; and if he entered the control of the cont those military affairs; and if he entered would be cast upon their generous and upon the field of action—if he left the tion! If they intended to confer the it spot in which he had fencly, hoped to pass of lieutenant general upon the present the without interruption the few remaining manding general, it was useless. We days of his life, it was due to him—it was his present title he had been one third a due to the singular position of eminence and glory which he had occupied in this al. To him the title would add no secontry—due to him who was "first in charms. If he slightly ever be done peace, and first in the hearts of his worthy to bras the title of the country pen"—due to his acknowledged Washington, then the title which her pre-eminence throughout the whole world yet been conferred upon one man, and with propriety be conferred upon him. cupied in the civilized world—it was due, Let him assure the honorable gentlems it, at the call of his country, he surrender-from New York that he misunderstood and the endearments of his domestic fireside, noble feelings which distinguished by to command the armies of his country, gallant band of officers, if he supposed the degree commensurate with the bearing of extraordinary course, to turn the flank that high command which he had filled-- their commanding general and gutte

man whom all would gratefully know and terest. He was glad to harn the view recognise as their, saviour. They had entertained in Mexico in regard to he great and good men, in public and private present unhappy supture; but was unable life: but among them all there breathed not to see what there was in these extracts to the man whose name could be spoken affect in the least the merits of this que without profanation with that of Washing tion. They learned from then that ton. When that office was created for some sections of Mexico that there were Washington, no man supposed that he roving bunds of bandati. Surely the would derive from it either honor or jeutenant general could do no more a patriotism. His whole soul was already prevent their deprodutions than a imported to his country. Nor could be general. Another extract professed in derive any additional powers. It was a reflect the sentiment and purposes of the tion authorized him to do it, or he might personal compliment to the man who has confine him to a particular portion of the great field of operations; but he could office been created again? Their armies the believed that all who heard them were equally extend or limit the operations of a had once and again been called into the sensible that they had a noble for to conlieutenant general; for by the express con field, on occasions of great moment to tend with-one worthy of the skill as ditions of the constitution the President the nation. But no lieutenant general was bravery of the American arms; but deputs on the Rio Grande—a very long himself was at last, unavoidably, the sole thought of. The force now was large.— could not see how the extract applied a line on which to keep up supplies (over a constitutional cammander-in-chief. By Was it not as large in 1812! Was not the question before them. Again: the They were then on the defensive, and the sentiments of Santa Anna and his perEngland with her troops was upon this count and the frontier? Now their forces one sentiment in Mexico, that of defere, were in the very heart of the enemy, and was incident to no general, whatever his grade might be, unless when the whole their citizens were not molested at home, until their troops should be withdrawn. Why then, should they create an officer But there was to disclosure which cans now which was not deemed necessary in from the honorable senator, and a relethe chief command devolved upon the 1612! Even yesterday they had it an ence anade by him which had alarmed senior officer, whatever his designation.— nounced by the honorable chairman of the him. His previous views of the measure nounced by the honorable chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, [Mr. Sevier,] that so far from regarding Mexico gard to the mode of filling the office conas a contemptible fee, she had but barely templated. He now learned that the vert commenced her operations, and they were

now but just in the beginning of this war. Yet, though not to be despised, Mexico some man might be sent to Mexico she was not worthy of a mention with the nation with whom they were at war in nected with the military office release 1812. The objections which influenced to. him (Mr. B.) in the committee, still re mained with him in full force. He had listened with attention to the remarks the office was purely military. yesterday of the honorable senator from New-York, (Mr. Dix.) But with all the planation; but the only difference between attention which he was enabled to give to them was, that the honorable gentlems those remarks he was not induced to look from New-York foreshadowed what is favorably upon the proposition, but on the had set forth. There was, as he used contrary new objections were suggested say when a schoolboy a "negotium" under to his mind. He had already observed stood. He had only set forth that "see that the number of troops engaged in the tium," The gentleman's explanation is war of 1812 was greater than those engag. not at all disarm him of his objectionsed in the present war with Mexico. Did such large forces not require this important officer at their head? How did it happen that the officer was not thought of by Madison and Jefferson at that troublesome France, and who had been alluded to rime? But the gentleman had argued that afforded the first step in the change the officer was necessary for the proper of that government to the monarchial military organization of the army—that form. Was the effect of the appointment symething was due to the custom of the of a lieutenant general to be of a similar world in respect to such appointments. -- character? Truly, then, it behoves If the argument proved anything it proved them to pause and view the precipies are too much; they must have three or four which they were about to plunge. If the licutenant generals on that ground, and it proposition before them was to confer on would at length be found that they must on the President of the United Sigles the

But another reason assigned by the honorable gentleman who addressed them thing more at stake than the present field yesterday, was that some such officer was tenant generalable. If the purpose of the proposed sapoint troops. It was urged that they should have an officer who could survey the whole field. But surely a lieutenant general could have no keener vision, no greater skill, than a major general; and if not, the title was worse than uscless. The third testimonials of high regard from their clause presented by the honorabl senator friends and fellow-citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and fellow-citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and fellow citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and fellow citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and fellow citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and fellow citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and fellow citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and fellow citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and fellow citizens of their native from New-York was that such an officer dynasty of France—that thought results and the fellow citizens of their native from New-York was the fellow citizens of their native from New-York was the fellow citizens of the fellow citi say, to whom, for all the high and noble in the army. For he seemed to suppose sal. He had heard it said that the qui characteristics which grace the soldier's that there might be some unwillingness on nes requisite for a high command name, no service in the world could, pro. the part of the troops, and under officers, not all which were requisite for the duce superiors. Such unjust returns for to serve under a major general, which mender in chief. Grant it. Did such noble service, no purposes connected would be obviated by the appointment of with the war could far a moment justify. It heutenant general. Was it believed that general of his command? True, the second conflict might No necessity demanded it, and, in his the noble Taylor or the gallant Worth-cessful general in a small conflict might so humble judgment, the act would stand as a the one called the hero of two battles on be a successful commander in a large foul blot upon the escutcheon of this grate- the Rio Grande, and the other deserving terprise. But they must judge of mes comes out of the mountains—the city (which ful frepublic. Would the insult stop here? the appellation of the herd of Monterey— what emanuted from them; and it was a contains a population of about twelve thous. No; honor—military honor—the keen was it to be believed that they would yield sonable to infer that the general who

"The honorable gentleman also read es . Now they had no Washington. They tain passages from Mexican publication could not look abroad and find some one the listened to them with attention and in

purpose of creating the office was that a civilian-a politician-might fill it-that was expected to discharge duties, not con-

Mr. Dix intimated that the Senator his misunderstood him. He had said the Mr. Badger gladly listened to the es

The lieutenant general was to be both t power to select his own successor, he fel Truly alarmed. Then there was some

ment was not purely military in its character-if the lieutenant general was to be invested with the sacred functions of statemanship in addition to those of lieutenst generalship-and if he was to occupy the position in this nation which the lieurn