

Secretary of State. The order which I issued to that effect for the whole sum of money was not known to the Secretary of State at the time I made it, any more than it was to you at that time. The Secretary of State was not at the seat of government at the time I directed the negotiation. He was not here for months afterwards. I do not know that he knows to this day for what that money was expended. The law itself gives to the President alone the power of expending it; and it is no more necessary that it should pass through the hands of the Secretary of State than that it should pass through this House. That is one of my reasons for objecting to the adoption of the resolution. It cannot bring the information it calls for; and if it is to produce any effect at all, it must be addressed to Mr. John Tyler, and not to the Secretary of State, or to the present President; for probably the present President knows no more than you or I, for what purpose the money was expended. If it does not, I repeat, go through the Secretary of State. I do not know but what the President may authorize the Secretary of State to expend the money. That may have been the fact in the present case. But for it the President himself is responsible; and if the gentleman intends to impeach anybody for the expenditure of that money, it must be John Tyler, not Daniel Webster.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. I am anxious to say that in all this business, so far as I know, Mr. Tyler's conduct has been irreproachable, and that my object is to get at a guilty Secretary who abused that power.

Mr. ADAMS. Whether the Secretary abused that power or not, I will not undertake at present to say; but I do say, that if he had the power to abuse it, it was by the order of his superior, the President of the United States, who alone had the authority to expend the money.

And here I take occasion to say that I differ with the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bayly] and I believe, other gentlemen who have stated that the day of impeachment has passed, by the constitution, from the moment the public office expires. I hold no such doctrine. I hold myself, so long as I have the breath of life in my body, amenable to impeachment by this House for everything I did during the time I held any public office.

Mr. BAYLY. Is not the judgment, in case of impeachment, removal from office?

Mr. ADAMS. And disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States for ever afterwards—a punishment much greater in my opinion than removal from office. It clings to a man as long as he lives; and if any public officer ever put himself in a position to be tried by impeachment, he would have very little of my good opinion, if he did not think disqualification from holding office for life a more severe punishment than mere removal from office.

Mr. A. said that if one-tenth of the charges are true, impeachment is the proper course—the accused should have notice, that he may defend himself, and not be dragged up out of the State Department. It was his full belief that the inquiry will operate far more to justify him, than to sustain any charges against him. The gentleman [said Mr. A.] disclaims all personal resentment or animosity.

Mr. INGERSOLL was understood to say, I have made no such disclaimer.

Mr. Adams. Well, I understood the gentleman to do so. If he now withdraws it, that ground is gone; and I suppose the House will give a little less confidence to his patriotic denunciations of a senator in the other end of the Capitol, if it is satisfied that they arise as much from personal animosity and resentment, as from a desire to promote the good of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have given to the House my most material objections to the adoption of this resolution as it now stands. It must be very much pared down to a call for documents from the Department of State, which must, as a matter of course, be there, before I can vote for it; not that I oppose it on account of the gentleman who is, in substance, impeached before this House; for, (as my honorable colleague, Mr. Winthrop, says) he is perfectly able to justify himself, and whenever an attack upon him is made, I would rather be any where than in the place of him who makes it.

Mr. YANCEY of Ala. next spoke, denouncing Mr. Webster as possessing neither "dignity nor morality," as not having an American heart, as pensioned by the Massachusetts manufacturers, &c. He referred with scorn to Mr. Hilliard's remarks about the reputation of Mr. Webster abroad.

Mr. HILLIARD [who was for several years U. S. Minister at Belgium] replied, that among the most eminent persons in Europe no American name next to the name of Washington, was held in higher respect than that of Daniel Webster.

[Here some hisses were heard.]

I repeat, said Mr. H., no effort to put down such an expression will succeed. I defy any one to point to a single living American who stands higher in Europe than Mr. Webster. I do not give my own opinion only, but I state the fact that, in all the glorious constellation of American names, none is brighter in European estimation than that of Webster. He did not say this on account of any intimacy or particular friendship with that gentleman. His relations towards him were not of that character.

He must be allowed to say, that his disposition prompted him, in such a case as this, to take side with the weaker party. He knew not how the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania obtained the information which he said he possessed. Who furnished it to him? It was in the keeping only of the administration. Did the administration furnish it for the purpose of striking a blow at a prominent opponent?

The previous question was here moved and ordered.

The question was first taken on the following amendment, offered by Mr. Dixon of Connecticut:

Resolved further, That in addition to the information above called for, the President be requested to furnish to this House an account of the expenditure of all secret service money since the 4th day of March, 1837, and particularly in the negotiations and proceedings relating in any manner to the annexation of Texas by treaty or otherwise, and the names of the persons to whom, all said money, was paid.

This amendment was REJECTED, 113 to 63—almost a strict party vote, a few Whigs voting against it, because it was in violation of the law which exempted the President from any responsibility for the use of this fund. [Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Barringer and Dockery voted for the amendment, and Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dublin, Graham, McKay and Bril, against it.]

The question was then taken on the original resolution, as modified by consent of Mr. Ingersoll, and it was adopted, 136 to 23. The Nays were of both parties, composed entirely, it is supposed, of those who believed the in-

formation and illegal. Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Barringer, Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dublin, Graham, McKay and Reid voted for, and Mr. Dockery against it.

**Violation of Confidence.**—Mr. Ashmun moved a resolution, which was ruled to be out of order, directing the Secretary of State to inform the House, "whether any person has been permitted to violate the secrecy of the Department of State by examination of the confidential and private papers or documents which are placed in his keeping, and if so, when said violation took place, and by whom it was committed; or whether he has communicated to any person any parts of the contents of such papers or documents which are thus confidentially in his keeping, and if so, to whom and when said communication was made."

Mr. Ashmun subsequently appealed from the decision, declaring this out of order, but the party sustained it, 105 to 62.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
Correspondence of the Baltimore American.  
WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Bill before the House for the Protection of American citizens in Oregon, has many important features in it. It is careful, as reported, not to define the precise limits of the Oregon, but provides that the laws of Iowa shall be extended over that portion of the territory of the United States which lies West of the Rocky Mountains, and over that intermediate portion of country west of the Missouri River, and between the 49th and 43d parallel of north latitude.

There are two provisions in the bill designed to preserve the treaties of 1818 and 1827, by securing to British subjects all the privileges which the treaties recognize, and in case of arrest of British subjects it is proposed that they be given to the nearest Court having British jurisdiction. The bill, as inducements for emigration, offers to give 320 acres of land to every male and female over the age of 18; and 120 acres to every person under the age of 18, who shall reside for five years consecutively in the territory, and commencing at any time within three years from the passage of the Act.

A Judge of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace, Indian Agents and Sub-Agents, are also provided for in the bill, with a mail and route from Missouri to Oregon, and the erection of Stockades, Military Posts and Block houses for the protection of emigrants; and finally two regiments of mounted men are to be raised, and an expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars made for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the bill into effect.

Besides this bill, two members of the Committee on Territories (Messrs. Douglas and Price) propose one of a much more summary character, and one which looks at once to the organization of a splendid territorial government.

The new Tariff Bill from the Committee of Ways and Means was upon the table of the Chairman this morning. The Bill makes but few alterations from that reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The worst feature of the bill is that the *ad valorem* principle is preserved throughout, and there are no specific duties upon any article, or any minimums.

The bill is to go into operation on the 1st of December next.

All Custom House officers to be sworn officers, if not so already.

Goods in public store on the 22d of December, pay the duties under the New Tariff.

Articles not specially provided for by the bill, and a drawback is allowed on foreign salt in lieu of the Fishing Bounties now paid.

Among the 30 per cent. articles are Woollens, coarse and fine, Iron and Sugar. Cotton goods pay a duty of 25 per cent, and Tea and Coffee in case Revenue is not received upon other articles, are made to pay a duty of 10 per cent.

The following are 30 per cent articles: Ammonds, Alabaster, Anchovies, Asses' Skins, German Silver, Gold and Silver Embroidery, articles worn by men, women and children, made wholly or in part by hand; Baskets, Balsams, Bay Rum, Beads, Bologna Sausages, Brooms, Brushes, Cameos, Caps made of Fur; Capes, Gloves, and Leggings; Carpets and Carpeting; Card Cases, Carriages and parts; Clocks and parts of clocks; Coach and Harness Furniture; Confectionary of all kinds; Cutlery of all kinds; Dolls and Toys of all kinds; Diamonds, when set in gold; Feathers and Flowers; Hat Bodies, of cotton; Iron, in blooms, bolts, bars, hoops, pigs, rods, slabs, scrap Iron; Vessels of Iron; Japanned Ware, Jewellery, Manufactures of Brass, Bone, Gold, Iron, Lead, Wool, Silk, Worsted, Linen, Manufactures of Glass, Colored; Watches, Glasses for Spectacles, Paintings on Glass, &c., Manufactures of Leather, Marble, of Paper, of Wood, of Wool; Metallic Pens, Molasses, Mineral Waters; Muskets, Rifles, Medicines, Oil Cloths, Oils of Olive, Volatile, &c., Saddlery, Sealing Wax, Seams, Manufactures of Tobacco, Side Arms, Silver Plated Metals, Sugar, Soap, Umbrellas, Wafers, Water Colors, Wines of all kinds.

The following articles pay 25 per cent:—Buttons, Baizes, Bockings, Cables and Cordage, bales of Cotton, manufactures of Cotton, Mohair, Goat's hair, Slates, other than roofing slates, Woolen and Worsted Yarn, Wool unmanufactured. Then come the 20, 10 and free articles.

A message was received from the President of the United States to-day, while the House was in Committee of the Whole. There was a general cry of "read," "read," but one member objected and the message could not be read. The House in a few moments became very full, and every body was in expectation of a rare dish of scandal. The Speaker was persuaded to break the seals of the Message and out-jumped, not a monster, nor indeed any thing more marvellous than some estimates for a fire-proof building.

**"FIRMNESS AND DECISION."**  
These qualities are claimed to belong to Mr. Polk in an eminent degree, by a portion of the Democratic press. How has he shown his possession of them?—By words, words, not actions. His doubtful, mysterious course on the Oregon question, exhibits boldness amounting almost to *pusillanimity*. Since his fraudulent elevation to the Presidency, he has done but little, and that little is marked by cunning, timidity and imbecility. He has not exhibited a single bold and manly trait. Never was a little more inappropriately applied, than that of *Young Hickory* to the present Chief Magistrate. The policy of the Administration on the estimates for public expenses has already been partially placed before our readers.

Was ever a policy less characterized by a bold assumption of responsibility, or more tainted with fearful caution and artful subterfuge. Why were the estimates made out and published all over the land, as less in amount than common, when the administration believed that large appropriations ought to be made for the national defence? Why not say so, and give the items? Why leave it for Congress to demand the estimates for the public defence? Why wait to recommend ten war steamers and further enlistments, till called upon to say what number of vessels and men were wanted?

Why should he then recommend the building of ten war steamers, and send in the suggestions of the Heads of Bureaus in the Naval Department for building forty? The Secretary was called upon for information? Why not give it! If he thought that ten steamers were enough, why send the suggestions of the Bureau recommending forty? Why did he not say whether he approved those recommendations or not? Why did not Mr. Polk say whether he sanctioned them? Why leave the whole matter thus in doubt and confusion? Why, unless to take advantage of circumstances hereafter, and say that he went for ten or forty? There would be considerable difference in the cost of ten steamers and additional enlistments of 6 or 7000 men, and forty, with nearly 30,000! But how firm and fearless to decline specifying what number of each was wanted, and making on the estimates without including a dollar that would be necessary for these extensive preparations for war, amounting to the small sum of more than \$17,000,000. This is remarkable "firmness, and decision," and shows quite plainly that Mr. Polk has a cautious notion about Presidential responsibility! He wants to be *circumspect* as well as *firm*, to which no one would object if it was practiced for the public good and not for his individual aggrandizement.  
*Augusta Sentinel.*

**THAT HALE STORM.**  
The progress of the great *Hale* Storm, that recently swept over New Hampshire is thus cleverly chronicled in the "Lowell Advertiser."

"The storm took its rise near the outlet of Winnipissogee Lake, taking a circuitous course mostly over the whole State sweeping all before it. Trees were uprooted, houses blown down; barns, full of expectation, promising an abundance, were scattered to the winds in a twinkling. Many distinguished individuals of the State had their heads entirely smashed, and all their worldly hopes blasted in a day. The Patriot office, a large and beautiful edifice, was almost entirely destroyed. In Stafford and Rockingham counties particularly, the storm was terribly furious. *Hale* stones fell in all this vicinity as big as tea cups. The somewhat celebrated Jack Hale was taken up by the storm, while actually speaking to an audience, and carried in a Southerly direction, and has not since been heard of. It is expected, if he should ever alight alive, he will be found preaching the same doctrines as when taken up by the storm. But the calamity is too serious to speak lightly of. What is remarkable, is this: For *eighteen years*, although the weather has been at times variable, nothing like a storm has appeared within the borders of the State. It is altogether one of the most terrible *Hale* storms that has ever happened in the Northern States. Such exhibitions are not uncommon in the Tropics, but very rare in New Hampshire.—The whole population in Lowell were in consternation about the fate of their friends. The storm commenced with a little rumbling noise that sounded very much like the *distant voice of Geo. Bancroft*."

The "Standard" is in the habit of pouring out its vitals of wrath upon the head of the Hon. John P. Hale, for his successful efforts to aid the Whigs in redeeming New Hampshire from the control of *Loco Focoism*.—*Rol. Register.*

The commencement of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia was held on the 24th of March. Among the graduates were seven young men from North Carolina, whose names, and the subjects of the Theses of each, are annexed.

John L. Mears, (Wilmington.) Use and abuse of general Blood letting.

James F. Simpson, (New Hanover.) Causes of Dyspepsia.

Edward W. Brown, Modus operandi of Medicines.

George W. Burwell, Intermittent Fever.

Presly K. Garner, Double tertian intermittent Fever.

Joseph R. Johnson, Typhoid Fever, as it appeared in Iredell county in the year 1843—44.

Hampden Sidney Williams, Per-nosis.

The commencement of the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania was held on the 3d of April. Fourteen of the graduates belong to this State. Their names follow.—Their Theses are not stated.

H. Wistar Blount, Wm. A. Cheek, Gaston D. Cobb, D. H. Crisp, Isaac F. Dorch, John R. Elhorn, Wm. S. Jacobs, Robert H. Marriott, Bartlett Y. McNairy, Moses G. Pierce, Robert A. Sanders, Wm. L. Shoemaker, Wesley Swift, Benj. L. White.

**THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1846.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**William A. Graham,**  
OF ORANGE COUNTY.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Hezekiah Turner**, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce **John L. Graham**, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

☞ We think a few fat **BEEVES** might be sold in Town, at a fair price.

**TO OUR PATRONS.**

This No. of the Watchman completes the 2d Vol. of the new series. If there be any who wish to have their names enrolled upon our list as subscribers, now is a good time for them to do so. If there be any who wish to settle up—particularly of those who have made no settlement to the present firm—now is the time. We are always ready to attend to such as may apply as above.

We would take this occasion to express our thanks to those who have encouraged us by their support heretofore, and we trust our labors may continue to meet their approbation. Certainly we shall relax no effort in the faithful discharge of our duty; and shall leave it with our friends to do for us more or less than they have done, as they choose. More advertising and 500 or 1000 additional subscribers would produce upon us a very happy effect.—Suppose the experiment be tried. There's no foretelling the results; it might even astonish our oldest patrons, who have stood so faithfully by us in every change and prospect. Surely it is not a thing impossible: Where are the 1200 out of the 1400 noble Whigs that people the County of Iredell? Where are the 500 out of 600 in Davie, and the whole phalanx in Cabarrus with the exception of some 50 or 60?—Even Rowan herself might do more to support a press at her County seat. Davidson might send her quota of help; and, altogether, thus might do much to reward the most arduous labor, and at the same time receive a double remuneration themselves. The man who neglects to read falls behind the times, and is often made to feel that he is, himself, an object of his own shame. He can never enter a company but he is made to feel bitterly his self-inflicted disgrace—his ignorance.

**RESULT OF THE OREGON DEBATE IN THE SENATE.**

We learn from the *Intelligencer* of the 17th inst., that "the debate in the Senate on the OREGON QUESTION closed on the 16th about three o'clock, and resulted in a vote which we cannot but think highly auspicious to the preservation of the peace of the country. The amendment to the resolution of the House of Representatives originally submitted by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and altered at the suggestion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, was adopted as a substitute for that and all other propositions before the Senate. The resolution as finally adopted will be found in its place in another part of our paper. As thus amended, the resolution was not agreed to by most of those who were reported as 54 40 men. Mr. ALLEN, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HANNESS, and others voted against it on its final passage, as will be seen. Mr. EVANS, Mr. T. CLAYTON, and Mr. WESTCOTT also voted against the resolution, but we presume for very different reasons: these gentlemen being of opinion that no resolution of notice at all ought to pass. The final vote was very strong—40 to 14. If we add to the 40 and take from the 14 the three gentlemen who are opposed to notice in any form, the result would appear to be, that, out of 54 Senators present, 43 intimated distinctly their opinion that the Oregon dispute ought to be compromised; and of the remaining 11 we doubt not that a majority would be in favor of a compromise on the basis so often mentioned, if a treaty to that effect should come before the Senate.

The House of Representatives may or may not concur in this amendment of the Senate. We hope they will; but if they should not, it is quite obvious that, looking to the probability of a settlement by compromise, the state of opinion in the Senate is the matter of first and greatest importance."

The same paper of the 18th, says, "the SENATE, having on Thursday crowned its long and able debate upon the Oregon question by an act in unison with its constitutional character, and in many respects worthy of the purest days of the Republic, rests from its labors until the opening of another week, and, of course, did not sit yesterday.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was ex-

clusively occupied during its sitting of yesterday upon the bill to provide for the protection of American citizens in Oregon, &c., and after getting it out of Committee of the Whole, adjourned till to-day, when the voting upon it will be completed. In whatever form it may pass the House, it will, of course, also require the assent of the Senate and the approbation of the President of the United States."

Below we give the Yeas and Nays on the question:

**YEAS.**—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Spright, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—40.

**NAYS.**—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hamman, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

☞ We see by the papers, that Mr. Leak has entered the canvass, with spirit; and nothing seems to give the minions of *Locofocoism* more uneasiness. They first use "honeyed words," and then threaten to ostracise him if he persists in pressing his claims before the people. The *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* seems to be at the head of all, or rather, appears to be the automaton in the hands of the "chique" to sound Mr. Leak, and see if he will be coniced from the field—if not, he will be driven off, if abuse can do it. We suspect Mr. Leak understands the game they are trying to play upon him, and that he will act accordingly.

**Prejudice.**—There seems to exist in England, among the poorer classes, almost unyielding prejudice to Indian Corn bread, which the Legislators of that Country are now attempting to introduce among them. Of course we can call it nothing else but prejudice, for they certainly are entirely ignorant of the real value of Indian Corn for bread. Here, in this Country, where it graces the tables of both rich and poor, it is justly esteemed the staff of life. We know nothing, experimentally, of the Oat meal bread used in England, but we have no idea that it would bear a comparison with Corn meal. We believe there is no kind of bread in the world that surpasses Indian Corn meal bread, when properly prepared. In some forms it is a perfect luxury.

The following statement, says the *Nat. Intelligencer*, which we find in the regular *Washington Correspondence* of the *N. York Tribune*, agrees substantially with what we have heard related here, and have reason to believe correct:

"When Mr. Webster left the State Department, in place of being a defaulter as has been charged, it appears that there was a balance paid over to him long after he left. When Mr. Webster left, Mr. Tyler's Cabinet he requested the clerk who has the care of the contingent fund to settle up the account and see how it stood. The clerk wrote to Mr. Webster that there was the sum of \$1,000 for which there was no voucher. Mr. Webster said the proper voucher would yet be found, but in the mean time, he wished the accounts of the Department fully settled up, and for this purpose he sent on \$1,000, and the accounts were settled.—The proper certificate afterwards appearing, the thousand dollars were refunded to Mr. Webster. That, in place of being a defaulter, he had actually overpaid the Department and this overpay was refunded."

**A dreadful Affray.**—A terrible affray occurred at Charlottesville, Va., recently, between the Students of the University and the men attached to a Menagerie exhibiting there. The Students, it seems brought on the fight, by not clearing the ring when ordered to do so. The weapons used were sticks and bludgeons. Five or six of the Students were, at one time, lying prostrate from blows received; but only one was killed. A young man by the name of Glover, from Alabama, a most amiable gentleman, who, while acting as pacificator, received the fatal blow upon his head which terminated his life in a few hours. Two or three of the showmen have been committed to jail and others were under examination at the last account.

☞ **Something singular from Havana.**—A correspondent of the *New Orleans Delta*, writing from Havana, gives some curious items of intelligence. He says that since the papers of this country have been referring to Mr. Yulee's resolution for the acquisition of that island, they are looked for there with great anxiety by all who understand them. The *Courier des Etats Unis*, of New York, has a great many subscribers in Havana, and as eager as are its subscribers to get it, their eagerness is increased by this resolution, as many of them regard it as certain that all schemes having "Resolved" affixed to them must succeed—than which, as we ever resolve republicans know, there is no greater error. But the government is said to keep a keen eye on the papers, and the last number of the *Courier* which arrived,

prior to the date of our publication, we obtained these full history of the affair. The *Excelsior* General Taylor's whole lot (over a thousand) burned. This was a fish thing in O'Connell's is so universally popularly execrated. Such a see the paper after it would have been paid the writer states, had Master not to deliver U. S. unless it had been announced *unprejudicially*.

It was reported that to be recalled and O'Connell in his place.

**THE UNITED STATES.**

The New Orleans brings in the closing Mr. Slidell, our Minister of State for that from the *Diario Oficial* (ment page) of the 25th.

The Letters comprising are one from Mr. Slidell; 1; the reply, by the Minister of Mexico, dated at the 12; the rejoinder of Mr. 17, which begins by deprecating to enable him to return. These Letters fill several impossible for us to do today, even though the relations—and in case of the correspondence, English versions of his English recommend our wanting publication of them by us.

The concluding Letter is short, and having unimportant, we venture to copy it.

**NATIONAL PACIFIC.**

The undersigned, Minister of the honor to acknowledge the his Excellency John Slidell, Secretary, &c. of the United States, address him, under date of from the city of Japan.

As, in this communication, the signed the signatures, respectively by other diplomatic agents in this country, arguments are not a fruitless task, on the part of the undersigned, to be renewed from his Government, and solicit the delivery of the same, in fulfillment of the order of the Republic.

The undersigned would renew the expression of his his Excellency John Slidell, Secretary, &c. of the United States, to his Excellency Mr. John

**LATE FROM THE**

The New Orleans paper to the *Gulfcoast News* for an Extra containing interesting news from the "Army" brought to Gulfcoast by cutter Woodbury, Capt. Santos Santiago, which plied 30th ult. We extract a part, as follows:

"The army of occupation in all 3,500 arrived on the 28th ultimo opposite Taylor with a company of the main army, and simultaneously with the from Aransas, on the not being half an hour arrivals by land and sea.

"On the appearance of the Captain of the port (the custom-house and arrivals at Point Isabel, treat good to the good some distance by the lor. The buildings destroyed value, being constructed with straw.

"The thousands and of the enemy who had in readiness to dispute Taylor's army seem to have appeared upon his opposition experienced occupation was first at where a Mexican officer mounted men threatened T, if he attempted to stating that such were Mexicans knew no show was immediately ordered troops formed and combat perfect order, the war the armpits, whereupon can prudently maintaining his positive orders.

"The only other show been previously made or sixty, who, having the prairie, informed Gen. proceeded no further in order of Gen. T. the this party were permitted to the rear and then de-

"When near Point lagoons, Gen. T. received thirty or forty men, and message from with threats in the ocean gasconade. At the flagration was at Point gazed was discovered, and the depredation, directed Gen. Mejia that his message opposite urday, the 28th of May.

"Extraordinary success out the vessels over out pilots. The sea, however, driven on the beating heavily on the in two feet water. It cannot be saved. The rence, Commandant Mer-